

# TOTALITARIANISM - Detentions

1-6-81 - 31-7-81

329 327 326 Angus 7/6/81

# Boraines not yet told where son is

THE parents of detained Nusas president Andrew Boraine have still not been told where their son is being held.

Mrs Jennifer Boraine said they had been to Caledon Square on Saturday and police had told them to 'keep in touch'.

'Obviously at the moment with the Republic Day holidays we can't get any information or take him anything. And there is no law which says the police have to let us know where he is,' she said.

'All we can do is hope that Andrew will be released.'

The detention of Andrew Boraine brings to four the number of Cape Town people known to be in detention.

He is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Two pupils, Mr Oupa Lehulere, 20, and Mr Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained at their homes in Guguletu on February 23 this year. They are now

being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in Springs, Transvaal.

They were detained two weeks after they were acquitted in the Worcester Magistrate's Court on charges of sabotage. Mr Lehulere and Mr Mkalipi are Fezeka High School SRC committee members.

Mr China Talakumeni, 18, was detained on January 20. He was transferred from Cape Town to Grahamstown in February. He

is also being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act which allows for indefinite detention.

Four University of Cape Town students were arrested last week in connection with the alleged burning of the Republic Festival flag on the Foreshore. They are expected to face charges of malicious damage to property and theft.

# Police detain 11 at Mdantsane

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Ciskeian police detained 11 people at a political gathering in Mdantsane, near East London, at the weekend.

The head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday people at the gathering were singing freedom songs and attacking the "status quo".

The police had to step in to prevent further unrest.

Brig Sebe also confirmed the detention of the

branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Ernest Qwesha.

Ciskeian police said Mr Qwesha and four other union members were held for distributing pamphlets in support of the boycott of Wilson Rowntree products.

Brig Sebe said 24 former employees of the firm who had been in detention since April would be charged within the next two weeks.

He confirmed there had been an explosion in a bus in Mdantsane at the weekend. No one was injured.

# Held student 'has weals on his back'

TABLE 9: ESTIMATED COST PER P

Institution	Cost per: Inpatient
Masana	2,81
Elim Hospital	
Gazankulu	5,5
Holy Cross	7,7
Christ the King	
Ixopo	5,
Cecilia Makwane	
Mdantsane	18,
Groote Schuur <sup>2</sup>	47,
Day Hospitals <sup>3</sup>	
Woodstock Hospital <sup>4</sup>	
Mottentot Hollands <sup>4</sup>	
Somerset West	
Uitenhage D.C. <sup>5</sup>	
clinics	
Riebeck East clinic <sup>5</sup>	
Chikankata hospital, Zambia	2,
Botswana clinics <sup>6</sup>	
David Gordon hospital Malawi	
Ekweneni hospital Malawi	

Staff Reporter

ACCORDING to the mother of a Bosmont student who is being detained at John Vorster Square, her son had weals across his back when she saw him there yesterday.

They were probably caused in the scuffle during his arrest, she said.

Mr Aziz Jardine, 18, headboy and chairman of the Students' Representative Council of Christian Botha High School in Bosmont, was arrested Wednesday evening.

His mother, Mrs Fatima Jardine, of Okkerne Street in Bosmont, saw her son briefly at police headquarters in Johannesburg on Friday.

"I was terribly happy to see Aziz there. He was handcuffed.

"I let me feed him some milk."

She then asked the officers if he could have a wash and clean clothes and they agreed.

"While Aziz was washing, I noticed he had weals on his back where they must have hit him during his arrest on Wednesday night."

According to Captain J Smit of the Security Branch at John Vorster Square yesterday, the youth was arrested on Wednesday evening at Christiana

Botha High School in Bosmont and is being detained at John Vorster Square under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. He could be detained for two weeks.

This is not the first time he has been detained. Last year he was detained on April 27 and released on May 8.

The students of Christiana Botha High School in Bosmont had planned to spend the long weekend barricaded in a classroom — fasting and studying — as their protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

Police entered the classroom during the protest and told the children to leave, but they ignored the warning. About 6.45 that evening police, using batons and sjamboks raided the classroom after throwing tear-gas canisters into it.

Two of the 50 children in the classroom were injured when they tried to escape by jumping from the first floor. They were treated in hospital and discharged.

Police arrested 31 children and one adult during the classroom raid, and several other adults were arrested when police raided houses opposite the school to which some of the children had fled.

the Sundays River Valley area was even more restricted than at Umazi; an even greater proportion of patients walked, and very few travelled long distances. If they did so it was to consult a G.P., travelling normally by road (with an employer or in a hired car). Cash incomes were very low, and cost of travel escalated far more rapidly with distance than in town. 20% of those interviewed had paid more than R4, higher than in any other area. Most of these lived in hilly areas bordering the valley; there was no public transport.

## 4. The Cost of Services

The previous section has examined user costs for health facilities. Here some of the costs to the providers of the services are estimated (see Table 9).

### Method

These estimates are highly tentative. Costs for each hospital were obtained in such a form that they could be broken down into costs relevant to inpatients only (such as laundry, food), those relevant to in- and out-patients (fuel, lighting, etc) and those pertaining to outpatients as well (laboratories, administration). A special calculation of transport and staff costs attributable to clinics and outpatients was made. (See Appendix 1 for the questionnaire used). However information was not complete. Overheads, and sometimes other expenses had to be allocated according to the number of attendances or inpatient days. One outpatient attendance was taken as the equivalent of one inpatient day for division of joint expenses. A different allocation would alter the estimates. Initial recording of costs and patients seen is also, of course, done with varying degrees of accuracy. Only current costs were noted. Nevertheless it was found that the estimates given were rather insensitive to changes in the assumptions. (See Table 10)

The cost per patient contact appears to be greater for permanent than for mobile clinics, and greater for clinics than when patients are seen at the hospital. Perhaps this would have been different if depreciation on capital costs had been

\*except at Holy Cross where mobile clinic visits cost less than visits to outpatients department.



still to be found.

The current level of sophistication in causal theories of problem drinking become apparent in the following statement:

"Causes of alcoholism are unknown... Most probably the condition reflects a form or response to an interactive combination of physiological, psychological, and sociological factors in an individual and his environment" (Keller, 1968, p. 49).

Although the generality of this formulation is obvious, and in a way theoretically sterile, it does identify the three major areas in which theorists have worked in their attempt to answer the deceptively simple causal question.

An overview of the range of existing causal theories of problem drinking indicates clearly to the inconclusive nature of the findings originating from the theories and secondly the compartmentalization of the different academic orientations, resulting in an unintegrative volume of knowledge.

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on genetic factors or variables (Kaij, p. 37).

The genetic-hypotheses range from very general - that is alcoholism is inherited in some part, in some unspecified way - to very specific hypotheses. The latter have customarily

postulated some form of enzyme deficiency usually related to the B group. These latter hypotheses have been supported by evidence from animal experiments.

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329  
By SAM MABE and WILLIE BOKATA  
TWO top black workers' union leaders, Mr Joe Mavi and Mr Siza Njikelana, were among several people who were detained by security police in the wake of the anti-Republic protest meeting held in Johannesburg over the weekend. Mr Mabu Nkadamong, a member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), was also detained for three hours by police who confiscated documents

belonging to the organisation yesterday. According to a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations, the two union leaders are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. Both had delivered speeches condemning Republic Day festivities during a meeting held at Solbourne Hall in Johannesburg last Wednesday. Mr Mavi is the president of the Black Municipal Workers Union (BMTU) and Mr Njikelana is the vice-president of the East London based South African Allied Workers' Union (SAWU).

Mr Njikelana was reportedly arrested at a house in Jeppe where he had been staying since he arrived in Johannesburg about two weeks ago to drum up support for the nationwide boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products.

He was also negotiating the setting up of a regional branch of Sawu in Johannesburg. Late last year, Mr Njikelana, together with Sawu's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, were detained by the Ciskeian Security Police with several other members of the union.

During their detention, they went on a protest hunger strike as a result of which they were hospitalised.

An anti-Republic Day rally which was due to be addressed among others by Mr Gqweta and Mr Andrew Boraine, detained president of Nusas at Rhodes University in Grahamstown was banned by the local magistrate.

Mwasa's Nkadamong was arrested in one of the police roadblocks which were set up on main roads leading into Soweto from yesterday morning and escorted to the John Vorster Square police station where he was held for three hours before being released.

He said after his release that he was questioned extensively about Mwasa and the documents which were found in his possession. Police also took a copy of Mwasa's newsletter, Kwasa, and copies of the organisation's regional reports which were presented at its inaugural congress held at Wilgespruit, near Roodepoort, over the weekend.

This is the second time documents of the organisation are seized after its congress. The first time was when members of Mwasa were stopped by police in Bloemfontein and detained for some time by police while returning from their 1980 congress in Cape Town.

than the matched control group of adoptees.

This and similar significant results, has compelled researchers to seriously reconsider the genetic contribution to

# Union leaders are detained

white male alcoholics between the ages of 15 and 65 years.

These figures are calculated on the above-mentioned assumption that 6% of the economically active population (between 15-65 years) can be classified as alcoholics. This figure of 6% was developed by an American epidemiologist who undertook numerous national surveys including different social classes, ethnic and minority groups and sub-cultures (Cahalan, D. et. al., 1967, p. 125).

Whether this figure of 6% is applicable to South Africa in general, and the Coloured population group in particular, is debatable.

In view of the widespread misuse of liquor in the Coloured communities, some authorities estimate that the percentage of "addictive" alcoholics for this group is rather in the order of 6-8% (SANCA, 1978).

Although there may be merits in this hypothesis, primarily because of the established relationship between the volume of liquor consumed and the incidence of alcoholism, I think this inflated percentage is a function of differences in conception and definition of alcoholism.

To substantiate my viewpoint I may mention that in a study conducted from 1963 to 1965 by Prof. Gillis (Gillis, 1965, p. 4) into psychiatric disturbance and alcoholism among Coloured people in Cape Town, it was found that 4% of the sample was "addictive alcoholics", of which 85% were male. In addition to this the survey revealed another 3.2% that could

could be classified as "pre-addictive drinkers".

With regard to excessive drinking or liquor abuse the situation for both population groups change dramatically. Gillis (Ibid, p. ) established in this research that in addition to this 7.2% of alcoholics and pre-alcoholics, there are at least another 15% of the Coloured population that can be included in this category.

males living in Greater Cape Town in this figure to 1977 probably stated that approximately Cape Town area are probably in a situation to say the least, sure when discussing the

**SB hold couple**  
A FORMER Section Six detainee who was released from detention early this year has been detained again, this time with his wife.  
Mr Simon Teddy Mposi (23) of Duha, Soweto, was, according to his brother, Joe, detained with his wife on Sunday after they had attended an anti-Republic Day protest meeting.  
He said he saw about 20 white policemen in six cars arriving at Teddy's house with Teddy and his wife Maria. They ran up to the house and later left with the two.  
Early last year, Teddy was held for four months. His wife did not know where he was being held. He was held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and was released in February this year.  
The couple have four children and the youngest, Thabo, is aged two. Details last night, police were not available for comment on the detention.

the male have on family and community structures, the wives/women tend to develop extremely negative attitudes towards alcoholic beverages.

- 2) A very large proportion of the wives, especially from the lower working classes, must assume the role of the head of the household, simply because the drinking husband becomes unable to perform his social and economical

# Boraine in good spirits — police

3/6/81  
ages  
329

THE parents of Nusas president Mr Andrew Boraine, who was detained by security police last Wednesday, have still not been allowed to visit their son, but have been assured by security police he is 'in good spirits'.

Mr Boraine is the son of the Member of Parliament for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine.

Mrs Jenny Boraine said today the security police would not tell her where they were holding her son but accepted food and clothing for him.

## RELEASE

Meanwhile The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg reports that the Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, has supported a student call for the immediate charge or release of Mr Boraine.

Addressing Wits students yesterday in the wake of violent anti-Republic Day demonstrations on campus and a raid by the South African security police, Professor du Plessis told a crowd the time had come for Wits to show a united front, to prove that they could stand together.

## 14 DAYS

Mr Boraine is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which allows a person to be detained for up to 14 days without being brought before the courts.

Mr Boraine was detained after he had addressed anti-Republic Day meetings at the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

Last year he was held for more than two months by the security police under the Terrorism Act.

## Socialists' terms may scare off Reds

PARIS. — The French Socialist and Communist Parties opened negotiations yesterday on an alliance in parliamentary elections this month and possible future communist participation in the government.

But the conditions which the Socialist Party is laying down for the participation of the Communist Party in the new Cabinet to be formed after the June 14 and 21 elections appear so stiff that many commentators expect the communists will ultimately drop their demands for portfolios.

Leaders of the two groups have held several meetings since socialist Mr Francois Mitterrand was elected President on May 10.

Most commentators say the Socialist Party is entering into the negotiations with practically all the advantages following a poor showing by the Communist Party leader Mr Georges Marchais in the first round of the presidential poll.

While the talks were going on the Ministry of Defence announced that France had decided to continue nuclear tests at its testing ground in the south Pacific for the development of nuclear arms. — Sapa-Reuter.

## Wits students demand release of Nusas chief

MORE than 1 000 University of the Witwatersrand students, the university's vice-chancellor and 30 campus organisations yesterday called for the immediate release of the president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and three other "Republic Day detainees".

At a mass rally in the university's Great Hall, they said the detention of the Nusas president, Mr Andy Boraine, Mr Aziz Jardine, headboy and SRC chairman at Christiaan Botha High School in Bosmont, and trade unionists Mr Joseph Mavi and Mr Sisa Njikelane, "could not be tolerated" by a campus united in its opposition to arbitrary detention.

The meeting was addressed by the vice-chancellor, Professor J D du Plessis, the director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Professor John Dugard, the president of the Wits SRC, Mr Sammy Adelman, and Dr J Coovadia of the Natal-based Congress Movement.

Prof Dugard said that even if detainees were not physically assaulted, the sensory deprivation of solitary confinement for interrogation was seen in the West as a form of torture.

He said Mr Boraine, for all

practical purposes, could be held indefinitely.

"The only restraint or protection is public protest, and that is why we are here."

He said he hoped the Republic Day security crackdown had made students more aware of the "real society" in which they lived.

Dr Coovadia, of the University of Durban-Westville, said: "Andrew Boraine's detention and that of many sung and unsung heroes will not stop the unstoppable movement for change."

He said the "storm of disapproval from the Establishment" directed at Wits showed that libertarian ideas did not serve the status quo, and that the State expected universities to be authoritarian.

"What we need to do is explode the myth of the existence of 'law and order' in South Africa."

Mr Adelman said Mr Boraine's detention was "in keeping with the continuing State attacks on universities".

Prof J D du Plessis called for Mr Boraine to be charged or released and said detention without trial was "obviously wrong".

CT 3/6/81

329

## Appendix B

Manufacturing industries - distribution by employment

Industry	Cape	Natal	TvL	O.F.S.
	£	£	£	£
Basic metal	2,4	7,9	89,7	2,7
Engineering	43,8	12,8	40,6	
Machinery	14,9	8,8	75,9	0,5
Clothing	33,2	31,5	28,7	2,
Chemical Products	21,1	23,3	53,5	0,
Food	35,6	25,3	35,3	3
Furniture	22,3	13,5	62,5	1
Leather and Products	52,3	16,1	31,6	
Machinery	9,2	7,9	80,0	3
Metal Products	14,3	11,7	72,3	1
Non-metallic				
Mineral Products	21,7	13,1	61,0	4
Paper & Products	26,3	32,2	34,5	
Printing	15,1	15,1	33,1	4
Rubber	32,3	12,1	37,1	2,
Textiles	40,1	40,2	17,0	2,
Transport & Equipment	37,6	13,3	47,9	1,
Wood & Products	26,4	19,2	52,3	2,

Transvaal is the biggest manufacturing sector in terms of employment : 51,5%.

Source: SALDRU compiled statistics.

In the Cape Peninsula the following are the major sectors: industries

Manufacturing: The largest employer of labour: employs 28 labour force. The predominant industries are: Clothing

Textile, Food and Beverages.

Services: The second largest employer of labour: 25% of labour force. The services are second only to construction

in the employment of Africans in the Peninsula. This is because of the large number of African women employed in this sector:

93% of African women and only 9% of African men are employed in this sector.

Commerce: Employs 17% of labour force. This is because of the large 'coloured' population in the peninsula.

Construction: 11% of the labour force employed. It is the

second most important source of employment for Coloured men.

It employs 28% of African men and is then largest source of employment.

Transport: Employs 9% of labour force.

Agriculture: 2,3% of labour force. Over half the workers are coloured and 30% of Africans.

Source: 'The People and Workers of the Cape Peninsula: Asketch. Hendrie D, and Horner D: in South African Labour Bulletin. Vol. 3, No. 2, September 1976.

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By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

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• Editorial comment  
Page 10

Soweto priest, Father Mantsebis Enoch Shomang ... in leg irons.

# PRIEST CHAINED

329  
3/8/81

A SOWETO Catholic Church priest, Father Mantsebis Enoch Shomang, who was arrested over the weekend, was yesterday brought manacled in leg irons to his Tladi parish by security police.

And police yesterday confirmed to the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg and the Archbishop Fitzgerald, that Father Shomang is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for one to be detained for 14 days incommunicado.

Archbishop Fitzgerald and Mr Obed Makiri, president of the Tladi Parish Council, claimed yesterday that Father Shomang was brought to his parish manacled by policemen who later searched his Parish Mission house before taking him away again.

But police could not be reached for comment about the way the priest was treated when he was brought home.

Father Shomang, who has been priest at the Tladi Catholic Parish of St Philip since 1972, was arrested at a roadblock on Sunday morning on

his way to town. He was stopped by police at the roadblock operating between Baragwanath Hospital and Uncle Chame's on Sunday. He was with three altarboys at the time but the altarboys were later transported to the parish after Father Shomang was taken to John Vorster Square police station.

Mr Makiri said the policemen who brought Father Shomang to the parish told him he was being held for questioning and that literature was found in his possession. "I was

personally present when they brought him this morning. He was in leg irons and was taken into the other room while two other policemen searched the other room," he said.

**Expressed**

**Concern**

The Archbishop Fitzgerald expressed concern that "a clergyman of my diocese should be brought to his mission under such humiliating conditions without any specific charge having been laid against him. It is criminals who are

said.

He said police have confirmed they are still holding the mission car. Father Shomang was travelling in but, they would return it to the diocese as soon as they were through with it.

Police could yesterday not be reached for comment after numerous attempts.

## Detainees<sup>ST</sup> in good<sup>4/6/8</sup> health

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday declined to disclose the whereabouts of student and trade union leaders detained recently, but undertook to charge or release them as soon as investigations were completed.

He gave an assurance that the detainees were in good health.

This was disclosed last night by the Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, after he met Mr Le Grange in Pretoria.

Mr Dalling said he was courteously received by the minister, but found the meeting "a most depressing one".

"I urged the minister to release the detained people immediately, or failing that, to bring charges of substantive criminal offences against them.

"The assurance given was that each case and each person was being investigated, that investigations were being conducted as speedily as possible, and the minister committed himself to charging or releasing them as soon as he could," Mr Dalling added.

Among those detained are trade unionists Mr Joseph Mavi and Mr Sisa Njikelane, Nusas president Mr Andrew Boraine — son of Progressive Federal Party MP Dr Alex Boraine — Mr Aziz Jardine, headboy and SRC chairman of Christiaan Botha High School in Bosmont, and a Soweto priest, Father Enoch Mantsubise Shomang.

"The minister said he was unable to disclose where the detainees were being kept, but that immediately investigations were completed, the families would be given access to them."

● Boraines take son provisions, page 11

# Boraine 'well looked after'

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The PFP's chief spokesman on interior matters, Mr Dave Dalling MP, has been given the assurance detained Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, is being well looked after.

Mr Dalling met the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, here yesterday and he said the Minister had undertaken to charge or release student and trade union leaders detained during the recent Republic Festival demonstrations as soon as investigations were completed.

## ASSURANCE

He said Mr le Grange gave an assurance that the detainees were in good health and families would be given access to them as soon as investigations were completed.

'I urged the Minister to release the detained people immediately or, failing that, to bring charges of substantive criminal offences against them.

'I was given the assurance that each case and each person was being investigated, that investigations were being conducted as speedily as possible and the Minister committed himself to charging or releasing them as soon as he could.

'The Minister could not say how long the investigations would take but said he was seeing to it they were completed as rapidly as possible,' Mr Dalling said.

## OTHER DETAINEES

Besides Mr Boraine, the son of the PFP Member of Parliament Mr Alex Boraine, those being detained are trade unionists Mr Siasa Njilelana and Mr Joseph Mavi, the headboy and SRC chairman of Chrisjan Botha High School in Bosmont, Mr Aziz Jardine, and Father Enoch Mantsubise Shomang, a Soweto priest.

Mr Dalling said he had specific discussions about the detention of Mr Boraine and had passed on the Minister's assurances to Mr Boraine's parents.

## CRUCIAL

'I'm going to watch the situation and see what happens and then decide if I must go and see the

could be crucial,' he said.

Mr Dalling added that the Minister said he was unable to disclose where the detainees were being held but said personal items given would be forwarded to the detainees.

④ The Cape District of the Methodist Church has called on the Government to charge or release Mr Andrew Boraine.

The ministers' session of the Cape District Synod has unanimously decided to write to Mr le Grange asking him 'to charge or release Andrew Boraine and others held under the detention laws.'



# **Detained Ciskei man released**

Post Reporter

A CISKEI churchman who was arrested by the Ciskei Security Police in February has been released.

No charges were brought against him and no reason was given for the detention.

Mr Gideon Duze, chairman of the Zwelitsha Congregational Church, near King William's Town, said today he was held in Mdantsane prison. He had not been "too badly treated" but had to be treated in hospital before his release.

Approached for comment, the Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service chief, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said: "People are held in South Africa under the Security Act of your white Government, so don't try to undermine us."

He then slammed down the telephone.

Mr Duze said he still felt "very weak".

His family had not been told where he was being held.

sector's services (23). Expenditure patterns on medical care in selected urban areas are illustrated in Table 9. The striking features

of the table are the importance of medical aid and Coloured expenditure, the importance of expenditure directed to patent medicines. In level of expenditure on patent medicines by Asians might be an indication of the difficulties in subsidised medical treatment at hospitals or in prescriptions on hospital services and prescriptions expenditure data will understate the value of received. White and Asian households both spend incomes on health care, while the expenditure households was 1.5 and 1.2 per cent of income. This pattern is predictable since higher levels as well as a higher average age in the population important determinants of the level of health Africa, all these factors work to increase the expenditures (24). The existence of medical

- (23) White total expenditure is estimated from Expenditure, 1973, Department of Statistics Report No. 11-06-05. It has been assumed that the average per capita expenditure of urban white households (in major urban areas) applies to the whole white population. In 1972, 86 per cent of doctors in private practice were White, and custom and legislation would have ensured that Whites received the major benefit of these services. Whites would also have occupied the majority of the 13 458 beds available purely for profit, which accounted for 25 per cent of private and aided beds in 1974.
- (24) For discussion of the determinants of expenditure see H.E. Klaarman, *The Economics of Health*, Columbia University Press, 1965, pp 31-36.

Personal Expenditures on Health Care by Race in Selected Areas, 1975

Table 9

(d)  
Cont  
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**AZIZ JARDINE** is the faceless hero of Bosmont.

And he is called that by his compatriots — the young Coloured students themselves.

I asked a group of them what leadership qualities Aziz had that resulted in his detention being met with such fierce reaction, and they shouted back at me in anger.

Raw and aggressive, their spontaneous outbursts were offensively loud at close range: "We don't have any leaders! We don't need leaders to tell us what to think! Aziz is one of us — why are you trying to split us? We are all together!"

It was highly emotional, but Aziz Jardine, with his choirboy appearance, is, nonetheless, chairman of the Students' Representative Council at Chris Jan Botha Secondary School, and his detention under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act created a frenzy of resentment in the township.

I have never met this 18-year-old matric student, but he comes from a family as middle-of-the-road as the ridge of grass on farm tracks called a "middelmannetjie".

Their lounge is dominated by a TV module and a 15-seat couch which bends around three walls.

And, acceptably for middle-class families, Aziz is not an extrovert. The only thing even slightly out of the ordinary I could get from his proud but reserved mother, Fatima, is that he keeps a cocktail without a name.

But there is something remarkable about her: she had 15 children and 13 lived. Aziz is the youngest, and I asked her if being the baby of the family made him special in her eyes.

"How can he be special? With 13 children you have to give so much of yourself, you can't have a favourite."

But he must be special now for Mrs Jardine: he is the only one in detention.

He had weals on his back when he was brought home for the Security Police to search his room a week ago on Friday. And he told her he had not washed for three days.

I asked Mrs Jardine how big the weals were and how many there were.

"How can you ask a mother to count them?" she demanded.

"Do you think children come from a horse-and-cart salesman?"

He was brought home in handcuffs,

# Bosmont's faceless hero: The boy who looks like a chorister

By PETER WELLMAN

which were taken off when he was allowed to wash, by three policemen.

His mother allowed her bitterness to show when she said to them: "He has finished washing — why don't you three put his handcuffs on again?"

There is nothing in what she tells me about her son to make him chairman of the SRC, so I ask her how that happened.

A tart response: "Don't ask me, ask the students."

But Mrs Jardine volunteered the information that Aziz was vice-chairman when he was detained briefly last year with other students.

Mrs Jardine told me the Security Police demanded to know from Aziz the source of something he had apparently written or said.

"He asked me to bring him his history book, and I had to hold it while he turned the pages because he still had the handcuffs on. He found the section on the Russian Revolution and found the reference and showed them it was part of his history syllabus."

"One policeman said he had never been taught that at school, but the major told them to forget it — I think he was embarrassed that it was in the school history book."

(b) Coloured households in the Cape Peninsula: Income and Expenditure Patterns of Urban Coloured Households in Cape Town, Bureau of Market Research, (B.M.R.) Research Report No. 80.5.

(c) Asian households in Durban: Income and Expenditure Patterns of Urban Indian Households in Durban, B.M.R. Research Report No. 50.7.

(d) African Multiple Households in Johannesburg, B.M.R. Research Report No. 50.3.

(e) Expenditure of the three Black groups include the purchase of sunglasses.



I believe the enlightened new Health Act can be a catalyst to bring about dramatic changes in the health of the people of this country and to fight the enemy within disease and discontent.

What is health? There are no known direct parameters to measure health status in general use. Usually health is measured and assessed in terms of certain negative indices: "negative", because they measure the absence of health, namely disease! This may well be the most practical, although over-simplified, view to hold in the coming years.

How we hope to implement the new Health Act has evoked many suggestions, but in the long run we must measure the benefits of any system against the birth rate, or even better fertility rates, perinatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy and at what cost. Unfortunately requirement of statistical analysis for future planning - honest report not been a characteristic of hospital annual reports. This basic error has been of grave concern to many members of the medical profession. The Director of Hospital Services, Dr. R. Kotze, though some people information which is plausible and pleasant rather than factual. In spite of opposition, it is hoped that from next year hospital statistics be standardized, meaningful and comparable.

The super specialist and specialist levels of care do not come within the context of my talk, except to state that if we wish to achieve 'health for all by the year 2000' then the secondary and tertiary levels of health services, that is in the hospitals, should invariably be designed in support of the needs of community health centres rendering primary health care at the peripheral level and not vice-versa!

The Day Hospitals Organisation was started in 1969 - to-day we have 16 centres and our health teams carry out over one and a half million items of service a year, with a referral rate of only 2% and at a cost of only 4% of the C.P.A. Hospitals Services budget for the area, in other words a small proportion of patients utilise the major portion of health care expenses.

I believe I have been privileged to have seen the effect, like a catalyst, of placing such a service as ours in our communities as the following statistics show. The birth rate which was one of the highest in the world in the coloured community, has dropped from 32 per 1000 in 1968 to 23 per 1000 today.

I believe our part has been to motivate our patients of the importance of family planning at such psychological times as during pregnancy and in the pre-school period, of stressing the importance of rearing this child as a healthy child, before thinking about the next one.

The present infant mortality rate for the white and coloured community which make up, nearly 90% of the population of Cape Town is 22 per 1000 and let me remind you that is in a society which only allows limited abortions. If abortions had been allowed for unwanted infants that died of slow infanticide the figure would have even been lower. The T.B. rate amongst the coloured community in Cape Town is lower than amongst the equivalent group in the U.K.

# E Cape union officials held

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A prominent Port Elizabeth trade unionist, Mr Dumile Makanda, and three colleagues are being held by the South African security police under the General Laws Amendment Act after being arrested in Transkei without travel documents.

A spokesman for the security police said last night that it was expected they would be released within the next three or four days.

Mr Makanda is chairman of Macwusa, the union which negotiated on behalf of thousands of Ford, Firestone and General Motors workers during strikes in Port Elizabeth.

It is believed the men detained with him are Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, chairman of the Macwusa branch at GM, a union organizer, Mr Mxolisi Didiqa, and Mr Zanila Mtshali, a GM worker.

The acting commander of the security branch in Port Elizabeth, Major N J van Rensburg, said last night that Mr Makanda and three others were stopped at a roadblock near Umtata by Transkei police last week.

Meanwhile, three major British-trade unions have come out in support of the 500 workers fired from the Wilson-Rowntree factory in East London, according to the executive secretary of the Anti Apartheid Movement, Mr Mike Terry.

# Hundreds held in army, police operations

By Carolyn Dempster, Mike Cohen  
and Yussuf Nazeeb

A massive army-backed police search of homes in the coloured township of Westbury began at 10.30 today. Hundreds of soldiers with R-1 rifles and gas masks cordoned off a large area while riot police searched homes and arrested hundreds of youths.

The youths were loaded on to trucks which then followed the procession of police scouring the troubled township.

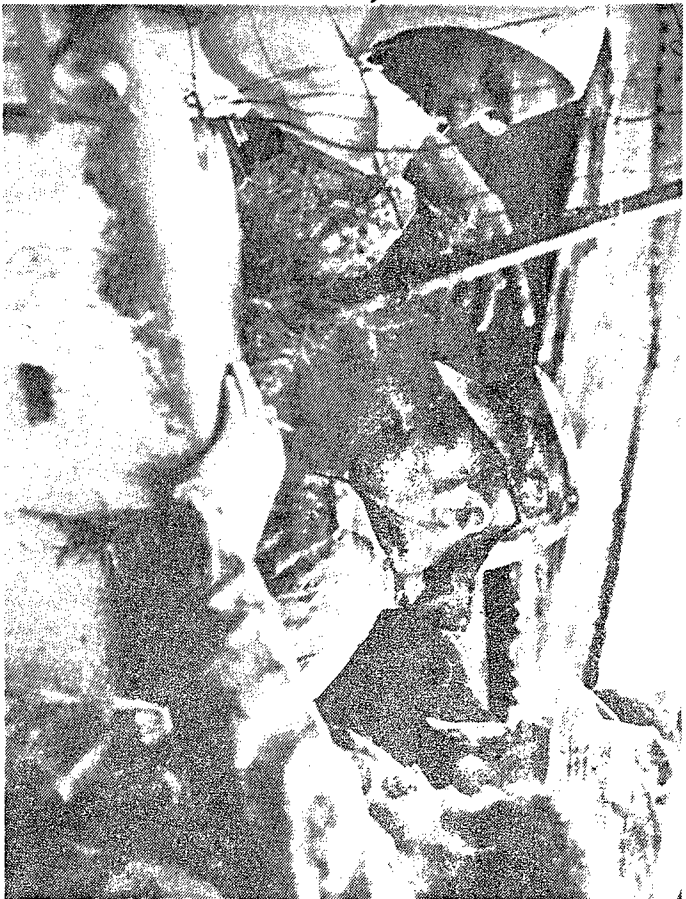
Police with dogs also patrolled the area on foot but there were no signs of teargas or the sneeze machines used against boycotting pupils yesterday.

Police on the scene said they were searching for, and arresting, boycotting schoolchildren but a police spokesman at John Vorster Square, divisional headquarters for the Witwatersrand, said the operation was a routine "crime prevention operation."

"We are searching for anything that constitutes an offence, including daggers and weapons," he said.

"We are also searching for people who threw petrol bombs at the police."

The search comes after two days of unrest in Johannesburg's coloured townships.



Police asked this Westbury resident why he was at home today and not at work. When he said he worked at a nearby firm they made him take them there to prove it — threatening to take him away if he was lying.

● Pictures by Dale Yudelman and Ali Kumaio.

The unrest began when about 1000 pupils from the Chris Rammot High School in Ramont started marching in protest against the arrest of student leader Aziz Jardine.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner of the Western Cape, said today the house-to-house search was part of "an in-depth investigation to try to get to the root of the recent trouble and attempt to identify the ringleaders."

"The youths are being picked up and taken to local police stations for questioning and screening," Brigadier Kruger said.

The 40 or so children taken into custody by police last night after an intensive flat-to-flat search through the Westwood complex were released at about 06:00 this morning without being charged.

This morning two pupils from the Chris Jan Botha High School detained by police after Tuesday's march were released on bail.

They are due to appear in court on June 17.

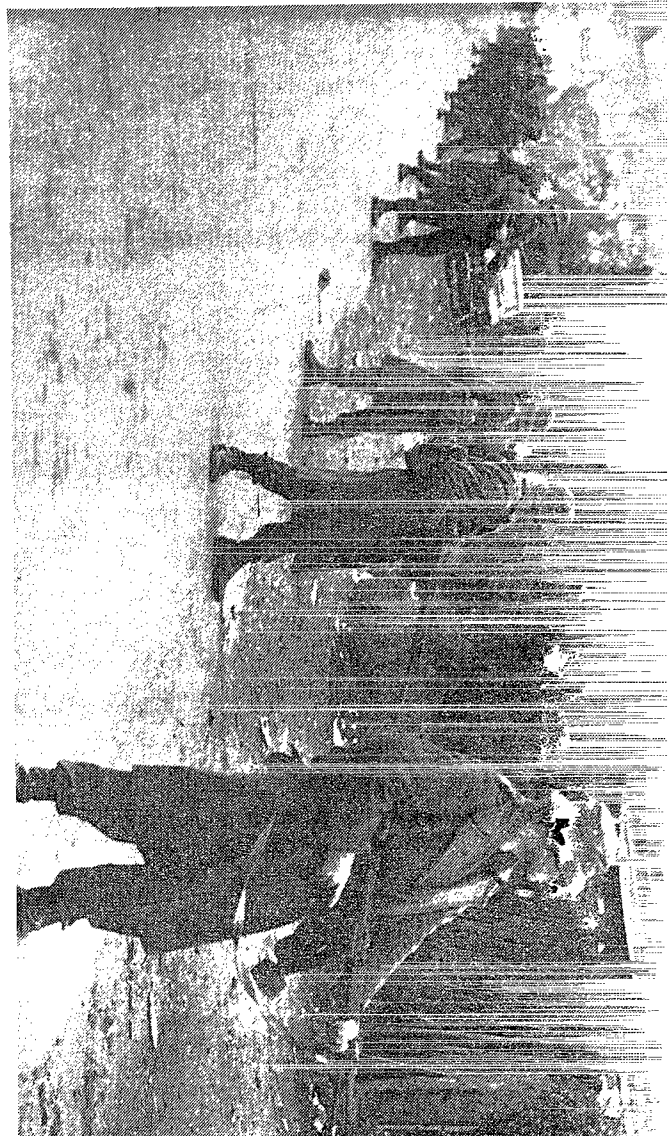
The area cordoned off by the Defence Force today was about 2 sq km.

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria that it is a report was made by the SAP for assistance in the maintenance of law and order and the SADF could assist them if it would do so.

The intensive search probed every nook and cranny. Policemen looked under beds, in cupboards and in the boots and bonnets of stationary cars.

Onlookers huddled about at police.

A woman pleaded with soldiers and policemen to stop going to the Westwood police station where she said her sons



Soldiers cordon off a large area of the Westbury coloured township today while riot police conduct a house-to-house search.

We're being held. They refused. Nobody was allowed to pass through the army cordon.

Pressmen and overseas television crews were allowed to follow police as they made their house-to-house searches and interviews, reporter from The Star heard police ask a Westbury resident why he was not at work.

He was told that if he

had no reason for being at home he would be arrested.

He then pointed out a house across the street where a 17-year-old lived.

The particular house was then searched, entrance to the Westbury search area were sealed off by traffic police.

Churchmen were called to the scene of army and police activity.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, the chairman of the local Methodist Church, the Rev Ron Bruteeth, the Dean of Johannesburg, Very Rev Simeon Nkomo and the Methodist minister for Belmont, the Rev Cecil Begbie, gathered on the scene shortly after noon and demanded an explanation for the search from Brigadier Swanepoel.

charge of the operation. Brigadier Swanepoel's response was: "We are looking for certain people who are the leaders of these disturbances that we have reason to believe are hiding in here. These people were shooting at innocent bystanders last night and standing in the way of the search."

Mr Storey asked the brigadier if the purpose of the police action was to search every house in the township.

The brigadier said some houses were being searched.

Mr Storey then questioned if it was necessary to search every house and the brigadier said it was not prepared to be cross-examined.

He then said he was not going to answer more questions and turned his heel, leaving the scene.

# Hundreds of youths held in searches

▶▶ from page 1

group of churchmen standing while riot police continued to search through private property.

Mr Storey said: "The brigadier has refused to answer our questions.

"We are going to make representations to Government representatives higher up — if that means anything in South Africa today.

"We have a right to be here.

"The way people have been treated, according to media reports, is cause for great concern.

"I'm deeply concerned about the use of the army in this and if these men

are national servicemen then many parents who are under the impression that their sons have been conscripted to defend South Africa's borders would be interested to know that their sons are being used in operations just outside Johannesburg.

"What would be the reaction if this kind of thing was done in a white suburb?

"The privacy of people has been invaded and it would appear as if we are in a war situation."

Shortly after the churchmen appeared the troops left their posts, climbed into the waiting trucks and drove away.

Reporters from The Star at the scene saw no signs of sjamboks being

used on Westbury residents although all policemen in the search were carrying them.

At the stage soldiers carried their rifles in attack position but were later ordered to lower them.

Pupils in the troubled townships today staged a mass stayaway protest from classes.

At five major senior secondary schools attendance was down by more than half.

The Student Representative Council of Eldorado Park High had called for pupils to attend school but to boycott classes and present a "solid boycott front."

But the protest took the form a mass stayaway.

While police were searching homes, a man entered a bottle store in the nearby suburb of Newlands and robbed two women of R400 in cash.

He waved a gun at the women and demanded the money.

They were not hurt.

Riot police returned to the Newlands police station.

The search had lasted about three hours.

Dean Nkomo said he was "shattered" by the show of police force.

"This finally shows that the State will use unnecessary force to maintain the status quo.

"This is the final blow for the coloured people."

# Security Police denial on unionists

(Staff Reporter)

THE detention of a prominent Port Elizabeth trade unionist, Mr. Dennis Makanda, and three colleagues had nothing to do with the strikes at Firestone, General Motors and Ford, which ended this week, the Security Police said today.

A senior Security Police Inspector said the officials being held with Mr. Makanda, who is chairman of the Motor and Government Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), were Mr. Maxwell Madungozi, Mr. Mxolisi Didiga and Mr. Zanith Mluza.

Mr. Madungozi is chairman of Macwusa at General Motors and Mr. Didiga is a union organiser. Mr. Mluza works at GM.

Major N. J. van Rensburg, acting chief of the Eastern Cape Division Security Police, said the men were arrested in Transkei for travelling without valid travel documents.

"They were handed over to the South African Security Police and it is expected that they will be released very shortly. They are definitely not being held in connection with the strike," he said.



5.

a market some 40 times the size of the S.A. one. On a per capita basis, the U.S.A. is 4,8 times as large as the S.A. market. (3)

Diagram 2.2 indicates the size and composition of the S.A. drug market sales. (4)

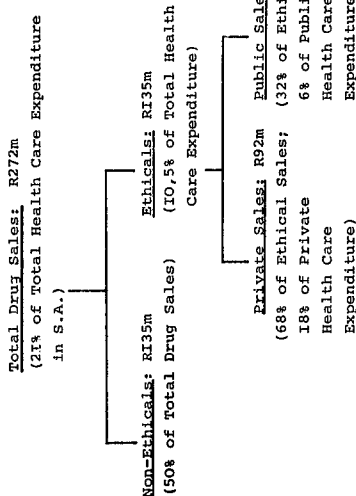


Diagram 2.2: Medicine Sales in South Africa (1976).

#### (2.2) Growth of the Drug Market:

Despite its small size, the industry has experienced rapid growth recently. This is due to factors which increase the local market size (population growth, changes in age structure, increases in standards of living, increased use of medical aid and rising government health expenditures.) and to factors that allow the local industry to supply more of the market requirements (economies of scale, rise of local basic and fine chemical industry, etc.).

The total Pharmaceutical industry has grown rapidly and is expected to be one of the fastest growing in the future. According to the 1974 - 9 EDP, it will grow at

/ ...

6.

a rate of 8,4% p.a., exceeded only by Plastics at 11,4% and Basic Iron and Steel at 10,2%. This is shown in Diagram 2.3. (5)

The relative growth of the industry is emphasised by the fact that in 1954 the gross value of output in the industry was 0,86% of all manufacturing output and by 1972, it was 1,13%. (6)



## Protest at priest's treatment

Staff Reporter

THE Inkatha cultural movement, led by KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has condemned an incident this week in which a Soweto priest was allegedly shackled in leg irons after being detained by police.

"This crude humiliation is indefensible and extremely provocative," Inkatha's chairman for Strategy, Mr Gibson Thula, said yesterday.

Father Enoch Shomang was arrested on Monday near Baragwanath Hospital. He is being detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The president of the Molekane Parish Council, Mr Obed Makiri, said that on Tuesday Fr Shomang was brought by the police to the church office, shackled in leg irons.

His house, which adjoins the church, was searched before he was taken away by the police.

Yesterday, Mr Thula expressed the "strongest condemnation" of the incident.

"The next question that one asks is whether similar treatment could possibly be given to persons who are not of colour," he said.

He called on the authorities to immediately release or charge all political detainees, and not to "humiliate or ill treat" them.

report put the growth rate in this sub-market at 15% p.a. (7) Such a figure, however, probably refers to growth at current prices. The recent commission estimated the growth rate for ethicals at 17% p.a. for the period 1971 - 1975 at current prices and at 8% p.a. for the period 1970 - 1976 at constant prices (i.e. in real terms) (8)

It seems clear that the market has experienced rapid growth even while the rest of the economy has not grown as rapidly. In contrast to the growth in the ethical drug market, the growth in GDP at current prices over the period 1968 - 1977 was 11,1% p.a. while

/ ...

# Police move in on demos

IN Johannesburg riot police with dogs, sneeze machines, batons and teargas moved on thousands of coloured pupils on a protest march in Bosmont, Coronation and Newclare early on Wednesday morning.

In an attempt to stop any demonstrations riot police chased the pupils at Westbury High School.

Pupils caught in classrooms trying to evade the teargas fumes could be heard screaming two blocks away from the school while others rushed to the refuge of surrounding flats asking for protection by residents.

A column of Coronation pupils marching towards Westbury numbered about 2 000. They said they had been dismissed from school and were going home while, in fact, they were marching to join the Westbury and Christiaan Botha High School pupils.

The reason underlying the initial march, which started at 8.30 am from Christiaan Botha, is the detention of the school's SRC president, Mr Aziz Jardine.

projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0 - 4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Blacks a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>

#### Discussion

Ex-Robben  
6/6/81  
man held  
329  
(22)

UMTATA A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Synod Madlebe (59), and his wife together with their four-month old baby, were detained by security police in Umtata early this week.

It was his third period of detention in Transkei since 1976.

A relative said police confiscated a shirt similar to those worn by Transkei soldiers. Sapa.

mortality rates for Whites, Asians and in Figure 1. The interpretation of the various groups were pictured in as of the various groups which appears in Figure 2.

This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardized mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding

numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population the choice of the standard population will effect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no "true" answer. As the Duke of Wellington said "There are lies, damned lies, and statistics!" Infant mortality rates are summarized in Fig. 3. Once again difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Blacks. Birth statistics for Blacks are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and the Transkei among Xhosa speaking Blacks<sup>12</sup>. An increase

# Who is really in prison in S.A?

By Dr PETER GREENHALGH, Senior Lecturer in Classics at UCT

JUST what do the authorities think they are achieving by detaining Andy Boraine yet again without charging him with any offence? Isolating people from society under guard — let us call it incarceration to avoid any pettifogging distinctions between imprisonment and detention, which amount to the same thing in this respect — is usually done for one or a combination of three motives: the punishment of an offender, his reform, or the protection of the public. But which of these applies to a young student who has the sense to see and the guts to say that celebrating a sham "republic" from which the vast majority of the "public" are excluded is not a good thing to do?



Mr Andrew Boraine

It cannot be punishment, because that presupposes a crime, and no charge has yet been laid. It cannot be reform, because even in the most perversely cynical use of the term to mean frightening people into silence and obedience, it is hardly likely to succeed: it did not work with him before, and the whole of history suggests that it never will with a man of spirit and integrity unless pseudo-psychiatric methods are used to attack his mind and thus prove his point beyond the last shadow of doubt. And it certainly cannot be the protection of the public. The vast majority of the public of South Africa agree with him; and even if the "public" is restricted to that portion of the ultra-sensitive white-skinned minority which needs protection from uncomfortable political views and Playboy magazines, the incarceration of one student has proved singularly counter-productive by provoking thousands more to shout the same message even louder in mass demonstrations. The authorities are grappling with a hydra: its heads grow faster than you can cut them off.

But that is a false analogy in most other respects. The many-headed hydra of Greek mythology was in fact silenced by Heracles, who, while admittedly excelling in brawn rather than brain, was nevertheless a good sort, clobbering monsters who

genuinely the public good. Instead of Heracles and the hydra we shall be nearer the mark in this case with Goliath and David, the philistine brute seeking to crush an intelligent young man armed with a sharp tongue. For it is bright young men like Andy Boraine who represent the best in UCT and hold out the hope of saving their society from catastrophe.

What is surprising and encouraging is that there are (relatively) so many students capable of thinking for themselves after being brought up under a political and educational system designed to stifle intelligence, inculcate prejudice and foster unquestioning acceptance of authority's wisdom. The University's job is to help them get over this — to learn not dogma but how to think. Unfortunately they are not always helped to do this by the far too many members of staff who have lazy minds themselves and are therefore wary of inviting criticism of others in case it rebounds on themselves, but happily students also educate each other, and a worthwhile number eventually get the idea that the use of the mind in thinking can be as valuable and as painful as exercising the body in sport.

Being brought up in South Africa must be like being one of the prisoners chained from birth in Plato's cave, forced to look at a wall on which only distorted shadows and echoes of real things in the outside world can be seen and heard. For a long time these distortions appear to be the only realities — ugly distortions of such beautiful things as "Christian", "liberal", "education", "patriotism", "morality" (the Immorality Act!), "national", "republic", "democracy", etc — and if and when a prisoner is released and helped out of the cave into the clear light of day, it is often too late: he is too blinded to see anything, and he scuttles back into his darkness to preserve his sham beliefs. But a few — the stronger and more intelligent ones — persevere; they manage to accustom themselves to look fearlessly on the light of truth, and when they have seen it, some stay in the brighter regions and say "good riddance" to the cave, but others go back and try to enlighten the rest of their benighted society.

And what do the rest do? "They laugh at them", says Plato, "and say that it was worth no-one's while even to attempt the ascent to the light. And if they could lay their hands on the men who were trying to set them free and lead them up, they would kill them." It is not Andy Boraine and their kind who are in prison but the society to which they belong.

3.

Mixed dust pneumoconiosis can result from inhaling normally inert dust admixed with small amounts of silica. Tin dust and barium dust can cause stannosis and baritosis; but these are benign forms of pneumoconiosis. They produce radiological changes from dust deposition with minimal tissue damage to the lungs. (6)

Dust diseases of the lungs have a long and traceable history and it has been suggested that paleolithic flint miners died of the oldest occupational disease, silicosis. (9) As industrialisation progressed it was realised that numerous kinds of dusts provoked lung diseases and these were given graphic names according to the kind of occupation or trade involved. For instance "grinders' rot" and "potters' rot" were both classical forms of silicosis. (10) Post mortem examinations indicated a striking resemblance between the concentrically shaped fibrotic

## Free our leaders - unions

Five key unregistered trade unions have called on the Government to "prove the stated good intentions of its new labour dispensation by immediately releasing all trade unionists held in detention."

The unions, "deplore in the strongest terms" the recent detention of Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers Union (BMWU), Mr Sisa Mikelana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) and "scores of other trade union, student, and community leaders."

The call for their release is contained in a joint statement by SAAWU, the BMWU, the African Food and Canning Workers Union, the General and Allied Workers Union and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union.

Thirty members of SAAWU are in detention. "Our members and the community at large are angered by the recurrent disappearance of their leaders," the statement says.

These detentions damaged industrial peace and the detainees should be tried or released.

striking symptom was the wasting away of the body. Even after 1882, when Robert Koch identified the bacillus responsible for tuberculosis, both dust-diseases and tuberculosis continued to be grouped together as consumption or phthisis.

Gradually distinctions were drawn between the two types of disease. There was 'rust phthisis' or 'tubercular phthisis' according to whether or not there was occupational dust exposure; and miners' phthisis became a term indiscriminately applied to many kinds of mining whether or not silica dust was present or dust was the cause of disease. The term phthisis too continued to be loosely used, and could include many kinds of incapacitating lung diseases. (12) 'Miners' Phthisis' was the incorrect term applied to the disease stricken goldminers of the Transvaal who, in fact, had silicosis. Its historical derivation is understandable, but at the same time it must be clearly under-

4.

stood that in clinical and pathological terms today this definition of the disease is imprecise, if not totally meaningless.

Although their causes are different, the lung lesions, that is structural tissue responses to silica particles and the tuberculous bacillus, are distinctive and at the same time very similar. This caused a number of doctors, including Koch, to designate what is now known as the silicoctic nodule, the pseudo-tubercle. This similarity became even more pronounced when the two diseases appeared simultaneously in the same lesion. This led many authorities to believe that the two diseases were inseparable - that they were both, in fact, tuberculosis - and while silicosis was recognised as a specific industrial disease, it was thought that the dust particles merely altered the course of tuberculosis and the appearance of the tubercle. (13)

In turn of the 20th century South African doctors did believe that the majority of miners who had died of silicosis had a concomitant element of tuberculosis. (14) However in 1902 to 1903 commission, appointed by Sir Alfred Milner, Commissioner for the South African territories, to investigate the disease on the Witwatersrand gold mines insisted that direct nomenclature for the disease was silicosis. (16) Viewpoint was either influenced by or supported by Sir Oliver, an expert in pneumoconiosis, who practiced

medicine in the colliery district of Northumberland, and who had investigated the deaths of ex-Witwatersrand miners who had returned home to Britain during the Anglo-Boer war. (17) Cornish doctors who investigated similar cases did not agree, believing that the cause of the deaths of many ex-South African miners could be attributed to tuberculosis, which they believed had been contracted after miners had silicosis in the advanced stages. (18) The views of the pioneer South African doctors - and those of Oliver - were not proved until very much later, and controversy about the causes of the disease and the reasons for its fatal outcome continued to exist in both South Africa, Britain and elsewhere. Although there was disagreement as to whether silicosis or tuberculosis came first, on the whole,

By Yussuf Nazeer

Reports in the Government orientated media that the coloured schools unrest was triggered by an isolated incident — the detention of S.R.C. student leader Aziz Jardine — have been rejected by community leaders.

They insist that the unrest is rooted in longstanding grievances which the Government refuses to acknowledge — including the inferior coloured education system rejected last year in countrywide school boycotts.

Jardine's detention last Wednesday by Security Police was simply an additional aggravating factor, community leaders and students said.

Pupils said their peaceful anti-Republic Day protests were a reminder of their rejection of apartheid education.

They said they regarded the police break-up of

# Detention did not trigger the unrest

their peaceful sit-in as an invasion of their rights of democratic protest.

By terrassing and shoving, pupils involved in the peaceful fast-and-study sit-in protest, the police had provoked pupils to stage peaceful protest demonstrations, they said.

They rejected the police view that pupils had provoked police by hurling books and bottles at them.

The ensuing clashes between police and pupils have only served to compound the strife according to the Rev Cecil Beg, a respected community leader on the Regional

Education Board and superintendent minister of the Methodist Church.

"The root cause of the unrest among our children is the inferior differentiated education programme for our children which the authorities will not change," he said.

He said police "krag-dadgheld" against pupils who rejected apartheid education by demonstration, had not solved the unrest problem.

Police terrassings against innocent communities were not going to break opposition against

the inferior education system.

"On the contrary, they have angered parents and community leaders to the degree where they are now fully behind their children."

"Everything which smacks of racism and apartheid will be used as a platform to draw the Government's attention to our rejection."

"Republic Day was just one of the opportunities seen by students and anti-apartheid groups to register black people's grievances against apartheid."

Community spokesman

on the Transvaal Regional School Board, Dr Clifford Smith, said relations between the police and coloured people had hit an all-time low.

"The coloured community is thoroughly fed up with the police and the Government to the extent that many people who have never been politically orientated against apartheid, are now expressing feelings against the regime," Dr Smith said.

He said police action against pupils had only served to unite all black

students in a common cause.

"It no longer makes any difference in what group areas they live."

"The students, their parents, teachers and community leaders feel united against the system of apartheid," he said.

Labour Party community spokesman on the Johannesburg Management Committee, Mr A Dangor said the white electorate and the Government orientated media, especially the SABC, were being misled if they believed that the student unrest in schools stemmed only from the Republic Day protests or the detention of students.

"The root cause is apartheid," Mr Dangor said.

"The police presence is mostly aggravating the matter."

"The problem will not be solved by terrassings, dogs and detentions."

"The authorities should sit down with us and listen to our grievances."

# Boraine out on Tuesday -unless...

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7/16/81



Andrew Boraine

From PETER MANN  
in Cape Town

THE BORAINÉ family is hoping that their son, Andrew, will be released from Security Police detention on Tuesday.

Mr Boraine, the President of Nusas, was detained by security police in Cape Town during student protests at the Republic Festival Celebrations.

He is being held under terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which entitles the authorities to hold him for 14 days without bringing any charge against him.

The 14-day period ends on Tuesday and his family are hoping the Security Police will release and not re-detain him in terms of a different law — as they did last time they took him into detention.

Mr Boraine was previously held for 58 days in solitary confinement, although he has never been guilty of any crime.

On that occasion security police first detained him in terms of Section 22 — as they have done now — but then changed his detention to section 6 of the Terrorism Act — allowing them to hold him indefinitely without charging him.

His family have not been told where he is being held. Nor have they been allowed to visit or communicate with him, despite daily visits to the Caledon Square police headquarters in Cape Town.

Dr Alex Boraine, his father, who is the PFP MP for Pinelands, has condemned the laws under which his son is held as "barbarous".

# Call for release of black SA trade unionists in detention

Weekend Post Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG -- Five key  
unregistered trade unions have  
called on the Government to  
prove the stated good inten-  
tions of its new labour  
dispensation by immediate  
release of all trade unionists  
held in detention.

The unions "deplore, in the  
strongest terms" the recent  
detention of Mr Joseph Mavu,  
president of the Black Mani-

pality Workers' Union  
(BPMWU), Mr Sisa Mjikelana,  
vice-president of the South Af-  
rican Allied Workers' Union  
(SAAWU) and "scores of other  
trade union, student and com-  
munity leaders".

The call for their release is  
contained in a joint statement  
by SAAWU, the BPMWU, the  
African Food and Canning  
Workers' Union, the General  
and Allied Workers' Union and

the Commercial, Catering and  
Allied Workers' Union.

Thirty members of the  
SAAWU are in detention.

"Our members and the com-  
munity at large are angered  
by the recurrent disappearance  
of their leaders," the state-  
ment said. These detentions  
damaged industrial peace and  
the detainees should be tried,  
or released, it added.



## Ex-Island man detained with wife and child

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner, Mr Synod Madlebe, and his wife together with their four-month-old baby, were detained by Security Police in Umtata early last week, the head of Security Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, confirmed at the weekend. *Swila 8/6/81*

The couple were picked up from their Umtata home on Tuesday afternoon and driven away by a group of policemen, leaving behind three other children between three and 10 years old.

The police confiscated a shirt similar to those belonging to Transkei soldiers after conducting a search in their house, according to a relative.

Mr Madlebe (59), who served a three-year term on Robben Island for taking part in Pan-Africanist Congress activities, went to detention for the third time in Transkei since 1976.

Maj-Gen Ngceba would not say under which law the couple were being held because the relevant documents were "still being processed" and had not yet reached him. — Sapa.

## Boycotts are a reaction to oppression - Minister

RECENT black boycotts of schools, buses and red meat symbolised the reaction in the Peninsula's black townships to "increasingly oppressive conditions of our people", the Rev Des Adendorff, Director of the Churches' Urban Planning Commission, said in Cape Town at the weekend.

Mr Adendorff, a Methodist minister, was reporting to the Cape District Synod of the Methodist Church, which works with Lutheran, Catholic, Moravian, Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in the wider Peninsula area.

Referring to the renewed ban on open air meetings, Mr Adendorff said the ban effectively prevented communication in the townships.

There were few meeting places, and the ban on open air meetings brought communication within the community to a standstill.

The synod decided to make representations to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, expressing its "alarm" at the renewed ban on open air meetings for another year. — Sapa.

# Four PE detainees may soon be freed

Chief Reporter

FOUR Port Elizabeth trade unionists are still being held by Security Police.

A Security Police spokesman said the men, Mr Dumile Makanda, chairman of the Motor and Component Workers Union (Macwusa), Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, Mr Mxolisi Didiga and Mr Zanila Mtuza, members of the union, were still being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

They were arrested by Transkei officials after it was allegedly found that they were travelling without valid documents in the Transkei.

They were then handed over to the South African Police.

A Security Police spokesman later denied that the men were being held in connection with the recent strikes at Firestone, General Motors and Ford.

The men are expected to be released shortly.

# World protest over priest

THE South African Council of Churches is outraged at the brutal treatment of Father Mantsubise Enoch Shomang by the police and has called on them to charge or release the priest.

Father Shomang was arrested at a roadblock last Sunday and the next day taken to his Moletsane St Phillip Catholic mission manacled in leg irons. Police have confirmed he is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days detention incommunicado.

In a message to the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg, the SACC condemned the action of the police and said they were outraged at the brutal treatment of the priest.

They condemned the method used when bringing him to the church. "We reiterate the call we have so often made — charge or release," the message said. The Archbishop of Johannesburg, the Most Rev Patrick Fitzgerald, announced yesterday that protest letters and telegrams have been received from local and overseas church bodies condemning the detention of Father Shomang and his treatment.

The diocese has received messages from the Apostolic Delegate in Pretoria, representing Pope John Paul, Archbishop Edward Cassidy, who said he was deeply shocked at the arrest and imprisonment of Father Shomang. "Violence is being inflicted on an innocent person in the name of law and order," the message read.

The International Justice and Peace Commission of the Bishops of England and the Commission of the

## By WILLIE BOKALA

Bishops of France have also sent messages of protest and sympathy.

Archbishop Fitzgerald said he had also written to the Director-General of the Ministry of Justice in Pretoria to protest at the manner in which Father Shomang was treated.

"It hits at the very foundation of justice itself. In the opinion of people at home and abroad, to bring a man in leg irons to the mission is to make him appear as a hardened convicted criminal guilty of proven charges. This treatment is normally meted out to hardened criminals, felons, or in the olden days, to gallery slaves," he told the department.

# Free our Leaders, say unions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has been asked to prove the good intentions of its new labour dispensation by releasing detained trade union leaders.

The call was made yesterday by a group of trade unions in a statement deploring the detention of Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union (BMWU), and Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice-president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), as well as of student and community leaders.

Saawu, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Black Municipality Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, the General and Allied Workers' Union and a hotel workers' union said the government should note that workers were not intimidated "by such arbitrary state action".

## Basic rights

"Rather, our members and the community at large are angered by the current disappearance of their leaders under the present draconian 'security' laws, and these detentions therefore damage the promotion of industrial peace.

"If these leaders have committed any crime other than fighting for people's basic democratic rights," the statement continued, "they should be tried in an open court of law, with the fundamental right of legal defence.

"We therefore call on the government to prove the stated good intentions of its new labour dispensation by immediately releasing all trade unionists held in detention."

# 'RELEASE LEADERS'

By LEN KALANE

SIX trade unions have condemned the recent detentions of scores of trade unionists, including that of Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the powerful Black Municipality Workers Union (BMWU).

The unions also condemned the detention of Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU).

The unions, BMU, SAAWU, the African Food Canning Workers Union, Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa, General and Allied Workers Union and Hotelica Union, said in their statement:

"We deplore in the strongest terms the recent detentions of Mr Mavi, president of the BMWU and Mr Sisa Njikelana of the SAAWU and scores of other trade unionists, students and community leaders.

"The Government should note that the workers are not intimidated by such State actions. Rather, our members and the community at large are angered by the current disappearance of their leaders and the present draconian security laws.

"And these detentions therefore damage the promotion of industrial peace. If these leaders have committed any crimes other than fighting for people's democratic rights they should be tried in an open court of law with the fundamental right of legal defence.

"We therefore call on the Government to prove that the stated good intentions of its new labour dispensation by immediately releasing all trade unionists presently held."

CT 9/6/81 (329) (88)  
Decision expected on Boraine

STATE authorities will decide today whether to release, charge or extend the detention the president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine.

Mr Boraine has been held under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act for two weeks. Detainees can be held for a maximum of two weeks under the act.

His father, Dr Alex Boraine, the PFP MP for Pinelands, said yesterday that in spite of daily visits to Caledon Square police station, he had not been allowed to see his son during this period. Nor had he been told where Andrew was being detained.

Nusas officials have repeatedly called for Mr Boraine's immediate and unconditional release. They have called his detention an indication of the State's inability to allow leaders who opposed apartheid to be heard.

# Top advocate in Biko death probe

By MARIKA SBOROS

A TOP South African advocate, Mr Issy Maisels, SC, confirmed yesterday that he was a member of a commission inquiring into the death in police detention of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

Mr Maisels and Professor Jan van Rooyen, former rector of the University of Stellenbosch, are conducting a closed inquiry into ethical issues arising from Mr Biko's death from brain injury and kidney failure while in police detention in 1977.

Their findings will be made public.

The inquiry was instituted by the Medical Association of South Africa in response to pressure from members of the medical profession who were shocked when the three Port Elizabeth doctors who treated Mr Biko before his death were cleared of improper and disgraceful conduct.

The doctors are Dr Benjamin Tucker, Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Colin Hersch.

Dr Tucker and Dr Lang admitted in open court that they had subordinated Mr Biko's interests to the State's.

Dr Hersch has said he is prepared to testify before the commission.

Both Dr Tucker and Dr Lang have refused to say whether they would be prepared to testify.

Yesterday Mr Maisels said he had been appointed to make a confidential report to Masa and could not comment on any aspect of his investigations.

Professor Guy de Klerk, chairman of Masa's federal ethical committee, said the full report would be made to him and he would authorise that its contents be made public.

He was responding to suggestions that the inquiry was not open as Masa had promised last year.

"The full report will be made public and it will include how the findings were reached," Prof De Klerk said.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Tertius Meyburgh, John Ryan, Lin Menga; newsbills by Peter Bunkell; headlines and sub-editing by Paul Hohoyd; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

the programmes of other ministries are more vital for public wellbeing than those of the health ministry, particularly those relating to agricultural and industrial development, housing and education.

If the impact of these measures on health is not taken into account in decisions of their priority, there will be inconsistency between the decisions of the health and other ministries; and one can normally save money and achieve the same or better results by eliminating inconsistency (equalizing the marginal net social profit of expenditures). Such inconsistency is apparent where the programmes of one sector require costly investment by another to remove or ameliorate health hazards thus created. An example of this kind would be the choice of providing some, or cheaper public transport over a certain route which would reduce by more than the financial losses the additional hospital expenses resulting from delayed treatment, and the excessive cost of private transport for many individuals over the same route. Similarly the designs or legislation for industrial plant could be chosen to improve safety, saving hospitalization, workmen's compensation and the surplus losses of the employees injured; or a food policy implemented which might prevent a large number of diseases at small cost to the general budget.

However one cannot merely incorporate 'health' as an additional criterion in development plans; it has to be made commensurate with other goals.

### 5.1 The Value of Health

The conventional method of doing this, through cost-benefit analysis, requires us to devise a system of expressing health benefits (and costs) in money terms, according to what is known of individuals' willingness to pay for health care or to avoid health hazards.

Willingness to pay is the usual criterion for measuring the benefits of projects, but because this is not always a feasible measure in the case of health - the market for 'health' is highly imperfect - other methods have been used. Often estimates have been

(Continued from page 1)

only after he had spent a day of anxiety trying to find out what was happening to him.

Eventually he spoke to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobia Coetsee, by telephone and asked him to allow Andrew to be held in Cape Town rather than in Pretoria.

The Minister refused Dr Boraine's request.

### NO SURPRISE

Dr Boraine said: 'It is deplorable to see how the State attempts to stop dissent by locking people up without bringing any charges against them. It is nauseating to see what they do to keep people quiet.'

The Opposition spokesman on Justice, Mr Dave Dalling, said in Port Elizabeth today that the re-

## Boraine

detention of Andrew Boraine under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act came as no surprise. 'As soon as the Government feels under pressure,

it resorts to tactics of this type. The detention of this young man cannot be described as anything except political victimisation of one of the more vocal opponents of the Nationalists,' he said.

jobs for them.

Because health care in Southern Africa allocated largely through the market, the health care available tends in any case to income, above a certain minimum which depends upon the place of residence. Under the the cost of ill-health is measured largely earning power the allocation prescribed studies would not differ much from that. This is because without adjustment cost of the existing distribution of buying power which it gives rise as if they were optim

For this reason it has been found necessary the valuation of benefits by a special method benefits flowing to regions, social groups whose welfare is taken as a special objec



*Aug 21*  
**Boraine  
to see  
son in  
Pretoria**

**Political Staff**

Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, will fly to Pretoria tonight to see his son Andrew in prison.

Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), is to be held in Pretoria under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

He has been held incommunicado 'somewhere in Cape Town' for 14 days since his arrest under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

**NO LAWYER**

During that period, which expired yesterday, he had no access to lawyers, the courts, or his parents.

Dr Boraine, MP for Pine-lands, said today he had been told last night that his son would be moved to Pretoria.

**DEPLORABLE**

Calling on the Government to charge or release his son, Dr Boraine said: 'They still do not have a single thing against him and all they can do is to use the power of the State to detain him further and to silence him.'

'This is a deplorable and shocking situation.'

Dr Boraine said he was told he would be allowed to see his son in Pretoria Central Prison twice a week for half an hour at a time.

Dr Boraine said he was given the information about his son last night

(Continued on Page 3 col 4)

21m 12/6/61

## Unionists held

South African Security Police are holding three officials of the trade union involved in the Port Elizabeth labour unrest.

A spokesman for the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa) said yesterday the union's chairman, Mr Dumlile Makanda, its national organiser, Mr Arnold Didiza, and a shop steward at General Motors, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, were being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The men left Port Elizabeth late last week and were reportedly arrested in Transkei without travel documents.

The spokesman said a general meeting of the union would be held at the weekend to decide how to react to the detentions.

# Nusas leader to be redetained

## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Nusas student leader, Mr Andrew Boraine, is to be redetained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act for at least another month.

An order to this effect has been signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, at the end of the 14-day period for which Mr Boraine could be held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

His father, Progressive Fed-

eral Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, last night called on the Government to charge his son or release him.

There have been world-wide repercussions over the detention of the young student leader after an anti-Republic Festival meeting in Cape Town two weeks ago and his further detention is likely to provoke more reaction locally and international.

When appr

1. the Minis-

ter confirmed that Mr Boraine would be held in terms of the Internal Security Act "from midnight tonight to June 30 at this stage".

Since he was first held, his parents were not been able to see him or establish where he was being held.

Last night, having heard the news about his son, Dr Boraine said: "One thing is crystal clear — that after two weeks incarceration, subject to inter-

rogation and with no access to a lawyer or his parents, they have not been able to pin anything on my son at all."

○ In terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act a person can be held for a period of 14 days, unless further committed by a judge. In terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act a person can be held indefinitely, but is permitted visits by his legal representative.

has been a marked decrease in the Town Municipal residents, particu-

The operational efficiency of neon also been improved by MOUs. Neon provided in 3 places —

- babies born at MOUs are seen by and paediatric nurses

- babies born in hospital are seen hospital teams

- babies born in the home are seen

Well babies are discharged from home problem cases are either kept in hospital from the MOUs. There is specialists treating those babies professional teams. Each notified local authority health visitors, as provided by local authorities.

The impact of MOUs on the cost and care can be seen from the above data is responsible for only 2 of the MO for the initial introduction of the an important role in improving obst peninsula, particularly in reducing rate, a mortality rate which is ac to the quality of obstetric care.

(13)

3) to provide a less clinical, more homely atmosphere to reduce the psychological stress of childbirth. The patients get to know the sisters and midwives at the MOUs during the period of ante-natal care. The system at hospitals is clinical and impersonal. Ante-natal care is provided at outpatients departments and the delivery in the maternity wing.

The specific aim of the MOUs is not to reduce the peri-natal mortality rate or the maternal mortality rate — that is the aim of all obstetric care. However, since the establishment of the MOUs, the peri-natal mortality rate has declined. (See Table 5.1 — this excludes information about deliveries performed by independent midwives.) There has been no significant change in the maternal mortality rate since 1973 as modern medicine in Cape Town has advanced to the stage where maternal deaths are not common and are not usually clinically avoidable.

Nor is the aim of MOUs to do away with hospital deliveries — there will always be a need for hospital specialist care in the area, due to the number of high risk cases, particularly as Black women have a high incidence of cephalopelvic disproportion. It is important to note with respect to the peri-natal mortality rate that low risk pregnancies may still result in the need for the transfer of the case for specialist attention or in the death of the child. Under the auspices of UCJ/CRA, no more home deliveries are now conducted. Table 5.2 shows the percentage of deliveries performed in institutions. This includes cases of born before arrival but transferred immediately to an institution after birth. (Institution refers to hospitals and MOUs.)

MOUs and associated clinics also provide the ideal environment for the introduction of the concept of family planning. In 1976, 81% of the patients discharged from MOUs were on some form of family planning. The Day Hospitals themselves also provide a family planning service. Since 1972, there

... / ...

# Detentions can inhibit teaching'

379/24  
10/6/81

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Student detentions and confiscation of their study materials by Security Police could seriously inhibit teaching and research, Dr Derek Henderson, vice-chancellor of Rhodes University, warns in his annual report.

He referred to the detentions of journalism lecturer Guy Berger and other students last year.

Dr Henderson said the university had consistently expressed disquiet at procedures through which its members could be detained incommunicado for long periods without charges being laid.

Mr Berger and student Devan Pillay have since been jailed for offences under secu-

rity legislation.

Three other students, he said, had been held for long periods as witnesses. Others had been held for various periods for questioning and written material belonging to them, including lecture notes, tutorial material and text books, seized.

"If such actions were to become endemic it would have serious inhibitory effects on teaching and research programmes, particularly in the humanities and social sciences," Dr Henderson said.

Overall enrolment figures at Rhodes increased by nearly four per cent last year to 2 914, including 878 students from provinces other than the Cape, 559 from neighbouring countries and abroad and 1 083 from the Eastern Cape and Border.

Dr Henderson hoped to have have 3 500 students in a few years — 3 000 of them undergraduates — at which stage Rhodes would be making optimum use of all available and envisaged facilities.

"We should then be able to concentrate on the refinement and consolidation of our academic pursuits."

The report stressed that the university's finances were sound — despite inflation, periodic subsidy cuts and staff benefits — but that there was no room for complacency.

Spending last year was R11,16-million compared to R9,35-million in 1979. Revenue was R11,46-million compared to R9,45-million the previous year.

Spending per student was R3 828 and income R3 932.

The offer of gifts, holidays and other inducements are made by detailmen and this practice has been frowned upon. (15)

The fact that detailmen represent only one company has been criticised. The idea of using drug-brokers in place of representatives has not been considered in the past. It seems that if knowledgeable people become brokers, they will be able to advise doctors in a better manner, not being confined to promoting sales of only one company. This point is one which has found favour in the

however, drug firms have Detailmen serve a useful received attention. The behaviour because of the market. Certainly, no but there is room for p slightly inferior) qual it carefully.

(5.3.2) Other promotional The other forms of pr and are also subject to

The literature mailed of its volume as well as the mail useful, but as The claims made in the

based on the package insert which has been approved by the Medicines Control Council. However, many claims which cannot be substantiated are made and side-effects of drugs are played down. (16)

In relation to adverts, the criticism is made that claims are often excessive. In general, however the claims in adverts are more moderate than those made in direct mail because adverts are subject to additional control by the Advertising Standards Authority.

The use of motivation research in the drug industry shows that doctors are fearful that the vast range of drugs will turn them into mere pill dispensers. (19) The result is that adverts and direct mail concentrate on reassuring the doctor and cut down on the amount of scientific information given.

It is in relation to free gifts, samples and bonuses that a controversy has recently developed. (20) Gifts are given to doctors to encourage them to prescribe a particular brand of

# Section 10 detention for Borraine

## Political Staff

THE president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Borraine, is to be re-detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act for at least another month.

An order to this effect has been signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, at the end of the 14-day period over which Mr Borraine could be held in terms of section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

His father, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Borraine, last night called on the government to charge his son or release him immediately.

There have been worldwide repercussions to the detention of the young student leader after an anti-Republic Festival meeting in Cape Town two weeks ago and his further detention is likely to provoke more reaction locally and internationally.

When approached the minister confirmed that Mr Borraine would be held in terms of the Internal Security Act from midnight last night "to June 30 at this stage".

## No charges laid

Last night, having heard the news about his son after a nerve-racking day, Dr Borraine said: "One thing is crystal-clear — that after two weeks incarceration, subject to interrogation and with no access to a lawyer or his parents, they have not been able to pin anything on my son at all."

"Once again my son, despite imprisonment, has had no charges laid against him. Before the law he is blameless. However, they have chosen to isolate him without charge or due process of law."

The minister has in-

formed me, however, that he will not be held for longer than one month in Pretoria.

"I asked if it was not possible for him to be held in Cape Town but this was turned down."

"If I were to hazard a guess I could only think that they are trying to gag him, mindful of the commemoration of the dreadful '76 riots on June 16 and Freedom Charter Day on June 26."

"I assume that he will be released after that time."

## Deadline

Yesterday was the deadline for the student leader's release under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act in terms of which he could be held without trial for 14 days.

He was detained by the security police shortly after a protest meeting in Cape Town, against the Republic Festival, a fortnight ago and has been held incommunicado.

His parents have lived with the fear ever since that he would be held under some other law as happened last year when he was released after 58 days.

"It has been sheer hell," his father said late yesterday as the family sat clustered around the telephone.

Up to then they did not know if he would be released and they still did not know where he was being held.

● In terms of section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act a person can be held for a period of 14 days, unless further committed by a judge. In terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act a person can be held indefinitely, but is permitted visits by his legal representative.

Given the description of the promotional effort, it is possible to invoke the logic of the discussion in section 4 to show that the lack of information allows excessive expenditure on promotion.

The drug market is characterised by low price elasticity of demand, but by relatively high substitute elasticity. Therefore there is a positive return to the manufacturer in promoting

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/ ...

### Overcoming Communication Problems

Basically the major problems in this area stem either from the fact that the costs and benefits that are attributed to particular projects or action sets are in fact partly determined by the impact of other interdependent activities and so are difficult to isolate and evaluate, leading to the formulation of incorrect data for decision making. Alternatively they arise from the immediate difficulties encountered in the process of communication.

Communication problems can be overcome to a very large extent by clearly demarcating the boundaries within which the communication interaction takes place. If the outcomes of particular data trends are

various views, two things are apparent, firstly, that the solution does in fact lie in some form of state intervention into the market mechanism and secondly that in view of the difficulties of establishing and ranking objectives and those of communication, such intervention is unlikely to succeed in improving the situation unless the problems arising from the other two sources are also overcome. Accurate information is obviously crucially important if one wishes to determine how the state should influence the market in order to improve the overall allocation of resources from the social viewpoint (21).

### Overcoming Difficulties Resulting from Conflicting Objectives and Interests.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that the two men were held under the Security Legislation Act and have not yet appeared in court. Both parents however told Sowetan that they were worried about their children. "The authorities do not even allow us to see them. We last saw them on January 31," they said.

Mr and Mrs William Fakude said they were heartbroken at the detention of their child. "At least he should appear in court and be charged because we do not even know what the charges are against him. If only the authorities could allow us to see him and talk with him would we be able to sleep," Mrs Fakude said. Mr Sentsho Masemola, Matthew's father said, "we have not yet been informed about the charges. It is now about four months since we saw him.

# No trial for two means no sleep for parents

By MONK NKOMO

**PARENTS of two Atteridgeville men held under the Security Legislation Act are spending sleepless nights following their more than four months in detention without trial.**

The two men are Mr Peter Fakude of Mdlankomo Street and Mr Matthew Masemola of Chaani Street both of Atteridgeville.

The were collected at their place of employment on January 30 together with Mr. Joseph Mabelapoo and Mr. Simon Makhubela. The four were released on the same day but Fakude and Masemola were re-arrested on January 31 and have not been tried ever since.

facilities, such as for example KwaZulu, one should locate health services and, in particular, which service should be located where. This type of public sector decision, in terms of the presently accepted methods of evaluation, such as cost benefit analysis, is likely to run the gambit of all the problems discussed here. Structuring the decision making process, however, may serve to overcome some of these difficulties. The process can be structured by first establishing a welldefined set of simple unambiguous criteria to be used to evaluate the alternative situations. Once this has been done, providing the criteria are indeed both simple and unambiguous, then their use should substantially reduce both the problems arising from the existence of conflicting interest

I will not be able to sleep until he is brought before court and charged. The whole family is worried about him," he said.

Both parents said they were not allowed to bring them food. "Sometimes they allow us to bring them clothing. We were allowed to bring in clothing only on two occasions, though we were not given his dirty clothes back," said Peter's brother Mr Oupa Fakude. Mr Masemola said the police came here on three occasions to collect clean clothing for him. They only brought back a jacket and a shirt.

No reasons were given by the police why they could not get the dirty clothes back, both parents said.

Both men were employed in a garment factory, Pretoria.

a reasonable in terms of which either ranking of be determined and processed.

(21) If this workings

(22) James A. Feb. 196 Optimal Jurisdictions, Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 82, No. 1, Jan/Feb 1974, pp. 112-131.

(23)

# SB 'psycho war' against priest

By LEN KALANE  
Krugersdorp priest  
Rev Frank Chikane  
has been subjected  
to constant Security  
Police checks at  
his Kagiso mission  
house in the past  
three weeks.

The visits are conducted weekly with the last check on Monday. This routine, Mr Chikane said, began in the week of May 21 when preparations for the anti-Republic festivities were taking place.

"They have turned the Church into an interrogation room," the priest said, adding: "They are trying to stage psychological warfare".

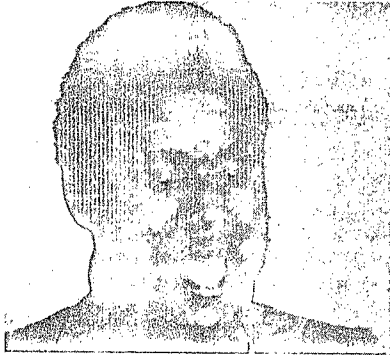
Now the young clergyman fears a serious confrontation might erupt when next police make their call.

Since he had established a community centre at the church, he also feared people might stop coming to the centre due to the frequency of the Security Police visits. "This is intimidation".

Around May 21, police came and questioned him on the anti-Republic festivities.

"At that stage they were only interested in my thinking about people against the festivities. They asked me if I thought the community wholeheartedly supported the idea of not taking part in the festivities. And they asked me my opinion about the Government. We ended up in a heated argument discussing a national convention".

When the police again



Chikane... I will not be intimidated.

called on May 31. Mr Chikane was questioned on plans about the anti-Republic festivities in Kagiso.

"They also threatened to clamp down on me if

violence erupted in the township."

After the Kagiso service, police called again and asked him who spoke at the gathering. They also wanted to know why Zinzi

Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, did not turn up at the service as scheduled. The visit also ended in a heated argument.

Mr Chikane said the police also accused him of calling them "dogs" at the service.

He said a policeman told him during the visit: "You call me a dog, but when the dogs start biting they really bite."

On Monday, the familiar faces turned up again at Mr Chikane's place. This time, he said, they questioned him on plans about June 16.

"I think the police are in a state of fear about the situation and are trying tactics to diffuse it," Mr Chikane said. "They have now launched psychological warfare. But I don't think this is the right way to act against me."

66 When served a rusk with my coffee or tea, I'm never  
sure whether or not it is permissible to 'dunk' it.  
67 But I do know which cigarettes to offer afterwards. 99



## <sup>616/2</sup> **Father Shomang released**

FATHER Mantsubise Enoch Shomang, the Soweto Catholic priest, who was allegedly brought manacled in leg irons to his Moletsane parish by police after being detained last week, has now been released.

To the jubilation of his congregation and colleagues, Father Shomang was released from John Vorster Square police station by security police just after midday yesterday.

<sup>Smith</sup>  
He was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and has been in detention for nine days after being arrested at a roadblock last Monday morning.

Since his detention messages condemning police action and his imprisonment have been flowing into the offices of the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg and strong protest messages were also sent to the Ministry of

<sup>354</sup>  
Justice Department in Pretoria. Protests were also made by the Archbishop of Johannesburg, the Most Rev Patrick Fitzgerald.

Father Shomang said yesterday he was happy to be out of prison cells. "I want to thank everybody including the Press for all the trouble, and prayers they said for me while I was in there. You are all wonderful people," he said.



ET 11/6/81

# Four trade unionists detained

329 122 1451

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman and three other members of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union, whose members were involved in the Port Elizabeth motor strikes, have been detained under security legislation.

This means 30 unionists are now in detention.

In addition to the Macwusa detainees, 24 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union have been in detention in Ciskei since March.

The union's vice-president, Mr Sisa Nyikalana, and the president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, have been detained under security legislation.

The four Macwusa men are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for 14 days detention. Besides Mr Makanda, they are: Mr Mxolisi Didiza, a union organizer; Mr Maxwell Mandlinguizi, an executive member; and a member, a Mr Teti.

The four were apparently arrested in Transkei for allegedly entering without travel documents. They were, however, handed over to the SAP who are holding them under security

legislation.

Police have confirmed the detentions.

A Macwusa official said yesterday: "We suspect that the detentions are connected to the strikes."

In East London, Saawu has sent a petition to the Ciskeian Minister of Justice demanding the immediate charging or release of 24 union members being held under Ciskeian Proclamation R252.

Most of the workers are from Wilson-Rowntree, the scene of a bitter labour dispute earlier this year. But three of them are workers at companies which have agreed to recognize Saawu — Chloride and Johnson and Johnson.

The petition has been signed by 1200 workers, but Saawu's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, says this is the first batch of petitions to be sent to the authorities.

The petition says that the Ciskeian police have had "more than enough time" to decide whether to charge the workers.

A covering letter from Saawu accuses the Ciskeian authorities of launching "full-scale repression of trade unions" and of "working hand-in-hand" with Wilson-Rowntree management.

# SP seize black Wits leaders

## Staff Reporters

Two student leaders were detained in Benoni last night in the latest move in countrywide Security Police action which has led to the detention of six trade unionists and several church workers.

Last night Witwatersrand Security Police swooped on the home of Mr Azhar Cachalia and his brother Firoze, members of the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Colonel Hennie Muller, Security Police chief on the Witwatersrand, confirmed today that the two

students were picked up shortly after midnight.

They are both being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which entitles police to hold them for periods of up to 14 days without bringing them to court. These periods can be extended by the Minister of Police.

## RESPONSE

The detention of the Cachalia brothers has brought an angry response from the University of the Witwatersrand Student Representative Council and the Black

Students Society.

Speaking on behalf of the two societies, Sammy Adelman, Wits SRC president, said: "The State simply fails to perceive after decades of oppression and repression that they can take away and detain as many people as they like but they will merely be fanning the flames of anger and frustration."

## CONFRONTATION

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said in reaction to the detentions: "There can be no permanent solution to

disturbances by security measures such as arrests and detention.

"In fact, the more one arrests leaders the more difficult it becomes to negotiate any kind of settlement."

"In any case, security measures which do not allow people access to legal help and lead to them being detained indefinitely without trial, simply become part of the problem of confrontation."

In the countrywide wave of Security Police action, three of those held — student leader Aziz Jardine, Nusas president Andrew Borame and union leader Joseph Mavi — are being detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act which allows for indefinite detention.

In Port Elizabeth on Tuesday four members of the Young Christian Workers Movement, aged between 21 and 22, were arrested by Security Police.

They are Mr Cuan Stanley, Mr Zimazile Nondumo, Mr Shepherd Mati and Mr Mlingisi Johnson, who were detained under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

# Fosatu condemns detentions

A STATEMENT strongly condemning the detention of trade unionists, students and community leaders was released by Fosatu yesterday.

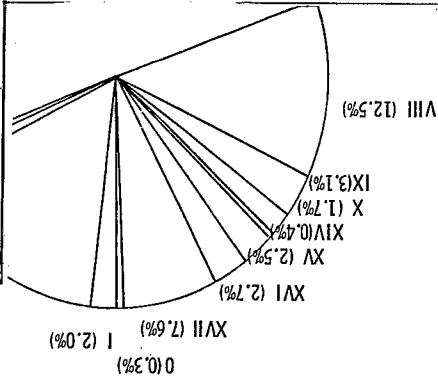
According to the statement Fosatu strongly condemns the recent waves of detentions which have included students, community leaders and trade unionists. Fosatu is particularly concerned about the detentions of prominent unionists such as Mani, Njikelana, Mahanda, Didiza and Malingozi.

Their detentions seem related to an attempt to force trade unions into what government approves as the area of activity of a

trade union. If this is so it is a futile attempt. The state should take careful note of the mood of black workers today.

Fosatu makes it clear that union leaders speaking against this oppression are

articulating the feelings of their members. Instead of locking them up Fosatu says the only solution is for the state and management to meet with them to dissolve these issues in a meaningful way.



WHITE  
PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY

Fig. 5 (a)

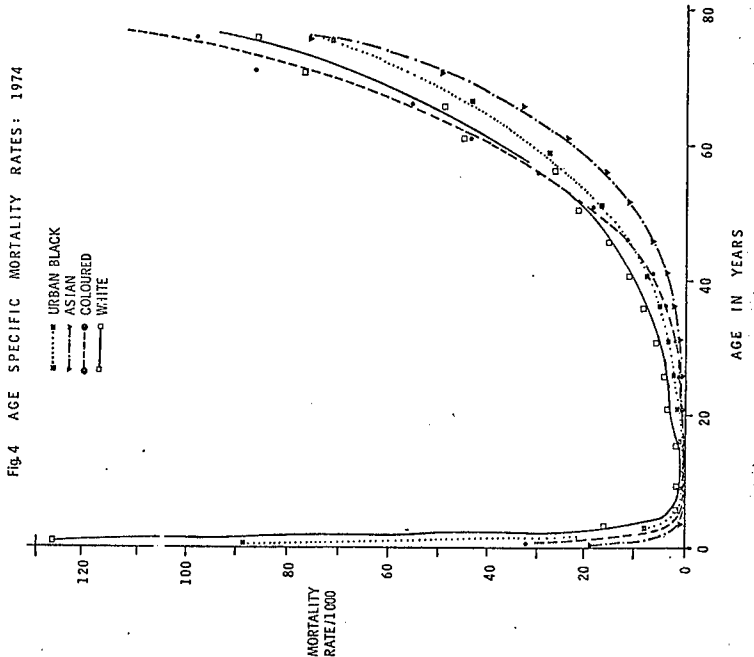


Fig. 4 AGE SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES: 1974

URBAN BLACK  
ASIAN  
COLOURED  
WHITE

## b) Healthiness of Life

Morbidity is a more diverse phenomenon and can only properly be assessed by surveys. Some classification is needed into degrees of morbidity and perhaps also into the length of disability involved to distinguish chronic from acute conditions. Some examples are:

The U.K. Censuses use the following questions in respect of each person: 1) Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? If yes, does it limit your activities in any way?

it) During the two weeks ending last Sunday did you have to cut down on any of the things you usually do because of illness or injury?

Disability is classified by length of time suffered.

Culyer, Lavers and Williams (31) propose an indicator consisting of two dimensions: see section on composite indicators below.

The OECD uses an indicator based on 'lack of participation in normal activities due to presence of illness or injury'. This is incomplete, but reflects an important aspect: it has a simple behavioural criterion and can be expressed as days per year (chronic illness counts as 365 days).

A problem with unidimensional morbidity indicators is that the time spent sick, and the degree of sickness (perhaps again composed of intensity of pain, and disability) are conceptually distinct.

Health service records are an unreliable guide to

31. A.J. Culyer, R.S. Lavers & A. Williams, 'Social Indicators: Health', Social Trends, no. 2 (1971).

# Biko: Probe into ethical issues

**Medical Reporter**  
A TWO-MAN commission has begun inquiries into the ethical issues arising from the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko amid criticism that it is unlikely to achieve anything constructive.

The commission, consisting of the former Rector of Stellenbosch University, Professor J N de Villiers, and leading South African advocate Mr I Maisels, SC, was instituted by the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa).

However, the commission did not intend to reopen the investigation into the conduct of the three Port Elizabeth doctors

who had treated Mr Biko, a spokesman for Masa's public relations company emphasised yesterday.

The three doctors, Dr Benjamin Tucker, Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Colin Hersch, were cleared of disgraceful or improper conduct by a preliminary investigating committee of the SA Medical and Dental Council in April last year.

The present commission was investigating the ethical issues arising from Mr Biko's death from brain injury and kidney failure while in police detention in 1977, the spokesman said.

It had already begun going through documenta-

tion relating to the case and would submit its findings to Masa's federal ethical committee and federal executive. After that the results would be made public.

Meanwhile, critics of Masa's handling of the Biko case have dismissed the commission as being of little consequence.

'I don't think it will be able to achieve much,' Professor Frances Ames, head of the University of Cape Town's department of neurology, said yesterday.

'The difficulty is that the inquiry does not have the status of a court of law and therefore it can-

not subpoena witnesses,' she said.

'Also, the breadth of the inquiry will be limited because witnesses might be afraid of subsequent litigation.'

Professor P Tobias, dean of the University of the Witwatersrand's medical faculty, said it was his faculty's view that 'little' could come of the inquiry.

'While I am gratified to note that an inquiry is under way, I regret that it is not being held in public,' he said in Johannesburg.

The Wits medical faculty executive last year said that it had no faith in the inquiry.

morbidity  
the popu-  
illnesses

## 2. Composite Inc

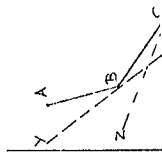
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32. D.F. Sullivan.  
Health Service  
Report, vol. 1

is the same along each price line (isocost line), lines to the right (e.g. X'X') representing a higher cost. A choice is therefore indicated where the lowest cost line intersects the 'possibility frontier', AB, - in this case at point A. With non-linear 'possibility frontiers' the choice may involve a combination of techniques.

Choices between 3 or 4 techniques can also be shown:



# Boraine speaks to his son in prison

## Political Staff

DR ALEX BORAINÉ, MP for Pinelands, spoke to his son, Nusas' president Mr Andrew Boraine, for about an hour through a glass partition in Pretoria Central Prison today.

Dr Boraine said afterwards that his son was well — apart from having a cold and a sore throat as a result of which he was to have been seen by a doctor today.

This was the first communication Mr Andrew Boraine, held under the Internal Security Act, has had with his father since his arrest in Cape Town more than a fortnight ago at the height of anti-Republic Festival unrest among students.

## COLD.

Dr Boraine, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, flew to Pretoria last night after being told he would be allowed to visit his son twice a week for half-an-hour at a time.

Speaking by telephone from Pretoria, Dr Boraine said it was 'extremely cold' in the prison. He had taken warm clothes and a balaclava cap for Andrew when he saw him today.

Dr Boraine said Andrew was the only white detainee held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and was 'completely on his own'.

He was being held in one of the inner cells of the prison and was alone. There was just enough room for a bed.

## 'INHIBITED'

Dr Boraine spoke to his son through a glass partition to which he had been brought from his cell. An official was present throughout the conversation.

There was much to talk about, but we were some-

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

The applicability of this technique may be very limited. It is doubted whether health care processes can normally be represented simply as a production process involving inputs and outputs. (Perhaps it is a reflection on the conventional types of health care that it can be so represented.) A second problem is the extremely precise information needed on each process of care. Outcomes are often unknown even in medical terms. Lastly, it is normal rather than the exception for quality as well as quantity of care to enter into the final choice of technique for health care, and this is hard to incorporate into a linear programming model. However linear programming has been used with advantage to analyse hospital costs in terms of individual departments.

process of choice using the ratio of prices carried out by computer. The process is known as linear programming, since the relations between inputs and services rendered is assumed to be linear: i.e. a doubling of inputs leads to a doubling of outputs.

# Security laws: at least 152 detained

A total of 161 people are currently known to be banned and another 152 people detained without trial in terms of South Africa's security laws, according to the research department of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The most widely publicised detentions in recent weeks have been those of Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, the head boy of the C J Botha High School in the coloured area of Bosmont, Mr Aziz Jardine, and three prominent trade unionists, Mr Joseph Mavi, Mr Sisa Njukelana and Mr Dumile Makanda.

Also detained last week were three officials and a member of a union whose members have been on strike in Port Elizabeth, the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union (Macwusa). They are the union's chairman, Mr Dumile Makanda, its national organiser, Mr Arnold Didiza and an executive member, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi.

Most detentions are being held in terms of section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for renewable 14-day periods of detention. However, it is common practice for detainees under this Act to be redetained in terms of the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act, both of which provide for indefinite detention without trial.

Under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, detainees

To Page 3, Col 2

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## Affected by security laws

from pages

are held incommunicado and without access to any reading material except the Bible.

Fig: a Kent by the SATRR show that the number of people banned in terms of the Internal Security Act has increased marginally since November 1979 (from 156 to 161).

The most common re-

strictions imposed by banning orders are:

○ Written or spoken statements of a banned person may not be quoted.

○ The banned person is required to resign from any public organisation.

○ He or she is forbidden to attend any public gathering.

○ He or she is restricted to a specified magis-

terial district.

Prominent figures recently subject to banning orders include Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, veteran civil rights activist, Mrs Helen Joseph, churchman Dr Beyers Naude, and the president of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa), Mr Zweleakhe Sisulu.

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**Biko probe by Masa**

The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) yesterday announced the names of the two-man committee of inquiry to look into ethical questions arising from the death of Black Consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

They are Mr I A Maisels QC, Judge President of the Courts of Appeal of neighbouring states, including Swaziland and Botswana, and Professor I N de Villiers, former rector of Stellenbosch University.

**FINDINGS**

The committee's terms of reference have already been published.

Its report will be made to the federal ethical committee of Masa.

The findings will be made public at a date still to be decided, according to a statement by the Association. — Sapa.

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# Four detained in raid by Security Police in PE

W/6/81  
EP  
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18/2

## Chief Reporter

SECURITY Police yesterday searched the Young Christian Workers' office in Port Elizabeth and, after seizing certain documents, detained four of its leading members.

The regional organiser, Mr Cuan Stanley, and three others, Mr Zim Nondumo, Mr Shepherd Mati and Miss Lulu Johnson, were arrested and are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

A senior Security Police spokesman said the activities of the four people were being investigated.

He emphasised that the Young Christian Workers organisation was not the subject of investigation.

"The four are being held and investigations are being conducted into certain of their activities," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the South African Catholic Bishops' Con-

ference said church authorities were taking up the matter with the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

"As Soweto's June 16 day draws near and as young people continue with sporadic school and university boycotts, the Security Police are intensifying their vigilance and indulging in their practice of detaining members of the Young Christian Workers, especially in Port Elizabeth," he said.



# Another student leader redetained

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

ANOTHER student leader, Mr Aziz Jardine, has been redetained under the "preventive" Section 10 of the Internal Security Act after being held for a fortnight under the General Law Amendment Act.

And yesterday the Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, said it was his impression that the redetentions were contrary to what the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told him at their meeting last week.

Mr Jardine is head boy and SRC chairman at C J Botha High School in Bosmont, Johannesburg. Earlier this week, Mr

Andrew Boraine — president of Nusas and son of Progressive Federal Party MP Dr Alex Boraine — was also redetained after being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act — which falls under the Minister of Justice — a detainee can be held indefinitely, but is permitted visits by his legal representative.

In terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act — which falls under the Minister of Police — a person can be held for up to 14 days, unless further committed by a judge.

The SA Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday con-

firmed Mr Jardine's redetention under the Internal Security Act; but declined to say under which laws two trade union leaders, Mr Joseph Mavi and Mr Sisa Njikelana, were being held, except that they "are still being detained in terms of security legislation".

Dr Boraine has flown to Pretoria to see his son in prison after anxious days trying to find out what was happening to him.

The Nusas president has been held incommunicado "somewhere in Cape Town" since his arrest and Dr Boraine was told on Tuesday night that his son was being moved to Pretoria, where his father may visit him in Pretoria Central Prison twice a week for half-an-hour at a time.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, refused a request by Dr Boraine to allow Andrew to be held in Cape Town rather than in Pretoria.

Calling on the Government to charge or release his son, Dr Boraine said: "They still do not have a single thing against him and all they can do is to use the power of the State to detain him further and to silence him."

Mr Dalling said yesterday: "The redetention of Andrew Boraine and Andrew Jardine under the Internal Security Act to my impression goes contrary to what Mr Le Grange told me, at our meeting last week."

"Mr Le Grange told me that the actions of the student leaders were being investigated, and that they would be charged or released as soon as these investigations were completed."

"It now seems that the intention of the Government is to detain the students and not charge them at all."

Mr Dalling, pointing out that the one set of laws fell under the Minister of Police and the other under the Minister of Justice, added: "It seems unlikely that the two Ministers did not consult each other."

"The redetention will not aid the cause of peace, nor will it help South Africa's image abroad."

Neither Mr Le Grange nor Mr Coetsee was available for comment yesterday.

● On Tuesday, a Soweto priest, Father Enoch Mantubise Shomang, was released after just over a week's detention under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

1. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden) Voices speaking the patient's thoughts aloud
2. Voices arguing: two or more hallucinatory voices in disagreement.

1. Auditory hallucinations experienced as commenting on the patient's thoughts.

A recent comprehensive review of the literature (Jablensky and

A subsequent report on this study used a computer analysis of symptom clusters to identify a nuclear syndrome of 5 symptoms which correlated very highly with a clinical diagnosis of Schizophrenia in all centres (Ming and Nixon 1975)(13). These nuclear symptoms are set out in Table IV where they are correlated with Schneiderian "first-rank" symptoms.

Table IV  
Symptoms of Schizophrenia

1. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

2. Voices arguing: two or more hallucinatory voices in disagreement.

3. Auditory hallucinations experienced as commenting on the patient's thoughts.

4. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

5. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

6. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

7. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

8. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

9. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

10. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

11. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

12. Audible Thoughts (Gedankenlautwerden)

of thought or broadcasting.

placed by some

example true passivity feelings may be hidden in the presence of voices of ancestral spirits (amabholzi) giving him instructions. However disorders of stream, form or content of thinking in a setting of clear consciousness may be taken to be important diagnostic criteria (Kempel 1963) and have formed the basis for the diagnosis of schizophrenia in our own practice.

Notwithstanding these conceptual clarifications we have experienced considerable practical difficulty. In a previous study (Buchan et al 1977) (16) six patients out of 40 initially diagnosed as schizophrenic had to be excluded from a drug trial. Routine EEG's revealed that 5 were epileptic and C.S.F. changes indicated that the last patient suffered from cerebral syphilis. Schizophrenic like psychoses in epilepsy have been well documented (Staer et al 1965)(19) and indeed the two conditions may overlap (Javison and Bagley 1969)(20). The association between epilepsy and psychotic states clinically indistinguishable from schizophrenia has also been described (Dewhurst 1969)(21).

CT 11/6/81

# Four trade unionists detained

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. . . The chairman and three other members of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union, whose members were involved in the Port Elizabeth motor strikes, have been detained under security legislation.

This means 30 unionists are now in detention.

In addition to the Macwusa detainees, 24 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union have been in detention in Ciskei since March.

The union's vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikalana, and the president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, have been detained under security legislation.

The four Macwusa men are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for 14 days detention. Besides Mr Makanda, they are: Mr Mxolisi Didiza, a union organizer; Mr Maxwell Mandlinguzi, an executive member; and a member, a Mr Tetu.

The four were apparently arrested in Transkei for allegedly entering without travel documents. They were, however, handed over to the SAP who are holding them under security

legislation.

Police have confirmed the detentions.

A Macwusa official said yesterday: "We suspect that the detentions are connected to the strikes."

In East London, Saawu has sent a petition to the Ciskeian Minister of Justice demanding the immediate charging or release of 24 union members being held under Ciskeian Proclamation R252.

Most of the workers are from Wilson-Rowntree, the scene of a bitter labour dispute earlier this year. But three of them are workers at companies which have agreed to recognize Saawu — Chloride and Johnson and Johnson.

The petition has been signed by 1 200 workers, but Saawu's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, says this is the first batch of petitions to be sent to the authorities.

The petition says that the Ciskeian police have had "more than enough time" to decide whether to charge the workers.

A covering letter from Saawu accuses the Ciskeian authorities of launching "full-scale repression of trade unions" and of "working hand-in-hand" with Wilson-Rowntree management.

#### e) Sleep Disturbance

This was reported by 11 patients but in only 3 of them was there early waking, which occurred in association with waking during the night in each case. Initial insomnia occurred by itself in 3 patients and in one other it was associated with waking during the night. The remaining 4 patients experienced waking during the night as the only sleep disturbance.

#### f) Agitation and Retardation

Two patients appeared agitated and one other reported being irritable and aggressive. All 3 patients had associated symptoms of anxiety. Six patients appeared to be retarded; in 4 patients there were associated physiological symptoms such as apathy, loss of libido or loss of weight and one other patient expressed suicidal ideas.

#### g) Psychopathology

Exits from the social field, undesirable events, interpersonal arguments and events related to finance and health have been implicated in the genesis of depression (Jacobs et al. 1974)(33).

Such events were detected in 6 patients; one woman was separated from her husband who was taking a university degree overseas and another had been abandoned by her husband who had taken a second wife. Two wives reported recurrent quarrelling with their husbands. One man had financial difficulties and a recently married woman was depressed by her inability to conceive.

Hormonal factors were implicated in 3 women; one became depressed following her delivery, another had a miscarriage. The third became depressed after prolonged use of an oral contraceptive; however, recent studies suggest that personality factors may be more important (Fleming and Seager 1978)(34).

Personality factors were thought to be important in one very rigid man with rather obsessional defences and another who was unemployed had been divorced by his wife.

/...12

Apart from the man admitted in stupor, all the other 6 men were married and in regular employment.

Three of the 4 remaining women were happily married and the last was single but only 17 years old.

# Strike leaders held under security laws

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

THE chairman and three other members of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union, whose members were involved in the Port Elizabeth motor strikes, have been detained under security legislation.

This means 30 unionists are now known to be detained without trial.

In addition to the Macwusa detainees, 24 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union have been in detention in Ciskei since March.

The union's vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikalana, and the president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, have been detained under security legislation.

The four Macwusa men are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for 14 days' detention without trial.

Besides the chairman, Mr Dumile Makanda, they are Mr Mxolisi Didiza, a union organiser, Mr Maxwell Mandlinguizi, an executive member, and an ordinary member, a Mr Tetu.

The Macwusa arrests were yesterday attacked by the rival Federation of South African Trade Unions.

The four were apparently arrested in Transkei for allegedly entering the territory without travel documents. But they were handed over to South African Police who are holding them under security legislation.

Police have confirmed the detentions but have reportedly said they will be released in the next few days.

They have also said the detentions are not connected with the labour unrest in Port Elizabeth.

In East London, the South African Allied Workers' Union has sent a petition to the Ciskei Minister of Justice demanding

the immediate charging or release of 24 union members being held under Ciskei proclamation R252.

The petition has been signed by 1 200 workers, but SAAWU's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, says this is the first batch of petitions to be sent to the authorities.

A covering letter from SAAWU accuses Ciskei authorities of launching "fullscale repression of trade unions" and of "working hand-in-hand" with Wilson-Rivtree management.

In a statement last night, Fosatu attacked the arrests of unionists, students and community leaders but devoted particular attention to the Macwusa detentions.

The State should take note of the mood of black workers which was determined by "increasing financial hardship and a grim battle against oppression in the townships and factories".

and 5.6 per 100,000 for Blacks (Ritsey and Castle 1972)(35).

Because of this risk it was previously urged that treatment of severe depression should take place in hospital so that E.C.T. could be given.

(Buchan 1969)(40).

/...13

# Priest's case referred to AG

**SOWETAN Reporter**  
A SOWETO Catholic Priest who was released this week after being held for nine days under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, has had his case referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

Father Enoch Shomang of the Moletsane Catholic Church, said yesterday that police had found

pamphlets in his car which they claimed were ANC pamphlets.

A thanksgiving prayer was held at his parish after his release and although the matter is not over yet, he said it is the daily prayers by members of his congregation which secured his release.

Father Shomang was detained on June 1 at a roadblock between Baragwanath and Uncle Charles.

He was brought to his

parish the next day, manacled in leg-irons, by security police.

"It was humiliating being brought to my parish like that because it hurt my people more," he said.

Since his detention messages condemning police action, particularly the manner in which he was brought to his parish in shackles, have been flowing into the offices of the Catholic diocese of Johannesburg.

The Archbishop of

Johannesburg, the most Reverend Patrick Fitzgerald, sent protest messages to the ministry of justice department in Pretoria.

Father Shomang, who was held at John Vorster Square, has consulted the Catholic diocese legal representative about the matter.

Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the Witwatersrand Security Police, refused to comment on Father Shomang's case.

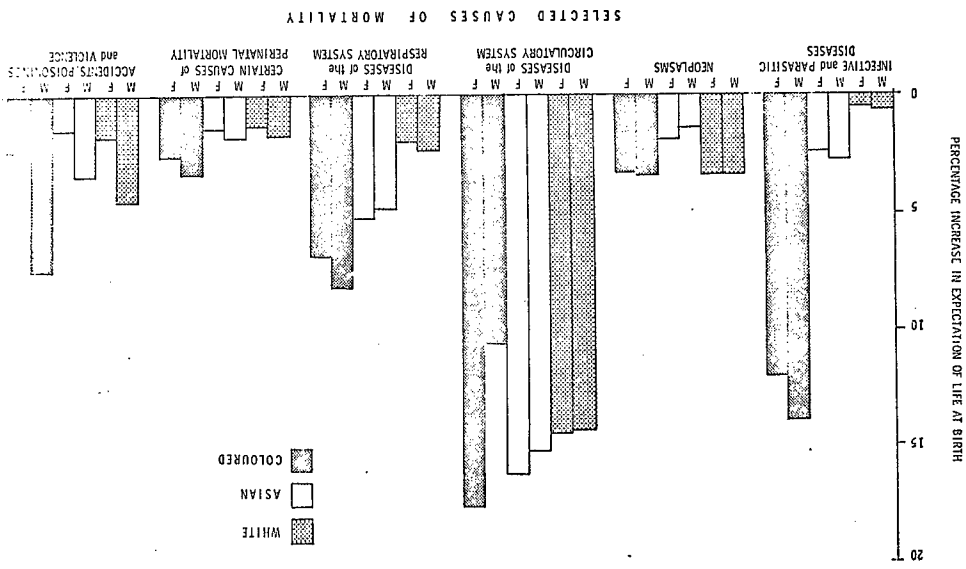


Fig. 7. THE MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH, (International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision) THE MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH, (International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision) OF LIFE AT BIRTH SUBSEQUENT TO THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF

**Boraine visited by his father**

# 'Why the call-up?'

**If Boraine's a 'terrorist', what is he doing in the navy? asks Pitman**

**Pietermaritzburg Bureau**

MR HARRY PITMAN, PFP MP for Pinetown, yesterday demanded an explanation from the Minister of Defence and Armaments Supply why a 'suspected terrorist' had been called up to serve in the navy.

He was referring to detained Nusas president Andrew Boraine, who was detained in Cape Town on May 27 under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, and who subsequently had been served call-up papers for a stint in the navy from June 2.

Section 22 of the Act provides for the detention of suspected terrorists for interrogation.

'Boraine holds rank in the navy, from which he has not been expelled,' said Mr Pitman. 'We all know that Boraine is not dangerous, or a terrorist — that is why the Minister of Defence keeps him in the navy.'

Mr Pitman questioned whether the Security Branch had informed the minister that he had a 'dangerous terrorist' in his force, is playing fast and loose with our security, or our Minister of Po-

lice is playing fast and loose with our terrorist laws,' said Mr Pitman.

When Section 22 was used on people such as Boraine and other student leaders, everybody recognised that they were not 'terrorists' but innocent students. It was not for applying justice to terrorists but injustice to students — and it was used not to secure peace but to create terror, said Mr Pitman.

'The Government is not even pretending that the Terrorism Act is for terrorists.'

Prof Colin Gardner, head of the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg's, department of English, said the detention of the 'extremely pleasant and quietly spoken' Andrew Boraine was a temporary disaster for South Africa.

Boraine and the others who had been detained were the heroes of our society, who deserved to be acclaimed and not detained, said Prof Gardner.

An overwhelming majority of students at the protest meeting at which Pietermaritzburg university campus spoke, passed a declaration that the 'arbitrary' detention of Boraine and other student leaders and trade unionists was unjust and undemocratic.

12/6/78  
234



on his way to the prison yesterday. Col Mlam said two visitors would be permitted to visit Mr Boraine twice a week.

In an earlier statement, Minister of Justice Koibe Coetsee said he would be held until June 30, at least.

**PRESIDENT** of Nusas Andrew Boraine had been visited by his father in Pretoria Central Prison, Col S P Mlam, head of the information department of Prison Services said yesterday.

**Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP**

# STUDENT LEADERS: TRIALS OF TWO FAMILIES

'My son is doing the right thing'

Room 12/16/81 3329

By ADA STUIJT

THE mother of Aziz Jardine, 18, the high school leader detained since a 'peaceful' protest at Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont before Republic Day, saw her son at Modder Bee Prison yesterday and reported he was well.

Police have confirmed Aziz has been re-detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act — under which he could be held indefinitely, but is permitted visits by his legal representative.

His frail, tiny mother, who has 15 children and 20 grandchildren, told the Rand Daily Mail last night: "I must be strong, because my family builds on my strength."

"I have to keep my family cool about Aziz's detention ... because when my son comes home, he will need us even more than before."

Aziz was first held at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

"A constable of John Vorster Square phoned me yesterday to inform me they are re-detaining my son and will keep him at Modder Bee Prison for approximately one month," Mrs Jardine said.

The Jardines, a close-knit family, have rallied around their mother in their neat home in Bosmont, a Johannesburg coloured suburb.

They watch television together and discuss their worry about Aziz quietly.

"Ever since he was in Standard 8, he has been a member of the Students' Representative Council at the school and last year, he was arrested for the first time when they staged a peaceful protest at the school."

"This year, he was elected by a majority of students as president of the SRC. That doesn't indicate to me that they don't know him."

"Aziz will be writing his matric exams this month; why should he transfer now? My son is doing the right thing."

Mrs Jardine added: "I was at the school during the students' protest action against Republic Day. The children were sitting quietly in the classroom at their desks, reading."

"I went home for a while to make a phone call and when I returned at approximately 7 o'clock in the evening, there were thick clouds of teargas everywhere, on the streets, in the schoolgrounds ... and the children were gone."

"The following Friday, I heard a knock at the door and there stood my Aziz. He wore handcuffs, which were later taken off so that he could have a wash," she said.



Facing up to it ... Mrs Jardine after seeing her son Aziz

"Before they left again, the police major told me not to come and visit Aziz. He also said not to worry about bringing my son food, as there was plenty of food in jail."

Yesterday Mrs Jardine went to Modder Bee to see her son after obtaining a special permit. She is allowed two 15-minute visits a week.

"I talked to him and he told me that he was all right and that I was not to worry about him."

Boraine <sup>12/6/81</sup> fears ban will follow

By GERALD REILLY

NUSAS president Mr Andrew Boraine fears he may be banned when his detention ends on June 30.

The student leader, now held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, expressed this fear to his MP father, Dr Alex Boraine, who saw him in Pretoria Central Prison yesterday.

Mr Boraine was detained on May 27 in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for a detention period of 14 days without a court appearance.

At the end of period he was again detained, this time in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

Dr Boraine was allowed to see his son at three previous attempts to do so failed when Andrew was held in the Milnerton police cells in Cape Town.

Dr Boraine took his son a suitcase of clothes and toiletries. It was searched. He said he was not allowed to give Andrew a supply of books, including prescribed university textbooks.

"The prison officials did not even look at the titles. A Rand Daily Mail I brought him was also refused. However, they promised to pass the 'Mail' to him after it had been censored."

Dr Boraine was questioned by prison officers about being photographed after arriving at the prison.

He assured them no part of the prison or its grounds would appear in the pictures taken.

He reported that apart from a slight cold which was receiving attention, and boredom following intensive interrogation, Andrew was well and his morale was high.

"He has been refused books and newspapers. The only reading matter is the Bible. He wished that those who were responsible for his imprisonment would read and learn from some of the passages."

Dr Boraine said he would appeal to prison authorities to allow Andrew at least to be allowed to study his textbooks.

A warder was present when Dr Boraine talked with his son through a glass partition.

"They refused to let me deliver notes to him from his mother, brother and sisters and student friends in Cape Town. I was told they would have to be stamped and posted and go through the usual channels."

It was clear Andrew was concerned about being banned, Dr Boraine said. The questions during interrogation had deepened this concern.

Dr Boraine said it was a tragic commentary on conditions in South Africa when a young, politically concerned student was held in a bleak prison atmosphere, as if he had been found



On the way to visit his detained son in Pretoria ... Mr Alex Boraine

guilty of some terrible crime.

"It reinforced my long-held view that banings and imprisonment without trial are the symptoms of a very sick society."

"These summary punishments are inflicted on those who find the South African society abhorrent and are prepared to speak out against it."

As far as Andrew was concerned he had not broken a single law.

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13/6/81  
Boraine  
allowed  
textbooks

## Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Detained student leader Andrew Boraine was yesterday allowed to receive textbooks after prison authorities first refused permission.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said the matter had been "sorted out".

And a spokesman for the Department of Prisons spelled out the privileges of detainees held under section 10 of the Internal Security Act, the law under which Mr Boraine is being detained.

○ Two non-contact visits of 30 minutes a week by two approved visitors simultaneously.

○ Unlimited access to attorneys.

○ Approved magazines, newspapers and study material applicable to any sentenced prisoner.

○ No limitations on letters.

○ Sufficient of their own clothing.

○ Food in sealed containers from outside the prison, but only enough for the next meal.

○ Non-perishable snacks in reasonable quantities and fresh fruit, as well as cigarettes, pipe tobacco and toiletries.

○ Private money which was kept for them.

○ One hour's exercise a day, weather permitting.

In May 1977 the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, gave an assurance in Parliament that section 10 detainees were being treated as "awaiting-trial prisoners" except that no-one could have access to them without the permission of the commanding officer, and that they could not write to anyone without the officer's permission.

Star 13/6/81  
Union chiefs  
redetained (329)  
(33)

Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, and Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, have been redetained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Njikelana would be moved to Leeuwkop prison, outside Johannesburg, while Mr Mavi would be transferred to Bethal, their lawyers said.

Both men were detained in Johannesburg on May 29 under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

\* \* \* \* \*

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 50, 40, 50, 60, 40, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

2. cont.....



# Five held: Student body hits out

C. Herald  
13/6/81

329  
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THE Ravensmead Student Organisation (RASO) has condemned the detention of five people by security police shortly before a proposed mass rally in Ravensmead on Republic Day.

The rally was scheduled to take place in the Miami Cinema in Ravensmead. Soon before the start, security police arrived and arrested five people and confiscated literature and several articles.

The five people detained were: Mr Leonard Koza, Mr Enslin Petersen, Miss Crystal Africa, Miss Candy Heynes and Mr Trevor Wentzel, a community worker. They were released after questioning.

In a statement issued last week, RASO said: 'We strongly denounce the fact that a peaceful meeting was disrupted by police. By arresting us the police caused a highly explosive situation because the onlookers were on the verge of resorting to violence. This is not the type of situation we wanted.'

## PEACEFUL

'We were simply going to have a peaceful meeting without the incidents that the security police expected.'

A spokesman for RASO, to which most of the five people who were held belong, said that the security police wanted to create a chaotic situation for which RASO would have been held responsible.

# Rights of Section 10 detainees

## Staff Reporter

DETAINED student leader Mr Andrew Boraine was yesterday allowed to receive textbooks after prison authorities first refused permission.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said the matter had been 'sorted out'.

And a spokesman for the De-

partment of Prisons yesterday spelt out privileges of detainees held under section 10 of the Internal Security Act, the law under which Mr Boraine is being detained.

All section 10 detainees are allowed the following privileges:

- o Two non-contact visits of 30 minutes a week by two approved visitors simultaneously;
- o Unlimited access to attorneys;
- o Approved magazines, news-

papers and study material, applicable to any sentenced prisoner;

- o No limitations on letters;
- o Sufficient clothing;
- o Food in sealed containers from outside the prison, but only enough for the next meal;
- o Non-perishable snacks in reasonable quantities and fresh fruit, as well as cigarettes, pipe tobacco and toiletries;
- o Money, which was kept for them and

- o One hour of exercise a day, weather permitting.

In May 1977, the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, gave an assurance in Parliament that Section 10 detainees were being treated as "awaiting trial prisoners" except that no-one could have access to them without the permission of the commanding officer, and that they could not write to anyone without the officer's permission.

Choice and Individual Behaviour. No. 12, 1966. Comles,

social public service for all medical personnel on market co-ercion.

public sector objectives is always are people or groups of people have is frequently impossible without recourse of objectives is established for the goals to become operative, they have to specific goals or targets. This process another level at which substantial

ector may be taken by groups of people, 'all the voting members of the community', to small sub committees, or they may From an ideal viewpoint all public in terms of the overall objectives of irector projects should be ranked in these objectives.

## ID OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

And be earned if incomes were more evenly provided by both the public and the problems of the public health must either compete in the market with prices for what resources that are available, pering a suitable supply<sup>(3)</sup>, or deliver by methods that do not make intensive short supply, which may lower the

(5)

As an illustration of the problems and conflicts that are involved, suppose that the overall objectives of the society have been established as being to obtain improvements in the quantity and quality of life and that through the voting process, these objectives have been translated into the public sector goals of increasing the rate of economic development and of reducing poverty levels. State policy alternatives for the attainment of these goals will be numerous and will very likely include in the mix some of the following programmes: investment in social infrastructure (the provision of roads, schools, power, hospitals), investment in agriculture, programmes to develop industry, public health programmes to prevent disease (such as malaria spraying and immunisation), nutritional programmes, and the provision of social security programmes.

The evaluation of the alternative strategies and the project mixes included in the strategies, in terms of their contribution to the specified objectives of the government, may well be very difficult. There are many alternative ways to achieve each of the objectives, some of which are complimentary to one another, whilst others are mutually exclusive. The way in which an improvement in the quantity of life can be achieved in a particular society is directly related to the actual level of present prosperity in the community. In low income countries the rates of infant and child mortality are extremely high and measures to decrease them have very substantial effects on the average life expectancy of the community. The provision of ante-natal and post-natal clinics, together with a state programme of child care, may have a dramatic impact on the situation. However, there is a great deal of evidence accumulating in developing countries which suggests that the implementation of a wide spread nutrition programme may produce even better results than have been achieved to date by the provision of health care (5). It has also been argued that in such countries the greatest impact of all upon life expectancy and the overall quality of life probably comes neither from the provision of health care nor nutrition but may well be achieved by the implementation

(6)

(5) Alan L. Sokkin, *Health Economics in Developing Countries*, Lexington Books, Mass. 1976.

# 'Govt misuses security powers'

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE South African Government abused its powers and misused security legislation to punish dissidents, Professor John Dugard, Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday. Prof Dugard was speaking at a student rally on campus, held to condemn this week's detention of the vice-chairman of the Black Students Society, Mr Azhar Cachalia and his brother, Mr Feroze Cachalia, a former BSS chairman.

In a hard-hitting talk Prof Dugard said:

- The Terrorism Act was so horrific that few people had been able to grasp its severity;
- The authorities sometimes used security legislation to punish people and not to gather information;

- The flexibility with which the authorities implemented security legislation — detaining people initially under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act then changing it to Section 10 of the Internal Security Act or Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — was an abuse of security laws;

- Detention without trial was a form of sensory deprivation which was regarded as mental cruelty in most of the world's civilised countries;

- Detainees' only protection was for people outside to show their concern and demand their release, and

- South African leaders in Government and public life were not prepared to see security legislation for what it was.

He called for judges to consider seriously a call from the Civil Rights League earlier this year to examine their consciences to see if they could still remain silent in the face of existing security legislation.

Prof Dugard said judges were not given the opportunity to interfere with detentions because the writ of habeas corpus was excluded from security legislation.

"We have grown accustomed to the implementation of these laws. We have lost the art of protest.

"It must be revived not only on campus but throughout society, particularly among senior lawyers."

He said the latest information was that the Cachalia brothers were being held under Section 22 of the General Law

2. cont.....

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# 144 held in big police operation

By Mike Cohen

Police in camouflage uniform, assisted by members of the Defence Force, manned roadblocks throughout the Witwatersrand and arrested 144 people and issued more than 1000 summonses for various offences throughout the weekend and this morning.

Although police sources would not confirm it, the operation is believed to have been part of a massive campaign on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the June 16 riots.

A spokesman said police had been placed on standby for the anniversary period but would not give details of plans for tomorrow.

Roadblocks in and around Johannesburg were set up over the weekend with police and members of the SADF working shifts. Cars were searched and checked and arrests were made for offences ranging from possession of suspected stolen property, possession of firearms to drunken driving and attempted murder.

## BUSES ON FIRE

In Soweto, 11 people were murdered at the weekend and two suspects were arrested.

In Evaton today, two buses were set alight in what has been described as an isolated incident of violence in the township.

Two members of the Riot Squad from Vanderbijlpark were on a routine police patrol today when they saw the two buses burning in Adams Road, Evaton.

A police spokesman said no one was seen in the vicinity and the police put out the fires with extinguishers from the buses. Damage was slight, according to the police spokesman.

The unrest areas of Western coloured townships, Bosmont, Eldorado Park and Coronationville were reported to be quiet.

© See Page 3.

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5/6/81  
20m  
Student  
arrests  
under fire

Political Reporter

THE newly formed Anti-South African Indian Council Committee has hit out at the detentions of student and trade union leaders.

Among those being held are Mr Azhar and Mr Firoze Cachalia, sons of a vice-chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Ismail Cachalia, of Benoni.

In a statement at the weekend, the committee also criticised State action during the unrest in coloured and Indian educational institutions.

The SA Police Directorate of Public Relations has refused to give the number of people detained so far, but has expressed surprise at reports that 152 are being held, saying: "It is a greater number than we are aware of."

By Carolyn Dempster

The mother sits quietly contemplating an empty house — her youngest son in detention.

"Aziz has always been a quiet boy, very conscientious, very involved in school," she says smiling, thinking of the young man whose name has been hazoned in every newspaper across the country: Aziz Jarline (18), student leader, detainee.

South Africa heard suddenly of the tall slim youth, headboy of the C J Botha High School in Bosmont, Johannesburg, and chairman of the Student Representative Council.

Then into the glare of the public eye on Wednesday May 27 Aziz remained in focus. His cause supported by thousands of fellow coloured students in Reef schools, who over the past two weeks have actively demonstrated their anger at his detention, the "unwaranted" police action, and the education system as a whole.

Because he was held incommunicado for the first 14 days at John Vorster, the police have provisionally placed Aziz under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act, it was announced. It was impossible to communicate with him. Since Friday, Aziz has been held under Section 109 of the Internal Security Act.

However, through the sympathetic eyes of his friends, his principal, and

# Student leader held for 19 days without charge

his mother, the outline of a deeply committed and sensitive person emerges — someone who has a lot of friends on his side.

The principal of C J Botha, Mr. Reg Feldman was only too willing to discuss Aziz, to quell rumours that the headboy is a "nobody recognised by no-one in his community."

Angry dispelling this view with a wave of the hand, Mr. Feldman described Aziz as an exemplary student — "one of my best."

And as for being a leader, he is a real leader, he added. "That is a chosen leader respected by teachers and pupils alike."

To prove his point, Mr. Feldman describes the SRC election which took place early this year.

"We had a secret poll Aziz got by far the majority of votes, and at the first meeting of the executive was elected chairman."

If Aziz earned the re-

spect of his fellow pupils, he also earned it in the eyes of the staff members who chose him as headboy.

"You cannot fault him on any score of behaviour," said Mr. Feldman. "In this way he is intrinsically a leader."

Has Aziz been given undue prominence because of his detention? Is his popularity unwarranted?

"Cometh the hour, cometh the man," quoted Mr. Feldman. "That is what leaders are all about — they are thrown up by a crisis, aren't they?"

A fellow SRC members Patricia and Verena said Aziz was the type of person who would always back up his words with a action; would compel a nation to listen to him through his own example.

"He doesn't want people's sympathy for his actions. He wants their support," they said.

On May 27 Aziz and

balled fists through the windows, slitting the glass, the police said.

Aziz was one of the 17 arrested, and four of his 10 brothers went to the Newlands Police Station that night to try to see him.

"They said he had been arrested, but when I ran to open the door, it was locked," said one of the brothers. "This was panic, and in desperation pupils shoved

the SRC had the support of their fellow pupils. Thirteen of them staged a sit-in protest against a Coloured Education Department directive ordering them to leave school on the day they were to start examinations — a protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

They were sitting in one of the school laboratories when told them to leave the premises.

"We refused," said Patricia. "In fact, we were prepared to be arrested."

What followed was a lot more than they had bargained for.

"The police closed the lab door, broke one of the windows, and threw tear-gas canisters in."

"Finally we had had enough, but when I ran to open the door, it was locked," said one of the brothers. "This was panic, and in desperation pupils shoved

asked me was for his 'eyes', she said. He is terribly slighted and his glasses were broken when he was arrested.

"It's the second time he has been detained, but I told him always to be polite — never to be rude. He said everything was fine."

# Police action criticized

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — If university students continue to be detained for lengthy periods and their study materials confiscated in security police raids, such actions would seriously inhibit teaching and research programmes, the vice-chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, said in his annual report for last year.

Referring to the detention of journalism lecturer, Mr Guy Berger, and other students in raids last year, Dr Henderson said the university had consistently expressed disquiet at procedures which enable its members to be detained incommunicado for long periods and without charges being preferred against them.

During the year certain students were detained for various lengths of time, either to be used as witnesses or for questioning, and written material belonging to them, including lecture notes, tutorial material and text books was seized, he said.

"If such pattern of action were to become endemic it would have serious inhibitory effects on teaching and research programmes, particularly in the humanities and social sciences," Dr Henderson said.

Gaps in Technology: Pharmaceuticals.

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Meanwhile <sup>Stellenbosch</sup> 16/6/68, the president of the Vaal branch of COSAS, Mr Geina Malindi, was detained by the Security Police yesterday. <sup>524</sup>

Mr Malindi <sup>190</sup> was picked up from his home in Zone 11 Sebokeng. His mother, Marthe, said: "Three black Security Police came to my house just after midday and started searching through Geina's belongings."

Slabbert gets special  
leave to see detainee

2. cont.....

**Chief Reporter**

aine MP, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, and his mother have already visited him.

Mr Boraine is being held under section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Dr Slabbert said after yesterday's visit that such laws made possible a "brutal and oppressive" regime because they depended on the good will of the authorities and not the courts or the law.

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(4) Construct a demand schedule for the crop to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).

(5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.

(6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

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2. cont.....

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# Section 10 'not summer camp'

CT 17/6/81 329077

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Detention in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act is definitely not like a summer camp as claimed by the former minister of justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

This is the view of the Nusas president, Mr Andrew Borraine, after several weeks of the "summer camp" treatment.

Yesterday he was visited by his mother, Mrs Jenny Borraine, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

Afterwards she said Andrew was waiting anxiously for June 30 to see if the detention would be renewed or if he would be banned.

"He appears to be in reasonable health. He is pale. He never sees the sun, except during his one hour of exercise every day."

Mrs Borraine said the prison authorities had allowed him to have a radio, certain of his university textbooks and censored newspapers.

She was allowed no physical contact with her son. They spoke with a glass partition between them in the presence of a warder.

Dr Slabbert said: "What struck me as I left the prison was that, given the kind of laws in terms of which people can be detained in

this way, it is possible for the most brutal and oppressive regime to take over in South Africa without having to change the law as it now stands.

"What one depends on now is not in fact the protection of the courts or the law, but the goodwill and disposition of those who implement the law. This is a symptom of a dangerously divided and uncertain society," he said.

Although imprisonment without trial and solitary confinement of detainees who need not be brought before the courts did South Africa's image disastrous harm abroad, it did infinitely more harm inside South Africa.

"The kind of action which has led to Andrew Borraine's detention removes justice from the law and creates an intolerable and indefensible situation," Dr Slabbert said.

However, in spite of the bleak prison atmosphere, Andrew's morale and spirit were intact, he added.

Mr Borraine was detained on May 27 in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for 14 days detention without a court appearance.

After the 14 days he was again detained, in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. This provides for indefinite detention.

# com 17/10 No sign union strikerse will be freed

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

THE chairman and three other members of the union whose members were involved in the Port Elizabeth sympathy strikes end their 14-day detention period under the General Law Amendment Act today.

But there is still no sign the men will be released, and union sources last night expressed fears that their detention could be renewed.

The chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Dandle Makanda, and three other Macwusa members were arrested in Transkei for allegedly entering the territory without travel documents.

They were then turned over to South African Police who are holding them under the General Law Amendment Act.

Section 22 provides for a maximum of 14 days' detention without trial. In their case, this ends today.

But Macwusa's organising secretary, Mr Government Zini, said last night that Mr Makanda's relatives had received no indication of when he would be released.

"The police told the Press they would be held for only a few days because the detentions had nothing to do with the strikes. But they are still being held and their relatives have been told to bring them food again today," he said.

He added: "We are worried their detention could be continued by transferring them to Section 10 of the Internal Security Act or some other security law."

Two trade unionists, Mr Sisa Njikalana of the SA Allied Workers' Union and Mr Joseph Mavi of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, were recently redetained under Section 10 after being held for two weeks under Section 22.

The 33 Wilson-Rowntree workers held by the Ciskeian Intelligence Service in a swoop last week are still in detention.

Brigadier Charles Sebe, secretary of the CIS, said at the time of their detention that they would appear in court this week charged with holding an "illegal meeting".

Their detention brought to 57 the number of unionists being held by the Ciskeian authorities. Most are Wilson-Rowntree workers fired last year after a strike.

# Call to enlist black staff in influx control

## Preterla Bureau

A WITNESS told the Hoexter Commission yesterday that influx control could become redundant in the future — and in the meantime blacks should be involved in the formulation and implementation of influx control.

Mr F J Fourie, a former director of the aid centre at the Commissioner's Court in Pretoria, said black clerks and prosecutors should be employed in the commissioner's courts.

He claimed blacks generally accepted "the necessity" of influx control measures, and said it was the way they were implemented that caused bitterness in the black community.

Mr Fourie dismissed claims

about irregularities at the aid centre made by Mr Adam Klein, a former Commissioner's Court prosecutor. He said he was "chilled" when he heard suggestions that aid centres be abolished.

In evidence before the commission last week, Mr Klein said detainees were interrogated at the aid centre by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

He alleged that the rights of an accused were never explained to him and that this was a major irregularity.

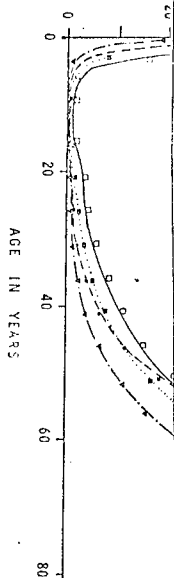
Mr Fourie said it would not be irregular if information gleaned from a detainee at an aid centre was passed on to the prosecutor in the Commissioner's Court to be used as evidence against the accused.

Under cross-examination by a commissioner, Mr J C Ferreira, Mr Fourie said the SA Police form which was filled in at the aid centre was used as evidence against the accused.

Professor A J Middleton, another commissioner, remarked that not only was the aid centre's finding noted on the SAP form — the statement of the policeman who made the pass arrest was also filled in.

He said it was irregular that the allegations of a police officer could be used as evidence.

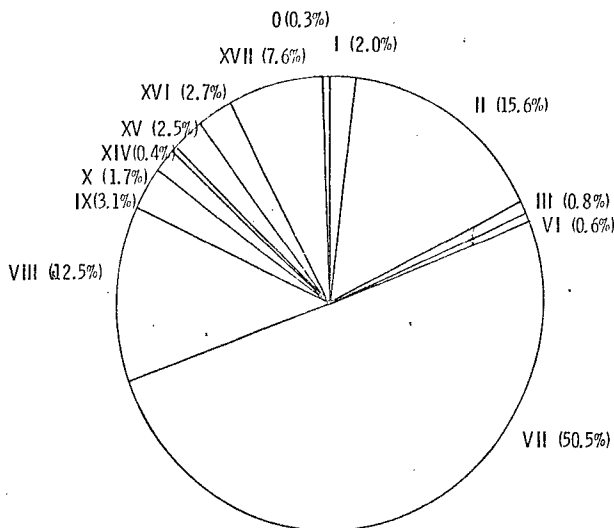
Mr Fourie also proposed that aid centre functions be extended to rural areas, and that sub-commissioners' courts be introduced in black residential areas to substitute for the makgotla.



- 34 -

Fig. 5 (a)

## PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY WHITE



Unfortunately such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognized by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spending. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless

# No hope as yet for 22 Saawu workers still detained in Ciskei

THE 22 members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) are still in detention in the Ciskei.

They are held under that homeland's proclamation R252 which provides for detention without trial for 90 days. Four of these Saawu members are reported to be on a hunger strike in protest against their detention.

The action against the men follows a long and bitter struggle at the Wilson Rowntree, East London plant, culminating in mass dismissals in February.

In condemning the detentions, the South African Labour Bulletin said last month, "The current detentions are the latest in a series of repressive actions taken against members of unions based in East London. The

South African Labour Bulletin condemns the State's action against democratic trade unions and calls for the release of the detainees."

Saawu's vice-president, Mr Siza Njikelana, revealed at a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand that the wives of the detained men were planning to approach the Ciskeian authorities to demand their husbands' release.

Mr Njikelana also charged the Wilson Rowntree management: "They tried all sorts of tricks. Our union has been blamed and held responsible for the tension at the plant."

Efforts to have the Ciskeian authorities discuss the detentions, have proved fruitless. The authorities would not even release the names of the detained men.

men given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings :

12. Report of the Annual Meeting of the Christian Medical Commission, Geneva, 1970. (unpublished) p. 75.

Diagram 1 : A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	+++	+++	++	+	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	+++	++	++	+++	48
Medical	++	++	+++	++	36
diseases :	++	++	++	++	16
Problems	+++	+	++	++	16
Id*	+++	+	+	-	54
	++	++	++	++	0
	++	++	++	++	0

test scoring method

Totals in each column are then multiplied to arrive at a final score which forms the basis of its ranking. This is necessary to remove problems with low prevalence (yaws), vulnerability to management (common cold) from priority attention.

This method uses all the criteria which are required in cost-benefit analysis, but in a more informal way. 'Vulnerability to management' gives the impact on the disease possible with the most cost-effective method; and the higher the cost, the less likely the problem is to be classed high on vulnerability, and the less likely it is to command priority.

# Detention of four attacked

## Political Correspondent

THE detention of Port Elizabeth black trade unionists under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act has been condemned by the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Dumile Makanda, chairman of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), and three other senior officials were arrested by Transkei police two weeks ago for allegedly travelling through the country without proper travel documents.

They were later handed over to the South African Security Police and were held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Yesterday their detention continued under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Dr Alex Boraine, the Opposition's chief spokesman on labour matters, said today that detention without trial under whatever legislation was totally indefensible and abhorrent.



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of mental health personnel, which is still reflected in the acute shortage of qualified, and especially qualified Black personnel. In 1974 there were 42 fulltime psychiatrists in the departmental services, who carried the brunt of the care for a population of 26,1 million people. Although a few Black general practitioners are working in the mental health field, there are as yet no Black psychiatrists in

the existing service. The patients of this hospital are made up of transferals from other psychiatric hospitals in the remaining area of the Transvaal. Training facilities for psychiatric nursing students have been established at Groothoek hospital. The hospital is also recognised as a training centre for medical and psychology interns.

In the past five years 20 psychiatric outpatient

clinics, working in collaboration with existing medical clinics, have been established in the rural area served by Groothoek. Most of these clinics are staffed by full-time nursing sisters, most of them residing next to the clinic. With the inception of the psychiatric clinics these sisters received an intensive though short in-service training in psychiatric emergencies, outpatients and after care services. They are slated to make home visits to psychiatric patients wherever possible. These clinics are visited on a two-to-four-weekly basis by a community mental health sister, a psychologist, general practitioner, and on a consultative basis by a psychiatrist. Statistics for admissions, discharges, outpatient attendance and if for the period 1971-1977 are reflected in Table and IV in the annexure to this paper.

## TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERS AND PRIESTS OF SEPARATIST CHURCHES AS MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS

A picture of the mental health field in South Africa would be incomplete without a discussion of the continuing role played by the traditional practitioners (medicine-men) and the priests of the separatist churches. In the Groothoek area, as in the rest of South Africa, kinds of traditional practitioners can be distinguished: the 'herbalist' who acts as the 'general practitioner' and the 'diviner-priest', who could be described as a 'specialist'. Their task is essentially to identify the source of misfortune, illness or death, which is always caused by a human agent, namely either by ancestral shadows or by a living witch or sorcerer. The practitioner's prestige depends not only on his ability to identify the source of misfortune, but also on his power to neutralise or counteract the results. The herbalist's power is vested in his divinational

definition a professional is really just the opposite of an amateur or a volunteer. Anyone who remains in one occupation and earns his living from it is a professional. Thus we have professional plumbers, professional footballers, professional politicians and even professional patients. If we accept this definition then anyone who earns his living as part of the health care system is a health professional. This includes not only the nurse-aids and the ambulance drivers, but also the clerks and the cleaners and the many employees of the pharmaceutical industry.

I find the term health professional confusing. I think it is wiser to call all those who work in the health care system health care workers.

What effects do health care workers have

By definition health care workers work in a health care system. The health care system itself is presumably supposed to maintain and improve the health of society and of the individuals who make up society. But does it? Health care workers define certain limited objectives for themselves, such as prolonging lives, and the extent to which they achieve these objectives is a measure of what I would call their visible success or failure. But health workers may also have other effects, quite unrelated to their objectives, and these effects, though much less visible than the others, must also be taken into account.

There is no doubt that the health care system in South Africa allows health care workers such as doctors to help individuals when they are sick. Curative medicine is practised quite effectively. A man with pneumonia can be given penicillin injections and can be helped to recover. Last year 4000 children with gastroenteritis were admitted to the "drip room" at Baragwanath. For the vast majority of them their admission and treatment literally saved their lives. By providing curative treatment the health care system had the visible effect of saving those children from death.

## LETTERS

### Andrew Boraine is one of many

AS THE father of a family well acquainted with detentions, bannings, illegal assaults by the police, search warrants, opening of mail, surveillance by the security branch, interrogations and other — as unjustified — as they are unwelcome — attentions of the Government's agents of security, my prayers are offered to God for Andrew Boraine, his family and all others oppressed by the Government and their families. Having said this I confess that I find the repeated protestations by Dr Alex Boraine of the "innocence" of his son as unreal. I refer to such statements as "they have not been able to charge him under any law" (RDM June 10), "they still do not have a single thing against him" (RDM June 11), "as far as Andrew was concerned he had not broken a single law" (RDM June 12).

Does Dr Boraine really believe that the Government had, or believed it had, any justifications in law for its actions in detaining the many hundreds of people who have been so treated and subsequently released without charges being brought against them? (One such detainee was held in solitary confinement for more than 400 days).

Dr Boraine's exaggerated protestations merely serve to emphasise his apparent lack of concern for, and lack of solidarity with, those with whom Andrew is now in a like state — the ambivalence of the Progressive Federal Party to the actions of the Government in suppressing all meaningful opposition to its policy of apartheid.

JACK CURTIS, Norwood, Johannesburg.

It seems to have escaped from control. In Cape Town there is some evidence that the infant mortality rate in the so called coloured population is falling but in the country as a whole the infant mortality rate is still appallingly high.<sup>9</sup> Cape Town has led the world in heart transplants but young white male South Africans also lead the world in the incidence of coronary artery disease and heart attacks.<sup>10</sup>

Malaria, malnutrition and heart attacks are all visible failures of our health care system while heart transplants and the treatment of pneumonia and of gastroenteritis are

# Outcry over crackdown on students

CT 17/6/81

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Own Correspondent

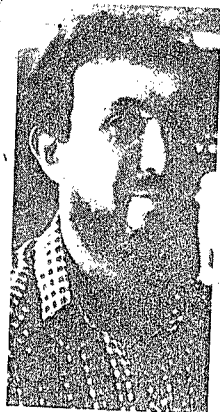
**JOHANNESBURG.** — Widespread anger has followed the banning of student leader Mr Sammy Adelman and the arrest of a trade unionist, Mr Thami Mazwai, as the government's crackdown on student and trade union leaders continued yesterday.

Mr Adelman, president of the University of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council, was yesterday banned for five years and Mr Mazwai, the national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was arrested on Wednesday night under security legislation.

Yesterday afternoon nearly 100 torch and placard-bearing students held a demonstration along Jan Smuts Avenue and Empire Road, but scattered when riot police arrived.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that Mr Mazwai, who is news editor of the *Sowetan*, had been arrested in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

But later last night, the directorate said he was being held "under security legislation".



Sammy Adelman

## Emotional scenes

After the nine-page banning order had been served on Mr Adelman at his home yesterday morning, there were emotional scenes at the SRC offices when colleagues were told of the terms of the order.

Several members of the SRC then held an emergency meeting with the university's vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis.

Professor Du Plessis barred the press from the meeting and refused to allow pictures to be taken.

Widespread condemnation has greeted the banning and arrests.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said yesterday on her return from an overseas trip: "It is very depressing to come back to the old strong-arm, bullying tactics of the government against young people who are understandably incensed at the lack of any movement towards meaningful reform in South Africa."

## 'Neurotic'

● The P.F.'s spokesman on education, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "The state, in its neurotic reaction to any persistent and effective dissent, has once again demonstrated its readiness to gag its opponents."

"Countless young people of all races have been plunged into a twilight existence by brutal state methods which would be more at home behind the Iron Curtain than in a country which professes to be strongly anti-communist."

"One thing is clear though — no amount of bannings or restrictions or detention without trial will dampen the dedication and spirit of those who work for a just society."

● Independent black and non-racial trade unions yesterday united to condemn the

are being detained by the South African Police.

● The National Union of South African Students — whose president, Mr Andrew Boraine, is still in detention, said: "We are angered by the news of yet another banning."

"History has shown that the removal of leadership has not silenced protest or removed grievances — the same will be shown to be true about students."

● The University of Cape Town SRC passed a motion last night condemning the banning of Mr Adelman and the detention of Mr Boraine and of the chairman of the University of the Witwatersrand Black Students Society, Mr Dave Johnson, and BSS members Mr Firoz Katchalia and Mr Azur Katchalia "in the strongest possible terms" and expressing its solidarity with them.

● In a joint statement, the Wits SRC and BSS said: "We reject this attempt to stifle us — our democratic aspirations will not be curbed by the illegal and heavy-handed action of the government."

● Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, described Mr Adelman as "a responsible student leader and a good law student" and said: "I find the banning order imposed on him an arbitrary display of State authority which can only be described as despicable and deplorable."

● The chairman of the Senate Academic Freedom Committee at Wits, Professor Jonathan Suzman, described the banning as a "scandalous action and an act of administrative tyranny."

● Dr D J Thomson, chairman of the university's Academic Staff Association, said

the association "deplores the arbitrary banning of Mr Adelman and the detention without trial of senior members of the Black Students' Society".

Meanwhile police have confirmed the detention un-

detention of union officials.

A statement noted "with anger" the detentions and called for the detainees to be released "with the least possible delay".

Sixty-four union officials and members are currently

# MAZWAI

NEWS editor of the SOWETAN, Mr Thami Mazwai, has been detained and is held under security legislation.

He was picked up by security police in a house in Orlando West on Wednesday night. Police would not confirm that he was arrested with two other men.

But it has been established that he was taken under the Criminal Procedures Act and is now held under security legislation.

At the same time, the president of the Wits University Students' Representative Council (SRC), Mr Sammy Adelman was slammed with a five-year banning order yesterday. Earlier the president of the Black Students' Society, Mr David Johnson was detained. Mr Johnson is held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Two more members of the Council of South African Students' Vaal branch were also detained this week. They are Kola Setime and Mr Lucky Twala, both of Evaton. Their detention follows that of the president of Cosas, Mr Geima Malindi at his Sebokeng home. Mr Lee Thulo and Mr Sydney Masoge...

# HELD



Mr Thami Mazwai ... detained.

Mr Mazwai's sudden detention has come as a complete shock to his family and colleagues. "I can't believe it," said a shocked Mrs Beleda Mazwai after she heard of

her husband's detention. She said there was nothing she was going to say "as talking will not bring him back. What I am going to do is keep the home fires burning. I am going to take

over the responsibility of looking after the family".

The couple has two children, Thandiswa and Nontsikelelo who is nine months old. Mrs Mazwai said the children were already surprised about their father's disappearance.

"I don't know what to tell them because I do not know under what security legislation he is being held. I do not even know why they are holding him," she said.

In a statement last night, the Editor of the SOWETAN, Mr Joe Latakgomo condemned the detention of Mr Mazwai. "I am shocked, to say the least, over this. One would have expected that the Government would know that such actions can hardly create an atmosphere of trust and co-operation.

"Detention without trial is evil, and goes against all the principles of the Rule of Law. If Mr Mazwai has

To Page 3

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## Shock over news editor detention

**From Page 1**

committed a crime, then he must be charged in a court of law. As this does not seem the case, I demand his immediate, unconditional release."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, who was surprised when told of Mr Mazwai's detention, said: "I wish to voice my protest over the detentions of not only Mr Mazwai but all the people who are in detention, and especially after the incident of Father Shomang who was manacled in chains."

"This is a misuse of security legislation and the law is now trampling on people's rights. I call on the law to either charge all those who are detained in a competent court of law or release them," he added.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "I am again voicing my total opposition to detention without trial. People should be brought before a court and either charged or released. Thami has always advocated for change through peaceful means. I have no idea what Thami's detention is all about and I condemn it."

A statement from the Media Workers' Association of South Africa of which Mr Mazwai is the national secretary said: "We view the detention of Mr Thami Mazwai as a continuation of the Government's attempt to destroy Mwasa and the trade union movement in general."

"The onslaught on trade unions and Mwasa in particular is a tacit admission by the Government of the labour movement's effectiveness. We are not surprised that a Government which rules on the will of the minority should feel threatened by the just and noble aspirations of the majority."

"It is a result of such wanton and senseless detentions and bannings that the International Labour Movement is to launch a campaign in November this year against the repressive South African regime."

"Those who ban and detain our leaders must know that Mwasa cannot be destroyed — the will of the people cannot be destroyed."

In a joint statement issued by the Wits BSS and the SRC yesterday, the Government was accused of waging an all out attack on democratic and black

students.

"This occurs in the wake of a massive over-reaction to the Koornhof incident, the flag burning and the invitation of Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden to address the 1981 Richard Feetham Academic Freedom Lecture," the statement said.

"The police-unaided action had resulted in provocative attacks on peaceful people in Soweto, Eldorado Park, Bosmont and Newclare."

"We reject this attempt to stifle us. Our democratic aspirations will not be curbed by the illegal and heavyhanded action of the repressive Government," the statement further said.

The Academic Staff Association yesterday issued a statement condemning Mr Adelman's banning and his colleagues' detention.

Prof L J. Butman, Chairman of the Senate Academic Freedom Committee, described the Government's action as "administrative tyranny, presumably resorted to because Mr Adelman has not committed any crime for which a court could condemn him".

Nine trade unions yesterday issued a scathing statement against the detention of several unionists and community leaders.

# Saawu plans Ciskei march

By ZB MOLEFE

A MARCH is being planned by members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and its affiliates to demand the release of union members detained in the Ciskei.

The Ciskei march would follow the detention of 67 Saawu members being held under the homeland's Proclamation R252, which provides for detention without trial for 90 days.

There have been reports that four of the detainees are on a hunger strike in protest against their detention.

Meanwhile Saawu yesterday visited their vice-president Mr Ziza Njikelana, who is being held at the Leeuwkop Prison under Section 10 of the Internal Security act. He was detained on May 29.

A guarded Mr Sam Kikine, Saawu's general secretary, would not be drawn to say much about the proposed march: "We are mobilising our people. Unfortunately we cannot

disclose our strategy at this stage"

Included among the Ciskei union detainees are members of the Sweet, Beverage and Allied Workers' Union — a Saawu affiliate.

that there were only 10 full-time workers and 22 part-time ones to care

of the limbs, eyes, glands and for the presence of any venereal disease, and those passed fit are sent to the depot Pass Office

part-time workers and part-time ones to care

On completion of auscultation of each row, an inspection is made of the limbs, eyes, glands and for the presence of any venereal

# Ban, arrest spark Wits demo



Taunted by passing motorists, torch-bearing students line Jan Smuts Avenue in Johannesburg to protest yesterday's banning of their SRC president, Mr Sammy Adelman. About 100 students stopped the peaceful demonstration when riot police arrived.

Picture: DAVID SANDISON

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN  
and AMEEN AKHALWAYA

**WIDESPREAD** anger has followed the banning of student leader Mr Sammy Adelman and the arrest of trade unionist Mr Thami Mazwai as the Government's crackdown on student and trade union leaders continued yesterday.

Mr Adelman, president of the University of the Witwatersrand SRC, was banned for five years and Mr Mazwai, national secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was arrested on Wednesday night under security legislation.

Yesterday afternoon nearly 100 torch and placard-bearing students held a demonstration along Jan Smuts Avenue and Empire Road — but scattered when riot police arrived.

A Police Directorate of Public Relations spokesman said yesterday Mr Mazwai, who is news editor of the Sowetan, was arrested in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

But later last night, the directorate said he was being held under "security legislation".

After the nine-page banning order was served on Mr Adelman at home yesterday morning, there were emotional



MR ADELMAN  
... restricted

scenes at the SRC offices when colleagues were told of the terms of the order.

Several members of the BSS and SRC then held an emergency meeting with the university's vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis.

As riot police arrived in 10 cars at 5.15pm, the students ran back on to the campus and there were no incidents.

A protest meeting will be held in the Wits Great Hall at lunchtime today

Widespread condemnation has greeted the bannings and arrests.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP and spokesman on civil liberties, said on her return from an overseas trip: "It is very depressing to come back to the old strong-arm, bullying tactics of the Government against young people, who are understandably incensed at the lack of any movement towards meaningful reform in South Africa."

● The PFP's spokesman on education, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "The State, in its neurotic reaction to any persistent and effective dissent, has once again demonstrated its readiness to gag its opponents."

● Independent black and non-racial trade unions yesterday united to condemn the 'detentions of union officials, reports STEVEN FRIEDMAN. A statement noted "with anger" the detentions and called for the detainees to be released "with the least possible delay." Sixty-four union officials and members are now in detention — 57 in the Ciskei and seven by the SA Police.

● The National Union of South African Students — whose president, Mr Andrew Boraine, is still in detention, said: "We are angered by the news of yet another banning. History has shown that the removal of leadership has not silenced protest or removed grievances — the same will be shown to be true

about students."

● In a joint statement the SRC and the Wits Black Students Society (BSS) said: "We reject this attempt to stifle us — our democratic aspirations will not be curbed by the illegal and heavy-handed action of a repressive government."

● Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, described Mr Adelman as "a responsible student leader and a good law student," and said: "I find the banning order imposed on him an arbitrary display of State authority which can only be described as despicable and deplorable."

● The chairman of the Senate Academic Freedom Committee at Wits, Professor Jonathan Suzman, described the banning as a "scandalous action and an act of administrative tyranny". Meanwhile the police have confirmed the detention under security legislation of the leader of the Wits Black Students Society (BSS), Mr David Johnson, who was detained on Wednesday afternoon.

The BSS also believes that Mr Ernest Mpho Kgaoane — who has not been seen since Friday — has also been detained, but no confirmation could be obtained from the police.

Mr Kgaoane is not registered as a student, but is believed to be studying Bachelor of Commerce courses at Wits.

(See Page 11)



## COST OF PEPTIC ULCERATI

1976 TO JUNE 1977

Star 20/6/81  
Sisulu 329 329 342  
detained

- Medical care R18,9 million (37,2% of total)

Consultations (private practitioner)  
Diagnosis (tests: barium meal, gastroscopy, etc.)  
Drugs  
Provincial hospitals  
Private hospitals (bed rate, theatre, dispensary)  
Surgery (surgeon, anaesthetist, assistant)

The banned former president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelake Sisulu, was detained at his home early today by four members of the Security Police.

His detention in terms of security legislation was confirmed today by police headquarters in Pretoria along with the detention of Mr Wantu Zentile, president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Mr Sisulu's sister, Miss Nonkululeko Sisulu, said four security policemen came to her Orlando West home at 2 am today. Her brother spoke to them briefly and he later left with them.

Whites: 54,6% of cost

Outpatients: R0,3 m (3%)

In-patients: R8,6 m (97%)

Transvaal: 50% of cost

Number of patients: 15 270

Surgery: 22,4%

= f (hospital days x cost/day)

Surgical 42 568 (12,4)

Nonsurgical 127 152 (10,1)

Total 169 720 (11,1)

- Lost productivity (absenteeism) R31,9 million

- Total cost R50,8 million

## COST OF PEPTIC ULCERATION IN THE R.S.A. - JULY 1976 TO JUNE 1977

- Lost productivity (absenteeism) R31,9 million (62,8% of total cost)

Method of calculation: Man-years lost x value/man-year

Morbidity R12,9 m (62,2%)

Temporary absenteeism R8,0 m (40%)

-Period of diagnosis (consultation and tests) (2 working days).....

-Surgery (29 working days) .....

-Rest-period (15 working days/20% of cases) .....

Gastric cripples R11,9 m (60%)

-0,2% of all cases

-Whites: 89% of cost

Morbidity R12,0 m (37,8%)

White 212; Black 79; Asian 22; and Brown 72 - Total 385

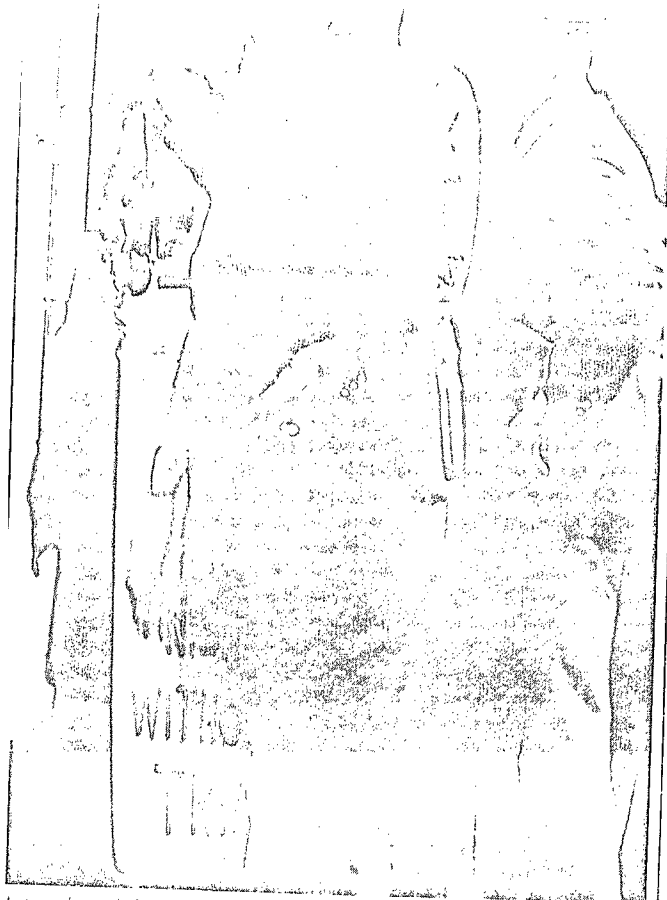
Whites: 79% of cost

R =	White %	Man-years lost				
		White	Black	Asian	Brown	Total
2,1	89	323	35	55	30	443
2,7	86	397	56	96	51	600
3,1	90	477	46	79	42	644
8,0	88	1197	137	230	123	1687

Working days lost: 426 810 (Whites: 70,9%)

- Medical care R18,9 million (37,2% of total cost)

- Total cost R50,8 million



A member of the Black Sash, Mrs MADELEINE LOYSON, holds a poster in protest against bannings and detentions. She was on the steps of St Mary's Church, off Main Street, Port Elizabeth, when Warrant Officer H.F. STUMKE (left) and Sergeant J.H. ERASMUS ordered her to stop the protest.

## Black Sash protest halted by police

By SHELACH BLACKMAN

A PLACARD protest against bannings and detentions without trial, held on the steps of a church by the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth today, was ended by police.

A Black Sash member, Mrs Madeleine Loyson, was holding a placard on the steps of St Mary's Church, off Main Street, when two policemen, who gave their names as Warrant Officer H.F. Stumke and Sergeant J.H. Erasmus, approached her.

Asked if she had a permit, she replied she was standing on private property.

The chairman of the Black Sash Eastern Cape Region, Mrs Bobby Melusky, informed the policemen that the organisation had taken legal advice on the matter and the steps of the church were private property. The policemen said they would go and check, and would be back in 10 minutes.

They returned to say that according to the Chief Magistrate, the steps were not private property. The Black Sash had not sought permission from the Chief Magistrate and had no

permit, the policemen said.

Mrs Loyson was told to move on and her placard was confiscated. Both women had their names taken.

The police said the protest was being stopped in terms of the Illicitous Assemblies Act.

The matter was now being handled by the Security Police, the women were told.

Commenting, Mrs Melusky said: "It is a sad day for so-called democratic society when a person cannot protest peacefully. If this is not permitted, South Africa is a police state. We will not let the matter rest. If necessary the Black Sash will apply to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the police from interfering."

She said that at no stage was there more than one person standing on the steps. After a member had stood for a while her place was taken by another person. The protest was scheduled to stop at 12.30pm, but was ended at 11am when the police intervened.

Police spokesmen could not be reached for comment.

This co-operative sends its cheques to the Agricultural Office where 10% is deducted to cover transport costs, salaries etc., the rest is divided proportionately to the amount of cream sent by people.

developed areas may use a commitment to Ujamaa as a means of getting access to central resources but will then revert increasingly to the individualistic exploitation of their land once the basic infrastructure has been established."

One must note here that in a situation where all the members had equal sample resources N.M.'s involvement probably would be very beneficial to concerned. If all members were richer they would be able to increase production and expand their marketing steadily. At the moment however co-op is weak and from N.M.'s point of view members are not fulfilling comments. They have not all finished paying the R136,60, they do look after the feed properly, they used to blame her when the hospital came late, and they sent sour milk. Because of the underdevelopment of the region the co-op cannot function well and in the present situation a logical decision for her to stop trying to work with the other member at the same time she can maintain the facade of a community project and the resources solicited for it.

### 3.2 ANATHOLE CREAMERY AND DAIRY

Anathole creamery was one of about ten in Umhlaba started in 1952 as part of an extension programme for the Giskel and some other reserves. The project was very interesting because of the ten in Umhlaba it is the only one still functioning. At least three of the others were never used and all of them had ceased functioning by 1962. As far as I can gather none, or very few

"For each of our leaders they cut down like trees, a hundred saplings are growing alongside, ready to take their place in the fight for social justice."

Mr. Cachalia, who described the Freedom Charter as "the compass of national liberation", said: "We are dealing with a monster that tramples on the most basic demands of an oppressed people with a vigour, force, ruthlessness and unpredictability that few people around the world are witness to."

Prof Van der Byffer said Mr. Adelman's banning order was based on hearsay evidence accumulated by one or more members of the police force.

The meeting unanimously resolved to call on the university council to demand a meeting with the Minister of Justice, as well as the immediate release of detained students and the repeal of Mr. Adelman's ban.

In other protests yesterday: O Mr. Mark Friedman, president of the Wits Medical Students Council, said the Government had committed an "act of terrorism" in banning Mr. Adelman.

O Professor J. A. Thomson, chairman of the Wits Academic Staff Association, said the arrest and banning word "symptomatic of the gross over-reaction by the Nationalist Government to actions taken by free-thinking students in South Africa."

extension officer was provided to implement the scheme and even now the Agriculture Offices remain involved with the running of the creamery. An outlet for the cream was organised through a nearby white co-operative.

# Protest voice over banning grows louder

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

PROTEST mounted yesterday at the banning of Mr Sammy Adelman and the arrest of Mr David Johnson, both student leaders at the University of the Witwatersrand.

More than 1 000 students and many academics — including 23 professors — held an emotional mass protest meeting at the university's Great Hall yesterday, and the Wits principal, Dr D J du Plessis, condemned the crackdown as "a loss to our country".

Mr Adelman, president of the Wits SRC, was banned for five years on Thursday and Mr Johnson, president of the Black Students Society (BSS), was detained on Wednesday.

Yesterday's meeting, which began with a minute's silence, was addressed by Mr Jeremy Clark, SRC vice-president, Mr Norman Manoni, past SRC president and head of the South African Student Press Union, Mr Galiel Cachalia, acting president of BSS and Professor J van der Byffer, Professor of Law at Wits.

It was marked by strict security and people without student cards were barred.

The principal of Wits, Professor D J du Plessis, was unable to be at the meeting but attacked the banning of Mr Adelman and Mr Johnson's detention as "a loss to our country".

"During prolonged negotiations with them over the past few weeks, I found them wise beyond their years, with unquestionable leadership qualities and an earnest concern for a just solution to their country's problems," he said.

"South Africa would be better served by discussion with them than by the harsh treatment now meted out to them. I hope wiser judgment will prevail and that these able young South Africans will be offered an opportunity to contribute instead of being alienated and silenced."

Mr Clark said: "We are upset and we are angry. We are witnessing the State cracking the whip of co-optation and control."

He added: "It is up to us and democratic academic staff members to protest against this, to work against it, standing together, strong in unity."

"The limits within which we

operate are narrow and we anticipate intensified State security and control ... yet we know that any such measures will backfire on the Government."

"Every attempt to discourage or repress, inspires and unites democrats across the land to pursue freedom and justice."

Mr Manoni praised Mr Adelman's "short and courageous" term as SRC president, and said: "The reality is that banning and detentions have become part and parcel of every day government in this country."

"Our rulers know they can never rule by the consensus of the majority of the people, so they have to rule through riot police and teargas, through banning and detentions," he added.

The Government responded to crises by appointing commissions to hear lengthy evidence from academics — "who will tell them what any child in Bosmont or Soveto could have told them long ago about South Africa", he said.

"For each of our leaders they cut down like trees, a hundred saplings are growing alongside, ready to take their place in the fight for social justice."

Mr Cachalia, who described the Freedom Charter as "the compass of national liberation", said: "We are dealing with a monster that tramples on the most basic demands of an oppressed people with a vigour, force, ruthlessness and unpredictability that few people around the world are witness to."

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often cited by people involved in some productive activity is that since they cannot sell their products they cannot expand production and generally have to limit it. They often say that people are too poor to buy.

# Cosas president Malindi is held

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
POLICE yesterday confirmed the detention of another student leader, Mr Gcinimizi Malindi, president of the Congress of SA Students (Cosas), in terms of "security legislation".

It is not certain when Mr Malindi was detained.

The SA Police Directorate of Public Relations also confirmed the detention, in terms of security legislation, of Mr Ernest Mpho Kgoaone, who is not registered as a student, but is believed to be studying Bachelor of Commerce courses at the University of the Witwatersrand.

However, the directorate

said it could not as yet confirm the reported detentions of other Cosas members.

It was reported yesterday that Mr Kola Setime and Mr Lucky Twala, members of Cosas' Vaal branch, were detained this week.

Several other student leaders are still being detained. They include the president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, Mr David Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Azhar Cachalia, the BSS vice-chairman and his brother Fir- oze, and Mr Aziz Jardine, SRC head at the C J Botha High School in Bosmont.

The Mamelodi branch of Cosas will hold a night vigil indoors tonight to mourn those who died during the 1976 Soweto riots.

Other June 16 services are planned for the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia, Johannesburg, this afternoon, and at the Methodist Church in Alexandra Township tomorrow.

● See Page 2

# Banned news editor is held

MR. Zwelakwe Sisulu, banned former president of the Media Workers' Association and news editor of the Sunday Post, was arrested by security police early yesterday.

"It was also the day he was awarded a human rights prize in Houston, Texas, as a 'victim of human rights violations'."

His wife, Zodwa, said that two white and seven black policemen came to their home in Orlando West at 2am.

"My husband answered the door. He came back to the bedroom to collect some clothing. The policemen did not say under which law he was being arrested. Nor did they say where he would be taken," she said.

A spokesman for the South African Police directorate of public relations confirmed the arrest. He said Mr Sisulu had been detained under "security legislation" but would not give details.

The arrest of Mr Sisulu, 30, leader of South Africa's black journalists, is one of a spate of security police action against student leaders and trade unionists this week.

## Outstanding

Mr Sisulu is the son of Robben Island prisoner and former African National Congress leader Mr Walter Sisulu. Last December he was served with a three-year banning order and placed under house arrest.

He and his wife — a radio-grapher at Baragwanath Hospital — have one child, a son of 16 months.

This month he was named "prisoner of the month" by the International Federation of Journalists.

"By banning him, the Government silenced one of the most outstanding journalists in the country," said the IFJ.

In Texas yesterday a human rights prize of R7 800 was handed to Mr Enoch Duma, a former Mwasa member studying in the United States, on Mr Sisulu's behalf.

Mr Sisulu's arrest follows the banning of Mr Sammy Adelman, president of the University of the Witwatersrand's SRC and the arrest and detention of trade unionist Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the Sowetan.

Also detained in the week-long swoop was the leader of the Wits Black Students Society, Mr David Johnson, and a student, Mr Ernest Mpho Kgaone.

On Friday police confirmed the detention of another student leader, Mr Geiwimzi Malindi, president of the Congress of SA Students (Cosas).

They could not, however, confirm the reported detention of other Cosas members, Mr

By WILMAR UTTING

Kola Setime and Mr Lucky Twala, members of the Vaal branch.

Mrs Helen Suzman, chief PFP spokesman on justice, yesterday criticised the latest spate of bannings and detentions.

By the use of heavy-handed, repressive action, the Government was doing its best to ensure that the memorials of the 1976 Soweto riots became annual disturbances, she said.

The Government should defuse the situation by taking a low-key approach and allowing the memorial services to take place instead of banning people, placing them in detention, creating martyrs and "constantly stirring the pot".

Mrs Suzman called on the Government to exclude school premises, church properties and cemeteries from the prohibition on public gatherings.

"That would prevent the police from intervening, which inevitably leads to confrontation", she said.

The wave of security action that had taken place was an overreaction to what "is going to be an annual occurrence in South Africa".

## Impossible

"The Government must accept that nobody is going to forget June 16. Let people have their services and leave them to it."

"I can think of nothing that will perpetuate the disturbances that take place more than a spate of bannings and detentions."

Mrs Suzman, who returned this week from a visit to the United States and Britain, said it was impossible to explain this sort of action overseas, where people were also confronted by violence.

"The idea that South Africa will do better under the administrations of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan will apply only as long as there is evidence of real reform and racial reconciliation.

"At the moment the opposite is true. There is no evidence of this at all and people overseas are becoming impatient."

FOR 14 DAYS Thabo Mpose lived through hell. Trapped in a toddler trauma, he fought to understand a very adult world. And failed — as years just kept on coming.

Mum and dad — Simon and Maria Mpose — were detained under security legislation on May 31.

To tiny Thabo the words were meaningless, only the hurt was real. Then, this week — on Monday — the sorrow turned to joy as the Mposes were released and the family, parents, Thabo and sister Pamela, aged eight, were reunited.

As three-year-old Thabo jumped on his mother and buried his head in her clothes the nightmare began to fade. The tears still flowed but the meaning was very different.

A Tribune reporter spoke to Thabo and Pamela and their temporary "guardian," Jennett Nomula, 15, shortly before their parents were released.

The detention and all that's involved paled in significance alongside the simple thoughts of the children that are left behind. Alongside the sad face of Thabo for whom even football had lost its fun.

A teacher at Thabo's nursery school said that since the detention

BY  
**KIM KNIGHT**

TELL THE WORLD THAT  
**MUMMY AND DADDY WERE DETAINED**

**THABO'S TEARS**

of his father Thabo had never been the same. He was reserved and one could detect that he was always preoccupied with the sudden disappearance of his parents.

When the Tribune spoke to Thabo and Pamela, they didn't know when they'd see their parents again. Neither they nor the

tribune knew that

their release was only hours away.

What was known were real fears of financial need. Caring for the children were two aunts, 15-year-old Jennett, a Form Two

schoolgirl, and Agnes Mathutlasi, 23, unemployed. Agnes says she cannot find work.

And then Granny, who does piece work, stepped in and saved the day. Help would come, but it was a haphazard business.

For Pamela it was also an ordeal, but somehow she seemed to understand. She prayed for her parents' return and tried to comfort her baby brother who in his confusion made some strange remarks. He'd be walking with his sister and suddenly he'd point to a place and say his father was detained at that place. "He just

points out at any place," said Jennett. The word detention has stuck fast in his tiny mind. When his parents returned he was asked if he knew where they came from. He simply said: "They are from detention," slipping for a moment from his native South Sotho into English for the word detention.

CHEMICAL

5 ribs  
21/11/32-9

BY HIS PARENTS HAD GONE



The faces tell the story . . . Thabo and Pamela Mpese his week

Pictures: MARK PETER

Buthlezi

upset

by

remarks

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has angrily denied a remark about him made by the now banned president of the Wits SRC, Mr. Sammy Adelman.

Because of the banning order, Mr Adelman's remarks cannot be quoted.

Chief Buthelezi said in part:

"The year before last it was Andrew Boraine who was denigrating me, now it is Sam Adelman."

"The question that needs to be looked at is at whose instance 'young White kleintjie baases' of Wits University and other White universities are orchestrating the now internationally orchestrated campaign of vilification against me?"

"I'm disappointed that the South African Government gives (Adelman) ... credibility which (he) does not deserve."

"If I'm all these things which members of these internationally orchestrated campaigns say I am, how come that there is no other leader in SA who is received as warmly by Black audiences in their tens of thousands just as I'm received, whether it is in Durban townships, Soweto or anywhere else?"

"Is it because Blacks are inferiors that their judgment of me should be dismissed by a White student? This is an insult not just to me but to millions of Black people who support my leadership in SA."

Chief Buthelezi's reply has been put down.



# Grab the Scarlet Pimpernel

## LEADER OF SOWETO UPRISING HELD WITH INFILTRATORS

By DAVID NIDRIE

weeks to more than 30. Security Police chief General Johan Coetzee confirmed that Seathlo, second president of the Soweto SRC and an alleged leader of the township uprising in 1976, was among those held.

He also confirmed that Mr. Thami Mazral, news editor of the Sowetan newspaper, arrested on Wednesday, had been held in connection with the return of the ex-student leaders.

Although police would give no reasons for the infiltration they said some S a y r c o members underwent "elementary military training" in Nigeria after fleeing South Africa.

They refused to give the names of the other seven arrested.

Sayro was formed in 1977 in Botswana by students who had fled the country in the wake of the 1976 uprisings. With about 100

members, most of them based in Botswana, Sayro caught the eye of the Nigerian Government in 1979, winning financial backing, and academic and military training facilities, police said.

Its members are what police describe as "hard core members and supporters of the SSRC" who fled South Africa to avoid arrest, but who refused to join either the banned African National Congress or the Pan African Congress.

Its members are believed to lean towards the PAC's "Blacks only" policies.

The revolutionary council has been cited in several security legislation involving court cases.

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The revolutionary council has been cited in several security legislation involving court cases.

Soweto students since 1976, and Seathlo himself was cited as a co-conspirator in the trial of another SSRC member, Paul Langa, for a bomb attack on a Soweto police station in 1976.

Langa is serving a 25-year sentence on Robben Island for his part in bomb attacks on Jabani Police Station and the Soweto-Johannesburg railway line by an SSRC "suicide squad".

Before fleeing the country, he spent most of his SSRC presidency on the run from the police, earning a reputation among Soweto students as a Scarlet Pimpernel.

Soon after fleeing the country, he toured America at the request of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party.

He remained No 2 in the "SSRC in Exile" and in Sayro until Mashimane had been discredited among

his followers for his flamboyant lifestyle.

The three black leaders during this week were Wantu Zontile, president of the Congress of South African Students; Zvelakhe Shulu, banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa; and David Johnson, head of Wits University's Black Student Society.

Police have confirmed all three detentions.

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Security Police chief General Coetzee confirmed Seathlo's capture.

## Police

### ALLEGED

SECURITY police have captured the "Scarlet Pimpernel", K h o l s o Seathlo, and seven other alleged leaders of the exiled South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO) as they tried to infiltrate Soweto.

The Nigeria-based group were netted late Thursday night.

In addition, three black leaders have been detained in Johannesburg this week, bringing the number detained in the past three

Year	Medal	Name
1st Year	(Gold Medal)	Salmon
2nd Year	(Silver Medal)	s N C Davidson
3rd Year	(Bronze Medal)	s G C Littlewort
4th Year	(Gold Medal)	McClelland
5th Year	(Silver Medal)	Reus
6th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Weeks
7th Year	(Gold Medal)	Cumming
8th Year	(Silver Medal)	Salmon
9th Year	(Bronze Medal)	McClelland
10th Year	(Gold Medal)	Reus
11th Year	(Silver Medal)	Weeks
12th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Cumming
13th Year	(Gold Medal)	Salmon
14th Year	(Silver Medal)	McClelland
15th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Reus
16th Year	(Gold Medal)	Weeks
17th Year	(Silver Medal)	Cumming
18th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Salmon
19th Year	(Gold Medal)	McClelland
20th Year	(Silver Medal)	Reus
21st Year	(Bronze Medal)	Weeks
22nd Year	(Gold Medal)	Cumming
23rd Year	(Silver Medal)	Salmon
24th Year	(Bronze Medal)	McClelland
25th Year	(Gold Medal)	Reus
26th Year	(Silver Medal)	Weeks
27th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Cumming
28th Year	(Gold Medal)	Salmon
29th Year	(Silver Medal)	McClelland
30th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Reus
31st Year	(Gold Medal)	Weeks
32nd Year	(Silver Medal)	Cumming
33rd Year	(Bronze Medal)	Salmon
34th Year	(Gold Medal)	McClelland
35th Year	(Silver Medal)	Reus
36th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Weeks
37th Year	(Gold Medal)	Cumming
38th Year	(Silver Medal)	Salmon
39th Year	(Bronze Medal)	McClelland
40th Year	(Gold Medal)	Reus
41st Year	(Silver Medal)	Weeks
42nd Year	(Bronze Medal)	Cumming
43rd Year	(Gold Medal)	Salmon
44th Year	(Silver Medal)	McClelland
45th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Reus
46th Year	(Gold Medal)	Weeks
47th Year	(Silver Medal)	Cumming
48th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Salmon
49th Year	(Gold Medal)	McClelland
50th Year	(Silver Medal)	Reus
51st Year	(Bronze Medal)	Weeks
52nd Year	(Gold Medal)	Cumming
53rd Year	(Silver Medal)	Salmon
54th Year	(Bronze Medal)	McClelland
55th Year	(Gold Medal)	Reus
56th Year	(Silver Medal)	Weeks
57th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Cumming
58th Year	(Gold Medal)	Salmon
59th Year	(Silver Medal)	McClelland
60th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Reus
61st Year	(Gold Medal)	Weeks
62nd Year	(Silver Medal)	Cumming
63rd Year	(Bronze Medal)	Salmon
64th Year	(Gold Medal)	McClelland
65th Year	(Silver Medal)	Reus
66th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Weeks
67th Year	(Gold Medal)	Cumming
68th Year	(Silver Medal)	Salmon
69th Year	(Bronze Medal)	McClelland
70th Year	(Gold Medal)	Reus
71st Year	(Silver Medal)	Weeks
72nd Year	(Bronze Medal)	Cumming
73rd Year	(Gold Medal)	Salmon
74th Year	(Silver Medal)	McClelland
75th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Reus
76th Year	(Gold Medal)	Weeks
77th Year	(Silver Medal)	Cumming
78th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Salmon
79th Year	(Gold Medal)	McClelland
80th Year	(Silver Medal)	Reus
81st Year	(Bronze Medal)	Weeks
82nd Year	(Gold Medal)	Cumming
83rd Year	(Silver Medal)	Salmon
84th Year	(Bronze Medal)	McClelland
85th Year	(Gold Medal)	Reus
86th Year	(Silver Medal)	Weeks
87th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Cumming
88th Year	(Gold Medal)	Salmon
89th Year	(Silver Medal)	McClelland
90th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Reus
91st Year	(Gold Medal)	Weeks
92nd Year	(Silver Medal)	Cumming
93rd Year	(Bronze Medal)	Salmon
94th Year	(Gold Medal)	McClelland
95th Year	(Silver Medal)	Reus
96th Year	(Bronze Medal)	Weeks
97th Year	(Gold Medal)	Cumming
98th Year	(Silver Medal)	Salmon
99th Year	(Bronze Medal)	McClelland
100th Year	(Gold Medal)	Reus

INEERING

# The pride, anguish and despair of Andrew Borraine's mother

S Express June 21/6/81 324

PRIDE, anguish, rage, helplessness.

The parents of detainee Andrew Borraine are living with these emotions daily. And they have an increased fear — the growing rumours that their eldest son, who is Nusas president, will be banned.

"We have certainly heard this. But one can hope the worst does not happen," said Mrs Jenny Borraine.

"And you know, it's not only Andrew we worry about. That would be rather selfish. We are in a privileged position. There are so many other children and so many other parents who don't have access to their sons as we do. We are terribly fortunate."

I have never met Jenny Borraine face to face. But she sounds spontaneous, a warm and friendly woman on the telephone.

And it can't be easy talking about a son who is presently doing his second stint in detention.

"I am enormously proud of his courage, his convictions, and what he has been trying to do."

She says that with enthusiasm, but also admits: "Oh, you know, sometimes I wish he was having more fun at varsity. Doing young, happy things. But he has convictions that are so deep."

"He has very little time for himself and was really looking forward to next year when he would have had the opportunity to spend some time on himself."

The word she uses most frequently to describe her emotions at living with the knowledge that Andrew is — that massively gloomy jail, Pretoria Central is "anguish."

But Jenny Borraine was not entirely surprised when they "picked him up again".

"I think I was expecting it. As a mother I am terrified of what is happening to him. South African jails don't have a reputation of being, well, places where people have rights."



● Andrew Borraine, second from the left, (blacked out in accordance with the Internal Security Act) with his mother and father, Jenny and Alex Borraine, on his right and two friends.

**To the Government, student leader Andrew Borraine is a danger to the State, which is why they have detained him under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. To the students Andrew Borraine leads, he's almost a hero. But to his mother, Jenny Borraine, he's just her son. PETA THORNYCROFT reports**

"I obviously try not to be frightened, but sometimes I am."

She saw her son for the last time when he addressed a student meeting the day before the police, men who were known to Andrew, came to take him away.

Jenny says she watched him with pride. Like many people who see the whole "Amandla" rallying cry for the first time, she was pretty disturbed when she saw her son leading the call.

"We discussed it at the time. I thought it was the whole Black Power thing, Black Consciousness. But he explained to me that it isn't a symbol of that. That we are all in it together now."

"I am learning from him all the time."

The three other Borraine children, who "adore their older brother," have also had to come to terms with the detention of Andrew.

"Honestly, it does affect the family, but also the community as well. We have talked it out with the children and tried to explain. I hope we have managed to help them."

"You know, I worry about different things at different times. Sometimes I think, oh, dear, it's so cold in Pretoria. How will he keep warm in those cells, on cement floors?"

"And then I remember he told me that the last time he was in detention his food was always cold, so now I worry that not only may he not get enough food, but perhaps it won't be hot."

"At other times I re-

which would inevitably politicise him. Even before his father was involved with the PFP, he was in the Methodist Church.

This student leader was exposed to more of the effects of apartheid than most young White South Africans.

He saw resettlement camps, came into contact

at an early age with people displaced and distressed by the laws of the land.

"He grew up as a deeply caring person. His regard for what his father has spent most of his life doing must have rubbed off," says Mrs Borraine.

And despite the day-to-day tension of knowing her son is in a bleak fortress

charged with no crime, and with no certainty he will return home, she can still laugh.

Jenny Borraine was brought up in then Rhodesia. In similar circumstances to mine.

And we both laughed, a bit wryly perhaps at the continuing racist behaviour of our countrymen in an independent quasi-socialist state.

"Do you know they STILL wear those T-Shirts, like Rhodesia WAS super. I simply don't understand why the Blacks tolerate them."

Within minutes of Andrew being placed under detention and taken off to an unknown destination, she was telephoned and told the news.

That was a bad moment. But it was only going to be for 14 days. Then it was increased to a month. Another bad moment.

Now there is the possibility of him being banned. And that would be another crisis.

"It seems to be the way they operate doesn't it. But you know, just as he coped well with his detention last time, so he will handle whatever happens next. He has become stronger all the time."

I suspect the whole family has become stronger. Because although they have always been concerned about the suffering of other people, they are now suffering themselves.

21/6/81

himself or his courage. Of his vision. That of course he's going to be ok. And then I wonder whether the sacrifice he and so many others are making have made, will be worth it in the end."

She thinks of the interrogation sessions he's going through. And there are some pretty grim descriptions on record of some interrogations which have taken place in South African jails. Jenny is acutely aware of those stories.

The Boraie household when Andrew visits his family — on the rare occasions he's in Cape Town between his endless round of campus travels — is noisy.

Inevitably the conversation moves to politics. The father who represents the official stance of the opposition, and the son who rejects much of what the PFP stands for.

"He has certainly broadened us, because he comes in contact with so many people. I suppose my own political beliefs have shifted because of Andrew's influence."

"His father always comes back at him, don't misunderstand me, they have a very special relationship, and says, 'Well you suggest an alternative. The PFP at least is a voice that can say things in public'."

Of course, Andrew was brought up in a home

of people per bed in the principal urban areas was 92 for Whites and 109 for Blacks, as against a ratio in smaller urban and rural areas of 109 and 191 for Whites and Blacks (32). The average of persons per bed for homeland areas was, however, higher at 233, and varied between 527 for Ka Ngwane, to 154 for Bophuthatswana (33). The racial distribution of medical personnel for similar regions cannot be obtained,

41% of people to doctors was

medical personnel, and this is explained by their lower income levels. By 1974, the racial proportion of general hospital services supplied by government and aided institutions was almost equal to the racial composition of the population, but the needs of Blacks as indicated by health standards and the smaller quantity of private services available require that this proportion should be even higher if racial equity is to be achieved. In addition, the services provided to Blacks are of

# MOTHER'S ANGUISH OVER 5-YEAR BAN



Adelman . . . helped forge links

Tribune Reporter

21/6/81  
382  
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MRS BELLA ADELMAN is like thousands of other white Johannesburg women — the June 16, 1981, anniversary of the student uprisings in 1976 means little to her.

But, unlike thousands of other housewives, she will be looking forward to the tenth anniversary with a passion apparently out of place in neat white middle class suburbs.

Because that anniversary will mark the return from silence of her only son, Sammy, unless the Government decides to ban him for a further five years.

President of the Wits University Students' Representative Council, Sammy Adelman was banned under the Internal Security Act on Thursday, to become the first SRC president in South Africa to be banned in office.

His banning order was signed on June 15, the day before the anniversary commemorated by 5 000 in Soweto this week.

His ban caused widespread anger at Wits University, and sparked a torch-lit demonstration on Jan Smuts Avenue by Wits students.

The next day 2 000 students and academics — including 23 professors — met to protest the banning order, served on Adelman as he arrived at the Department of Interior's Johannesburg office to pick up his passport.

Although the ban has been amended to allow him to continue his second last year at Wits, where he is studying to become a lawyer, he is effectively silenced for the next five years, and may not participate in any SRC activities — nor may he continue his anti-apartheid campaigning.

Many students see Adelman's banning as particularly ironic because during his term as SRC president at Wits, black-white relations in political circles improved "to an extent unknown since the walkout of black students from Nusas in 1968".

Since 1968, black and white student groups have had, at best, an uneasy alliance, and at worst were not even talking to each other.

Over the past three years, the situation improved slightly, but during Adelman's presidency black and white students worked closely on a number of anti-apartheid campaigns.

Adelman, and his black student counterpart, David Johnson of the Black Student Society, were catapulted into the headlines early this year when the Minister of Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, visited Wits campus to address students.

Throughout his hour-long address, Dr Koornhof was subjected to ear-battering heckling and chanting from black and white students preventing his speech being heard.

Speaking at her home in Orange Grove, Johannesburg, this week, a clearly upset Mrs Adelman told the Sunday Tribune: "What can I say, he is my son. I love him."

for health services is at level. bottom of health expenditure south African economy. Whites used their incomes and of health service which is are poorly catered for by the achievement of their us in the areas which form it inadequate, although the or more adequately. Even in the supply of health services he supplied to Blacks, and

- (32) Calculated from the Hospital and Nursing Yearbook of South Africa, 1970, op.cit., and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., tables 1.23 and 1.24. All beds are included.
- (33) Black Development in South Africa, Benno, 1976, p. 203.
- (34) Calculated from Census of Health Services 1972-1973, op.cit., Table 1.2 and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., Table 1.23.
- (35) Black Development, op.cit., p. 203.

wage discrimination in the public sector has further reduced the cost of providing this care. Influx control and the migrant labour system ration the demands which can be made on the better urban facilities.

# Alex service *star 22/6/81* quiet in spite *(329) (H)* of detentions

Despite a new wave of arrests and detentions of black leaders, Alexandra township's commemoration of the 1976 riots yesterday was relatively quiet.

Police in camouflage uniform seized an African National Congress flag hoisted by hundreds of singing youths in Second Avenue, Alexandra.

A strong police contingent watched a local church where a memorial service was attended by about 400 people. But there was no use of tear-gas and rubber bullets, as there had been at a similar service in Soweto last week.

It was disclosed at the weekend that Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of

The Sowetan, was arrested last Wednesday in connection with the return from exile of former student leaders.

The eight former students were arrested the following day as they tried to enter Soweto. They were led by Mr Khotso Seathlolo, former president of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, who gained the nickname of "Scarlet Pimpernel" when he managed to evade police after the Soweto riots.

The captured group are said to belong to the South African Youth Revolutionary Council and allegedly received training in Nigeria.

Mr Mazwai is national secretary of the Media

Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The immediate past president of Mwasa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was banned early this year, was detained at 2 am on Saturday when Security Police arrived at his Soweto home.

Mr Sisulu, a former news editor of the banned Sunday Post, and Mr Mazwai, are both being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for a detainee to be held for 14 days at a time without trial.

## CONDEMNED

The South African Society of Journalists has condemned the arrests of Mr Sisulu and Mr Mazwai. SASJ president, Mr John Allen, said the Government was "stirring up trouble" in seeking confrontation with Mwasa.

At the commemoration service in Alexandra, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said the liberation struggle was winning and if whites knew what was good for them, they would join it.

During the service organised by the Vaal Branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), it was announced that Mr Petros Malindi, the branch president of Cosas, had been detained. Police were unable to confirm Mr Malindi's detention at the time of going to Press.

● Bishop Tutu said in Johannesburg today that the Director of Mission and Evangelism of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Sol Jacobs, was detained in Pietermaritzburg today.

He said Mr Jacobs was arrested at about 5.00 am after Security Police had searched his home and office.

# Trade unions plan boycott

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two Port Elizabeth-based trade unions are to launch a boycott of certain white businesses from July 1 in an effort to bring pressure on the authorities to release four of their officials being held by Security Police.

The decision by members of the interlinked Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South

Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa) was taken at a meeting attended by hundreds of workers at the Daku Hall, Kwazakhele, at the weekend.

The unions are seeking the release of Macwusa chairman Mr D Makhanda, and three other unionists, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, chairman of the Macwusa branch at General Motors, Mr Mxolisi Didiza, a union organizer and Mr Zandile Mtuza, a worker at General Motors.

At the meeting, a delegation was instructed to inform the Port Elizabeth African Chamber of Commerce (Peacoc) of the decision. Peacoc will be asked to ask its member businesses to double stocks and to adjust prices to match those in town.

The delegation was also instructed to convey the meeting's decision to coloured and Indian businessmen.

## Handed over

The detained unionists were arrested by Transkei officials three weeks ago after it was allegedly found that they were travelling without valid documents in the Transkei.

They were handed over to the South African Police, who denied that the men were being detained because of last month's strike by 3 500 workers at Ford, General Motors and Firestone plants.

The men were first held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, and later under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act allowing for indefinite detention.

# Exiled SA students captured

329  
22/6/81

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The interception and capture of top exiled black student leaders — including a former president of the banned Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC) — as they tried to re-enter Soweto, was last night confirmed by the Police Directorate for Public Relations.

The captured students are alleged to be members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council, a movement which was formed by exiled student leaders to continue the "resistance" work of the SSRC.

The captured former SSRC president, Khotso Seathlolo, was reported to have taken over the leadership of the Revolutionary Council in July, 1979, after the first SSRC president, Tsjetsi Mashinini, had fallen from favour because of his luxurious lifestyle.

## Security Police

The chief of the security police, General Johan Coetzee, confirmed that Seathlolo, an alleged leader of the violence in 1976, was among those held.

He also confirmed that Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the Sowetan, had been held in connection with their return.

Before his flight from South Africa in January 1977, Seathlolo went underground and evaded police attempts to capture him. His decision to go into exile came soon

after a car chase during which he was reported to have been wounded by police gunfire.

The SSRC and the Revolutionary Council refused to throw in its lot with either the African National Congress (ANC) or the banned Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), although there were reported attempts by the ANC to infiltrate and take over the SSRC.

In broad terms, the SSRC-Revolutionary Council leadership saw itself as a "Third Force" unaffected by the quarrels which split an older generation of black nationalists in the ANC and PAC.

The capture of Seathlolo will almost certainly lead to his appearance on charges under security legislation.

During the trial of the student Paul Langa in 1977, Mr Seathlolo was named by the prosecution as an accomplice in the activities of the SSRC "suicide squad". It was said to be behind a series of explosions in Soweto, including one at Jabulani police station.

Langa was found guilty of causing three explosions, of possessing explosives and of abducting and terrorizing fellow students. He was sentenced to 25 years.

Later, in 1978-79, Dan Montsitsi, who succeeded Seathlolo as SSRC president, and 10 fellow student leaders were charged with sedition. All 11 were found guilty. Montsitsi was sentenced to eight years, of which four were suspended.

# Wide protests on Sisulu arrest

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Trade unionists, politicians, community groups, journalists and academics have protested against the arrest of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, 30, banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), in the early hours of Saturday.

Mr Sisulu, banned in December for three years and placed under house arrest, was taken from his mother's Orlando West, Soweto, home by two white and seven black policemen about 2 am.

Security police confirmed that Mr Sisulu — son of ANC leader Walter Sisulu, who is imprisoned on Robben Island with Nelson Mandela — was being held under security legislation, but would give no details.

Mr Sisulu's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, has been repeatedly banned by the government since 1964.

His wife, Mrs Zodwa Sisulu, a radiologist at Baragwanath Hospital, said she had been shocked by her husband's arrest and said their 16-month old son, Moyikwa-Zwelethu, was missing his father.

## Section 22

Mrs Sisulu said a lawyer had told her Mr Sisulu was being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows the police to detain him for 14 days without laying a charge.

Mrs Sisulu said she had taken clothes and toiletries to the Proten police station in Soweto for her husband. The police had accepted some clothes and the toiletries but she did not know whether they would get to him.

Mwasa issued a statement after Mr Sisulu's arrest, saying it was yet another manifestation of the total onslaught against authentic black leadership at a time when the black labour movement was "stirring to challenge the system".

## 'Bullying tactics'

"Despite the bullying tactics which are completely contrary to accepted democratic practices, the governments of the West, in particular the Reagan

administration, continue their love affair with Pretoria.

"The detentions of scores of trade unionists, students and others reinforce our belief that rule by iron-fisted bullying and intimidatory tactics will continue unabated."

Mr Dave Dalling, PFP spokesman on the media and justice, reacted to the news of Mr Sisulu's arrest by saying: "The latest bannings, arrests and detentions can only convince South Africans and the Western world that the Nationalist government is running scared and finds itself unable to control the situation without using the weapons used by communist powers behind the Iron Curtain."

## 'Same as Moscow'

"It is very hard to explain to people that democracy should be preserved if the weapons used to preserve the democracy are the same as those used in Moscow."

"If the National Party-style of democracy is what we are offered perhaps the time has come to assess whether it is worth fighting for."

Mr Raymond Louw, a member of the board of the International Press Institute (IPI), said: "I can only express my total disapproval of this act of the government."

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, said: "Actions against journalists and trade union leaders continue to show that the government, whatever claims it may make to a change in direction, is not in fact prepared to tolerate active opposition in any form."

## 'Charge or release'

The 1 000-member South African Womens' Federation — a multiracial umbrella organization of all womens' leagues in South Africa — appealed to the government to immediately release all leaders in detention or charge them.

The organization's treasurer, Mrs Elizabeth Moleko, said she was shocked to learn of Mr Sisulu's arrest.

● The Southern Africa Society of Journalists con-

demned the arrests "under without-trial laws" of Mr Sisulu and Mr Thami Mazwai, national secretary of Mwasa. Mr John Allen, president of the SASJ, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a statement to Sapa, he said the government, in its campaign against Mwasa and black journalists, was seeking confrontation and "stirring up trouble" particularly when it used such laws.

"We call for the immediate release of our colleagues, and we assure their families of our concern for them," Mr Allen said.

## Award

● The Cape Times correspondent in New York reports that a 10 000-dollar human rights award was received on Mr Sisulu's behalf in Houston, Texas, on Saturday night amid allegations that it had triggered government action against him.

"We're very concerned that this might be true," said a spokesman for the organizers of the annual Rothko Chapel awards.

Others who received prizes "for truth and freedom in human rights" included two dissidents in Soviet prison camps, an exiled Chilean lawyer now with Amnesty International, and Mr Roberto Cuellar, a legal aide to El Salvador's assassinated Archbishop Romero.

Mr Cuellar's selection was not disclosed till the ceremony because of concern for his safety, the organizers said.

Mr Enoch Dumas, a South African journalist now living in the United States, accepted Mr Sisulu's award.



# Boycott

call:

traders

wait

of the 17c he paid the agent another said he thought he paid other farmers paid 15c to the agent. One farmer paid 15c a sheep and the farmer who paid 22c which he paid the dagsmanne, (transport) and the shearer 7

only 8c went to the shearer, and 1c to the agent and five to the agent per sheep shorn. or 10c went to the shearers the agent took 15c (from team and paid for their

Rates for shearers and dagsmanne

and the number in the team,

A competent hand-shearer, the

day. At 10 c a sheep, this

However, of the teams hired

to shear more than 200 sheep

each, or fewer. At 10c a s

Machine shearers could shear

R25 to R44 a week at 10c a s

In addition to cash wages, a

at the rate of one sheep per

given two slaughter sheep per

kind included milk, tea or c

and firewood.

Dagsmanne were getting betwe

lowest wages and the flecce-

some farms the dagsmanne sh

paid separately, usually got

Shearers and dagsmanne usua

onen. A few farms had empty

team could sleep and two had specially built quarters for them.

## Post Reporter

BLACK traders would support the call by local trade unions for the boycott of white businesses in protest at the detention of union leaders — if this was in line with the feelings of the black community.

This was said today by the secretary of the Port Elizabeth-based African Chamber of Commerce, Mr D Siwisa, in response to the decision by members of the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa) taken at a meeting during the weekend.

The unions are demanding the release of Macwusa chairman, Mr Dumile Makhandia, and three other unionists, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, chairman of the Macwusa branch at General Motors, Mr Mxolisi Didiya, a union organiser and Mr Zandile Mtuza, a worker at General Motors.

Asked if the chamber would urge members to buy additional stocks in anticipation of a boycott of white trade, Mr Siwisa said the union could not advise members until it had been formally approached by the unions to support the call.

"But I can assure you that we will not divorce ourselves from community affairs and our stand will be in line with the thinking of the community," he said.

of sheep shorn per week

c.

shear 50 2/ sheep in a 7,50 in a 5 1/2 day week.

viewed, only two were said

they were shearing 150 sheep

weekly wages of R15.

sheep a week each, earning

landed meat, usually provided

most farms shearers were

(shorn). Other payment in

ables (on a few farms only)

The floor-sweepers earned the

shearers the highest. On

; on others they were

sheep a week each.

shearing shed or in the

houses for permanent workers where the shearing

## 2. Recruitment and Transport

Farmers who hired local teams transported them to and from the towns themselves.

At the end of a shearing job, the farmer would book the team for the following season, giving them an approximate date and length of time they would be expected to work.

As the new season approached, the farmer would contact them in the town, setting a definite date, and often paying a 'voorskot'

on their expected earnings. Farmers complained

1) that the shearers immediately spent the voorskot and were only prepared

It is therefore necessary to explore the value of myths and rituals and ceremonies as healing factors. There is a tendency to dismiss myths

# Police hold top student leaders

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE interception and capture of top exiled black student leaders, including a former president of the banned Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC), as they tried to re-enter Soweto was last night confirmed by the Police Directorate for Public Relations.

The captured students are alleged to be members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council, a movement which was formed by exiled student leaders to continue the "resistance" work of the SSRC. The captured former SSRC president, Mr Khotsa Seatholo, was reported to have taken over the leadership of the Revolutionary Council in July 1979 after the first president, Mr Tssetsi Mashinini, fell from favour because of his alleged luxurious lifestyle.

The SSRC and the Revolutionary Council refused to throw in its lot with either of the outlawed African National

Congress (ANC) or the banned Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), although there were reported attempts by the ANC to infiltrate and take over the SSRC.

In broad terms the SSRC Revolutionary Council leadership saw itself as a "Third Force" unaffected by the quarrels which split an older generation of black nationalists in the ANC and PAC.

During the trial of the student, Paul Langa, in 1977, Mr Seatholo was named by the prosecution as an accomplice in the activities of the SSRC "Suicide Squad" which was said to be behind a series of explosions in Soweto, including one at Jabulani Police Station.

Langa was found guilty of causing three explosions, of possessing explosives and of abducting and terrorising fellow students. He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

In 1978-79, Dan Montsisi,

who succeeded Mr Seatholo as SSRC president, and 10 fellow student leaders were charged with sedition. All 11 were found guilty of sedition. Montsisi was sentenced to eight years imprisonment, of which four years were suspended.

According to a Sunday newspaper, Mr Thami Mazwai, national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and news editor of the Sowetan, was detained last week for questioning in connection with the return of the exiled student leaders.

The student leaders were intercepted on Thursday night, barely 24 hours before the detention of Mr Zwalakhe Sisulu, former banned president of Mwasa and former news editor of the Sunday Post.

It could not be ascertained whether Mr Sisulu's detention was also for questioning in connection with the captured student leadership.

that community and to give them the necessary power to function in an autonomous way. This re-integrates the patient in his community and the isolation which characterises all mental illness is decreased. The sense of helplessness and hopelessness is diminished in the film. In the experience and revelation of his ancestors and the ability of the healer as a knowledgeable mediator. It also increases his feelings of acceptance and self-esteem and anxiety is relieved. But perhaps more important of all is that there is a change of attitude and feeling. Life and the meaning and purpose. Amongst other things life does not end with death, but as after death, we still survive in the lives of our kin as a living dead in an ancestral shadow.

These unifying and healing rituals are explained by the performance of a variety of ritual ceremonies where the focus is on the ancestors, "the living which calls the ancestors are always directed according to ancestral rules. In some cases rituals are also accompanied by sacrifices. The central theme of all the rituals is to bring the ancestors home and to foster communication with them so as to get a better understanding of their messages and wisdom and to make their support and active help, mainly by being enlightenment. They are the source of wisdom and help when proper relations with them are maintained. This seems to me to be comparable to the aim of death therapy i.e. to establish an easy relationship and interaction between the ego and the more powerful unconscious part of the psyche which is the source of creativity and the constant renewal of mental activity and also contains the potential for mental health.

## USE OF DRUGS:

Even these healers who restrict their efforts to symptom relief regard drugs as important, but they do not work with it as intensively

member of his circle. I can vouch for that - I have been profoundly influenced by being a participant observer at such ritual ceremonies. My contention is that certain gifted indigenous healers, in a community with shared consciousness are able to activate the symbols of

the following quotation occurs:

"That suffering also  
which I showed to thee and the rest  
in the dance,  
I will that it be called a mystery".  
("Hymn of Jesus", Acts of St. John)

Some of the creation myths of the world are spoken of as the dance of Set, sending pulsating waves of awakening sound through matter, "seducing it to life from lethargy".

I have observed and experienced some of this life giving and poetic effect during intense and dedicated sessions but I have not put the mystery. I do know however that it puts man in touch with archaic layers of his inner being and thus stimulates the progress towards harmony and wholeness.

The black healer and his clientele on the whole have a great advantage over most white people with a Western culture. For the black man the world of symbols have not yet collapsed - "all the Gods are not dead". Campbell<sup>17</sup>

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## Detention and banning slated by Nat papers

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

TWO leading Afrikaans newspapers have forthrightly criticised arbitrary bannings and detentions.

This follows the wave of protest last week against the banning of student leader Mr Sammy Adelman, and the detention of a black journalist, Mr Thami Mazwai.

An editorial in Rapport yesterday said the banning of Mr Adelman was "oil on the fires" which South Africa's enemies readily used against it.

It was a situation eagerly gripped on by that "churlish" activist pair, Fonda and Hayden, for their personal agitation against South Africa.

Bannings like detentions without trial were drastic actions which did not have to be submitted to the judgment of an independent court.

The paper says it does not know to what extent Mr Adelman had offended, that justified his being banned for five years.

The editorial said much harm was done to South Africa abroad by the controversial step and by recent detentions.

Rapport says it agrees with the Nationalist MP, Mr Albert Nothnagel, that problems were

not solved by filling Robben Island with prisoners.

It agrees, too, with Prof Marinus Wiechers who, in a recent television discussion on the heavy penalties for desecrating the flag, said other means had to be found to accomplish peaceful co-existence in South Africa.

Prof Wiechers was quoted as saying: "We must rather work on a dispensation in which people will honour the flag."

The editorial goes on: "We will add we must work on a dispensation which does not have to depend on bannings and detentions without trial."

In an editorial on Friday, Die Vaderland says: "What Sammy Adelman did we do not know."

Just as little as we know what Thami Mazwai did. The one is banned the other arrested. Adelman had no chance of defence, and Mazwai may perhaps never appear in court.

It says if the State had good reasons for the action "we do not know and will never know".

The action was arbitrary and must be objected to.

The editorial says people from outside the State structure and from the opposition parties should have a part in such weighty decisions that were a serious deviation from the democratic norm.

OF GARY ROGERS". J. of Humaristic Psychology.

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# Outcry over arrest of Sisulu

Staff Reporter

TRADE unionists, politicians, community groups, journalists and academics have protested strongly against the detention of Mr Zvelakhe Sisulu, the banned former president of the Media Workers Association in the South Africa (Mwasa) in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Mr Sisulu, who was banned for three years last December and placed under house arrest, was taken from his mother's Orlando West home by two white and seven black policemen at about 2am.

Security police confirmed that Mr Sisulu — the son of that ANC leader Walter Sisulu who is imprisoned on Robben Island — is being held under security legislation.

Mr Sisulu's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, has been repeatedly banned since 1964.

His wife, Zwadwa, a radio-grapher at Baragwanath Hospital, said she had been shocked by her husband's arrest, and said their 16-month-old son, Moyikwa-Zwelenkhe, was missing his father.

"He wakes up at night calling for him," Mrs Sisulu said she had taken the clothes and toiletries to the Protea Police Station in Soweto.

Mwasa said in statement: "The fascist bully-boys of Pretoria are on the march again. First, they tried to silence Zvelakhe Sisulu by taking him to court. When that failed, they banned him. Now they have detained him."

"It is yet another manifestation of the total onslaught against authentic black leadership at a time when the black labour movement is stirring to challenge the fascist system."

"Despite the bullying tactics which are contrary to accepted democratic practices, the governments of the West, in particular the Reagan administration, continue their love affair with Pretoria."

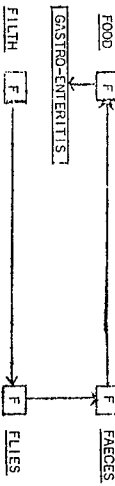
"If the Reagan administration is so committed to promoting democratic practices, serving democratic actions of how can it continue to support the anti-democratic actions of Pretoria? If the Reagan administration is committed to rooting out terrorism, who is really conducting terrorism?"

Last week, Mwasa's national secretary, Mr Thami Mazwai, was detained.

"Who next? We don't really

program should be directed:

other material by the house fly to feeding utensils. This led us to con-



THE 4-F'S - PATHWAY TO GASTRO-ENTERITIS

Con'd/...5

The program, which was directed at primary prevention, was offered to groups of mothers with children at risk, as well as pregnant women who would soon be having children who would potentially be at risk. Those women were recruited during their visits to the mother and child stations, as well as by invitation.

The program was initiated in the spring of 1969 and undertaken by one of us (S. Rabele) and a sanitarian, and because of the problem mentioned above, was confined to Tiro. The nurses were familiarized with the program and utilized every opportunity to instruct mothers on a face to face basis. In 1970 the program was extended to Teyibia and Kalamashw. Meetings were held with the heads of various "hamlets", i.e., extended families or clans, and volunteers solicited to help in the program.

However, the nurses have, for the most part, been unwilling, or unable because of lack of training in the field, to undertake the work.

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# Boycott called in bid to free unionists

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two Port Elizabeth-based trade unions are to launch a boycott of certain white businesses from July 1 in an effort to bring pressure on the authorities to release four of their officials held by Security Police.

The decision by members of the inter-linked Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Association of SA (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of SA was taken at a meeting in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

The unions are seeking the release of the Macwusa chair-

man, Mr Dumile Makhanda, and three other unionists: Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, chairman of the Macwusa branch at General Motors; Mr Mxolisi Dida, a union organiser and Mr Zandile Mtshu, a worker at General Motors.

At the meeting a delegation was instructed to inform the Port Elizabeth African Chamber of Commerce of the decision. The chamber will be asked to request its member businesses to double their stocks and to adjust their prices to match those in town.

The delegation was instructed to convey the meeting's de-

cision to coloured and Indian businessmen as well.

Speakers said the decision should also be relayed to the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation and all sporting bodies for their support.

They said members could still buy items like furniture and clothing — which were not available in the townships — from shops in town, but groceries should be bought only in the townships.

The detained unionists were arrested by Transkei officials three weeks ago after they were allegedly found travelling without valid documents.

They were handed over to the South African Police, who denied then that the men were being detained because of last month's strike by 3 500 workers at Ford, General Motors and Firestone.

Police said the men were being held under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which meant they could be detained for up to 14 days.

At the expiry of the 14 days last week, Security Police announced that the four men's detention would be continued under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention without trial.

# SB arrest

From Page 1

Mrs Beleda Mazwai, wife of detained SOWETAN news editor, Mr Thami Mazwai, said yesterday that police were still refusing to tell her where her husband is being held and why he has been arrested.

Mrs Zodwa Sisulu, wife of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said she had gone to the Protea police station on Saturday to ask about her husband. But she was told he was not there.

Mrs Evelyn Mabaso said the policemen who took her child had a list of names and called her daughters' names from the list. She had gone to Protea on Saturday, but she drew a blank.

The detentions have been condemned by black leaders and organisations who have also called for those held to be immediately released or charged.

A statement from AZANYU read: "We have noted the detention of our executive member, Miss Masabata Loue, and abhor the manner in which she was arrested. They should either charge or release her."

The South African Federation of Women said: "We are shocked to hear of the detention of newsmen, Mr Mazwai and Mr Sisulu. As women we feel that the detentions of our leaders and the harassment of our children will intensify our struggle. And women are now throwing down their aprons and making a vow to shelter their homes and shield their children."

Nine trade unions have condemned the detentions of unionists and community leaders. The unions are CAWUSA, SAAWU, BMWU, AF and GAWU, Hotelica, CUSA, MWASA and Fosatu in a statement, they said.

"We note with anger that the authorities have not seen fit over the past week to release any of the trade unionists detained in their prisons. Instead, the most striking developments have been the further detentions of one MWASA, 23 SAAWU and three MACUSA members and officials as well as the arrest of community and student leaders.

"We condemn all these detentions in the strongest terms. As far as the

detention of Joseph Mavi, president of BMWU and Sisa Njikalana of SAAWU are concerned we can only conclude that the transfer to Section 10 of the Internal Security Act means that the state is unable to charge them even with the heavily loaded arsenal of repressive security laws at its disposal.

"It is appropriate that at this time of a largescale crackdown on the trade union movements the public should be aware of the state's plan for dealing with independent trade unions. We refer to a document allegedly drawn up by the Security Police and the Department of Manpower Utilisation where methods of smashing SAAWU and certain elements of the independent trade unions are discussed.

"We would like to repeat that these heavyhanded actions will not achieve industrial peace. They serve only to make the workers more suspicious of the state's attitude towards their trade union rights. We therefore call again on the Government to release all detained trade unionists with the least possible delay.

22/6/81

Police arrests, swoops spark wave of outraged protest

# SB GRABS KHOTSO

By WILLIE BOKALA

MR SYDNEY KHOTSO SEATHOLO, second president of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), fled the country early 1977 when he was the most wanted South African, has been arrested by security police in Soweto.

Police headquarters in Pretoria have told SOWETAN that the former student leader, who is now chairman of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), a military wing formed by exile students and based in Nigeria, had been arrested with seven other alleged executive members of SAYRCO as they tried to infiltrate Soweto on Thursday.

Police said they did not wish to release names of the other seven detainees as investigations were continuing.

However SOWETAN was able to discover that three of the seven men were arrested in a house in Orlando West. Yesterday the police could not confirm their names.

Mr Seatholo and the seven others are among those detained at the weekend and during last week's police swoop on homes of students, unionists and other leaders in Soweto.

Police also confirmed the detention of Mr Zwelakhe Sigulu on Saturday morning at his home. Mr Sisulu, banned president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), is being detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Also detained is Mr Wantu Zenzile, national president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), who is being held under Section 22. Both Mr Sisulu and Mr Zenzile are believed to have been arrested on Saturday morning.

Another person taken during the police swoop is a former beauty queen, Miss Masabata Loate of Orlando West, who was held for several months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act during the uprisings in 1977. Miss Loate was released from detention in 1978. She is secretary of Soweto branch of the Azanian National Youth National (Azanyu).

Police have also detained two Lobone Senior Secondary School students, Patricia Shoyo Mucube (20), Form Four, and Thandi Mabaso (19), Form Two. The two were taken from their Mofolo South homes on Sat-

of the  
C) who  
man in

Friday morning.

Mr Seatholo, a former matric student at Naledi High School, took over as leader of the SSRC when the first president, Tsietso Mashimimi, skipped the country in 1976. Mr Seatholo fled to Botswana after he was injured by police bullets in a car chase on the Soweto highway in January 1977. Before fleeing the country, he spent most of his SSRC presidency on the run from the police.

To Page 2

Mr Sydney Khoiso Seatholo . . . blacked out in accordance with the Internal Security Act.

# White priest, student held

**SECURITY POLICE** continued their swoop yesterday arresting yet another high school student and a white priest.

And police headquarters in Pretoria at the same time said they could not confirm that they have arrested another top student leader, Mr Gordon "Trofomo" Sono, who together with former Naledi High School student, Mr Enos Ngutshana, are believed to be among the seven alleged South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco) leaders arrested in Soweto last week.

In yesterday's swoop police detained Mr Job "Man-Man" Molahloe (25), a Form Five student at Musi High School in Pimville, Soweto. Two other students, Miss Patricia Shoyo Mncube (20) and Miss Thandi Mabaso (19), both of Lebone Senior Secondary School, were taken from their Mofolo South homes by Security Police on Saturday.

In Pietermaritzburg yesterday police arrested the Rev Sol Jacobs, director of the Division Mission and Evangelism section of the South African Council of Churches (SACC). The Rev Jacobs was taken from his home, which the police searched, to his office in town which they also searched. He is believed to be held under Section 50 of the Criminal Law Procedure Act.

Miss Elizabeth Molahloe, sister of the detained Musi High student, said her brother was detained by two white policemen from his Zone Two, Pimville, home at 3 am yesterday. The police explained they were from Protea and were taking him there. They did

**By WILLIE BOKALA**

not say why he was being detained.

Reacting to the detention of the priest the SACC said: "As always, the SACC expresses its opposition to detention without trial and demand that he will be charged or released."

Rev Jacobs was preparing for a consultation on the churches' ministry to refugees in Johannesburg on Wednesday this week. For this he had travelled extensively visiting refugee camps and churches in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

In Soweto, Mrs Beledé Mazwai, wife of detained

SOWETAN news editor, Mr Thami Mazwai, said yesterday that she had gone to Protea police headquarters and she was relieved that police there accepted clothing, food and cigarettes she had brought for her husband. Mr Mazwai is being held under security legislation, according to the police.

The banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, was still being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act yesterday.



# UCT lone picket protest

Staff Reporter 3/6/73

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town student staged a lone picket on De Waal Drive yesterday in protest against the banning of student leader Sammy Adelman and the detention of four other students.

The picket, organized by the Projects Committee of the UCT Students' Representative Council, was limited to a single person.

Ms Peta Scop displayed a placard to passing motorists which read: "We shall not be intimidated by state harassment of students. The struggle goes on."

A banner calling for the release of all detainees was also displayed.

Motorists slowed down as they passed the picket, causing a traffic jam that extended several kilometres.

The picket will be held every day this week between the peak hours of 4pm and 6pm.

A statement issued by the UCT SRC said the picket was "to publicly express our disgust at the mounting state harassment of students, which includes the banning of Sammy Adelman, the detention of three Wits students, and the continued detention of Andrew Boraine, the president of Nusas".

"State harassment like this will never silence student protest at injustices and inequalities, nor will it alter our commitment to a democratic future."

At one stage a police van stopped near Ms Scop for a few minutes. Two men in a car kept watch from the opposite side of De Waal Drive. Shortly before the student left her position, the men drove away but returned and stopped opposite her, where they were seen taking notes.

# Sisulu held in connection with exiled students

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Mr. Zweleke Sisulu, the banned black journalist, was detained for questioning in connection with the externally-based South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRC), Brigadier Jan du Preez, deputy chief of the security police, said yesterday.

Police were investigating an alleged contact between Mr Sisulu, the banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, and the SAYRC, Brigadier Du Preez said.

Mr Sisulu was detained late on Friday night and taken to the police station. He is the former president of the Soweto Student Representative

Committee (SRC), Mr. Khoso Seathlo, and seven of his lieutenants.

The SAYRC was set up in exile by former leaders of the SRC after they had fled South Africa. Its founders were said to include Mr Seathlo and Mr. Tsietsi Mashimani, the first president of the SRC.

The SAYRC succeeded in obtaining financial backing from Nigeria and — according to intelligence sources in Pretoria — some of its members received military training.

According to news reports published in mid-1976, Mr Seathlo took over a leader of the SRC, Mr. Khoso Seathlo, and of its support among exiled students because of his purported flamboyant lifestyle.

Pamphlets put out by the SAYRC in Botswana proclaimed its intention of holding an annual congress in Soweto, presumably to prove that it still enjoyed support in Soweto in spite of its exile status. By deduction, it seems that the capture of Mr Seathlo and his lieutenants came as sequel to an attempt by them to fulfil the aim of holding a congress in Soweto.

It is understood that they were captured in a house in Soweto after police had received information of their presence in South Africa. They were almost certainly kept under surveillance before the police arrested them. Security Police have already confirmed that Mr Tshepo Kgweni, news editor of the Sowetan, was detained for questioning in connection

with the SAYRC, which — by inference — may mean that the SAYRC team tried to organize some sort of publicity for the proposed congress in Soweto. It is also reported that the SAYRC has been active in the recruitment of the SAYRC to the South African Students' Movement (SASM), which later spawned the SRC.

SASM was part of the original set of black consciousness movements which surfaced in the late 1960s and early 1970s, including the South African Students' Organization (Saso) and the Black People's Convention (BPC). Where Saso concentrated on mobilizing black university students and BPC on the black public at large, SASM sought to extend black consciousness among high school students.

Tabel 14 Arbeidskoste per arbeider per jaar vir die Rens

Jaar	Kon- tant	Bonus	No- taal kon- tant	weel	Vis	Vleis	Wyn	Melk	Suiker Koffie Tabak	He- diese koste	Kle- ra- sie	Onges- valle Ass.	Ander	No- taal Nie- kon- tant	Totaal	Aan- tal Ar- beiders een- hede	Koste Ar- bei- der/ dag
"55/56	144,82	1,65	146,47	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	112,32	112,32	258,79	278,0	0,38
"56/57	152,32	8,58	160,90	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	118,59	118,59	279,49	361,0	0,39
"57/58	205,63	/	205,63	12,80	1,70	41,21	21,24	3,37	/	2,30	3,15	4,00	5,10	94,87	300,50	226,0	0,75
"58/59	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"59/60	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"60/61	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"61/62	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"62/63	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"63/64	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"64/65	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"65/66	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"66/67	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"67/68	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"68/69	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"69/70	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"70/71	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"71/72	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"72/73	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"73/74	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"74/75	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47
"75/76	329,81	5,33	335,14	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47	243,0	0,86	136,48	408,47

# Police in PE free detained member of YCW

## Post Reporter

A MEMBER of the Young Christian Workers (YCW), Mr Lulu Johnson, who was detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act in Port Elizabeth a fortnight ago, was released last night, according to Major N J van Rensburg of the Security Branch.

Three other YCW members held at the same time - Mr Cuan Stanley, Mr Zim Nondumo and Mr Shepherd Mati - are still in custody.

Major Van Rensburg said they would be charged within 48 hours for allegedly possessing banned publications. He could not say whether they would be released on bail.

Eight members of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act since the end of May, are: Mr Livingstone Ntlokwana, Mr Siphiwo Mtimkula, Mr Remember Ntlabathi, Mr Mpumelelo Yantolo, Mr Zingelele Dubase, all from Port Elizabeth, and Mr Mnyamezele Booi, Miss Phumla Poro and Miss Lucy Nguqu, all from Uitenhage.

Four trade unionists are also being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, bringing to 12 the number of detentions under the Act in Port Elizabeth.

They are the chairman of the Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makanda, and three union organisers, Mr Maxwell Madlingosi, Mr Mxolisi Didisa and Mr Zanila Mtuza.

Bron: Afdeling Landbouproduksie-ekonomie

Essentially, we can do three things to try and achi  
1. Expand and redistribute within the existing fra  
2. Work through other already-existing organisati  
health education programs in the school ).  
3. Change the existing health care infrastructure.

I do not want to say anything about the second of it  
it is fairly self-explanatory and, on the whole, fr  
I will therefore restrict my discussion to the first  
media for our message.

The first suggestion, expansion and redistribution  
framework, has now been well tried and accepted in  
Africa. In essence, it involves increasing and  
survivors, and usually includes some kind of traini  
nursing staff to enable them to accept greater res  
of prevention and primary health care.

Whilst I would agree that this is a very important  
improving rural health care, I do not believe that  
our priorities. I do not believe that this appro  
the priorities which I have listed. In fact, I  
that merely expanding along existing lines is app  
problems like trying to control malnutrition by be  
It does not get to the root of the problem; it is

It strikes me that only if we are prepared to acc  
and actually alter the existing infrastructure of  
we really begin to come to grips with the health p  
Clearly, in view of David Horner's "Primary Disease"  
even this approach is not really radical. However, if we really want to  
concentrate more on primary prevention and delegate responsibilities towards  
the periphery, if we are really interested in closing the geographical and  
communications gap between the people and the health services, if we are  
genuinely concerned about increasing community participation in the planning  
and provision of health care and want such ideas to become more than hardworn  
statements, if we are honestly committed to decreasing dependency and increasing  
the dignity of the community by encouraging them to be more responsible for  
their own health care, then we must involve the community. We must incorporate

the people into our health care infrastructure.... we need "village

# Police probe Sisulu 'link' with exiles

By PATRICK LAURENCE

BANNED journalist Zwelakhe Sisulu, detained by the Security Police during the weekend, was held for questioning in connection with the foreign-based South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRC). Brigadier Jan du Preez, deputy chief of the Security Police, said yesterday.

The police were, he said, investigating an alleged contact between Mr Sisulu, banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, and the SAYRC.

Mr Sisulu was detained on Friday night about 24 hours after the capture in Soweto of the alleged leader of the SAYRC, Mr Khotso Seathlolo, who is a former president of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, and seven others.

The council was set up in exile by former leaders of the SSRC when they left South Africa. Its founders were said to include Mr Seathlolo and Mr Tsietse Mashini, the first president of the SSRC.

The SAYRC received financial backing from Nigeria and - according to intelligence sources in Pretoria - some of its members received military training.

News reports published in

mid-1979 said Mr Seathlolo took over as leader of the SAYRC when Mr Mashini lost support among exiled students because of a flamboyant lifestyle.

Pamphlets put out by the SAYRC in Botswana said it intended to have an annual congress in Soweto, presumably to prove it still had support there.

It thus seems the capture of Mr Seathlolo and his confederates followed an attempt by them to fulfil their aim of a Soweto congress.

They were apparently captured in a Soweto house and were almost certainly watched by police beforehand.

Security Police have also confirmed that Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of The Sowetan, was detained for questioning in connection with the SAYRC which - by inference - might mean the SAYRC team tried to organise publicity for the congress once they were safely out of the country.

The ideological roots of the SAYRC go back to the South African Students' Movement (SASM), which later spawned the SSRC.

The SASM was one of the original black consciousness movements which surfaced in the late 60s and early 70s, including the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and

the Black People's Convention (BPC).

Saso concentrated on mobilising black university students and the BPC the black public. The SASM sought to extend black consciousness in high schools.

The mission and evangelism director of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Rev Sol Jacobs, was detained at his home in Maritzburg yesterday.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the council's general secretary, told Sapa Mr Jacobs was arrested at about 5am after Security Police searched his house and office. He is being held under the Criminal Procedures Act.

At the time of his arrest he was organising a consultation on church ministry to refugees, due to take place in Johannesburg tomorrow and on Thursday.

An SACC statement said: "Preparation for the consultation meant him visiting refugee camps in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland."

"The SACC insists that people detained be charged or released, and we do so in the case of our colleague whom we know to have been acting in an open and above-board manner."

5. Surveillance - Of "at risk" groups, ... people may be identified by the people with chronic illnesses. These people may be identified by the hospital, the clinic or the Abantu themselves.

6. First Aid - Initially this role will be confined to persons waiting transport to hospital with problems such as fractures, severe haemorrhage and snakebite. They will also be involved with the rehabilitation of children with gastro-enteritis (using a salt and sugar water as described by Morley) and hopefully, once again, this function will be judiciously expanded.

We must incorporate

A medical officer, when he has become accustomed to doing this work and has developed the power of concentration, is able to examine about sixty natives per hour, but requires a break of about half an hour after two hours' work. To many it may appear impossible to examine such a number with any degree of accuracy, but it must be realised that all that is demanded of the medical officer is the detection of an abnormality and not a diagnosis of the condition. After doing this work for several years the white medical officers have naturally become proficient in the use of the stethoscope.

Occasionally defects are missed at this examination, but this is more likely to occur at the close of a heavy day.

It is on account of this possibility that a second examination is carried out by each mine medical officer, where the natives arrive on the mines in smaller numbers. (204) ...

All tuberculous cases, incipient or otherwise, are repatriated to their homes and warned not to return for mining employment.

Silicotic or tuberculo-silicotic cases are transferred to the miners' phthisis wards for examination by the Miners' Phthisis Medical Bureau, a body of medical men appointed by the Government to examine natives with pulmonary tuberculosis or silicosis with a view to determining the degree for compensation in terms of the Miners' Phthisis Act. Such natives are repatriated when fit to travel to their homes.

Oldwood himself realised the limitations of a stethoscope examination, but only in so far as it could be compared with radiography which enabled the identification of silicosis in its ante-primary and primary stages and tuberculosis in its simple stage. (205) What doctors at the time did not yet understand was that a stethoscopic examination is of no diagnostic worth at all. Any successful clinical diagnosis of silicosis must include radiography and past occupational exposure. (206) One can perhaps postulate hypotheses that more cases of silicosis, and to a larger extent tuberculosis, remained undiagnosed and uncompensated, than the official figures conceded. Also the policy of repatriating silicotics and tuberculosis after a period of convalescence, and when they were deemed fit enough to travel, concealed a higher mortality than that given by the official figures. Finally, there is no evidence that post-mortems were carried out on deceased Black miners. One can perhaps suggest that a number of Africans died on the mines who did, in fact, have silicosis, but which remained undiagnosed.

In contrast, the initial examinations of the New Rand Miners and Eurafrikanes (Asians and Coloureds) included a physical examination, and examination of the physique of the aspirant miner, radiography and a discussion of past occupational history. All aspects were recorded and filed. Periodic examinations, of the same kind and at yearly intervals, enabled strict control of the health of the miners. The same examination procedures

were applied to Old Rand Miners appearing for the first time at benefits examinations to determine whether cases were compensatable. (207) These contrasting systems were still in force by 1943

has shown, the 1943 Miners' Phthisis Acts Committee state of affairs in regard to the compensation, and the after-care of Native employees who have lung diseases'. (208)

## NM 23/6/81 **Rev Solly Jacobs held by Security Police**

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Director of Mission and Evangelism of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Solly Jacobs, was arrested by security police at his home in Pietermaritzburg early yesterday morning.

Mrs Isobel Jacobs said her husband — who recently returned from visiting refugee camps in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — was detained shortly before attending a consultation on the churches' 'top refugees' in Johannesburg which was due to start tomorrow.

He was arrested under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act at 5 a.m., after six security policemen — five white and one Indian — had searched his home, study and

offices, Mrs Jacobs said.

Mr Jacobs, formerly the minister at the Mountain Rise Methodist Church and the old Thomas Road Church, had begun to work full-time for the SACC about two years ago, she said.

In a statement in Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said the SACC insisted that people detained be charged or released. 'We do so in the case of our colleague,' he said.

The security police could not be contacted for comment late yesterday.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Police Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed that Mr Jacobs had been detained.

By Jon Qwelane

Security Police have detained at least 100 people since the beginning of the year, intensifying arrests during the recent anti-Republic Day campaigns and the June 16 commemoration period.

Figures released by the South African Institute of Race Relations today show that the biggest number of detainees is the 67 members of the South African Allied Workers Union who were detained by Ciskei police in one swoop.

The figures include eight Soweto student leaders who secretly re-entered the country last week, but were apprehended at a house in Orlando West, Soweto, together with Mr Thami Mazwai

# Security Police detention figures soar

Stay  
23/6/81  
329

news editor of the morning newspaper, The Sowetan.

Subsequently detained was banned president of the Media Workers Association Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu whose connection with the returned students is

being probed.

Mr Thabo Ndabeni, national organiser of the Azanian People's Organisation, is the latest member of the organisation to be held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. He was picked

up at his home on Sunday.

The national president of Azapo, Mr Khehla Mthembe, announced today that a senior official of the organisation, Mr Sasa Masipa, was shot twice on Sunday when

police raided his home in Seshago in an early morning swoop.

A Maritzburg Methodist clergyman, the Reverend Sol Jacob, was detained yesterday morning at his home after security police had searched the house and his office. He is being held in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Early today the SACC office in Johannesburg was awaiting word from Maritzburg as to whether Mr Jacob would be appearing in court.

Colonel P Moloto, Chief of the Lebowa police, today confirmed the shooting of Mr Masipa in Sashego but added that he had not been shot by members of security police "but by my men of the Lebowa police."

Analysis of and one in children treatment, district of

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who are willing to take in displaced children are difficult to obtain and many. There is little or no supervision by trained and concerned workers, and frequent abuse of fostering. South Africa's status that between 12% and 50% of black children die before they reach the age of five years. This is almost all due to malnutrition and related diseases, all preventable but unprevented either by the child's parents or his community.

The fact cannot be escaped that if the parents of a child cannot or do not care for their child it is unlikely that anyone else will. A likely result of unwanted pregnancy in an impoverished community is malnutrition, which entails certain childhood suffering and frequent infant death which our present society cannot prevent.

Our present laws require that children who are conceived must be born, whether or not their parents want them and can nurture them, but the laws do not & cannot ensure their well being or survival after birth. It is therefore suggested that abortion on request for social reasons is an urgent priority as part of a comprehensive service for the management of malnutrition. Without first sacrificing the health and life of the child from an unwanted pregnancy, it could provide an introduction to life-long responsible contraception if offered in the right way, as has been the experience in other places. (Ref. 7,8)

## 6. Supervision after Discharge.

Malnutrition usually occurs in impoverished and disorganised communities. Transport is often scarce and expensive. In rural areas distance and terrain may make scattered health services inaccessible. Guardians of malnourished children are often handicapped, destitute or poorly motivated. Malnourished children usually require months of treatment to attain acceptable mass and relapses is very common. For all these reasons it is necessary to provide vigorous ongoing follow up and prolonged supervision.

This can be done satisfactorily, using well selected and suitably trained lay workers with adequate transport who assess and weigh children at least monthly and distribute protein supplements.

In the Ciskei such a service was able to supervise 3 000 children through a network of 72 milk stops in an area of 80 km x 60 km, which brought milk within five miles of most people. As it was estimated that there were 9 000 children under five in this area, and not all of them were malnourished, it can be seen that a realistic number of children were being reached.

# 100 security law arrests since January

Argus 24/6/81  
329  
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## Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Security police have detained at least 100 people under the country's various security laws since the beginning of the year, intensifying the arrests during the recent anti-Republic Day campaigns and the June 16 commemoration period.

Figures issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday show that the biggest single number of detainees is the 67 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) who were detained by Ciskei police in one swoop.

### 8 EXILES

The figures include the eight exiled former Soweto student leaders who secretly re-entered the country last week, but were apprehended at a house in Orlando West,

Soweto, together with the news editor of the morning newspaper the Sowetan, Mr Thami Mazwai.

Subsequently detained was banned president of the Media Workers Association of SA Mr Zwelakhe Zisulu, about whom a probe is being made into an allegation of a connection with the returned exiles.

### AZANIAN

Mr Thabo Ndabeni, national organiser of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, is the latest member of the organisation to be held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. He was picked up at his home on Sunday.

The national president of AZAPO, Mr Khehla Mthembu, announced yesterday that a senior official of the organisation, Mr Sasa Mahipa, was shot twice on Sunday when police raided his home in Seshego in an early morning swoop.

'I was at the time in the northern Transvaal and was immediately informed about the shooting. Mr Masipa is now in hospital,' Mr Mthembu said.

A Maritzburg priest, Father Sol Jacobs, was detained on Monday at his home after Security Police had searched the house and his office.

He is being held in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act. Early yesterday the SACC offices in Johannesburg were awaiting word from Maritzburg as to whether Father Jacobs would be appearing in court.

### LEBOWA

Colonel P Moloto, chief of the Lebowa police, confirmed the shooting of Mr Masipa in Seshego but added that he had not been shot by members of Security Police 'but by men in the Lebowa police.'

He said Mr Masipa is at the moment under police guard in hospital following an allegation of car theft, and he will be charged as soon as he leaves hospital.

# Student held for nine months may sue now

Gr Pot 24/6/81 829 SM

By BRIAN POTTINGER

A CIVIL action against the South African Police is possible following the release last week of an Eastern Cape student, Mr Eric Zenzile May, who had been in detention for nine months — allegedly in solitary confinement for the whole period.

During this entire time, his family claim, they were unable to see Mr May, 21, and were not even informed when he appeared in court in Queenstown on May 18 this year charged with sabotage.

The charge against Mr May, the regional president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), was apparently withdrawn and he was later released from detention.

The family claim that for six months after his detention on September 11 last year by Ciskeian police, they were unaware of his whereabouts and it was only after Mr May's brother, Mr Wilberforce May, wrote to the Minister of Police

that confirmation was received that he was being held under security legislation.

In April Mr May received a letter from Colonel T C Broodryk, for the Commissioner of Police, confirming that his brother was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Permission for the family to see the student was refused, but they were assured he was in good health.

Mr Wilberforce May — who also approached the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, for assistance in contacting his brother — said he was still awaiting replies to further letters to the Minister of Police about his brother when Eric suddenly arrived at his front door after being released from detention in Queenstown.

According to Mr May his brother lost six kilograms in weight while in detention, and appears to be suffering from some illness.

Mr Eric May, a pupil at

Mhlotshana High School, told the Evening Post he was detained at Whittlesea, near Queenstown, on September 11 by Ciskeian Security Police following pupil.

He claimed he had been assaulted by the Ciskeians with batons and whips before being handed over to the South African Security Police at Queenstown about eight hours later.

At Queenstown he was treated by the district surgeon for the wounds he had allegedly received at the hands of Ciskeian Police, and was been held for interrogation at Queenstown for several months.

During interrogations, he claims, he was hit open-handed by police under the command of a police sergeant, and on several occasions a plastic bag was pulled over his head and drawn tight until he was near suffocation.

He was later transferred to Fort La Morgan Prison near East London, where he was

visited fortnightly by a magistrate.

On May 18 he appeared in court in Queenstown with 14 others charged with sabotage. The charges against himself and two others were later withdrawn and he was released.

Mr May claimed that during the whole time he was in detention he was kept in solitary confinement and was not given a change of clothes.

Mr Wilberforce May said he intended taking legal advice about the possibility of bringing a civil action against the Minister of Police for the treatment his brother received at the hands of the police.

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations has declined to comment on the allegations. Their first response was that they acknowledged Mr May's right to seek legal advice.

A second request for them to respond to specific allegations drew a simple "no comment".



13.

There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies sell:

- a) From their houses locally in the village.
- b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
- c) Idolophu shops.
- d) Contract at a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hospital contract, and the Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restrictions concerning hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at their houses. Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralised sure supply to attract buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village level.

b) Selling at village centres: Teddy Mhlaui and Ncomonde Mkalitshani at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it outside shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires that someone should make hawking a pretty full-time job. Where the person is only selling a small amount, hawking does not justify the labour spent on it. The main problem is again the limited market. In all of the three villages where people hawk milk they say it is difficult to sell, especially in summer.

c) The Idolophu shops are supplied with milk by a white man in Idolophu and by a Free State town. The small co-ops cannot compete with this regular supply. The people at Amathole used to sell to Idolophu but the shops refused to buy, saying their quality was bad and the supply irregular. In both Inkomo and Amathole we worked out that transport costs (if they could find transport) would be too high unless they were supplying vast amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people who's milk N.M. will not take, tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlaba. Neither could guarantee to deliver it. The type of contract with the Bloemfontein co-op requires travelling and high level liaison to be established.

In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travelling costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused to transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to

/ ...

14.

selling from their houses. In Amathole some people did try to establish a market in Idolophu but they never succeeded. While Mhlaui and Mkalitshane put a lot of labour into hawking, most members could not afford this time and many have stopped trying to sell at all and are using their milk for home consumption only again.

The other problems I discuss affect people differently according to how poor they are. The following charts give descriptions of members economic status, and their present income from the dairies.

## Charge or free priest?

THE Rev Sol Jacobs was now being detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, according to the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Jacobs, director of the SACC's division of Mission and Evangelism, had been detained on Monday under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday called on the Government to either charge or release Mr Jacobs, whom he said was acting in an "open and above-board manner". The detention was a "blatant interference in the church's ministry of its people", he said. — Sapa

# Were these seven students detained with Seatholo?

324  
Seatholo  
3/4/68

# MORE HELD

THE SOWETAN is in possession of the names of the seven people believed held with former Soweto Students' Representative Council president, Sydney Khosro Seatholo.

The men were, according to police, arrested last week as they tried to "infiltrate" Soweto. Three of them were arrested at a house in Orlando West, together with SOWETAN news editor, Mr Thami Mazwai, whom police have said is being held under Security Legislation.

**BY WILLIE BOTHA and CHIEFLES FROGGE**

The two men are believed to be Selby Semela and Darius Mchade, who fled the country immediately after the outbreak of the riots which followed the students march in early May. The two left the student with former Soweto leader, Isaac Mashini. The officers are believed

to be Absalom Molekeng and Peter Longene, both former Soweto High School students who were mentioned in the murder trial in 1977. Also Marks Molele, a former student, Gordon "Trotomo" Sono, the third president of the SSSP, and another former student known only as Dan. Last night, the Police Directorate of Public Relations said that they could not "yet" confirm that these are the people held. However, it is believed that yesterday the police visited relatives

of one of the men believed held, and several of the above-mentioned names were mentioned.

Sapa reports that the head of Security Police, General John Coetzee, told SABC-TV that some members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYC) underwent military training in Nigeria, after fleeing South Africa. In Soweto and the Vaal, seven more people are known to have been detained.

Police detained two executive members of the Azanian National Youth Unity (AZANYU) yesterday, Azanyu president, Mr Carter Seleka, and branch chairman, Mr Solomon Selani, were taken after police had allegedly searched the homes.

The National Organiser of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), Mr Thabo Ndabeni, is also among the people taken from their homes over the weekend. Others are: Mr

Job Jansen and Mr Archie James Mosepedi, both expected members of the National Council of Congresses of South African Students (NACOSAS). The publicity secretary of AZAPO, Mr Dan Khatimane, said his two daughters, one of the two daughters, one on Monday, and would only confirm them with their relatives yesterday.

Also in detention is the Soweto branch secretary of AZANYU, Miss Mma. Salata Molele. She is believed to have been picked up from her Orlando West home during the security police swoop on black leadership and students last week.

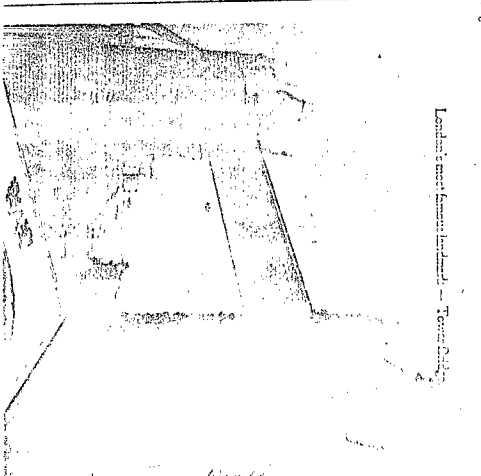
The other people believed detained are Ms Elsie Mchibedi of Diepkloof and Mr George Mth. They were taken from their homes on Monday morning by security police.

Meanwhile Mrs Zodwa Sisulu, wife of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the

banned former president of the Black Workers Association of SA (BWAASA) said yesterday that she had reported the Police to her husband and police had accepted clothing, fruits and cigarettes for her husband.

**YOUR REGISTRATION CARD**

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25/6/81  
**Cachalias held again**

Crime Reporter

The Cachalia brothers, Azhar and Firoze, both members of the Black Students Society of the University of the Witwatersrand, who were detained two weeks ago, have been redetained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The change in their detention order was confirmed today by police headquarters in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Cachalia family said today the brothers' return home was being awaited last night and preparations had been made.

Then news of their further detention had been received.

The brothers have apparently been separated.

25/6/81  
Transkei MP held by security police 329

UMTATA — The Commissioner of the Transkei Police, Major General Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed that Mr J J Matoti, a Transkeian Member of Parliament for Cofimvaba, had been detained by the Transkeian security police.

General Ngceba said Mr Matoti was being held for "the offence he committed", but refused to elaborate. He did not know where Mr Matoti was being held because he had not yet received official papers.

Mr Matoti, a controversial politician who lives in East London, was reported by some sources to have been arrested after attending a funeral in Cofimvaba at the weekend.

The sources said he was being held pending police investigations on possible charges of attempted murder.

Reports said Mr Matoti was last seen attending the funeral of Mr H Gwentshe in Cofimvaba during which an Mdantsane Methodist cleric, the Rev V Nyobole, was accidentally shot in the leg by a man who had offered to give a vote of thanks.

Mr Nyobole was reported to be in a satisfactory condition. — Sapa

# Trade unions slam action by police in Port Elizabeth

By BILL GARDINER

MAJOR independent trade unions throughout the country today condemned the action of uniformed policemen who this week forced their way into the offices of the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union.

A police spokesman said that uniformed policemen entered Macwusi's Main Street offices to investigate a burglar alarm that had gone off. The District Commandant of Port Elizabeth, Colonel L. K. Kotze, has launched an investigation into the incident.

The South African Allied Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union, and the Fed-

eration of South African Trade Unions have condemned the police action which they said was a "blatant violation" of the union's right of free association.

Macwusi's organising secretary, Mr. Government Zini, yesterday claimed that policemen had entered the offices while unionists were meeting and accused them of running a political organisation.

He said the policemen blocked all exits while one of them contacted the Security Police.

The secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr. Jan Theron, today deplored the incident and called for an immediate stop to "police harassment" of trade unionists in South Africa.

# INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL MEDICAL AID AND MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

(1)

## INTRODUCTION

In this paper I will examine the medical aid and benefit schemes established under the Industrial Councils in the various industries. I will place this in the context of workers' health in general, the medical schemes act, and the cost of medical treatment through provincial hospitals, if workers were not members of a medical scheme.

The differences between medical aid and medical benefit schemes will be looked at in some detail. Some case studies of schemes in particular industries

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ion's lawyers were attempting to arrange bail for the workers. Almost all the detained workers are former employees of the Wilson Rowntree company, who were fired after a strike last year. SAAWU has since launched a consumer boycott against the company. Earlier this year, Wilson-Rowntree claimed that SAAWU members had fire-bombed the homes of workers who belonged to a rival union. The first group of detainees have been held for some weeks and, at one stage, went on a hunger-strike to protest against their detention. Recently SAAWU sent a petition to the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr M B Myathaza, protesting against the detentions and demanding that the workers be charged or released.

## Union members held in Ciskei charged

THE 57 trade union members detained by the Ciskei authorities have all been charged and some have been released on bail. A group of 21 members of the SA Allied Workers Union appeared in court in Mdantsane township, which is part of Ciskei, earlier this week. They were charged with public violence. All have been released on R50 bail and are to appear in court again on July 13. A second group of 36 SAAWU members, who were held in a Ciskei Intelligence Service swoop at a Mdantsane bus terminus earlier this month, have appeared in a Mdantsane court charged with violating the Riotous Assemblies Act. They have been transferred to a prison run by the South African authorities, but the un-

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO THE DEATHS OF THE WORKERS OF THE CISCHEI TOWNSHIP, WHICH IS PART OF CISCHEI, EARLIER THIS WEEK. THEY WERE CHARGED WITH PUBLIC VIOLENCE.

This area is governed by the Workers' Compensation Act. It involves accidents or diseases contracted at the workplace. The Government-appointed commission of Inquiry into occupation health (The Erasmus Commission) whose report was published in the 1976, called for sweeping changes in legislation affecting industrial health. They found that a very serious situation existed in South African industry with regard to officially recognised industrial diseases (see list of these-Appendix A). It found, for example, that there had been a dramatic increase in the number of notified lead poisoning cases since 1972. The Commission claimed that "exposure in the republic too inadequately high, if the factories in which these investigations were carried out were situated in the United States or Sweden they would have had to close."

(2)

In the factories, mines and works visited it was found that: In three platinum refineries 27% of the workers had platinumosis. This brings about inflammation of the whole respiratory tract, bronchial asthma and allergic dermatitis. Twenty three percent of the total labour force of one factory which made mercury vapour lamps showed some degree of mercury poisoning. This can cause personality changes (withdrawal and silliness), headaches, sleeplessness, loss of hearing, restriction of vision and dense coloration. Gam disease is common. Chromium poisoning is also widespread: at one factory 75% of all workers had active lesions in the nasal passages and 46% had complete perforation of the nasal septum. "Preventive measures were inadequate, the management said they paid a bonus to the workers 'as an inducement to go on working in poor conditions'." As a result of industrial noise, at least 230 000 workers in South Africa are threatened with some degree of industrial deafness. These are but a few of the findings of the Commission.

Poor work conditions and the shocking state of occupational health have bearing on the workers' general health. The effect of poor work conditions and exposure to occupational diseases sometimes become evident only years later, often after the worker has left the original work place which is responsible for his or her present condition. No aid or compensation is given in these cases.

We can see, therefore, that although the officially recognised industrial diseases (See Table Appendix A) are compensatable, in practice many difficulties arise. These include factors such as: the nature of migrant labour being such that there is a high rate of mobility of unskilled labour, between different industries and factories. There are therefore problems with tracing the claimant very often - the disease is often detected, as already mentioned, after the worker has left the industry in which it was contracted. Difficulties arise here. It seems that very often workers have to wait a long period before they finally receive remuneration, if at all. This may stem partly from the bureaucratic manner in which these claims are processed. Numerous other difficulties could be named to show the problems which arise in practice with workers' compensation. This, however, could be the subject matter of a whole new study on its own.

## Medical Schemes:

This is the third area of workers' health, which will form the main subject matter of this paper. These three areas are not mutually exclusive but overlap, each affecting the other. Chronic illness as a result of exposure to occupational diseases, for example, can have important bearing on the need for future medical attention covered by medical insurance schemes.

## 5 Non-Economic Factors Concerning the Dairies and the Communal Gardens

While the communal gardens obviously can alleviate some hardships people suffer, it does not seem that either the garden or the dairy projects would ever be able to change the basic conditions of how a family lives.

It seems that neither of these two types of project --- *function* *efficiently* in the present environment

The Ministry to Refugees was not military chaplaincy but ministry to those who were casualties of an unjust political system, he said.

# SACC charge or free minister

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE church-State conflict grew yesterday as the South African Council of Churches demanded that the Government charge or release the detained Methodist minister, Reverend Sol Jacobs.

And the Methodist Church has written a letter to the Minister of Justice demanding that Mr Jacobs be charged or released.

Mr Jacobs was detained in Maritzburg on Monday, two days before he was to speak at an SACC Consultation on the Ministry to Refugees, which was held in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

He is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday said it appeared that Mr Jacobs was detained because his recent activities related to setting up a Ministry to Refugees programme among member churches.

Police confiscated notes and tapes Mr Jacobs had compiled for the consultation, said the Rev Peter Storey, SACC president.

Indications of a major church-State confrontation came when the SACC announced at a Press conference on Wednesday that:

- The church had a duty and a right to minister to refugees and no secular or ecclesiastical authority could be allowed to interfere with this ministry.

- Government action in detaining Mr Jacobs was "blatant interference" and would not deter them from the Ministry to Refugees.

- Mr Jacobs was detained in carrying out his Christian duties, and the consequences of Government interference for the country's future would be serious.

- World churches would be asked to expose Government action against churchmen.

- South Africa was in a state of civil war, and the Church had to minister to both sides.

- Social and economic dispensation in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu said in his address to the consultation that he had seen refugees in neighbouring countries, and the spectacle was "truly heart-rending".

committed to them. Nineteen of fifty-two garden members volunteered one of the following three principles as reason why they had initially joined 'development of the nation; the principle of self-help; and the principle of group work.'

## 5.1 Participants' Views about the Dairies

John Nkalisane at Amathole said that his family had put a daughter through nursing training and Freddy Mhlati had put a son through agricultural college with money from the dairy. He said that the daughter and son are now "working for the people" and that "this is progress". He wants 800 people to join the dairy. (Either the education of these people was financed by other sources or the income from the dairy was much better long ago : other evidence suggests this.)

Five of the eleven people at Amathole are no longer using the dairy but they still consider themselves members and have plans for its improvement, etc.

At Inkomo, too, I found the degree of support and involvement in the dairy rather surprising. People who are neither keeping their cattle in the dairy camp, nor milking at the dairy, nor selling through the dairy, regularly go to meetings and participate in discussions about fencing, capital improvements, etc. Seven of the ten people I asked said they were quite prepared to put more money towards capital improvements

Two of the people who joined in the beginning and even paid joining fees and a subscription had and have no cows. I asked one of them why he had joined. He said that he believes one should support such projects and he hopes one day to get enough money to buy a cow.

I was utterly amazed to find that one of the three people who is most active in the dairy (he goes there nearly every day, makes long speeches at meetings and has many plans and ideas about the future) has no cows at the moment. (He did have three). He is very poor and I cannot see how he will be able to get more.

J.P. DU PLESSIS, M.E. VISAGIE, P.C.J. JORDAAN,  
A.S. SWANEPOEL AND J.J. FERREIRA.

National Research Institute for Nutritional  
Diseases, P.O. Box 70, Tyngeneburg 7505  
Council, P.O. Box 70, Tyngeneburg 7505

The names of 10 University of the Witwatersrand students detained in a sweep through the night have been handed to the Press.

They are: Ghalib Cachalia, acting chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits, his brother, Saad Cachalia, Cecil Ngwane, Mbuleo Ntsele, S.S. Mokoena, Jacob Maraga, Eunice Bally, Msimang, Hana Themankosi Wokashe and Michael Sarjoo. They are all full-time students at the university.

### Confirmed

Colonel Hennie Muller, chief of the Security Police of the Witwatersrand, said today he could not disclose any names of people detained, but confirmed that numerous people were being held.

In a joint statement by the Black Students' Society and the Students' Representative Council of the university, the detentions made early today were condemned outright.

Today is the 26th anniversary of the Freedom Charter and it is ironic that on this day of democracy more people have

ly the result of diet x interaction between ent years the role of tices in different on have been receivir f poverty was strongl Committee on Proteir ep for the betterment ch generate wealth w: Research Council re- oving nutrition and this should be coupl supplements by cin. foods and on the measurement of changes in growth, morbidity etc. as a result of such educational programmes.

'We believe that these actions are totally unjust and the result of fear on the part of the State in a time of national protest.

'We demand the unconditional release of all detainees.

### Intimidation

At the University of the Witwatersrand graduation ceremony last night, Professor M. Sher, head of the department of oral pathology, told graduates: 'What the Government hopes to achieve by these attempts at intimidation is not clear.

'Our students and staff will certainly not be

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

# Police detain 10 at Wits

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A wave of detentions on the Witwatersrand made by Security Police in the early hours today has marked the 26th anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

24/6/81  
Argus  
329

frequent in the rural areas, border-line marasmus occurred frequently in both rural and urban areas. Whereas the incidence of border-line marasmus was increasing markedly in the frequency of border-line pellagra increased markedly although pellagra was confined to the rural areas only.

The Ciskei is a black homeland with a population of approximately 1.5 million. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the Ciskei Department of Health. In the urban areas, studies were conducted at 5 points in Mantsane, 3 in Zwelitshe and 2 in Dimbasa. In the rural areas 5 points were studied in the



## Another top trade union official held

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Opleiding van art op die tradisionele grootword en min

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SECURITY police in Port Elizabeth today detained a prominent organiser of the Motor Assemblies and Component Industries Union (Macwusa) bringing to five the number of senior union officials now being held.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, Eastern Cape Divisional Commander of the Security Police, confirmed today that Mr Sipho Pityana, a Macwusa organiser, was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

The section allows police to hold suspects for 14 days without having to bring them to court.

Mr Pityana was also an organiser of the General Workers Union of South Africa, to which Macwusa is affiliated. Both unions are unregistered.

Police action comes in the wake of recent warnings by

Government speakers — including Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, and Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police — that they would not allow trade unions to be used for "political" purposes.

Mr Pityana recently expressed himself strongly against the wild-cat strike action taken by workers at Federated Timbers in Port Elizabeth.

Other Macwusa trade unionists still in detention are Mr Dumile Makanda, Chairman, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, Mr Mxolisi Didisa and Mr Zanila Mtshuza. All of them were detained by Transkeian Police at the end of last month and were handed over to the South African Security Police.

They are presently being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

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Plaasgroottes speel n groot rol by bevordering van arbeiders en in loondifferensiasie. Die grootste deel van die plase het 15 - 20 hektaar onder besproeiing. Die grootste plase is  $\frac{1}{4}$  70 hektaar. By groot sowel as kleiner plase het dit in die afgelope jare gebeur dat boere in die omgewing tot n groot mate plase bygekoop het en die getal boere dus daal. Op die kleiner eenheid met 4 - 5 arbeiders is dit prakties moeiliker om verskille in lone en verantwoordelikheid te maak omdat almal altyd dieselfde werk doen en die boer self vir meer ingewikkelde reëlings sorg. Goëie algemene lone hoef nie hierdeur benadeel te word nie, omdat die toesig goed is en goëie werkverrigting verkry word.

By die groter eenheid is delegering van gesag noodsaaklik. Hieruit vloei weer die bevorderingsmoontlikhede van die bekwame man wat dien as motivering vir die arbeider.

Om hierdie rede is die blanke voorman besig om te verdwyn en word sy salaris in die bruin arbeiders belê, met baie goëie gevolge. Die blanke beklee almeer die bestuursposisie op die groot eenhede, eerder as die voormansposisie op n eenheid van redelike grootte.

Star 26/6/81

## Free them all, Tobias tells Govt

Professor Phillip Tobias of the University of the Witwatersrand, yesterday called on the Government to release detained students and "remove the causes of student protest — not the protesters."

He told a protest meeting of medical students in Johannesburg he was not speaking on behalf of Wits' Faculty of Medicine or as a senior representative of the Senate on the University Council but in his personal capacity.

"In the last month the Government has been responsible for a series of actions against student leaders at this university and elsewhere — of draconian severity, of appalling insensitivity and of intimidation, menace and

vindictiveness.

"Late in May, Andrew Boraine, the courageous president of Nusas, was detained.

"Today, a month later, he is still in detention.

"No charges have been brought against him, no accusation made.

"He has simply been rubbed out, eliminated from the scene.

"No-one knows when he will be allowed to surface again or whether his detention is punitive, preventive, or simply vindictive, or intended to intimidate other student leaders and your national union."

Professor Tobias said three weeks after Mr Boraine's detention, three black students of the university were detained un-

der the General Laws Amendment Act.

They are Mr Davis Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits, Mr Azhar Cachalia, vice-chairman of the BSS, and his brother, Mr Firoz Cachalia, past chairman of the BSS.

"That was on June 17.

"Once again, as has happened so often in the past, the agents of the Government pounced at a time when students were on the verge of examinations and least able to react.

"Meantime, the schoolboy Aziz Jardine had been held without trial and so had several black trade unionists and journalists.

"It began to look as

though the Government's campaign against those who were most vigorously opposed to its policies was as insatiable as it was unjust."

On June 18 the president of the SRC, Mr Sammy Adelman was served with a five-year banning order.

"The government has intruded, harshly and indecently, into an area where civilised authorities elsewhere refrain from encroaching.

"Once more the authorities have shown their extreme intolerance of criticism and opposition, with a display of indefensible 'kragdadigheid' and mean, bullying tactics," he said.

— Sapa.

## Students condemn State

The University of the Witwatersrand's Black Students' Society has strongly condemned the "vicious attacks" the State has launched against democratic people fighting for freedom in the country.

In a statement read yesterday at a protest meeting of medical students in Johannesburg, the BSS

said: "We wish to pay tribute to our fallen heroes and those still alive who are banned, detained and in exile.

"Seeing that today is the eve of the anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, we wish to affirm our commitment to the struggle for democracy." — Sapa.

# SAFEGUARDING INEQUALITY

329

**SIR** — The last few weeks have witnessed the detention of large numbers of trade union and student leaders throughout the country. Wits university has been particularly severely affected.

The attack on Wits has been accepted as inevitable and even justified by many members of the white public who have been led to believe that Wits is a hotbed of recklessness and unpatriotic behaviour, and that its students are silly and immature. In writing this letter we would like to dispel a few of the myths which have been conveyed by the mass media and the government.

The Government's arbitrary and excessive actions have been misread by many South Africans, both black and white, as a reversal of the reformist policies initiated by the Prime Minister two years ago. This is not the case.

Soon after P W Botha launched his liberalisation initiatives, Nusas responded by adopting "Exposing Total Strategy" as its theme for 1980. What the union tried to demonstrate is that the reforms envisaged by Botha and Magnus Malan were a double-edged sword right from the beginning.

What we are witnessing is an attempt by the ruling groups to safeguard the essential features of apartheid. The reforms were never intended to sweep away the coercive and inequitable features of the system, but precisely to safeguard inequality and to mask the continuing and growing reality of repression. The tear-gassing of coloured pupils in Bosmont, the stepping-up of influx control and pass law enforcement, the growing hunger and joblessness in the rural areas, and the detention and banning of student and trade union leaders, are just as much a part of Total Strategy as the extension of job mobility and training to Section 10 workers, the installing of electricity in Soweto and the elimination of barriers to the advancement of black entrepreneurs.

The draconian side of P W Botha's policies have been necessary precisely because the central goal of Total Strategy — the creation of a contented urban stratum — has not been realised. Rather we have seen stepped-up opposition to the apartheid system by black and white democratic groups in all the major urban centres.

This resistance culminated in the opposition demonstrated in the anti-Republic Festival Campaign, launched by more than 150 organisations last month, and in the speeches and mass meetings commemorating the anniversary of June 16, 1976.

The anti-Republic Festival campaign was taken up by the democratic groups on Wits campus because we refused to

The latest wave of detentions and bannings of student and union leaders is no reversal of the Government's so-called reformist policies, but simply part of its Total Strategy — to mask the growing reality of repression and safeguard inequality — says this letter from a number of bodies at Wits University. The letter is issued by the university's Student Representative Council, Black Students Society, Africa Perspective, Students African Movement, Women's Movement, Projects Committee, Economic Research Council and Wits Student.

accept the logic of Total Strategy or the legitimacy of a Republic under whose banner repression and inequality have been extended for two decades.

Our stance was inspired not by a lack of patriotism, but by a deep love for our country and an intense concern for the plight of the underpaid, the jobless, the malnourished, the politically powerless and the socially degraded — for all the people in this country.

This fact has been consistently distorted by the media, especially by the SABC and Cliff Saunders. Nor has the English commercial press been blameless. Their portrayal of Wits students as immature, silly, and rash has reinforced many of the myths hatched by the state-controlled media and right-wing elements on campus.

When 800 students (and not the "handful" portrayed in the media) protested at the meeting addressed by Piet Kroomhof, most whites reacted with outrage at our alleged abuse of a minister and violation of freedom of speech.

The other side of the story — the fact that Kroomhof is presiding over a plan of social engineering which is intensifying the suffering of migrants, "illegals" and the rural unemployed, the fact that we cannot invite our own national leaders onto campus because they are banned or detained, and the fact that Kroomhof was delivering an electrifying speech to a partly voiceless audience on the eve of the Sharpeville anniversary — has not been given a fair hearing in the Press.

And when it comes to the flag-burning incident, how many are informed that it was a response to racist provocation by Piet Kroomhof and the South African flag were "abused"? It was because they have become associated with the most extreme bitterness, frustration and disunity.

The student actions were not "unmanly". They were the

impassioned outbursts of young people who saw no future for themselves or their country under the present dispensation in South Africa. And actions of this nature do not alienate us from sensible South Africans, as the Press have claimed. On the contrary, they have won us the respect and the support of most thinking people in this country.

Another myth perpetrated by the media, and especially by the SABC, is that the conflict on campus is being waged between "moderates" and "radicals". This is a total misrepresentation of the truth.

To describe as moderate people who chant "Afrif, where's your pass?" and who have endorsed the bannings of Sammy Adelman, is to condone Right-wing fanaticism. The truth is that the majority of Wits students are committed to a democratic and non-racial future, and will have nothing to do with these so-called "moderates".

The fact that last week nearly 2 000 people attended a meeting to protest against the detention and banning of Wits students, in spite of the threatening presence of exams, is an indication of what campus really feels. Any dissension which may once have existed within the democratic majority on campus has vanished in the face of the dual pressures of Government heavy-handedness and blatant racism on the part of a minority of students.

What worries us more than anything is that the bannings and detentions at Wits — and in the nation generally — have been accepted and supported by many whites. Here it is necessary to make two very important points. Firstly, the Government's actions have been to a large extent legitimised by the biased and slanted coverage by the SABC.

In particular, the vitriolic campaign that Cliff Saunders has waged against Wits over the past few weeks largely paved the way for public acceptance of Sammy Adelman's banning and the other detentions of students.

Secondly, we question whether most people realise what bannings and detention mean in reality. To ban or detain someone is to deprive them of the most basic needs and rights; it depersonalises and isolates them.

Finally, we would like to ask one very important question. Who are the real patriots in South Africa? Those who have committed themselves to the ideals expressed in the Freedom Charter of 1955 — universal political rights, jobs and housing for all, free compulsory education, among others — or those who view the defence of privilege and oppression and feeling for one's country as one and the same?

## Vigil held for leaders

THE Black Sash will hold an all-night vigil in Johannesburg tonight to pay tribute to all who are held under security legislation since the police started a crackdown on political activists about a month ago.

The vigil will be held at a hall in the Black Sash offices at Khotso House, De Villiers Street. It will be opened at 6 pm by the Dean of Johannesburg, Rev Simson Nkomo.

Speakers who will address the vigil will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, and a Johannesburg advocate, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, who has appeared for the defence in a number of political trials in South Africa.

Mrs Ecele Mazwai, Thami Mazwai's wife, told **SCWINTAN** yesterday that she was informed by the police that her husband, who was known to be held under security legislation only, is now under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

# Star 27/6/51 (27) 'Desperate Sash keep night watch'

The Black Sash organisation last night staged an all-night vigil in defence of banned prisoners in South Africa. People from 6 pm to 6 am gathering was addressed by about 30 speakers, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of Black Sash, and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkomo, who opened the meeting with

an inter-denominational service. In a press statement last night, Black Sash said it felt "quite desperate about the flooding spare of bannings and detentions."

The vigil, at the Black Sash offices in Johannesburg, was held "in silent tribute to those students, journalists, trade unionists and others who are currently in detention and suffering under banning orders," said the statement.

During the vigil, Bishop Tutu said no solution was possible in South Africa until all political prisoners had been released, the banned were unbanned, and the exiles had returned.

Until these people were freed from the shackles of oppression, South Africa would never be free. And, unless blacks were freed, whites could rest assured that they (the whites) would not be freed. Bishop Tutu condemned detention without trial and urged the Government either to change or release the victims of discriminatory laws.

The laws were similar to those applied by Hitler in Nazi Germany. However, he was happy that there were whites who showed concern in eliminating the laws.

## Personal care.

This implies the recognition with his own genetic inheritance and his own attitudes. "The overriding interest in people. Hange goes a unique attitude to their is important whether its origin. It is important to the doctor because it is an interesting discipline-oriented medicine and discipline."

Personal care also implies must be a doctor to guide the patient and to take the responsibility for threatens this fundamental role hospital, in the health team approach to the specialist and becomes his requires that the doctor should in illness and distress.

Under personal care one misunderstood subject of the doctor this often means the easy charm and academic colleagues it is equality in any doctor. However, the honesty, concern, acceptance, in our relationship with our patient.

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# Students slam new detentions

CT 27/6/81

329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Student leaders have condemned yesterday's pre-dawn security police swoop, in which at least 10 black University of the Witwatersrand students were detained.

The students — including Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, acting president of the Wits Black Students Society, and a number of Anglo American cadets — were held when police raided several homes and the Mofolo Students Hostel in Soweto.

The others are Mr Cecil Ngwane, Mr Mbuleco Ncetege, Mr S S Mokoena and Mr Jacob Moroga, all of Mofolo, and Mr Saad Cachalia of

Fordsburg, Mr Cassim Hansa and Mr Yunus Ballim of Lenasia, Mr Theminkosi Wokashe and Mr Michael Sarjoo.

The head of the Witwatersrand security police, Colonel Hennie Muller, confirmed the detentions yesterday, but did not release any names.

There are now four members of the Cachalia family held under security laws, including Mr Firoz and Mr Azhar Cachalia.

University sources said yesterday that the students arrested at Mofolo Hostel — which is run by the Salvation Army — were Anglo American Corporation cadets.

A hostel spokesman said the police woke the warden at 4.50am.

Witnesses at the hostel said the police had an "extensive list" of names which included several students who were not there at the time.

A spokesman for the Wits registrar's office said the police had telephoned the university asking for examination papers so that students could write them in detention.

Instead, the university decided to send deferment applications.

In a combined statement, the Wits Black Students Society (BSS) and the SRC have condemned the detentions, describing them as "totally unjust and the result of fear on the part of the state in a time of national protest".

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) said: "By spreading out these detentions and bannings over a protracted period of time, the state is attempting to obscure the nature of the non-racial democratic front against apartheid and hide the extent of its own repressive actions," the union said.

"It is ironic that the present detentions came on June 26, the 26th anniversary of the signing of the Freedom Charter at the Congress of the People in 1955."

The Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) called the detentions "a terroristic attempt to silence opposition" and "a total onslaught on all those people who are justifiably and rightly fighting for basic and fundamental change in South Africa".

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said: "By converting the Suppression of Communism Act to the Internal Security Act the government is not only gunning for communists but for all opponents of the National Party."

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman for civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said last night that the recent spate of bannings and detentions was simply a manifestation of the government's complete inability to cope with the widespread hostility towards its policies amongst young South African of all races.

# Police CT 27/6/81 detain Saawu leader

Own Correspondent

**EAST LONDON.** — The national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr. Thozamile Qwetha, 26, the branch secretary, Mr. Xolani Kota, and a third man were taken into custody last night by members of the South African security police during a raid on the union's offices in Caxton Street here.

The police seized books and documents from the union's offices.

The head of the security police, Colonel A P van der Merwe, last night refused to comment.

Mr Qwetha has been detained three times before. He was detained by the South African police last year and twice by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

A Port Elizabeth trade unionist and former student leader, Mr Sipho Pityana, was also detained by security police yesterday.

Mr Pityana, a former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Students' Representative Council, is an organizer for both the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

His detention brings to five the number of Macwusa officials held by the Security Police.

A Macwusa official said yesterday that three security policemen called at the union's offices in North End and demanded that Mr Pityana come with them. When Mr Pityana tried to leave a message for his colleagues he was handcuffed and forced out of the office, he said.

A spokesman for the Security Police said yesterday that Mr Pityana was being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which allows for detention for up to 14 days.

The chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda, and three other officials, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, Mr Mxolisi Didiza and Mr Zandile Mtuze are being held under section Six of the Terrorism Act which allows for indefinite detention.

The four were arrested in Transkei four weeks ago after it was found that they were travelling without valid documents.

They were handed over to the South African security police who held them first under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, and subsequently under the Terrorism Act.

# NEWSMAN IS

## DETAINED

are presented  
migration figures

magnitude of the  
migration estimates. (16)

Table 5

Age Group	Net Migr from White Rural Areas	son of life imprisoned		said Zvelakhe was being held under Section 22, of the General Law Amendment Act. In terms of the Act he may not be seen with, or speak with, any person outside the Security Police.		on riculture		Net Migration from Capitalist Agriculture
		(1)	after the detention of Mr Thami Mazwai, national secretary of Mwasa, and Mr Wantu Zenile, president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).	19 000	1 700	64 000	66 000	
Under 20	- 11 000			68 000	1 400	39 000	40 000	- 13 000
20 - 24	- 19 000			116 000	3 800	61 000	65 000	- 51 000
25 - 34	- 37 000			55 000	8 400	53 000	61 000	+ 6 000
35 - 44	+ 16 000			31 000	10 500	39 000	50 000	+ 19 000
45 - 54	+ 25 000			16 000	5 600	22 000	28 000	+ 12 000
55 - 64	+ 14 000	8 000	22 000					
Total	- 12 000	75 000	278 000	365 000	31 400	278 000	310 000	- 55 000

- (1) From Table A3 column 4 and its supporting Tables A4, A5 and A6.
- (2) From Report 02-02-02 1970 Census [50]. All foreign Africans have been treated as migrants, this will lead to a slight upward bias in these estimations.
- (3) Obtained by applying the job distribution of migrants from the four major African language groups to the estimate of migrants from homeland areas see Table A7 and Table A3 i.e. (27%) of 1 030 000 = 278 000. These migrants were then allocated between age groups as the basis of the age group percentages of the four main language groups employed in agriculture namely 23%, 14%, 22%, 19% 14% and 8%. Source data Report 02-02-02 1970 Census [50] Tables A13, B13, D13 and E13, in Nattrass [24].
- (4)  $1 + 2 + 3 = 4$
- (5) Foreign migrants in capitalist agriculture were taken as "Foreign migrants in White Rural Areas" and allocated between the age groups as the basis of the age distribution of all foreign Africans employed in agriculture. Source data Report 02-02-02 1970 Census [50] Table 1 and Table K10, in Nattrass [24].
- (6)  $3 + 5 = 6$
- (7)  $4 - 6 = 7$

On the census date in 1970 the net estimated migration of men from the White rural areas was only 12 000 people. However, when one looks at the gross flows involved one sees that in fact as many as 365 000 men could well have been absent from their homes on the capitalist farms. In addition the sector had absorbed a further inflow of 310 000 migrant men, 278 000 of whom came from the African homeland rural areas and 32 000 who were foreign immigrants. To this massive flow of men one can add an outflow of 113 000 women from

see Table A3

- (16) Such as those given for "other rural areas of South Africa" in Nattrass [23].



are the postgraduate (specialization) and continuing education phases. We must provide an undergraduate education base for a lifetime of learning; that is to say the habits and responsibility of lifelong learning must begin in this phase. Our teaching methods must enable our students to become self-directed learners in their careers so as to keep up-to-date in their professional knowledge, skills and attitudes and render optimum service to their patients.

Coal 4: "The professional health worker will have a core of knowledge on the physical, biological, economic, political and ecological determinants of health-relevant problems. He will be able to identify health-relevant problems and then to apply the information to manage these problems, under supervision where this is appropriate. Such problems may occur at the basic science level, clinical level or community level in southern Africa."

This goal emphasises two points. The first is that students must be able to use knowledge and apply it in given situations. This statement

# Wits students detained in dawn swoop

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA and MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE crackdown on student, trade union and community leaders intensified yesterday when at least 10 black students were detained in the Johannesburg area, and a prominent trade unionist, Mr Sipho Pityana, was held in Port Elizabeth.

Student leaders condemned the latest detentions, which coincided with the 26th anniversary of "Freedom Day".

Police have been unable to give the number of people held under Security Laws in the past two months, but according to records kept by the Institute of Race Relations, up to 200 people could now be in detention.

And in Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria, Rand Daily Mail sources reported yesterday that Bophutha-Tswana police had detained several students for questioning on the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand.

But this was denied by the Bophutha-Tswana Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J B Stevens. "Youths may have been arrested for criminal offences like theft but no students were detained," he said.

Yesterday, the Wits students — including Mr Galeb Cachalia, acting president of the BSS, and several Anglo-American cadets — were held in a pre-dawn police swoop on several homes and the Moloto students' hostel in Soweto.

The others are: Mr Cecil Ngwane, Mr Mbuleo Ncetege, Mr S S Mokoena and Mr Jacob Moroga, all of Moloto; Mr Saad Cachalia, of Fordsburg; Mr Cassim Hansa and Mr Yunus Ballim of Lenasia; and Mr

Theminkosi Wokashe and Mr Michael Sarjoo.

Mr Galeb Cachalia was released late yesterday afternoon.

The head of the Witwatersrand Security Police, Colonel Hennie Muller, confirmed the detention of students yesterday, but did not release any names.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said it could not confirm the detentions.

There are now three members of the Cachalia family held under Security laws. They are Mr Saad Cachalia, and brothers Mr Firoz and Mr Azhar Cachalia.

Mr Pityana, a former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Students Representative Council, is an organiser for both the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

His detention brings to five the number of Macwusa officials held by Security Police.

He is the younger brother of Mr Lizo Pityana, who is presently serving a five-year banning order, and Mr Barney Pityana, exiled founder-member of the now banned South African Students Organisation (Saso).

A Security Police spokesman said Mr Sipho Pityana was being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Wits university sources said yesterday that the students arrested at Moloto Hostel, which is run by the Salvation Army — were Anglo-American

To Page 2

One of the challenges to modern education is that it is likely to continue, at an exponential rate. In the future it will be important for students to learn to 'manage' their discipline, rather than to 'store' it. Information, how to evaluate it and how to apply it, rather than how to recall it from memory. Yet it must be a 'core' of knowledge in memory is important and issue seems to be the size of the core that is in at present we have too little information about in competent, practising health professionals. It is difficult, probably impossible, to gauge for undergraduate students. We allow ourselves and for decades have simply added more and more as new disciplines emerged and new knowledge accumulated. The reduction of a subject's content in a curriculum is a rare occurrence, strongly resisted by its proponents. As this issue is now reaching crisis point in institutions (especially medical schools) many authors are suggesting that it is only by establishing new institutions that the necessary changes will be achieved (10). I believe that this is an over-pessimistic point of view and submit (admittedly with little evidence) that grass roots organisational development in an educational institution can result in substantial change.

teaching and learning in the knowledge, manipulative skills and attitudinal domains, little formal place is given in the curriculum to the teaching and evaluation of attitudes. The human behavioural sciences form an essential basis for this education, yet when the curricula of most undergraduate institutions are examined by far the major emphasis is placed on the biological rather than the behavioural aspects of health care. In the future we must return to the view of the patient as a 'whole person'.

development in an educational institution can result in substantial change.

# Why did SA's 'Black Pimpernel' come back?

SOUTH AFRICA is likely to see the most sensational political trial for years if security police reports are correct and they have caught the "Black Pimpernel" — exiled student leader Khotso Seatlholo.

He and seven other prominent exiled students were arrested trying to "infiltrate" Soweto, the police say. Three of them were arrested at a house in Orlando West, together with Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of The Sowetan, who is being held under security legislation.

Mr Seatlholo was made chairman of the exiled student body, the SA Youth Revolutionary Council, in 1979, and has a reputation as a quiet, astute leader, not given to flamboyant gestures.

This poses a mystery: why did he return?

It seems out of character for a man, on whom the police so dearly wanted to get their hands, to return at such risk — a riddle which may be solved within the next few months.

It has been suggested the return of the exiles might have something to do with SAYRC pamphlets distributed in Botswana recently.

These said the council would soon organise an annual congress in Soweto.

And "intelligence sources" have been quoted as saying members of the SAYRC had been given military training in Nigeria.

This could mean the "Black Pimpernel" trial will grab the headlines from start to finish.

It might well last as long as the sensational Saso (South Af-

## SECURITY POLICE DETAIN ELUSIVE STUDENT LEADER IN SOWETO HOME

PETER WELLMAN looks at the implications of Khotso Seatlholo's arrest

rican Students' Organisation) trial of several years ago, which ran for 18 months.

At least one other big trial might be recalled, because two of the exiled students are alleged to be Absalom Motokeng and Peter Lengene, both mentioned in the marathon Edelstein murder trial of 1977, arising from the Soweto riots of June '76.

The other names are believed to be: Selby Seimela and Barney Mokhatle, who fled in 1976 with Tsietse Mashinini.

chairman of the Soweto Students' Representative Council; Marks Moleko; Trofomo Sono, also a former SSRC president; and another student identified only so far as Dan.

Mr Seatlholo went underground in South Africa for several months after taking over as SSRC chairman from Mr Mashinini and then fled the country in 1977 after men he alleged were police shot him in the arm on the Soweto highway.

A few days after he fled, he

said in Botswana: "I left because the security police were after me.

"I feared for my personal safety. I had been on the run and I hid myself in various places in South Africa."

Clean-faced, projecting innocence, looking for all the world like a political unsophisticate, Seatlholo, the junior school pupil, showed no sign of burgeoning leadership qualities.

But at Naledi High School, Seatlholo was described as the most intelligent of the debaters

### tso Seatlholo's arrest

at schools in the area, though never obtrusive.

Nevertheless, what happened in '76 turned the quiet back-room boy into a frontliner as SSRC chairman.

But front-liner didn't mean hard-liner even in the angry days of mid-'76.

In August that year, just two months after the riots, he was saying: "We have not reached the end of the road in race relations."

A month later it was: "I cannot over-emphasise the im-

portance of school children going back to their lessons in earnest."

Seatlholo was committed to consensus as SSRC chairman, always willing to listen to a dissenting point of view and to allow full debate before taking decisions, and the difference in personality and style between him and Mashinini was striking.

Even their names reflected it: Tsietse translates as "trouble" and Khotso as "peace".

As long ago as the mid-1800's, John Noyes carefully studied the various communities that were being set up in America (e.g. Owenite, Saint-Simonist and Icarion). There were many varieties, some being socialist in motivation, some religious and some preaching free love. He wrote a book comparing them so that others could profit from their experience. "But most fundamental of all, neither socialism nor religion by itself was enough to make a successful community, you had to have both together, and you had to have what Noyes called an "affiliatus" - strong enough to decompose the old family unit and to reassemble the members in the new organisation, the new home, of the community.<sup>51</sup>

This type of total commitment can only be based on a cognitive awareness that the new system one is working for will benefit one, and this seems dependant on a person accepting his/her society as just, and his/her position within it.<sup>52</sup> One's commitment to a project will obviously be limited if it can only be seen as a stop gap measure to stave off poverty & many such projects have been seen to have failed or been corrupted.

I would argue that under the present reserves one should not consider large scale projects illogical. People believe economically viable, they have experience projects which have actually improved are suspicious of outside groups, and the fact that most projects help the poor.

The highly motivated individuals or groups of people who do get involved are a definite minority. Most of those I met are firm believers in Westernisation and they believe that "development" is possible as long as people work hard.

# Suzman calls Wits arrests a scandal

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

AN ANGRY Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday accused the Government of "over-kill" following Friday's pre-dawn police swoop on 10 black students of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights, described the action as a scandal, and said she would raise the matter in Parliament.

Earlier yesterday, the acting leader of the Wits Black Students' Society, Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, said he was taken from his home by police at 4.30am on Friday and questioned about the recent flag-burning incident on the Wits campus.

The incident occurred during anti-Republic Day protests. On Friday, the university's vice-chancellor and principal, Prof D J du Plessis, said none of the Wits students was involved in

the burning of the South African flag.

Mr Cachalia said he made a statement to police, denying knowledge of who burnt the South African flag. He was released the same afternoon.

He believed all 10 students held on Friday were questioned about the flag incident, and have since been released, but no confirmation could be obtained from the police yesterday.

Some of the students held on Friday were taken from the Mofolo Hostel in Soweto. A hostel spokesman said police woke a warden at 4.50am and arrested the students shortly thereafter.

Mrs Suzman said of the detentions: "This is a prime example of over-kill over an incident which simply could have been disapproved of and forgotten."

"It is quite absurd for the Government to go to these extraordinary lengths over an incident which in any country in

the world - outside the Iron Curtain countries - would simply have been dismissed as a piece of student foolishness.

"To go to the length of picking people up under security legislation - which we were told in Parliament was designed for use against dangerous terrorists and violent subversive elements - is a scandal and is a matter I shall certainly raise in Parliament."

A spokesman at Security Police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday he could not comment on what Mr Cachalia was questioned about, whether he was in fact questioned or whether he had been detained.

Scores of people - mainly students and trade union leaders - have been detained in terms of security legislation.

Mrs Suzman said: "The recent spate of detentions and bannings is a clear manifestation of the Government's inability to cope with the widespread and growing hostility towards its policies from young people of all races."

"The strong-arm action, which is all the Government knows, will accomplish nothing except to consolidate and exacerbate that hostility. It will certainly not deter, nor intimidate."

"Such action was counter-productive, because it resulted in considerable adverse publicity abroad for South Africa and will dismay the very people to whom Pretoria is looking for better relations", she said.

Other students detained in Friday's swoop were: Mr Cecil Ngweni; Mr Mbuliso Ntsego; Mr S S Mokoena and Mr Jacob Moropu, all of Mofolo; Mr Sand Cachalia, of Fortburg; Mr Casim Hense and Mr Yunus Bellim, of Langa; and Mr Thembinok Wokache and Mr Michael Seigo.

set up the same type of project successfully. The important thing here is that these people often watched what was going on, decided that the activity would be beneficial and then as a group decided to try to implement it.<sup>53</sup>

External development work often consists in a group of people sitting in a distant city developing plans and models

Star 29/6/81

By Drew Forrest

Three more leading black trade unionists have been detained by South African Security Police.

On Friday evening East London Security Police moved against the president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), Mr Theomila Gqweta and the union's East London branch secretary, Mr Yetani Khota.

They are being detained under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Also detained on Friday was an organiser for the union involved in the recent Port Elizabeth labour unrest, the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union (Macvusa). He is Mr Sipho Pitsoana, who is being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

## More unionists held in SP crackdown

Three other Macvusa members, including the union's chairman, Mr Pamilo Mathanda, are being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The detention of Mr Gqweta and Mr Khota is a severe blow to SAAWU's East London branch. Another East London official and vice-president of the union, Mr Sisa Njikelana, is detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

According to SAAWU's general secretary, Mr Sam Khine, the union officers were raided at the time of the detentions and vari-

ous documents were seized.

Stressing that the union had enough manpower to continue even if its entire leadership was detained, he said the detentions "made nonsense of the Government's so-called new labour dispensation."

Macvusa's organising secretary, Mr Government Zulu, said the "blatant actions of the police" were not going to resolve the country's problems but "would only increase workers' anger."

"The authorities must understand that the labour movement is legal," he said.

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Snivernus as a whole for certain important results see Appendix 2.)

#### IV The Areas Chosen

Before setting out the results of the research undertaken, some information concerning the nature of the areas surveyed provides a useful background:

##### (a) Elgin:

The Elgin valley stretches from Steenbras in the west to Houw Boek in the east, and from Viljoen's Pass in the north to the Palmiet River in the south and south-east. According to the 1970 census 16 738 people live in the Elgin-Krabbou area, approximately 75% of them on farms. 68.7% of the population enumerated were 'Coloured', 17.1% Black and 14.1% White.

Apples, while not the only fruit grown in Elgin, are clearly the most important. According to an economic survey undertaken by the DFB in 1972, fully 92% of the area under soft-fruit cultivation (and a similar proportion of gross revenue) was planted with apple trees: pears comprising a further 6%, and plums and peaches approximately 1% each.

Figures from the DFB show that 45-60% of South Africa's total

# Detained

A 15-YEAR-OLD Emtieni boy was detained at the weekend 329

The mother of the boy, said Security Police arrived at their home in the early hours of the morning, searched the house and asked for her son's books.

"They looked at the books but did not take them away. They then left with my son. They did not say where he was being taken to," she said.

The police told the family that they could see the boy at Protea. She said they later took some clothing and food to the police station, but this was refused.

also report that in some areas villages are set up as fronts to ensure receipt of government assistance although the basis of production remains firmly private."

Not only do patron figures solicit resources for projects in their villages which they will be directly involved in, but on a wider level the richer classes in a district try to ensure that government resources will be directed to their area: "a continual struggle for resources, is as intense in areas of peasant as of estate development. Roads, social services and agricultural facilities are financed from the taxation

extracted from society as a whole, estate subse-

progressive farmers improve rather than concentrating on improving the agriculture of the very poor. Some junior extension officers explained their emphasis on the richer farmers (e.g. those with full- and half-economic units) by saying that it is impossible for the poor to improve their agriculture, they have too little land and too few resources. Thus they concentrate on the possible, helping the bigger farmers who, they say, are usually the only people interested anyway.

U.J. Lele and J.M. Meller write of the Green

have various ways of ensuring that they secure any

They cited a television interview by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in which he reportedly warned that, while the Government would tolerate some labour unrest because unions were in an evolutionary stage, certain unionists were overstepping the mark.

On Friday, the president and East London branch secretary of the SA Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Xolani Kota, as well as an organiser of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of SA, Mr Siph

In 1976, the Government banned about 30 people connected with the black union movement.

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

Unions hit hardest since 1976

to the entertainment of the visitors. (The magistrate's office could not possibly come up to scratch alone because of its limited resources). After all important events (e.g. the Independence Celebrations) there are reports that the visitors said they had never been so well received in any other area.

A lot of the top level focus on Umalaza is because of the exceptional number of co-operatives in the area. The senior extension officer attributes this to the fact that whereas in other districts the extension officers "push" the projects, in Umalaza "members of the community" approach the extension officers to help them start a project.

truly representative unions". Referring to impending labour legislation, the union said: "Such action clearly reveals the nature of this legislation and underlines the necessity for continuing to oppose laws which apparently can only be implemented with the active collaboration of the Security Police". It said workers' resistance would continue if the authorities did not "ease up on these repressive measures".

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30/6/81 329 (37)

## 10 Wits students freed

JOHANNESBURG. — All 10 of the University of the Witwatersrand students detained on Friday have been released.

Colonel Hennie Muller, Chief of security police on the Witwatersrand, said yesterday that all the students detained on Friday had been released and added that there had been no more student detentions over the weekend.

Among those released is Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, the acting leader of the Wits Black Students' Society. The other students released are: Mr Cecil Ngwane, Mr Mbuleco Ncetego, Mr S S Mokoena and Mr Jacob Moroga, all of Mofolo, Mr Saad Cachalia of Fordsburg, Mr Cassim Hansa

and Mr Yunus Ballim of Lenasia and Mr Tembinkosi Wokashe and Mr Michael Sarjoo.

Mr Ghaleb Cachalia said at the weekend that he was taken from his home by police at 4.30 am on Friday and questioned about the recent flag-burning incident on the Wits campus.

Mr Cachalia said he had made a statement to police denying knowledge of who burnt the flag. He was released the same afternoon.

Some of the students held on Friday were taken from the Mofolo Hostel in Soweto. A hostel resident said police woke a warden at 4.50 am and arrested the students soon after. — Sapa

# Boraine freed, banned

CT 30/6/81

329

328

371

## Staff Reporter

NUSAS president Andrew Boraine was released from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday and served with a five-year banning order when he arrived at his home in Cape Town last night.

On his release yesterday, after four weeks of detention, Mr Boraine was met by his father, Dr Alex Boraine, the PPF MP for Pinelands.

Father and son, escorted by a security policeman, Captain Andre Beukes, were flown by army aircraft from Pretoria to Cape Town.

Dr Boraine said last night that Captain Beukes, on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, served the order on his son after their arrival at their Rondebosch home.

Mr Boraine will be restricted to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town for five years.

## Order

The order, in terms of sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act, prohibits him from entering any factory, black area or any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by him.

He is also not allowed to be in the company of more than one person at a time or to attend any social or political gatherings.

He will however be allowed to complete the courses for which he is presently registered and for this purpose will be allowed to be on the premises of the University of Cape Town.

Dr Boraine last night warned the government that each time they detained without trial and each time they banned those who dissent from their racist and unjust policies, they actually encouraged disrespect and

disregard for the law.

He said the tremendous joy of his son's release was tempered by the severity of a banning order which effectively gagged a young man who had demonstrated his concern for a democratic future for South Africa.

## 'Vicious'

"Bannings and detentions without trial are vicious and those politicians who have conspired to inflict this upon so many South Africans must accept full responsibility for the consequences," he said.

"I hope very deeply, as I know my son does too, that



Mr Andrew Boraine

others who have been detained will be released immediately.

"I am totally convinced that the desperate measures of the frightened men in government will only succeed in bringing about their own collapse. You cannot imprison or ban the spirit of justice," he said.

Dr Boraine said that Nusas had been under attack for years but he had no doubt that it would continue to challenge the status quo and to serve the best aspirations of all students in South Africa.

Mr Coetsee was not available for comment last night.



August 30/6/81

# Banning of Boraine

## shameful—Suzman

329  
32

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Helen Suzman today called the banning of Andrew Boraine 'utterly shameful'.

Expressing the disgust felt by most opposition MPs, Mrs Suzman said: 'Banning student leaders puts South Africa into the worst category of authoritarian regimes.'

'It is utterly shameful that this all-powerful Government punishes this concerned and popular student leader in this vicious manner.'

'Banning is completely outside the normal behaviour of governments with any pretension of democratic practice.'

The SA Council of Churches today protested against the banning.

The SACC also said it strongly condemned recent detentions of student and trade union leaders and others.

SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in a statement: 'We are appalled at what appears to be a total onslaught against any who

criticise or oppose apartheid.'

Referring to the banings of Mr Boraine, the president of Nusas, and Mr Sammy Adelman, president of the University of the Witwatersrand SRC, Bishop Tutu asked: 'Why should the evidence against them justify a banning order but not stand scrutiny in an open court of law?'

'This kind of action will not deter others from becoming more and more extreme in their demands and their conduct. The behaviour of the authorities merely exacerbates the unease and tension in our land.'

### UCT HEAD

● Dr Stuart Saunders, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, has issued the following statement on the banning of Nusas leader:

'What right does South Africa have to be considered among the democracies when student leaders such as Andrew Boraine are banned with-

out any reasons being given and without any recourse to the courts of the land?'

'Students have the right to protest against the wrongs they perceive in society, as do other citizens, provided such protest is within the law. Where it is not within the law the State has more than adequate means to bring them before the courts.'

The use of banning orders is completely unacceptable and, when applied to students and staff at universities, impinges on academic freedom.

'I protest in the strongest terms against the banning of Andrew Boraine.'

## Shots fired in

### Crime Reporter

POLICE combed the streets of Sea Point early today after a barrage of gunshots awakened hundreds of residents in the Main Road area.

Star 30/6/83 319  
Ciskei  
frees all  
Saawu men

All trade unionists held by the Ciskeian authorities are now out of police hands, following yesterday's release without charge of five members of the SA Allied Workers' Union.

Confirming their release, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said the men had been detained in the week before Republic Day.

Another 10 Saawu members detained at the same time had been charged with distributing anti-Republic Day pamphlets issued by the banned African National Congress and SA Communist Party, he said.

● Saawu's East London branch has been evicted from its offices, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said yesterday.

This follows last Friday's detention of top East London Saawu officials, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Xolani Khota, and a security police raid on the East London office, in which documents were seized.

# Public prayers for detained minister

Mercury Reporter

A GROUP of 18 Christian ministers and church workers, prayed publicly in Durban's Medwood Gardens yesterday, for their colleague, the Rev Soa Jacob, who is being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Jacob, who, before his arrest in Pietermaritzburg

by six Security policemen last Monday, was organising a Johannesburg conference on ministry to refugees, may be held indefinitely for questioning.

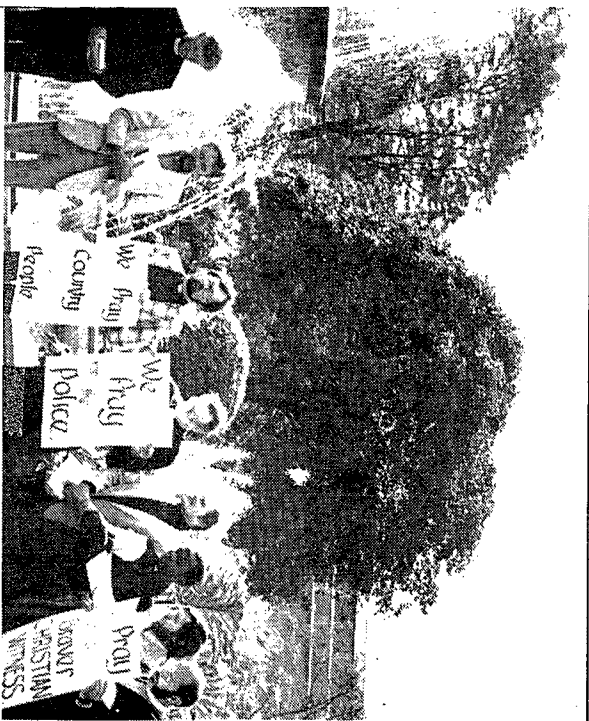
He was arrested after the police searched his house in Pietermaritzburg Street, and was initially held for 48 hours under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Among those present at

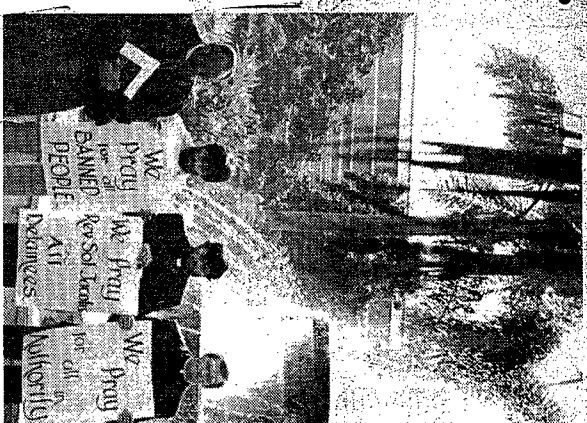
the service yesterday was the Archbishop of Natal, Archbishop Dennis Hurley; the Chairman of the Durban and District Council of Churches, the Rev B K Dindia; the chairman of Pitsoana, the Rev Victor Pillay; and the secretary, the Rev Stanley Masego. Archbishop Hurley, who was holding a poster saying

'We pray for the people', was among those in the group who read passages from the Bible and sang hymns before a small, peaceful crowd. Other posters held by members of the group pointed out that they were praying also for all detainees and banned people, including those on Robben Island, all authorities, the country and its people. In pamphlets handed out to members of the public,

the group stated: 'In the first place, we want to identify ourselves with the Rev Jacob at this moment when he is being called upon to be a special witness to Jesus Christ. However, our concern is not only for the Rev Jacob, but for all the 162 people who are being detained, and for their families and friends. Our prayer is that all these detainees should be released immediately.'



Id a service in Durban's Medwood Gardens during lunchtime terday to pray for detainees.



MINISTERS and church workers f y

appear after a delay of several years. The 1974 report was the latest available at the commencement of this study. There are two series, one for Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds which cover the whole country<sup>2</sup>, and one for Blacks for selected magisterial districts which comprise the main urban areas<sup>3</sup>.

In 1974 there were 34 974 White, 4 795 Asiatic and 29 479 Coloured deaths in a population of 4155 000 Whites, 709 000 Asiatics and 2 368 000 Coloureds<sup>4</sup>, death registration is virtually complete. The estimated total Black population for the whole country for 1974 was 17 772 000<sup>4</sup>. On the basis of a crude death rate in 1970 of 10.3 per thousand for Blacks for the country as a whole<sup>5</sup> one would expect 183 000 deaths. Since the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Amendment Act of 1970<sup>6</sup> the registration of Black deaths is done by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. In 1974 the Bantu Reference Bureau registered about 130 000 deaths<sup>7</sup>. The published report for the selected urban areas accounts for 31 410 deaths. Thus about 100 000 residual deaths "are not categorically divided in urban or rural areas or cause of deaths" according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Blacks were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Blacks.

# Methods.

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardized Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used : England

and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a

## **SB DETAINS THREE MORE UNIONISTS**

EAST LONDON - Three more leading Black trade unionists have been detained by Security Police.

They are the president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta and the union's East London branch secretary, Mr Xolani Khota.

Also detained on Friday was Mr Siphon Pityana, an organiser for the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union, who is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Three other Maecwusa members, including the union's chairman, Mr Dumile Makhandia, are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The detention of Mr Gqweta and Mr Khota is a severe blow to Saawu's East London branch, where both are stationed. Another East London official and vice-president of the union, Mr Sisa Njikelana, is detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Saawu-secretary Mr Sam Kikine said the union's offices were raided at the same time, and correspondence and other documents were seized. He said the detentions "made nonsense of the Government's so-called new labour dispensation".

of that cause on the expectation of life. Competing risks will be

covered in Part 3 of this series of papers.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for intercensal years. For Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds the 1970 population

# Wits students set free

Sarjeon  
30/6/81

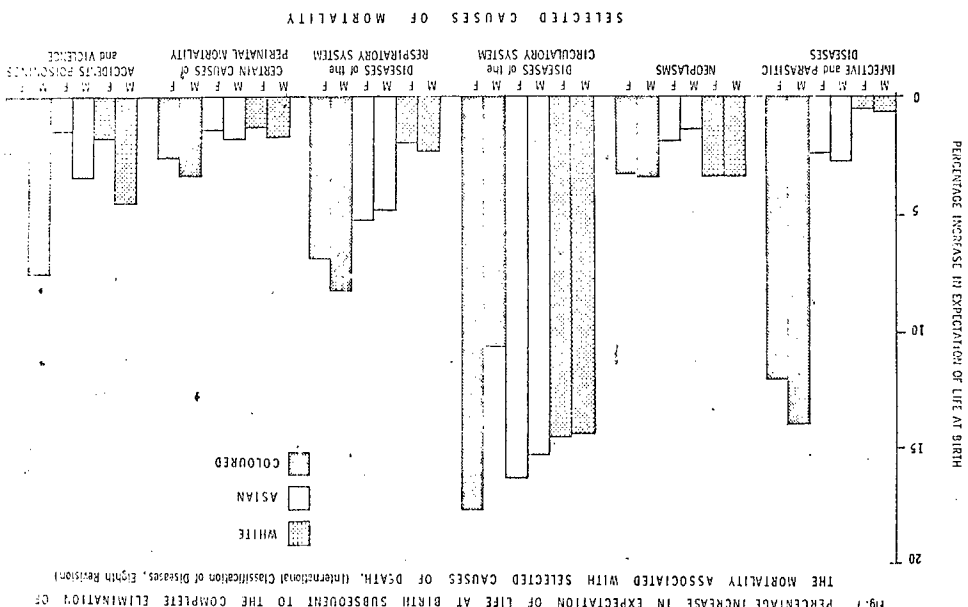
(329)

ALL 10 of the University of the Witwatersrand students detained on Friday have been released.

Colonel Hennie Muller, Chief of Security Police on the Witwatersrand, said yesterday morning all the students detained on Friday had been released and added there had been no more student detentions over the weekend.

Among those released is M- Ghaleb Cachalia, the acting leader of the Wits Black Students' Society.

The other students released are: Mr Cecil Ngwane, Mr Mbuleco Ncetego, Mr S S Mokoena and Mr Jacob Moroga, all of Mofolo, Mr Saad Cachalia of Fordsburg, Mr Cassim Hansa and Mr Yunus Ballim of Lenasia and Mr Tembinkosi Wokashe and Mr Michael Sarjoo.



#### (4.2) Direct operating costs

Since no separate input costs are kept for outpatient departments, the comparison of expenditure can only be crudely estimated. In Table 4.2 the net increase cost per outpatient attendance is shown by input category. For Grote Schuur, Woodstock and Somerset West Hospitals, the figure is biased upwards because the total expenditure is divided as if all patients treated were outpatients, so the overheads of all specialized equipment, depreciation and maintenance of large buildings are attributed to outpatients and the labour costs are attributed to outpatients into the calculation. The total amount of these costs is, I think, about 10% of the total cost figures. The total cost figures of the other hospitals for pharmaceuticals, which are prescribed at day hospitals. All provincial drugs may be prescribed at day hospitals. Hospitals keep a list of approved and health equivalents. Group A, the prescribed drugs which are experimental and considered specially after a medical superintendent.

National per patient expenditure  
Day hospitals: Expenditure

Total expenditure attributable to outpatients

Other hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records

Calculated total units (Schedule 5/3)

on the assumption 3 outpatients cost the same as one inpatient.

Schabiles refer to Director of Hospital Services Report 1975.

ded 31st December, 1975.  
HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND  
WEST

3,60  
0,119  
0,097  
0,207  
0,32  
0,013  
0,038  
0,994  
0,123

0,022  
0,042  
0,291  
0,017  
0,37  
6,10

# Boraine freed, banned

30/6/81

## Staff Reporter

NUSAS president Andrew Boraine was released from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday and served with a five-year banning order when he arrived at his home in Cape Town last night.

On his release yesterday, after four weeks of detention, Mr Boraine was met by his father, Dr Alex Boraine, the PFP MP for Pinelands.

Father and son, escorted by a security policeman, Captain Andre Beukes, were flown by army aircraft from Pretoria to Cape Town.

Dr Boraine said last night that Captain Beukes, on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, served the order on his son after their arrival at their Rondebosch home.

Mr Boraine will be restricted to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town for five years.

disregard for the law.

He said the tremendous joy of his son's release was tempered by the severity of a banning order which effectively gagged a young man who had demonstrated his concern for a democratic future for South Africa.

## 'Vicious'

"Bannings and detentions without trial are vicious and those politicians who have conspired to inflict this upon so many South Africans must accept full responsibility for the consequences," he said. "I hope very deeply, as I know my son does too, that



Mr Andrew Boraine

others who have been detained will be released immediately.

"I am totally convinced that the desperate measures of the frightened men in government will only succeed in bringing about their own collapse. You cannot imprison or ban the spirit of justice," he said.

Dr Boraine said that Nusas had been under attack for years but he had no doubt that it would continue to challenge the status quo and to serve the best aspirations of all students in South Africa.

Mr Coetsee was not available for comment last night.

Table 4.2. ESTIMATED

EXPENDITURE
PERSONNEL
CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES
Cleaning
Provisions
Pharmaceuticals
Medical/Surgical Radiology
Workshop Maintenance
Materials
Printing and Stationery
Miscellaneous
SUB-TOTAL
NON-CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES
(Furniture & apparatus)
OPERATING EXPENSES
Transport - Officials
Transport - Patients
Transport - Goods
Repairs and Maintenance
Services
Miscellaneous
SUB-TOTAL
TOTAL EXPENDITURE

OVER the past few weeks sections of the trade union movement have been reliving 1976.

It was late that year that the last major crackdown on black unionism occurred when some 30 people (mostly whites) connected to the unions were banned.

Now 11 unionists have been detained without trial by the South African Police in what some see as a new 1976-style crackdown.

The unionists are drawn from some of the fastest-growing unions in the country which hold in common a rejection of registration, a commitment to take up community issues and a reputation for "militancy".

Those held are:

● Messrs Thozamile Gqweta, Sisa Njikalana and Xolani Kota, the president, vice-president and East London branch secretary of the SA Allied Workers' Union.

Mr Njikalana was held some weeks ago under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act after he addressed an anti-Republic Day rally and canvassed support for a boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products. He is now being held under Section 10, the "preventive detention" clause of the Internal Security Act.

Under this section, detainees are held not because they are suspected of a crime but because the authorities believe they may cause unrest if released.

Mr Gqweta and Mr Kota were held on Friday under Section 22. A union member was held with them, but was released on Saturday morning.

This is the fourth time Mr Gqweta has been held — twice by the Ciskeian Intelligence Service under Ciskeian Proclamation R252, which provides for three months' detention without trial, and twice by the SAP.

Mr Njikalana and Mr Kota have both been held in the Ciskei before.

Indeed, detention by the CIS is no new experience for unionists.

At one stage last month, 57 former workers from Wilson-Rowntree were in Ciskeian prisons (all have now been charged with public violence and other offences or released) and more than 20 unionists were held and released — some after embarking on a hunger strike — last year.

● The chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of SA (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makanda,

# Where have all the carrots gone?

RDM  
1/2/81

1/4/81  
329  
1/8/81

and four union officials or members. They are Mr Sipho Pitanya and Mr Mxolisi Diza, Macwusa organisers, Mr Maxwell Mandlinguzi, an executive member, and an ordinary member at General Motors, a Mr Tseu.

All except Mr Pitanya were held in Transkei for allegedly entering the territory without travel documents and were handed over to the SAP. They were initially held under Section 22 and are now being held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Mr Pitanya was held on Friday under Section 22.

Their detention came shortly after Macwusa members staged a "sympathy strike" at three Port Elizabeth motor factories, although police have insisted that the detentions have nothing to do with the strike.

● Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers Union, whose members were involved in last year's municipal strike. He was held under Section 22 at the same time as Mr Njikalana — also shortly after addressing an anti-Republic Day meeting — and is now also being held under Section 10.

● Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the recently banned president of the Media Workers Association of SA and Mr Thami Mazwai, Mwasa's national secretary.

Their detention follows the

banning of five Mwasa officials in the wake of last year's newspaper industry strike.

Police claim they are being held in connection with the arrest of exiled members of the SA Youth Revolutionary Council, whose detention in Soweto was announced recently.

That is the one of the few explanations police offered for the arrests.

Mr Mavi and Mr Njikalana could have been detained for their anti-Republic Day activities. But, in the Macwusa case, it is unusual for police to detain people for long periods because they allegedly committed a technical offence.

There is no apparent explanation for Mr Gqweta and Mr Kota's detention.

In all the cases, the suspicion will linger — in the absence of an explanation — that their union work is the reason for their detention.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, recently denied this, saying the detentions had nothing to do with labour. But unionists reply that, until the men are charged or released, they must assume that they have been held for their union work.

And they add that there is a contradiction when one Government department says it is

The Government has been using a carrot and stick approach in its attempts to bring about labour reforms — and to control trade unions. But a recent spate of union detentions has raised fears that the carrot is being abandoned for a bigger stick. Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports.

granting black unions rights and another jails their leaders.

The detentions thus provoked a statement from the independent black and non-racial union movement, the first time the warring unions joined together to issue a statement. They said they saw the arrests as an attack on unionism.

Not that these are the first unionist arrests since 1976 — officials of three unions were held last year.

And detentions have, of course, been ever-present in Ciskei.

Unions claim the new role of Ciskei — and now Transkei — in detaining unionists is evidence that Pretoria is "using" independent homelands to carry out arrests the Government would rather not take responsibility for.

This has been denied by the Ciskeians and by Pretoria.

But unionists certainly see these homelands as hostile to unionism — a belief which is fuelled by statements from Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe rejecting unionism.

At least one employer who has recognised a union at a plant inside Ciskei is worried about the future of the agreement once Ciskei becomes independent.

The crackdown of the past weeks is the biggest sustained action against unionists by the SAP since 1976.

SAAWU's entire leadership in East London — its stronghold — are in prison. Only two senior Macwusa officials are not in detention.

The fact that all the unions are part of the "new breed" who will not operate inside the Government's labour system adds fuel to suspicion that the authorities have decided to crack down on this sort of unionism.

In 1976, the authorities seemed to see the entire black union movement as a threat which could be removed by removing its leaders — many of them whites.

That move did not, however, succeed and the official approach to unionism changed. The post-Wiehahn dispensation ushered in a period in which black unions were invited to become part of the official bargaining system.

It was clear that the authorities wanted unionism to develop on their own terms — through the system and without strike action or "political" links.

But their efforts to bring this about involved complex legislative measures aimed at wooing unregistered unions into a system with built-in controls and on hampering those who didn't want to join the system.

But the unions still grew — a fact the authorities clearly don't relish.

Until the unionists are charged or released, the suspicion will persist that the Government has decided that this route has not worked and that a new crackdown is the only way to curb "militant" unionism.

If it has, the hopes of those who believed the labour arena could provide a legal channel for black organisation and that labour could provide a model for peaceful (albeit traumatic) change will be dashed.

Such an approach could also finally destroy the credibility of the new labour dispensation in both international and local black eyes.

Whatever doubts critics have had about the controls built into the new system, one detention speaks louder than a hundred debates over Section 46 of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

The detentions are obviously a blow to the unions. The SAAWU office is being manned by its secretarial staff and Macwusa concedes the loss of two full-time organisers is hampering its work.

But a crackdown is unlikely

to end worker militancy in the Eastern Cape. In East London, SAAWU's strength lies in its network of shop steward committees in the factories who take on the bulk of union work.

Detentions have not destroyed it in the past and they are unlikely to do so now. "SAAWU exists in the factories, not in our office," its general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, says.

In PE, the new breed of unionism has been swept along by consistent grassroots community militancy. And the black community has not been detained.

The detentions ignore the view of some employers that worker militancy can be contained by dealing with unions, not by seeking to put them out of action.

In East London, Wilson-Rowntree, which does not recognise SAAWU, complains the union is "confrontationalist", that non-union workers' homes have been fire-bombed, that labour relations deteriorated when SAAWU arrived on the scene.

But those who have recognised it say the reports of its militancy are greatly exaggerated. In some negotiations SAAWU's inexperience has meant it has not been as tough as some "conservative" unions who opted for registration.

Certainly, an attempt to accommodate the unions, rather than controlling them or detaining their leaders, could lead to turbulence. But it could equally bring the long-term stability which controls and detentions have not brought.

# Strikers

CT 1/7/81

## rampage:

## 13 arrested

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Thirteen blacks have been arrested and charged with public violence in the Esikhwini township, near Richards Bay, after striking workers from the Richards Bay Minerals company went on a rampage at the weekend.

More than 800 employees of the company were dismissed on Monday morning after downing tools on June 25 following a dispute over trade union representation.

In Esikhwini at the weekend, where RBM owns more than 300 homes for its employees, a number of strikers indicated they would return to work on the Monday. Groups of workers in favour of continuing the strike went on the rampage against them. A number of workers beaten up were treated in hospital after being rescued by police.

A group of about 25 strikers battered down the front door of a man who intended returning to work. He fled, but the gang broke his furniture, burnt carpets, smashed every window, hacked at tiles in the bathroom with iron bars and ripped all his mattresses.

### Notice to move

Yesterday the occupants of the homes were given two weeks' notice of eviction.

The workers struck last week on the advice of the National Federation of Workers who claimed to have the majority of black employees at the company as members.

During discussions with RBM management, union officials were asked to produce evidence of such mem-

bership. Management also said they would pay for an official audit of union books to confirm claimed paid-up membership.

Union officials refused to make the books available and the strike continued.

Early on Monday morning the workforce gathered outside RBM's main gates and repeated their demands for union representation. They still refused to meet management requests.

Management then informed the strikers that because of intimidation of many workers and their families, and because of the continuation of the strike, they had to dismiss all the workers.

### Refused money

RBM tried to pay out the men but they refused the money. They were then ordered into buses which took them, under police escort, to Esikhwini.

On Tuesday all was calm, but tense, in the township, and police were on stand-by.

The managing director of RBM, Mr B J Grierson, said employment of a new workforce had already begun. Operations at the company had been maintained by remaining staff.

After another strike, more than 300 workers at Umhlathuzi Valley Sugar company, between Empangeni and Richards Bay, returned to work yesterday morning.

They struck on Monday after advising management they wanted a workers' liaison committee. Management at first refused but, after further discussion, it was agreed on.

Sept 24

MT5

Sept 28

MT6



# Eastern Cape trade union leaders are still being held

Chief Reporter

EXECUTIVE members of two Eastern Cape trade unions are still being held by Security Police.

The president of the South African Allied Workers Union in East London, Mr Thozamile Gqweta; an executive member, Mr Nolani Kota, and Mr J Dzulwane, were detained two weeks ago.

The head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A P van der Merwe, confirmed the detentions today.

He said the men were being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The head of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said today the president and four executive members of the Motor Assemblies and Component Workers Union of South Africa

(Macwusa) and the leader of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Wantu Zenzile, were still being held.

The Macwusa men held are Mr Dumile Makhanda, Mr Siphos Pityana, Mr Max Madlingosi, Mr Mxolisi Didiza and Mr Zanila Mtshu.

Five members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa) who were arrested in Uitenhage last week appeared in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court today on charges of organising an illegal strike. The case was postponed until Thursday.

They were the chairman of the Dordoyl Workers' Committee, Mr Lucky Benbile, and four shop stewards, Mr Caidon Ngalwa, Mr Ronnie Baartman, Mrs M McCarthy, and Mr L Windvogel.

# Rebel State witness again detained by SB

*Sowetan 2/7/81 3-4*  
A FORMER Soweto student who was last seen by his family at the weekend, was yesterday brought to his home handcuffed by the Security Police who searched the house and later took him away.

He is Mr Titi Mthenjane (25), of 798 Central Western Jabavu, a former student at SAG Secondary School in White City Jabavu.

His surprised mother, Mrs Alleta Mthenjane, said yesterday at about noon, Titi arrived at their home handcuffed and escorted by seven policemen, six whites and one black.

She said they searched

Titi's bedroom and questioned her at length about her household property.

In 1977, Titi turned State Witness at the Pretoria ANC trial. He however refused to testify and was returned to John Vorster Square and again detained under Section Six.

During another terror trial case — at which Paul Langa appeared — Titi was again a State Witness but refused to give evidence. He was then given a three-year sentence at Leeuwkop prison but later won an appeal.

Police could not be reached for comment.

PE <sup>CT 2/7/81</sup> police release  
5 Cosas <sup>(329)</sup> members

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Five members of the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students were released yesterday after being detained for more than 30 days, Captain D H du Plessis of the security police here confirmed.

The five are Mr Livingstone Ntlokwana, 19, Mr Remember Hlabathi, Mr Mnyamazeli Booi, 22, Mr Ziningele Dubasi, 18, all of Port Elizabeth, and Miss Lucy Nguqu, of Uitenhage, who were held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

They were previously held for questioning under the General Law Amendment Act after being arrested in separate raids in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage at the end of May.

Captain Du Plessis also confirmed the continued detention under Section Six of five other members of the movement and four mem-

bers of the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa).

They are the national president of Cosas, Mr Wantu Zenzile, Mr Siphiwe Mtinkulu, Mr Mpumelelo Yantolo, Mr L Bangani and Miss Pumla Poro, all leaders of the movement.

Mr Zenzile, of Port Elizabeth was arrested in Johannesburg on June 19. The other Cosas members were arrested at the end of May.

Mr Dumile Makanda, chairman of Macwusa, and three other Macwusa organizers, Mr Maxwell Madlirigosi, Mr Mxolisi Didiza and Mr Zanila Mtuza, are still being held.

They were arrested by Transkei security officials about a month ago for allegedly travelling in the territory without valid documents. They were handed over to the South African security police.

# Union fills positions of detained leaders

**Labour Reporter**  
The South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) has elected new officials and opened a new office in East London after last week's detention of the branch's leadership, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said today.

Last Friday Security Police detained Saawu's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and East London branch secretary, Mr Xolani Kota. Saawu's vice president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, was detained earlier last month.

Mr Kikine said police had confiscated all the

documents at their old office as well as correspondence with union members and overseas unions. The office had been closed down.

"Such State action confirms our stand against registration," Mr Kikine said.

He also accused the Security Police of trying to infiltrate Saawu.

Attempts had been made to infiltrate the union by police "spies" at the plant level. But Saawu was aware of this and had warned its members, Mr Kikine said.

and  
shown

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
Bell-John Prize

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

Star 2/7/81

# Natal workers arrested after strike

Thirteen workers have been arrested and charged with public violence in the Esikhawini township near Richards Bay, after the recent strike at the Richards Bay Minerals company.

They are alleged to have assaulted would-be strike-breakers at the weekend.

And Sapa reports that 300 of the 800 workers dismissed after the strike have been given two weeks' notice to quit company homes in the town-

ship.

The strike, which began on June 25, centred on a dispute over union recognition between management and the National Federation of Workers, which claims majority membership at the plant.

The company demanded documentary proof that the union had 50 percent paid-up membership at the plant, while union officials held out for a secret ballot as a means of testing membership.

Osaboun Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.  
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

of Professional Practice.  
Surveying) in the subject  
Architecture (or Quantity  
For the best student of  
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.  
For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
satisfactorily completed  
For a student who has  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

# Security police Ev. Post 3/7/81 (404) hold four trade 329 union organisers (197) (152) (192)

## Post Reporters

AT LEAST four organisers of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, of South Africa (Numarwosa), who have been involved in a strike in Uitenhage, were detained by Security Police today.

The secretary of Numarwosa, Mr Freddy Sauls, said the chairman of the Dorbyl Workers' Committee, Mr Lucky Benbile, and three shop stewards, Mr Caldon Ngakwa, Mr Ronnie Baartman, and Mrs M McCarthy, were taken from their homes by Security Police this morning.

Their detention has been confirmed by a spokesman for the Security Police who said they were being held under the Criminal Procedures Act.

Mr Sauls said a fifth unionist, Mr L Windvoel, was detained by Security Police at the union offices later in the day but this has not yet been confirmed.

The four men whose detention has been confirmed means that all the Numarwosa shop stewards at Dorbyl are being held. The union has been involved in a dispute with Dorbyl, a motor component manufacturer, where 1 000 workers are said to have "dismissed themselves".

The Dorbyl strike began on June 18 over a demand for a minimum wage of R2 an hour. The firm's management saw the workers as having "terminated their contracts by failing to work".

The union said this week that their members at three East Cape motor manufacturers, Volkswagen, Ford and General Motors would refuse to handle Dorbyl products if the company continued to recruit "scab" labour.

• At the Valley Textiles factory in Middelburg, workers went on strike over a salary issue this week.

A SCOTTED AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENGLISH COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO  
INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

2.

A Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Health consisting of the following members: Rudolph Philip Botha Erasmus, Bernard Cornelius Jensen, Albert Smit and Philipus Petrus Poots was appointed on 18th October 1974 with the following terms of reference as published under Government Notice R395 of 14 Feb. 1975.

"To inquire into and report upon -  
a) the nature, incidence and extent of occupational diseases in the Republic of South Africa and the territory of South West Africa;

b) the extent to which existing statutory measures and existing facilities for the protection of workers are sufficient to the effective protection

# Industry calls for trial of detained union men

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — The Federated Chamber of Industries has urged the authorities to bring trade unionists detained under security laws "to public trial."

Said the FCI President Mr Chris du Toit "Individuals using the industrial relations arena for subversive purposes must of course be dealt with by law."

"However, in the interests of sound labour relations, people who were so apprehended should be brought to public trial."

"Only then can it be established whether they are subversive or bona fide labour leaders," Mr du Toit said.

In what is seen as the toughest crackdown on trade unions, since 1976, 11 black unionists — among them eight prominent labour leaders — have been detained without trial under security laws.

Five student leaders have been released, the Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports. The five are Livingstone Ntlokwana, Rember Hlabathi, Mnyamazeli Pool, Zingengele Dubazi and Lucy Nguqu.

by at Work Exp. Act, 1974. The word "safety" is generally accidents which a worker may meet on the job or in his work 1 such accidents are accordingly held to be or are included al disasters. One of the reasons for the tendency to and occupational diseases as together, or to classify as accidents, is the historical struggle by workers to of the laws relating to workers' compensation or to interpret widely and as favourably as possible to themselves."

Industrial activities (including agriculture) and

c) such other related matters as the Commission may deem necessary for the purpose of its inquiry."

The Commission reported back in 1976

Chapter I Organization, activities and procedure of the Commission  
This Chapter describes the procedures adopted by the Commission and includes information about visits made by the Commission within and without the Republic.

## Chapter II Interpretation of the Terms of Reference

The Commission makes a distinction between industrial accidents which were not part of its brief and occupational diseases. It considers that its terms of reference relate specifically to occupational diseases.

The Commission decides that the terms of reference do not extend to examination of people who were but are no longer working in industry. It is the Commission's opinion that members of the terms of reference "refer to the position of workers while still employed and not after they have already left their employment and not after they have already left their employment and can no longer be regarded as "industrial and other production workers".

Despite the seriousness of problems relating to compensation (i.e. amounts paid to worker, number of occupational diseases compensable by law and inequalities in law), the Commission decides that this is outside its terms of reference. Compensation had no bearing on "prevention of an occupational disease or alleviation or curing of such a disease".

# Student leader freed as protests mount

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

A BLACK student leader, Mr David Johnson, was released from detention on Wednesday after being held for two weeks, but protests against the spate of bannings and detentions continued to gain momentum.

Mr Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society (BSS) at the University of the Witwatersrand, was held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for up to 14 days' detention.

On his release from John Vorster Square, he said he had been questioned primarily about the recent flag-burning incident on the Wits campus and about the activities and funding of the BSS.

No police comment could be obtained yesterday.

Last Friday 10 black students at Wits were also detained in a pre-dawn police swoop. Later one of them, acting BSS leader Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, said he had been questioned about the flag-burning incident during anti-Republic Day protests.

Two of Mr Johnson's BSS colleagues, Mr Azhar Cachalia and Mr Firoz Cachalia, were banned earlier this week on release from detention. A Soweto student, Miss Sibongile Susan Mthembu, was also banned.

A telegram on behalf of 300 Johannesburg citizens has been sent by the Black Sash's Mrs Joyce Harris to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. It followed a night vigil held in the city.

The telegram called on the Prime Minister to urgently:

- Rescind all bannings and detentions;
- Stop all punishment without trial and
- Restore habeas corpus and the Rule of Law.

The telegram added: "Punishment of overt protest and dissidence destroys the fabric of democracy, encourages violence and results in the law of the jungle."

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on human rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "We have re-entered the McCarthy era where people's lives are wrecked by arbitrary action of the Government without recourse to the courts of law."

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This display of barefisted strength by the Government will disgust every South African who understands what the Rule of Law is all about, and will dismay even those countries abroad which were looking hopefully for change in South Africa.

"Worst of all is that these actions will create an almost irrevocable climate of hostility between the races."

In a statement condemning the bannings and detentions, Inkatha's chairman of strategy and publicity, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "Miss Sibongile Mthembu, in particular, has already served her jail sentence. The powers-that-be should note that such jackboot actions are not only unacceptable, but remain completely indefensible in the eyes of the voiceless people of South Africa."

Mr Thula added: "The call is: charge or unban and release our people."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "The Government is on the rampage again."

"It does seem the Government is determined to remove from the face of South Africa all opposition to its racist policies."

"It is only prepared to listen to (Ciskeian Chief Minister Lennox) Sebe and his kind. We condemn this unnecessary over-reaction. The Government needs to speak to such people as it has acted against. It can learn nothing from Sebe and his kind."

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

FINE ART

(Continued)  
BUILDING



# Security Police detain four Uitenhage union organisers

CAPE TOWN — Four organisers of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa) who have been involved in a strike in Uitenhage were today detained by Security Police.

The secretary of Numarwosa, Mr Freddy Sauls, said the chairman of the

Dorbyl Workers' Committee, Mr Lucky Benhile, and three shop stewards, Mr Caldon Ngulwa, Mr Ronnie Baartman and Mrs M McCorrathy, were taken from their homes by Security Police early today.

The union has been locked in dispute with Dorbyl, a motor component manufacturer, where 1 000

workers are said to have "dismissed themselves."

The detention of the four Numarwosa organisers has been confirmed by Security Police.

They were detained under the Criminal Procedure Act and were being held in a police cell.

● Page 19: More labour unrest looms.

Student Planners Award  
For the student who has shown  
greatest promise at the end  
of the first year.

K Strong

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

C W von Düring

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
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III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

FM 31/7/81

LABOUR MATTERS

Cape crackdown

The political temperature in black communities in the eastern Cape is on the rise again as the authorities crack down severely on the leadership of emerging black unions and tensions grow between these bodies and established unions.

The inter-linked Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of SA (Macwusa) and the Port Elizabeth General Workers Union (GWU) have called for a boycott of certain white shops in Port Elizabeth in protest against the detention of Macwusa chairman, Dumile Makhanda, and four other union members. The unions have told their supporters that they can still shop in the white area of Port Elizabeth for items like furniture and clothing, which are not available in the black townships. However, they should buy all their groceries from black traders, who have already been asked to double their stocks.

The boycott is similar to one called in 1979 by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic

Meanwhile, the entire East London leadership of the SA Allied Workers' Union is in detention, while about a month ago nearly 60 Saawu members were being held in Ciskeian jails. All these union members have now been charged or released.

The wisdom of the crackdown is questioned by some managements who argue that worker militancy can be contained by dealing with unions, not by seeking to crush them. However, Manpower Minister Fanie Botha recently said he did not know of any people who had been detained simply because they were trade union leaders. But because the Saawu and Macwusa unionists have refused to operate inside the government's labour system, there is the strong belief in eastern Cape black communities that they have indeed been held because of their union activities.

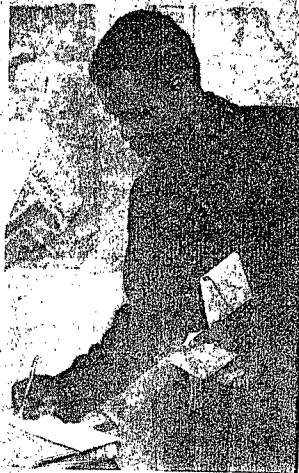
Saawu president Sam Kikine recently announced a programme of action which is likely to heighten the conflict between the union and the SA and Ciskei governments, which are determined to prevent unionists from becoming involved in "political" activities (*Current Affairs*, June 19). This includes plans for a procession of workers and their families to march on SA and Ciskei jails to demand the release of union members, and the mobilisation of all students, regardless of race, into "young workers' unions."

Organisation (Pebco). That boycott failed, however, and some observers believe the Macwusa/GWU boycott could also fail. Although Macwusa does have considerable support from within the black community, observers believe it does not have an organisation strong enough to make the boycott work, especially with five of its top officials behind bars. They do, however, fear that the boycott could harm race and labour relations in the region.

The detention of the unionists came soon after Macwusa members initiated a sympathy strike at three Port Elizabeth motor industry companies, although police have denied that their detention has anything to do with the strike.

At the same time, there are signs of deteriorating relations between Macwusa and the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of SA (Numarwosa), a member of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu). Macwusa came into being in the wake of the 1979 Ford strike, when large numbers of black workers became disenchanted with Numarwosa, and it has since tried to portray Numarwosa as a union which works hand in glove with managements.

Numarwosa strenuously denies this charge. In a pamphlet released recently,



Saawu's Kikine... a programme for action

it points to benefits it has achieved for workers and accuses Macwusa of being a racist body which "deserves a medal for

success in furthering the policy of separate development." The pamphlet accuses Macwusa of being hostile to coloured workers and says it is strange that "the only areas where Macwusa is attempting to recruit members are at factories organised by Fosatu unions."

Macwusa organising secretary Government Zini denies that his union is a racist organisation and tells the FM that it has embarked on a programme to recruit coloured workers. He defends Macwusa's willingness to become involved in "political" issues, something which Numarwosa shuns. He says coloured and white trade unionists have political parties and bodies such as the President's Council through which they can voice their political aspirations. "We, as Africans, find it very difficult to disassociate ourselves from the political situation. This is why we in Macwusa cannot separate the needs of the black worker from those of the community, because that worker is initially a member of that community."

Some managements in the region fear that a conflict between the unions may have serious repercussions on factory floors. "It could become very nasty indeed," says the industrial relations manager of one company.

3/7/81  
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Call to  
try held  
unionists

PRETORIA. Government action against trade unionists which deprived them of the right of defence was intolerable, the general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said yesterday.

Reacting to the detention recently of 11 trade unionists, Mr Grobbelaar, a member of the Wiehahn Commission, said the indefensible system of bannings and detentions without trial was a major reason for the hatred and hostility aimed at South Africa at the recent International Labour Organization conference in Geneva.

"If these people are contravening industrial legislation, or any other legislation for that matter, then the Department of Manpower Utilization or other authorities involved must prosecute them."

A similar plea was made earlier this week by the president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Chris du Toit, who added that only if those "apprehended" were brought to trial could it be determined whether they were subversives or *bona fide* labour leaders.

**HARDINER**

# Detention of unionists EV. Post 4/7/81 329 #04 #12

## attacked by professor

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are being held under Section  
185 of the Criminal Procedure  
Act, which allows for a maxi-  
mum detention period of 180  
days.

This brings to 10 the number  
of Eastern Cape trade union-  
ists detained in recent weeks.  
The chairman of the Motor As-  
sembly and Component Work-  
ers' Union of South Africa  
(Macwusa), Mr Dumile  
Makhanda, and four Macwusa  
officials are being held under  
section six of the Terrorism  
Act.

The move follows a crack-  
down on trade unionists across

the country, including leaders  
of the Food and Canning Work-  
ers Union, the Johannesburg  
Municipal Workers Union and  
the South African Allied Work-  
ers Union in East London.

Prof Whisson, who is one of  
the authors of the audit re-  
ports on the implementation of  
the Sullivan Code at Ford, said  
by detaining leaders who com-  
manded real support from  
workers, the police were  
"opening up the way to direct  
political confrontation".

"Police have already de-  
tained Macwusa officials and  
if they are trying to do the

same thing with Numarwosa,  
then this is a recipe for indus-  
trial anarchy," he said.

Prof Whisson said  
Numarwosa had stuck firmly  
to organising workers along  
"classical trade union lines".  
But he warned that if the Gov-  
ernment continued to respond  
to labour disputes as if they  
were politically inspired, then  
workers would react politically  
as well.

"And if the police want po-  
litical confrontation, to demon-  
strate that they control the  
country and that they can wipe

out any political opposition,  
then they are really looking  
for a no-hope, no-win  
situation."

Professor Whisson warned  
that when management re-  
fused to negotiate on workers'  
demands and the union mem-  
bers were subsequently de-  
tained "the obvious conclusion  
that any reasonable man will  
come to is that the police and  
employers are working in  
collaboration.

"It's a very direct reflection  
of what we called an 'unholy  
alliance' in our first Ford re-  
port," he said.

The issue at stake was not  
whether employers were col-  
laborating actively with the  
police, but whether a "reason-  
able man" would believe that  
management, by the way it  
reacted to labour disputes,  
was collaborating with the Se-  
curity Police.

# Principal detained in 'Tswana

## Southern Africa Bureau

A SOUTH African school principal living in ThabaNchu, BophuthaTswana, has been detained by police.

He is Mr Samuel Pule, who was arrested in early June. He was held at ThabaNchu Police Station and then transferred to Rooigrond Prison in Mafikeng.

His wife and friends have been unable to see him or obtain information on the reasons

for his detention.

Mrs Pule, who is pregnant, was also detained and held for nearly 12 hours at ThabaNchu before being released.

Mr Pule was the principal of a school at Onverwacht, a resettlement area in South Africa near ThabaNchu.

A BophuthaTswana Government spokesman said yesterday Mr Pule's detention was in terms of the internal security regulations and that he would

probably be charged soon.

A more detailed statement on the detention was likely to be issued on Monday, he said.

The BophuthaTswana Internal Security Act states that people may be detained for up to 90 days.

BophuthaTswana's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, said last month there were no people banned or detained in his country.

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For the student who has shown  
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of the first year.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

## **'Bannings and detentions leave blacks no option'**

# PW IS WARNED

Sowetan 6/7/81

228 329

**GOVERNMENT** action including bannings and detentions are now leaving the blacks no option but to fight, a highly emotional prayer meeting was told yesterday.

And by banning and detaining people who protest peacefully against Government policy, the South African regime is also showing and telling the masses that peaceful negotiations are out.

Addressing the meeting held at Evangelical Lutheran Church in White City, Soweto, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said it was worrying because it seemed the aim of the Government was to do away with blacks who spoke

**By WILLIE BOKALA**

against and protested publicly because they instead want the armed forces.

But, said Dr Motlana, if that is what they want then they will have war and "we warn them that nowhere in the history of the world has a minority Government succeeded in staying in power for ever.

"The message the Government is trying to deliver to the people is that they don't like these childish protests. They are in fact demanding that they can only have a gun-to-gun affair. They are saying that those who advocate peaceful changes are a nuisance. The State wants war where an AK47 meets an M16. period," he said.

After reading from verses in the Bible, Father Frank Chikane, of the Faith Mission Church, warned the Government to heed to calls made for change or face the consequences. "If

they don't see the situation as it is now, may God have mercy upon them," he said.

Mr Chikane said: "If one does not want violence and bloodshed, he talks. But if you don't talk and become stubborn then you must be prepared to face other methods. God uses whatever method to punish those who do not listen."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the meeting that the oppressed masses' struggle for freedom was just and righteous and that with God on their side nothing would stop "us from getting our freedom."

"We don't want to kill anybody but, this Government must be warned that our patience is running out. We cannot go on forever being third-class citizens in our land and our children cannot go on receiving inferior education," he said.

He said the black man was going to get his freedom. "The white man has two options. The first is whether he wants us to get there through talking or whether we get there through bloodshed and violence."

CT 4/7/81 (15) (12) (1407)  
**5 more union officials detained** (329)

**Own Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Five Uitenhage officials of the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers have been detained by security police, bringing to 16 the number of unionists in detention throughout the country.

The detained unionists are the chairman of the Dorbyl Workers' Committee, Mr L Benbile, and four union shop-stewards, Mr C Ngwala, Mr R Baartman, Mr L Windvoel and Mrs M McCarthy.

Mrs McCarthy has been elected a South African delegate to a meeting of the International Metalworkers' Federation and all five were involved in negotiations with Dorbyl, where union members are on strike, according to the union's general secretary, Mr Fred Sauls.

Police say they are being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The detention comes as Numarwosa's members are

on strike at Uitenhage components plants owned by Dorbyl.

The company has fired the strikers, saying they "dismissed themselves" by striking. The union has rejected this and has warned that its members at Eastern Cape motor assembly plants may refuse to handle Dorbyl products if the workers are not reinstated.

Mr Sauls described the detentions as "a deliberate attempt to break the Dorbyl strike". He added, however, that "this will not succeed as it is the workers as a whole, rather than union officials, who are sustaining the strike".

Unions which have been affected by the latest spate of detentions are the SA Allied Workers' Union, the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of SA, the Black Municipality Workers' Union, the Media Workers Association of SA and now Fosatu's Numarwosa.

# Security Police

Ev. Post 6/7/81

## detain 4 more

## Dorbyl men

By SANDRA SMITH and BILL GARDINER  
ANOTHER four Dorbyl workers were detained for questioning by the Security Police early today.

This brings to nine the number of workers at the strike-hit motor component firm who are in police custody.

According to a spokesman for the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers' of South Africa (Numarwosa), four Dorbyl workers were detained today.

Two of the detained workers are Mr Tenbile Bob and Mr Roy Ntjanyana. The other two have not yet been named.

According to a police spokesman in Uitenhage, four men were being held for questioning in connection with alleged intimidation. Two of the men were Dorbyl workers and the other two were "unemployed".

Meanwhile, workers who downed tools at Valley Textiles in Middelburg last week over a pay dispute returned to work today.

The company's financial director, Mr P L van der Merwe, said today that the workers went out on strike because of dissatisfaction with the increases they received.

"Since they hadn't asked for an increase in the first place, we thought it was rather ungrateful of them," Mr Van der Merwe said.

When asked how many workers had been involved, Mr Van der Merwe said, "We didn't

count."

At a meeting held at the weekend, 160 striking workers at a Port Elizabeth motor component firm, Repco, decided to continue their stayaway until management agreed unconditionally to reinstate them all.

The workers went on strike to demand recognition for the Motor and Component Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and in solidarity with three dismissed colleagues.

In a statement today Repco said that Macwusa officials were advised that the firm "could not consider recognising Macwusa until an audited certificate indicating the number of current paid-up members who were Repco employees was supplied." The certificate was not submitted.

The statement said that since the strike began on June 25, production had been maintained at a satisfactory level.

It also claimed that a number of former employees had contacted the firm advising that they wished to return, but had not done so because they feared reprisals.

It was not possible to process more than 30 applicants a day from former employees.

The workers rejected managements proposal that workers be re-employed in stages and selectively.

A Macwusa delegation is to meet Repco management later today.



CT 6/7/87  
**Ex-teacher  
is detained**

Staff Reporter

A FORMER high school teacher, Mr Matthew Cloete, was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, the chief of the security police in Cape Town, Colonel H W Kotze, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Cloete was arrested on his way to Bishop Lavis on June 15 and detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. His attorney, Mr A M Omar, said Mr Cloete was detained under Section 22 for 14 days and then transferred to Section Six, which allows for indefinite detention.

Mr Cloete, a former teacher at the Grassy Park High School and later at Mountview High School in Hanover Park, was detained during the school boycotts last year and held for six months under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

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P C Key

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Sta 6/7/8/1  
**Ex-teacher  
held under  
Section 6**  
329

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Mr Cloete was detained during the school boycotts last year and held for six months under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Sapa.

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Section Six for Sowetan 8/7/81 Mazwai, Sisulu

By WILLIE BOKALA

SECURITY Police have confirmed they are now holding Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of SOWETAN, and banned Mwasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Police also said charges have not yet been formulated against detained former Soweto Students' Representative Council president, Mr Sydney Khotso Seatlholo, and the seven other men detained with him.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said from Pretoria that a police dossier on Seatlholo and his men is still being prepared and has not yet been sent to the Attorney-General who will decide what charges to bring against them.

Seatlholo, now chairman of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), and the seven alleged members of his executive were, according to police, arrested three weeks ago as they tried to "infiltrate" Soweto. Three of them were arrested at a house in Orlando West, together with Mr Mazwai.

The spokesman said Mr Mazwai and Mr Sisulu, who were initially held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for one to be detained for 14 days incommunicado, are now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Under Section Six, one can be held until police are satisfied that he or she has responded satisfactorily to questioning.

Police are also believed to be investigating an alleged contact between Mr Sisulu and the SAYRCO men, whose organisation is based in Nigeria.

Deputy Chief of Security Police Brigadier Jan du Preez said after Mr Sisulu's detention, that he was being held for questioning in connection with the arrest of Mr Seatlholo and the other SAYRCO men.

# RDM 8/7/76 Youth held as Soweto buses stoned

Staff Reporter

SOWETO youths stoned two buses in Dobsonville yesterday and nine others in the same area on Monday.

Police patrolled bus routes in the township from 6am yesterday, but as soon as the patrolling stopped about 10am children stoned two buses — apparently in protest against bus fare increases.

Police returned to the scene within minutes and arrested a teenage youth.

A spokesman for Putco said the call for a bus boycott had not been heeded.

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Bell-John Prize

QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

# Fired while in jail

TWO Atteridgeville men who spent 154 days in detention under security legislation learned this week that they had been dismissed from their jobs since their day of detention.

The two are Mr Peter Fakude (26) of 31 Mzangomo Street and Mr Matthew Masemola of 13 Chaane Street, Atteridgeville who were picked up on January 30 at Siemens, Koedoespoort, where they worked, by Security Police.

Mr J Traskie, Siemens Personnel Director yesterday confirmed their dismissal and added that work could not be kept for a man who absented himself for about 6 months.

He said his company took its decision to fire the two men following advice from police that they would be kept in police custody for a long time and that they would be eventually charged.

They told SOWETAN they returned to Siemens on Tuesday morning where they were told their services had been terminated on January 31 a day after their arrest.

At least

300 are

banned

or held

without

trial

~~228~~

329

By PETA THORNYCROFT

DETENTIONS and bannings preceding and following both the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa and June 16 are among the highest in the country's history of contemporary security legislation.

Only 1976 — a year of unprecedented violence and civil unrest with the highest record of detentions under present legislation — appears to exceed the tally for June this year of, on average, one detention per day.

At present, as far as can be accurately ascertained, 173 people are being detained without trial and 165 people are banned. However, figures from the South African Police claim 190 people are banned.

The final figure of people detained without trial could exceed 173 as it is difficult to determine how many are being held in homelands.

In 1980, another peak in the country's history of detentions, 768 people were held for varying periods, while 156 people were banned.

The final figures for 1981 are expected to reach an all-time high under present security legislation — a year so far marked by a lessening of violent civil unrest.

Despite the large number of people held under security legislation — and the record number living under banning orders — the first six months of 1981 have statistically been marked by little civilian violence.

In an unusual move the Government last week revoked the banning orders of two of the last three people still in South Africa who were executive members of the banned Christian Institute, Mr Peter Randall and Mr Cedric Mayson.

The only one of the original five banned 3½ years ago who is still living under banning orders is former dominee, the Rev Beyers Naude.

# Court victory for Mavi faction

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A legal battle between two factions of the Black Municipality Workers' Union has ended in a victory for the group led by the union's detained president, Mr Joseph Mavi.

The BMWU is the union whose members at the Johannesburg City Council were involved in a work stoppage last year.

In the Rand Supreme Court this week Mr Justice Nestadt dismissed with costs an application brought by Mr Philip Dlamini and Mr Joseph Mlangeni against Mr Mavi and the union's executive.

Mr Dlamini was secretary of the BMWU at the time of the stoppage and Mr Mlangeni an executive member. According to Mr Mavi's faction, they have been removed from these positions.

Mr Dlamini and Mr Mlangeni had brought a spoliation order against Mr Mavi and the other executive members, alleging they had been wrongfully deprived of access to the union's offices.

The court had originally reserved judgement on this application and had suggested that the two factions attempt to resolve their differences.

In rejecting the application, Mr Justice Nestadt said that written reasons were available from the court. Lawyers for Mr Mavi said yesterday, however, that they had not studied these reasons and could not say on what grounds the application had been dismissed.

The application followed a battle within the union which came to a head when Mr Dlamini was removed from the BMWU's executive.

● Mr Mavi is in detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. He is being held in terms of a detention order which expires at the end of next month.

# SECTION SIX FOR EIGHT MORE

By WILLIE BOKALU

MR. THABO Ndabeni, national organiser of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), and a Pietermaritzburg priest, the Rev Sol Jacobs, are now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Security Police yesterday also confirmed that the Congress of South African Students' boss, Mr Wantu Zenzile, another member, Mr Wandile Zulu, of Soweto, and a Soweto High School student, Mr Job "Manman" Molahloe, are being held under Section Six as their 14-days term under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act has expired.

Other people who have been transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act are: Mr Solomzi Selani, Dobsonville branch chairman of the Azanian National Youth Union (Azanyu); and two Soweto students, Ms. Elsie Mothibedi and Mr George Miti.

But police said they did not have any record regarding the detention of Azanyu president, Carter Seleke, and two students, Miss Patricia Shoyo Mncube (20) and Miss Thandi Mabaso (19), both of Lobone Secondary School in Mofolo Village. The three were allegedly detained from their homes over 20 days ago.

Police said Mr Jacobs, director of the Division of Mission and Evangelism section of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), who today finishes 18 days in detention is under Section Six.

Before his detention, Mr Jacobs was preparing for a consultation on the churches' ministry to refugees which was starting in Johannesburg on June 23. For this he had travelled extensively visiting refugee camps and churches in Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Mr Ndabeni, former member of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment suspended for five years for Sedition in 1979, was taken from his Mofolo North home.



# Trade unionist detained under different Act

## Post Reporter

MR SIDHO Pityana, an executive member of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), is now being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He was held for a fortnight under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. This period, the maximum allowed, ended today.

Mr Pityana is the younger brother of Mr Lizo Pityana, now under a five-year banning order, and the exiled black consciousness leader, Mr Barney Pityana.

A Security Police spokesman confirmed today that the Macwusa chairman, Mr Dumile Makhanda, and four executive members were still in detention in terms of Section 6.

They are Mr Max Madlingosi, Mr Mxolisi Didiza, Mr Zanila Mtuza and Mr Pityana.

The detention of the Macwusa leaders last month came in the wake of widespread criticism of what was

seen as a nationwide Government crackdown on trade union leaders.

○ Nine members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Numarwosa) were granted bail in separate applications in the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Five of the union members, Mr Lucky Denbile, Mrs Mary McCarthy, Mr Ronnie Baariman, Mr Hlunile Windvogel and Mr Pumelelo Ngalwa, appeared before the magistrate, Mr G Bruwer, on charges of participating in an illegal strike.

At another hearing, four Numarwosa members, Mr Ndzimani Ntshangana, Mr Jenhile Bob, Mr Buyisile Rasmeni and Mr Mbulelo Samana, with Mr Ngalwa and Mr Denbile appeared before Mr G Groenevald on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The State alleges they intimidated workers at the strike-hit Darhyl motor component firm.

The case has been postponed until July 20.

Detention  
condemned

Staff Reporter

THE South African Students' Association (Sasa) has condemned the detention of a former teacher, Mr Mohammed Matthew Cloete.

Mr Cloete was arrested on June 15 and detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. He is now held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

In a statement, Sasa said: "We condemn the panic action by the security police in their handling and treatment of Mohammed Cloete."

Sasa said anyone who opposed the system was considered "a troublemaker, communist or terrorist".

"The right to claim common decency is subject to the approval and is the sole prerogative of any member of the security police."

The Ravensmead Students' Organization (Raso) also condemned the "harassment of students, teachers and the workers at large".

Ste 10/7/81  
Union men  
accused of  
illegal strike

**Labour Reporter**

Nine union members were released on bail yesterday after appearing in a Uitenhage court on charges of participating in an illegal strike.

The men, who are members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers (Numarw), were held by the Security Police over the last week.

They were each released on R250 bail and the case was postponed until July 20.

A Numarw spokesman said union members were charged with intimidating other workers and for calling and participating in an illegal strike at the Dorbyl plant.

# Union man released from SP detention

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. -- Mr Xolani Kota, local secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), has been released after being held in detention by the Security Police for two weeks.

But the local head of the Security Police, Col A P van der Merwe, said Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president of

Saawu, who was detained with Mr Kota, was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act as from yesterday.

Mr Gqweta was originally detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for detention for two weeks. This period expired yesterday.

Col Van der Merwe said Mr Kota was not going to be charged with any offence.

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Two black trade unionists  
held by Security Police  
under section 22 of the  
General Laws Amendment  
Act have been re-detained  
under section 6 of the  
Terrorism Act.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta,  
president of the SA Allied  
Workers Union (Saawu)  
and Mr Sipho Pityana, an  
organiser for the Port Eli-  
zabeth-based Motor Assem-  
bly and Component Work-  
ers Union (Macwusa),  
may now be held in-  
definitely without trial.

Ten unionists are now  
known to be detained,  
eight of them under the  
Terrorism Act.

2 Unionists  
re-detained  
1/2/81  
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# Call for S. Post 15/7/81 boycott receives little support

By BILL GARDNER

THE call by two linked Port Elizabeth trade unions last month for a boycott of white businesses in protest at the police detention of union leaders has met with little support from township residents.

The unions, the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa) urged a boycott of white business from July 1 as a means of persuading the authorities to release detained union leaders. They are seeking the release of Macwusa chairman Mr Dumile Makhanda and four other Macwusa members being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

A Macwusa delegation was elected to approach the Port Elizabeth African Chamber of Commerce, sporting bodies and community organisations to organise support for the boycott move.

In an interview, the director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr Anton Masters, said there had been no indication that white businesses had suffered.

"We have nothing really to report," he said. "We haven't heard anything from our members to the effect that business has dropped off as a result of the call from the union."

"I don't think they (the union) had the support of all their members — they certainly didn't get the support of their own businessmen. But we are not involved with the unions, so what they do and say is obviously their own business."

The president of the East Cape African Chamber of Commerce (ECACC), Mr Simon Madlakane, said he did not favour boycotts in principle.

"We consider them a two-edged sword. Someday it may be directed against us. At the moment it is directed at our white counterparts, but in future it may be us."

He said there was little sign of support from traders to the boycott call.

"We have to know that we are well covered and that it won't rebound on us."

However, according to the secretary of the Port Elizabeth African Chamber of Commerce, Mr Dalinyonga Siwisa, the local chamber would support a boycott once a date had been announced. He was unaware that Macwusa had called for

Briefly stated, the use of the centralised marketing board would enable some of the problems in the market to be overcome.

The existence of price-sensitivity and information on the part of the customers of the firms would mean that more of the externalities would be internalised in the decisions of the firm. The firm would then have to consider the marginal costs and benefits of promotion and, because these costs and benefits more accurately reflect the full social ones, it would pay the firm to cut back on promotion expenditure. If it did not do so a competitor would be able to enter the market, offering a price-promotion combination that is more highly valued by an informed target market.

Similarly the amount of brand differentiation adopted would

**Two still detained**  
0015/381 329

EAST LONDON — Two members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) are still being held in detention in the Ciskei, several weeks after they were arrested.

Colonel Z. Makuzeni, the deputy head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, confirmed yesterday that Mr Douglas Mxinwa, a former Wilson-Rowntree worker and Mr Mthetheli Mema, a worker at Johnson and Johnson, were still in detention.

He could not say when they would be released.

Mr Mema has been in detention since May 30, but Colonel Makuzeni could not comment on a Saawu claim that Mr Mxinwa has been in detention for three months. — DDR

Price comparison and quality comparisons would be facilitated.

The advantages of the system proposed stem from the fact that greater price sensitivity and information will be re-introduced into the market.

At the same time, the incentives for the firm that introduces a better product will not be removed and may, in fact, be increased as the centralised buyers would be more sensitive to new and improved products.

It must be noted, however, that this system will still not be able to compare with the theoretical ideal of market efficiency. There are imperfections in the drug market that

... /

### (9.3) Centralised Marketing of Drugs:

Given the needs for incentives to encourage innovation in the industry and the lack of information and price-sensitivity, a combination of the price system and centralised marketing of drugs may be a way of overcoming the difficulties in the drug market.

The way in which such a system could operate would be as follows: a centralised body would be responsible for the buying and distribution of drugs. The firms would not promote drugs to doctors at all.

The board would then disseminate information about drugs to doctors, a process that would be financed by profits generated by the sale of drugs.

The need for this type of institution is based on the analysis in Section 4 where the impact of the flaws in the drug market were examined.

It was shown that the lack of information and the high cost of generating information in this market preclude the doctor from making choices that maximise the benefit of the patient. The result is that price-sensitivity is lacking in the drug market and that this in turn prevents the optimal combination of price-promotion from emerging.

The same reasoning was used to explain product proliferation, brand use and research into products with apparently little new benefit.

The overall conclusion is that the private costs and benefits facing the firm differ from those facing the patient or the community.

To an extent this board will enable the externalities in the drug market to be removed and the combination of private production and centralised marketing would ensure a more efficient market.

... /

# Biko is issue in world medical body

Slav 19/7/87

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## The Star Bureau

LONDON — The shadow of Steve Biko is hanging over South Africa's readmission to the World Medical Association.

South Africa left the WMA in 1976 claiming it had received discriminatory treatment. Now the South African Medical Association intends to apply for readmission at the WMA's meeting in Lisbon in September.

The American Medical Association has supported South Africa, and it is understood the WMA's council will propose a motion calling for the SAMA's readmission.

But in a surprise move earlier this month, the British Medical Association gave notice they intended to oppose the South Africans' application.

This stance could isolate the American body in

the WMA, which has a growing Third World membership.

The BMA has been tight-lipped about the reasons for its decision, and at first would only say that a medical association seeking membership of the WMA "should be able to demonstrate that it conforms to internationally acceptable ethical criteria."

But yesterday, when

asked whether the Biko affair had affected the British decision, a spokesman for the BMA said: "Yes, of course it did. I should think this kind of thing would be in people's minds when they discussed it."

He said the BMA had requested further information from the SAMA, and felt that the answers it had been given were not sufficient.

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(Continued)



# DD 16/7/81 Keswa gets bail but re-detained

SECTION 4: PRICES AND THE NATURE OF THE DRUG MARKET:  
If it is contended that competitive forces in the drug market result in expenditures that raise prices above their optimal level (defined as the price below which producers reduce supply or above which consumers curtail demand), then it must be shown that some peculiarities in this market enable such a perverse result to emerge.

Mr E. C. M. Bodlani, for Brig Keswa, said they did not pay the bail yesterday because they had been told by the police that the men had been re-detained and would not be let out. Investigations were being carried out.

The two army officers made their second brief appearance in court yesterday where they are facing charges of conspiracy to defraud. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The control prosecutor, Mr H. M. Madyibi, asked for a remand to August 11 for further investigations. — DDR.

UMTATA — The former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Roy Keswa and former chief of staff, Colonel R. H. Lugongolo, who were each granted R500 bail by Mr Z. C. Dreyer in the magistrate's court here yesterday, have been re-detained under the country's security laws.

This was confirmed by the Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngceba. He would not say whether or not the re-detentions had anything to do with the present case. He said he did not know when the officers had been re-detained.

--- MARKET:

The most striking feature about the market for ethical drugs is that "he who orders does not pay; he who pays does not order." (1) The supply of drugs is purchased jointly when the patient goes to his doctor to purchase "health".

This feature, however, is not unique to the drug market. A similar set of characteristics is found at university: the student (cf. the patient) enrolls for a course (cf. doctor services) given by a professor (cf. the doctor) who recommends

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a Text book (cf. drugs) which the student must use. But in this market, information flows are such that where there is competition between publishers (cf. drug manufacturers) book prices would be optimal. (see diagram 4.1)

The student is able to search before enrolling for a course and find out what it and the text-book are like. After enrolling, he can try other books if not satisfied with the recommended one. He is also not obliged to buy the book, but can use a library copy, a factor which encourages publishers to keep prices down.

The professor is also a person very well qualified to assess the quality of a new book without the need for further promotion and information.

In the case of the patient going to the doctor, however, similar information is not available.

When one is ill, or even before that, it is not possible to search and find out which doctor or drug is best. And once a drug is prescribed, it must be bought. A patient cannot try other drugs.

The doctor must rely on information from the industry about the drug used, as he does not have a wide enough range of patients to test all drugs in each unique illness.

Another market with similar characteristics is the furniture market. The consumer (cf. patient) buys a chair (cf. doctor services) which includes nails (cf. drugs) from a furniture manufacturer (cf. doctor). The nails are supplied by the nail manufacturer (cf. drug manufacturer). But again, information flows are available to ensure an adequate competitive result (see diagram 4.1)

The consumer can search before purchase and find out about a chair. If it breaks after purchase, he can usually find out if the chair was faulty.

The manufacturer, keenly aware of the price and quality of nails, must preserve his reputation by using the optimal quality of nails that the consumer will purchase.

In the case of the patient going to the doctor, information is lacking.

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category with a mean of 36. (8)

Concentration is not an indicator of monopoly power unless barriers to entry can be identified. The definition of sub-markets in terms of therapeutic requirements is therefore not a useful one. For in order to see the extent of monopoly power one would want to know the extent of substitutability of drugs not in demand, but in supply. It is clear that if a firm earns higher profits in a particular therapeutic category, another firm active in a different category using similar technology in production will soon enter the market of higher profit. Collusion cannot be presumed to

drug firms do agree not to enter each other's field in order to prevent new entry, particularly active in the chemical industry, is probable.

Even where monopoly power exists, however, it is not necessarily profitable. For although "barriers to entry" is absent, there still exists competition. Monopoly power is therefore converted into a competitive market which competes to secure the monopoly power. The existence of monopoly power would not prevent the existence of profit in the industry.

The conclusion is that the monopoly-hypothesis can not be supported either. Again, some other explanation of the higher profits must be sought.

### (3.3.3) Accounting and Profits in a Growth Industry:

It is common knowledge that in times of inflation what is reported as profit includes the inflation of the value of capital replacement. As a result stated profits are greater than real profits.

The drug industry, being capital-intensive, is affected relatively more than other industries by this accounting bias. A further problem concerns what is included in the term capital. At present items such as research are treated as

... / ...

current expenditures. But if research, an investment in knowledge, were treated as a capital expenditure, return on capital as measured would decline.

Again, with research and development constituting major items of expenditure in the drug industry, the accounting bias affects it relatively more than other industries.

Because these two effects are stronger in the drug industry than in most others, the difference in profit between it and other industries would narrow markedly if accounting procedures were improved.

**Saawu call to free unionists**

A statement released by the executive yesterday calls on the government to release Mr Gqweta, Mr Njikelana, detained leaders of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union, the Black Municipality Workers' Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, as well as student leaders, saying the police have had more than enough time in which to charge them.

Mr Gqweta, who was detained on June 26, is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and Mr Njikelana, who was detained on May 28, is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The statement says Saawu "deplores and condemns the continued detention of innocent trade unionists" and that "this iron-fisted action will only help to exacerbate the current industrial unrest." — DDR.

keep the entrepreneur in the industry and innovation... promise the possibility of reward. Profits are not excessive unless they are greater than is necessary to call forth and keep the entrepreneur in the industry.

But such a conclusion about the level of profits in the industry does not necessarily imply that prices are optimal. Competing firms may make expenditures that raise prices so that, although profits are not excessive, prices may be "too high". Such an assertion clearly needs further investigation.

... / ...

# Biko's death may keep SA doctors out

By MARIKA SBOROS

SOUTH Africa may not be re-admitted to the World Medical Association (WMA) — partly because of Steve Biko's death in police detention in 1977.

The British Medical Association (BMA) confirmed yesterday the black consciousness leader's death was the reason for its opposition to the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) being re-admitted when the WMA meets in Lisbon in September.

The BMA sent a letter on July 3 to Masa's secretary-general, Dr Marais Viljoen, stating their opposition to Masa's re-admission and blaming the Biko affair.

A long debate had been held at a BMA council meeting on July 2 to discuss South Africa's application.

The conduct of the three Port Elizabeth doctors — Dr Benjamin Tucker, Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Colin Hersch — who treated Mr Biko in prison before his death from brain injury and kidney failure was mentioned by "more than one member".

"The Biko case was an illustration. It wasn't the only point raised to oppose the application," the spokesman said.

A medical association seeking membership of the WMA should "be able to demonstrate that it conforms to internationally acceptable ethical criteria", the spokesman said.

South Africa's application was treated in the same manner as other countries.

Masa has denied being told officially by the BMA that Mr Biko's death was involved in the decision.

Dr Viljoen said "political considerations" dictated the move, not the implication that South African doctors did not adhere to the highest ethics.

"Medical ethics in South Africa are without doubt of the highest in the world, and can bear comparison with the standards applicable in any other country, including Britain," Dr Viljoen said.

Dr Viljoen said Dr Andre Wynen, the WMA secretary-general who attended the recent Masa congress in Pretoria, had indicated that South Africa's re-admission would be supported by a large majority of the assembly when it met in Lisbon.

If the application is successful it is likely to alienate the WMA's growing Third World membership.

Masa came under severe criticism last year when it cleared Dr Tucker, the only Biko doctor who is a Masa member, of negligence and improper conduct.

After continued pressure, Masa instituted a commission of inquiry into ethical issues arising from Mr Biko's death, conducted by Mr I Maisels QC and Professor J de Villiers, former rector of Stellenbosch University.

The inquiry's report was completed last month and handed in to Masa.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

CT 16/3/81  
**SAP detains high school pupil**

Staff Reporter

Laws Amendment Act 89

THE head of the security police in Cape Town, Colonel H W Kotze, has confirmed the detention of a Harold Cressy High School pupil under Section 22 of the General

Vanessa Ludwig, who lives with her grandmother in Mitchells Plain, is believed to have been detained on Friday.

# Police action 'like oil on fire'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A number of trade unionists representing unions active in the Eastern Cape have said the security police should leave workers and employers alone to settle their own disputes.

They were reacting to yesterday's warning by the divisional security police chief for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, that police in the Eastern Cape would no longer tolerate "wildcat strikes", "intimidation" of workers by strikers, or strikers' "blackmail" of companies by calling boycotts.

The general secretary of the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Joe Foster, said he believed police intervention in the Eastern Cape labour disputes would be like throwing oil on a fire.

## 'Too late'

The organizing secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Sam Kikine, said it was too late for police to start opposing union activities. He said that "greater oppression, meant a more intensified struggle".

Issuing the warning, Colonel Erasmus said the law empowered the police to act in cases where illegal strikes were called and where strikers had not followed procedures set out in the Industrial Conciliation Act.

"Union members will also not be allowed to meddle in affairs which do not concern their union.

"There have been incidents in which union workers tried to force employers to reinstate workers who have been fired. In effect they tried to blackmail companies into reinstating people."

## Intimidation

Colonel Erasmus also warned that intimidation of workers refusing to join striking colleagues, or new workers employed to replace strikers was illegal and would be subject to "harsh action".

A spokesman for an independent trade union active in the Eastern Cape, said workers striking legally were guaranteed as little protection from managements as were illegal strikers.

"Managements can still refuse to negotiate and can still dismiss legal strikers. It seems the only advantage of a legal strike — which can only be called after a protracted procedure involving

the government — is protection from security police."

## 'Direct conflict'

A Rhodes University sociologist, Dr Marianne Roux, said the continued detention of workers by security police and their involvement in a field in which they were not qualified and were resented could not lead to industrial harmony.

She said this action was in direct conflict with the recent statement by the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, that there should be minimal State intervention in industrial matters.

Spokesmen for other trade unions could not be contacted yesterday and a spokesman for a Port Elizabeth motor firm declined to comment.

Neither Mr Botha, nor his Director General, Mr Jaap Cillie, were available for comment.

CT 20/7/81  
329

# Police detain three at weekend

Staff Reporter

SECURITY police confirmed yesterday that they had detained two University of Western Cape students early on Saturday morning.

They are Mr Ebrahim Patel of Grassy Park and Ms Gairo Daniels of Belhar.

Another woman, Ms Nicolette van Driel, who completed her schooling last year, was also detained.

Both Mr Patel and Ms Van Driel were detained last year in the wake of the continuing class boycotts.

The attorney representing the three, Mr A M Omar, said yesterday that they were being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allowed police to hold them for 14 days.

The mother of Ms Daniels said yesterday that the police had come to their home at five in the morning.

"I asked who it was. They said it was the police. I opened the door and they then asked for my daughter. They had come to detain her," she said.

Nicolette's father, Mr James Van Driel, said yesterday that the four security policemen who had come for his daughter had given him no reasons for her detention.

"They just came here and said she was under arrest," he said.

The detention of the three brings to five the number of young people detained recently in Cape Town.

The first to be detained, in June, was Mr Mohammed Mathew Cloete, a former detainee and school teacher. He was held for two weeks under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and later Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

A Harold Cressy High School pupil, Vanessa Ludwig of Mitchells Plain, was detained nearly two weeks ago and is presently held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

2 students  
detained

CAPE TOWN — Security Police today confirmed the detention of two students of the University of the Western Cape.

Mr Ebrahim Patel, of Grassy Park, and Miss Gairo Daniels, of Belhar, were detained yesterday.

Another woman, Miss Nicolette van Driel, was also detained.

Both Mr Patel and Miss van Driel were detained last year in the wake of the continuing class boycotts. — Sapa.

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the end

Still in detention <sup>Nov 20/7/78</sup> 329

Today is the thirty-third day that the news editor of the morning newspaper The Sowetan, Mr. Thami Mazwai, has been held incommunicado by the security police, while it is exactly a month since Mr. Zwelakhe Sisulu, banned former news editor of the banned Sunday Post, was held.

Mr. Mazwai was detained together with some exiled students who had secretly re-entered the country at a house in Orlando West, and Mr. Sisulu was picked up in an early morning raid on his Orlando West home.

The police have said they are holding the men in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention without trial.



DD 21/7/81

# Police confirm 5 being held

EAST LONDON. — The head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, has confirmed the detention of five people from Mdantsane.

He said they were detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

They are Mr William Moses, 58, of 4299, Zone 8; Mr Malusi Kunene, 20, of 4391, Zone 8; Miss Nomtandazo Booi, 25, of 4349, Zone 8 and two schoolgirls.

Col Van der Merwe said he had no knowledge of the detention of Mr Pule Ralana, 20, of 317, Zone 10, Mdantsane.

A spokesman for the Border Council of Churches said yesterday Mr Ralana was arrested by the Security Police on July 9.

The others were detained on July 14.

Mr Kunene is believed to have been arrested by the Security Police at a circumcision school where he is a "mkhwetha" in the bush at Mdantsane.

Miss Booi works at a textile mill in Chiselhurst.

It could not be ascertained whether Mr Ralana had been detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service.

The deputy chief of CCIS, Colonel Z. Makuzeni, said Brigadier Charles Sebe, who releases information to the press, was not available. — DDR

# Detainee not a Wits student

A PRETORIA man who was arrested during the recent student unrest and who is to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on a fraud charge, was not a registered student of the University of the Witwatersrand.

The University vice-chancellor, Prof J P du Plessis, told SOWETAN through his lawyers, that a charge of trespassing had been laid against Mr Ernest Kgoane, because he was not a registered student.

In a report carried by SOWETAN last week, Mr Kgoane was referred to as a second-year B Comm student at the university.

Mr Kgoane (23) appeared before Mr J J Luther to apply for bail last week and his application was turned down. His counsel, Mr E Dane had also applied for his release on grounds that he was being held unlawfully.

He had urged that all what Mr Kgoane knew was that he is charged with fraud but it is not mentioned who he defrauded, where and when he committed the fraud.

Beil-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
P C Key

The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
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LTA Prizes  
For the best student in each of  
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fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
C W von During

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
K Strong

Student Planners Award  
For the student who has shown  
back after unrest.  
● Page 11: ERP M men  
at the end

One hundred and ten  
people have been detain-  
ed for questioning in con-  
nection with possible  
charge of public violence  
following the unrest at the  
Cinderella Compound of  
ERP M at Boksburg yes-  
terday.

The miners returned to  
work last night after re-  
fusing to do so because of  
their dissatisfaction with  
their pay increases.

110 detained  
at ERP M mine

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# SAR denies threats to 5 union members

DD  
22/7/81  
329  
45  
27

EAST LONDON — Allegations that five members of the General Workers Union (GWU) were taken for questioning by the Railway Police and threatened with dismissal if they did not stop organising workers at the docks were yesterday denied by Mr A Jonker, railway systems manager in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Jonker said the men had been routinely questioned by the Railway Police but that no threats had been made.

Mr David Thandani, branch secretary of the GWU, said the action followed a letter to the port manager on July 8, stating that the GWU had the vast majority of support among SAR and IF workers at the docks and calling on the management to recognise the workers' committee.

The five men who were questioned by the Railway Police were all workers committee members. They are: Mr Mntuyedwa Zweni, Mr Peter Mbunge, Mr Mlungwana Mbese, Mr Jeffrey Phike and Mr William Ntintli.

The men said they had been called aside individually, had their lockers searched and were questioned about their membership of the GWU. They said they were asked why they wanted to join an "outside" union when there was a union for railway workers already operating.

One of the men said he was told the GWU was a "rotten apple" and he would end up on Robben

Island if he continued to canvass support for it.

All five men said they were threatened with dismissal or detention if they continued to support the GWU.

Mr Thandani commented that police action was an unnecessary element in employer-employee relations and would never be able to solve problems.

"This action was clearly done in response to our letter. However, instead of acting positively in this matter, the harbour authorities have seen fit to send police in to harass workers.

"I hope this attitude does not continue as we are still waiting to hear when the port manager is prepared to meet us for recognition talks."

In his reply Mr Jonker said: "I do not accept that the Railway Police questioned these workers as a result of the letter addressed to the port manager by the GWU.

"The port manager has today replied to the letter.

"It is against railway requirements for staff members to attend to private business or engage in canvassing and recruiting during office work hours. It is for this reason that routine questioning of the workers was carried out.

"It is expected that staff dedicate themselves entirely to their office duties during working hours.

"No threats were directed at the workers during the routine questioning." — DDR

(66)

be, the logical framework for collecting information, assessing assumptions in the light of this information, and for the suggestion of the consequences of decisions, remains. The task would be made easier if there was greater interdisciplinary co-operation in the health sector, particularly in the administration of health services. In South Africa, economists have not played any official role in health sector analysis, nor have many other disciplines apart from medicine. As Fein has commented "and all of us, I believe, have paid a price for this underrepresentation." (3)

#### FOOTNOTES

Agus 22/7/81  
**Teacher**  
**detained** 329

A CITY high school teacher, Mr Derek Naidoo, has been detained, bringing to six the number of people from the Western Cape detained under security laws in recent weeks.

Mr Naidoo, who is a teacher at Harold Cressy High School, was detained in Durban on Saturday where he was on holiday with his family.

It is believed he is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which empowers the police to detain him for 14 days.

Mr Naidoo was on a year's study leave and the circumstances of his detention were not clear, a teaching colleague said.

● See Page 4.

(67)

#### APPENDIX

##### A Note on the available statistics.

For the purposes of economic analysis, the data that are currently collected by the authorities have severe limitations. Market forces are not operative so that cost figures that are calculated are inappropriate indicators of the value of resources used in health service delivery by the CPA. The purpose of this section is to outline the data that are available and to point out the deficiencies of these figures.

##### (1.) Throughput statistics.

General throughput data is collected fairly extensively but apart from separation into infectious and non-infectious categories for outpatients, and into medical, surgical, deliveries and notifiable infectious for inpatients, there is little breakdown into type of disease. Certain institutions do separate outpatient attendance figures into general and specialist clinics with a breakdown of the number of attendances at each type of special clinic - dermatology, diabetic, neurology, orthopaedics, physiotherapy etc, (1) at Groote Schuur and Red Cross Children's Hospitals (at the latter only since 1973).

For inpatients, the number of beds available, the number of inpatients treated, the number of daily units, the average length of stay and the average percentage occupancy of beds are recorded by race group, at each hospital. (2) Figures for the number of operations (major and minor), the number of births and deaths and attendances at specialised departments - diagnostic and therapeutic X-ray, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and electrocardiograph are kept at each hospital.

Few hospitals keep headcounts of outpatients treated - Corrie Schuur has attempted to do so since January 1978, and the Day Hospitals make a headcount from the number of tickets sold and exemptions granted. The definition of an outpatient

# Jail visits plea

A CAMPAIGN for priests to visit Section Six detainees has been launched in Johannesburg, and the first letter of appeal has been sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr Louis Grange.

The campaign was set underway by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who last week wrote the letter to the Minister, requesting that security law prisoners in detention like Section Six of the Terrorism Act, Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, be ministered to.

The move has been backed up by the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg and the Archbishop Patrick Fitzgerald. The Reverend Cecil W. Begbie, convener of the Justice and Reconciliation Division of the SAAC (Witwatersrand), and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Simeon Nkoane.

Speaking for the Catholic Diocese and the Archbishop, Monsignor Reginald Orsmond, vicar general, said Bishop Tutu's new move was one which needed support. Every man is entitled to spiritual counselling if he has a spiritual need; wherever he is.

The move to seek a ministry to security law prisoners follows the churches' almost similar move to minister to South African Defence refugees and other forces in conflict with the South African Defence Force.

CT 23/7/81  
329

# Detainees have fewer rights than murderers

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — People detained under South African security laws had fewer rights than convicted murderers, and were entirely at the mercy of their captors, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, said here last night.

Speaking at a mass meeting at Rhodes University to protest against recent bannings and detentions of student leaders, he said Nusas president Mr Andrew Boraine was only one of more than 300 people currently languishing under banning orders or in detention without trial.

Mr Boraine's banning order had not specified one single activity of his which could fit the description in the order of activities that "endanger or are calculated

to endanger the maintenance of public order".

"Nor does the Minister of Justice indicate who has 'satisfied' him that Andrew Boraine has engaged in these activities. There is no specific accusation that can be rebutted."

Mr Andrew said the reason why people who had committed no crime were punished in this way was because South Africa was being governed by men who were afraid of the truth, afraid of losing power and afraid of taking positive action because they did not know what to do.

Mr Andrew told the meeting it was vital to continue to protest against bannings and detentions as an act of solidarity and to strengthen the resolve of millions of others in the country.

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)  
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)  
P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
Awarded to the student with the  
best classwork in Engineering  
Drawing.

# Teacher is detained

CAPE TOWN — Mr Derek Naidoo, a Cape Town high school teacher, was detained in Durban bringing to six the number of people from the Western Cape detained under security laws in recent weeks.

It is understood he is being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

He is on a year's study leave, and was held while on holiday with his family. — Sapa.

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CHEMICAL



# Toilet paper letters tell of assault

By WILLIE BOKALA

A SOWETO mother brought an urgent application before the Rand Supreme Court to restrain security police from assaulting her former beauty queen and Section Six detainee daughter.

Mrs Susan Matlakala Ngakane, of Orlando West, said in affidavits before the court she had received letters — written on toilet paper — in which her daughter, Miss Masabata Mary Loate,

told of being tortured by a certain Lt. Trollip and other members of the Security Police at Protea Police Station.

The court order was brought against the Minister of Police, the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police.

The action ended with the police agreeing to see Miss Loate is not assaulted or treated in any unlawful way

by any member of the South African Police while held in custody.

In her affidavit Mrs Ngakane said her daughter (24) was detained by police on June 17 this year. Police told her they were taking her for questioning then but, when she did not come back she enquired at John Vorster's Square and was never able to establish the whereabouts of her daughter.

whereabouts of her daughter.

Editor of the banned Sunday POST, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

In her court application Mrs Ngakane also asked that her daughter be examined by the chief magistrate of the area where she is being held and that a medical officer of her choice or the district surgeon be appointed to examine her and make a report.

In the affidavit she said:

- Last week she received an express envelope which had notes written on toilet paper by her daughter. She stated she had been assaulted by members of the police including a certain Lt. Trollip. She said she was being held in the Krugersdorp Police Station.
- Again in another message she received her daughter claimed assaults by Trollip who wanted her to agree that a certain

person by the name of

- On July 16 she found a letter to a Mr Biziso in which her daughter said she had been beaten and forced to write that she was a member of SAYCO or its secretary.
- She was kicked and beaten with fists and suffered injuries to her back and buttocks: according to the letter.

## BLIND FOLDED

- She was tortured by Trollip and at some stage blind-folded, the papers claimed. She was again assaulted by Trollip who struck her with blows on the back and head.
- Mrs Ngakane said she found a letter addressed to a Mrs Puschla in which her daughter said she had been assaulted.
- On July 16 her daughter was brought to their Orlando West home by members of the police and she was unable to walk properly.

## DETAINED

Miss Loate was detained with former Soweto Students Representative Council President, Mr Khoso Sydney Sealhobo, and SOWETAN news Editor Mr Thami Mazwai, in Soweto in June this year. Several other people

are still in custody.

CT 24/2/81  
(329)

## Torture alleged in toilet paper letters

JOHANNESBURG. — The mother of a 24-year-old student told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that she had received letters written on toilet paper from her daughter, who is being detained at the Krugersdorp police station, alleging that she was being "tortured".

Mrs Susan Matlakala Ngakane, of Xorile Street, Phemina, Soweto, brought an urgent application before Mr Justice Goldstone.

She asked for an order preventing her daughter from being assaulted while in police custody. The hearing was adjourned to August 4.

It was recorded that the girl, Miss Mary Masabate Lohate, was being detained under the control of Colonel Erasmus, commissioner of security police in Soweto.

Without admitting that she had been unlawfully treated, Colonel Erasmus undertook that she would not be assaulted or unlawfully treated by any policeman.

In an affidavit before the judge, Mrs Ngakane said her daughter Mary, a student, was detained on June 17.

Last week she had received an envelope contain-

ing several letters written by Mary on toilet paper.

In one letter Mary had said she was being detained at the Krugersdorp police station and that she had been assaulted by members of the police force, including a certain Trollip.

In one letter, Mary had said she had been "beaten with fists, kicked and beaten with a black object like a hosepipe. I suffered certain injuries in my right leg (I was kicked by Trollip) and back and buttocks".

"I asked to be taken to a doctor and I made a statement about torture here at Krugersdorp. I was tortured by Trollip, Marolge and another white guy... I was taken to Krugersdorp... then taken to Protea and tortured and this time I was blindfolded by a dirty white material by Trollip and several blows were sent on my back and head but I didn't suffer any injuries".

In a note on July 19 Mary had said she had been tortured and had reported it to a certain Myburgh, a member of the SAP. Mary asked her mother to advise her attorney.

Copies of the letters were handed in to court.

# Open Biko report, say medics

By MARIKA SBOROS

LEADING medical and legal experts yesterday called on the Medical Association of South Africa to release immediately a report on the death of Mr Steve Biko.

The report was tabled last month by a commission headed by Mr I Maisels, QC, and Professor J de Villiers who inquired into ethical issues raised by Mr Biko's death from brain injury in police detention in 1977.

According to reliable sources, the two Port Elizabeth district surgeons who treated Mr Biko, Dr Benjamin Tucker and Dr Ivor Lang, refused to give evidence before the inquiry.

Both Dr Tucker and Dr Lang admitted in open court that they subordinated Mr Biko's interests to the State's.

Dr Colin Hersch, the specialist surgeon who treated Mr Biko, is believed to have given evidence.

## Release

Professor Frances Ames, head of the neurology department at the University of Cape Town, called for the report's immediate release.

"A lot of people are anxiously waiting to see the result," Prof Ames said.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, vice-president of Lawyers' for Human Rights, said the report should be released "urgently" because of the importance of issues involved and in the public interest.

"There have been suggestions that district surgeons were intimidated by the Security Police. If this is so, it is something which must be dealt with speedily," Prof Van der Vyver, who is also a member of the University of the Witwatersrand's law department, said.

## Reasonable

Professor Theodore Sarkin, dean of the University of Natal's medical school, agreed that the report should be released immediately, but said the delays were reasonable.

"I understand Masa is waiting for an executive committee meeting and that the report will be released shortly," Prof Sarkin said.

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Masa instituted the commission after pressure from the medical profession who were shocked when the Biko doctors were exonerated from charges of improper conduct.

Professor Guy de Klerk, chairman of Masa's federal council, has promised the report will be released in full.

He is in Taiwan and was unavailable for comment.

DD 27/7/81  
**Seven detained say families**

STUTTERHEIM — Seven men from Mgwali, near here, have been detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations according to their families.

They said the men were picked up from their homes between last Wednesday and Friday and are Mr Gosa Stewart Sonquishe, 71, Mr Fezile

Nojilana, 60, Mr Mzwandile Fanti, 43, Mr 'Nonkqo' Mzukwa, 61, Mr Fiksile Kosani, 58, Mr Mlungwana Ponya, 61, and Mr S. Nobobe, 60.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brig Charles Sebe, was not available for comment last night. — DDR.

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
P C Key

The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.  
P R Swift

LTA Prizes  
For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions  
II : A R Low Keen  
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
C W von Düring

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

# 5/8 20/2/81 Textile strikers return to work

## Labour Reporter

Production returned to normal today at the Da Gama Textiles plant near Zwelitsha in the Ciskei, where about 4 000 workers walked out earlier this week.

The dispute began on Friday over wage demands, and spread from the loom mechanics' area to the rest of the plant.

On Tuesday the entire work force walked out, and the Da Gama management attributed this to intimidation by some workers.

But today the plant's general manager, Mr Roy Aspinall, said production had returned to normal by mid-morning, and no one had been dismissed.

The Ciskei's head of police, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was at the scene of the strike, and said ten workers had been detained.

They were arrested for allegedly assaulting strike-breakers, he said.

Mr Aspinall said the company would not reconsider wages at the plant — Da Gama operated under the internationally approved "Patterson system" of graded wages.

Da Gama Textiles is one of the largest textile firms in South Africa and is half-owned by the State's Industrial Development Corporation.

There were no confirmed reports of union activity during the dispute.

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For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
P C Key

The Committee of the Western

Cape Chapter of Quantity

Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining

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LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of

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Two members of the SA

Allied Workers Union

(Saawu) have been de-

tained in the Ciskei, while

allegedly distributing

pamphlets promoting the

Wilson-Rowntree con-

sumer boycott.

Mr Malungisa Joka and

Mr Gerald Mahlangeni

were detained on Tuesday

in the township of Mdant-

sane, according to a

Saawu spokesman. The

Ciskeian authorities could

not be reached for confir-

mation.

BOYCOTT

Mr Mahlangeni, former

secretary of the Saawu

workers' committee at the

Wilson-Rowntree sweet

company in East London,

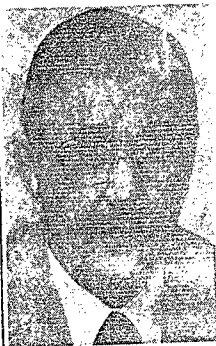
and Mr Joka, a former

union shop-steward at the

company, were among the

Two detained  
as support  
for boycott  
grows

URBAN &  
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PLANNING



Mr Louis le Grange

By WILLIE BOKALA

**The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has not yet replied to a call by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, to allow ministers of religion to visit and minister to security law detainees.**

Bishop Tutu sent the request to the Minister two weeks ago when a campaign began for church ministers to visit detainees under Section Six of the Terrorism Act; Sec-

# Le Grange mum on Tutu's detainee visits appeal

*3/17/81 \$29*

tion 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The bishop said yesterday he had not received a reply regarding the matter but, that the Minister had replied to another letter he wrote asking about the detained head of the SACC's Ministry for Refugees, the Rev Sol Jacobs.

Bishop Tutu's campaign was backed almost immediately by the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg; the Rev Cecil W Begbie, convener of the Justice and Reconciliation Division of the SACC (Witwatersrand) and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Siameon Nkoane.

The move follows the churches' similar undertaking to minister to South African refugees and other forces in conflict with the South African Defence Force, which began early this year.

Supporting the move, Mr Begbie quoted verses 36, 39 and 40 of Chapter 25 of St Matthews' Gospel. He said the verses show it was the command of the Lord Jesus Christ that prisoners be cared for. "This goes for all prisoners regardless of their conditions of arrest," he said.

"I believe it was the charter of Jesus's mission that those in prison be looked after. They feature uppermost in his ministry. If we claim to be a Christian country, we should then do what our Lord



Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Jesus expects from us.

He said a reply he had received from a Section 10 prisoner had shown there was definitely a spiritual need among people under security laws.

## STORM

"But the South African law prevents me from carrying out what I believe to be my Christian duty. This is particularly tragic when one remembers we are in a Christian country," he said.

The campaign will be part of the agenda of the executive meeting of the SACC today.

Beil-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
P C Key

The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
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LTA Prizes  
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# Transkei<sup>R67</sup> SP hold<sup>R 1/10</sup> youth<sup>329</sup> leader<sup>not</sup>

UMTATA. — Mr Mzwandile Mbethe, the treasurer of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, is believed to have been detained.

Security Police took him from the local bank where he works on Tuesday.

Two others members are believed to have fled to Lesotho.

The chairman of the league, Mr Mazwi Yako, and Mr M B J Gozongo, both tellers, at another bank, fled from the bank after two security policemen called on them earlier this month.

The bank manager said two policemen demanded to see Mr Yako and Mr Gozongo. The two tellers disappeared before they could be met by the policemen and had not returned since.

The manager said a security policeman told him early this week that Mr Yako had fled to Lesotho.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police and head of security, Major-General Martin Ngceba, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Yako and Mr Mbethe were first detained in January last year.

Late last year Mr Yako was again detained: — Sapa.



TOTALITARIANISM —

DETENTIONS

~~1 JAN. 1981~~ ~~31 AUG. 1981~~

AUGUST MONTH.

# Mavi freed after child's death

329

## Mali Reporter

MR JOSEPH Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, was yesterday released from detention in Bethnal on compassionate grounds.

Mr Mavi was released after his lawyers had made an application to the Department of Justice yesterday morning following the death of his child on Thursday night.

Mr Mavi was detained by Security Police at his union offices on May 29.

He was initially detained in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. He was later detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and

finally under Section 40 of the Internal Security Act.

His detention order was due to expire on August 30.

A spokesman for his attorneys said yesterday that an application was made to the Department of Justice yesterday morning for Mr Mavi's release.

The request was granted in the afternoon after the two parties had been in touch with each other all day, the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the application was prompted by the death on Thursday night of Mr Mavi's 26-day-old child.

He was released yesterday to enable him to attend the funeral today.

## Law student, soldier held

A law student and a national serviceman have been detained in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Their detentions follow the display of posters in Johannesburg commemorating the anniversary of the South African Communist Party.

Security Police have confirmed the arrests but refuse to give further details.

The student is Benjamin Greyling (20), a third year BA law student at the University of the Witwatersrand. The name of the 20-year-old national serviceman is not known.

The two young men were arrested in central Johannesburg on Thursday last week.

## Posters: two in jail

Crime Reporter

A NATIONAL serviceman and a Wits student are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act for allegedly putting up Communist Party posters.

The two, both 20, were arrested by the Flying Squad on Thursday — the day of the party's 60th anniversary.

The large posters commemorating the date were seized.

Security Police at John Vorster Square confirmed that a national serviceman and a third-year BA Law student were being held.

Investigations are continuing.



CWIA  
DD 5/8/79  
**Kobo held  
by police**

**— woman**

**EAST LONDON —** A Transkei-born former Mdantsane man, Mr Joseph Zoyisile Kobo, was arrested by the Ciskei Police at Mdantsane yesterday, according to a woman at the scene.

Mrs Grace Twala said Mr Kobo had paid her family a visit. At about 7 am four uniformed policemen and one in civilian clothes arrived.

A detective made inquiries about Mr Kobo asking whether he resided in the house. After they were told he was not staying in the house the policemen entered the bedroom where they found Mr Kobo, Mrs Twala said.

She said Mr Kobo was told to dress. When he finished they took him to a police van which was parked in a street behind and drove away.

Mr Kobo was banished by the Ciskei Government in terms of Proclamation R252 in 1979.

After the deportation he came to live in Duncan Village. He had been detained for 90 days following an alleged involvement in a bus strike.

Mr Kobo, the former general secretary of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, was self-exiled in the Ciskei.

When he was released from detention and deported he did not return to Transkei because he said he was a Ciskei citizen.

Mr Kobo came to Mdantsane in 1976 from Transkei. He was a staunch member of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service said Brigadier Charles Sebe would be available for comment today only.

DDR

# Boraine detained 'to cool off'

Mail correspondent

NUSAS leader Mr Andrew Boraine was detained to 'cool off', the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Parliament yesterday.

He was immediately attacked by Mr Dave Dalling, chief Opposition justice spokesman, who demanded to know: "In what system is the government given the arbitrary right to put people in prison to cool off?"

Earlier the Government had been strongly criticised by another Opposition justice spokesman, Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Pietermaritzburg North, who said Mr Boraine had been held in circumstances in which not even the most ghastly criminals and killers were held.

But, Mr Boraine had never been charged and had been released from detention without any explanation why he had been held or any opport-

unity to refute the information on which he had been held.

The laws under which he had been detained were originally intended for dealing with terrorists on the border.

"Is Mr Andrew Boraine a terrorist?"

"If he is, why is he being called up for national service?" asked Mr Pitman.

If he was a terrorist, was the Minister of Defence not playing fast and loose with the country's defences or was the Minister of Justice playing fast and loose with the security legislation.

South Africa had an independent judiciary and the Government should see that people were tried, rather than treat the country's judges with contempt, he said.

"When this happened, people were entitled to say that the laws were not being used to oppose terrorism, but to create terror," said Mr Pitman.

## Section Six detainee 'toilet paper' torture case

# SBDENY ASSAULT

A Section Six detainee who in toilet paper roll letters smuggled out of prison alleged police assault, in fact had no injuries, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

BY WILLIE  
BOKALA

This was said by Mr E. M du Toit, when opposing an application for a court order to restrain Security Police from assaulting former beauty queen, Miss Masbala Mary Louie, held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr du Toit, representing the Minister of Police, the Commissioner of Police in the case before Mr Justice Margo, said a

assaulted and she was examined by the district surgeon after a police warrant officer had taken a statement.

But he said the respondents could not produce prescriptions for Miss Louie after she had been examined.

Mr Justice Margo pointed out to Mr du Toit that his argument that prescriptions could not be produced would imply or suggest that they are being suppressed.

The application against the three respondents is being brought by the detainee's mother, Mrs Susan Matlakala Ngakane, who says she had received toilet paper

letters in which her daughter said she had been tortured.

Representing Mrs Ngakane, Mr R L Selvan SC, assisted by Mr M Bassilian, said it was necessary that a cell register, the prescriptions and the identity of the magistrate who visited Miss Louie in jail be made available.

Mr du Toit, assisted by Mr D Marais, said the application or an order against the three respondents should be refused.

He said information about a detainee could not be made available because of the provisions of Section Six of the Terrorism Act under which the detainee is

being held. Mr Justice Margo postponed the case until an affidavit on the prescriptions had been supplied.

*Saveko*  
*6/8/81*  
*3029*

position, to life and classes to look at the attitudes to the lower underserving majority.

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6/8/81  
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### Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had confirmed fears that the authorities were abusing security laws, a top legal academic said today.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, professor in the School of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, was reacting to Mr Coetsee's statement in Parliament yesterday that student leader, Mr Andrew Boraine, had been detained to 'cool off'.

Mr Boraine, son of Opposition MP, Dr Alex Boraine, was detained without charge for four weeks during May and June this year, first in terms of the General Laws Amendment Act and then under the Internal Security Act.

## CIVIL ACTION

Professor van der Vyver said there were no provisions in any law he knew of which allowed a Cabinet Minister or police to order the detention of a person for a 'cooling off' period.

'That is strictly a rule which applies only on a rugby field. I would strongly advise the Boraine family to take legal advice on possible civil action against the State for what now clearly appears to be a case of illegitimate detention'

Mr Coetsee had borne out indications that the executive was misusing the sweeping and arbitrary powers conferred on it by security legislation.

## TERRORISM

Professor van der Vyver said the General Laws Amendment Act clause used to detain Mr Boraine allowed for detention only if police believed someone was a terrorist or if he committed offences relating to the promotion of communism or sabotage.

In terms of the Internal Security Act clause he was held under, defention was permitted only if it was believed he took part in activities which threatened State security or the maintenance of public order.

● See pages 5 and 18.

The third major threat to limb, was crime. It found perpetrators, further orders, confirming the

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“We, his men, turn you enough.”

The warning was obvious: closing of the cemetery, had provoked distance of lower order, then so were the roots lay the fear of middle-class. This was of 30th January 1886. had found his men un- 'Riots':

"The Malays of newspapers, editors and often appear here, have been confident in the cited the correlation because in so far that public peace,

The Malays were not free "run a muck".<sup>118</sup> The declared that crowds must be kept out of the colony again to become January it gave a length

opposition of  
smothered Asia  
and of dangerous  
the situation

52



# 'Barbarous' treatment of Boraine

Parliamentary Staff

APR 6/8

(329)



MR. HARRY PITMAN  
lauds used to  
create violence

PEOPLE such as Andrew Boraine, the son of the Mr. For Pinaland, are being detained, too, for the same reasons. The most barbarous for the most heinous sex fiends, callous murderers or gang-rapists of young girls.

This accusation was made yesterday by Mr. Harry Pitman (PPP, Phetown) in a strong attack on the country's detention and banning laws during the centenary debate.

Mr. Pitman said the people of South Africa are quite justified in thinking that these laws are not here to eliminate terrorism but to create terror. These laws are not used to create peace but to create violence.

Cliffing Mr. Boraine, Nuss, president, as an example, Mr. Pitman said he was not only held in prison but held under conditions and circumstances in which the police are not allowed to treat the most phasty criminals in our society.

These circumstances include the non-existence of regulations for detentions, judges being stripped of the power to visit, hear or see a detainee, the refusal to allow the fundamental right of legal consultation, no contact with his family, or his family being allowed to know where he was being held, and no explanation of why he was being held.

This is not permissible for the worst criminals in the world. The full force of these measures were used on Andrew Boraine, Mr. Pitman said.

Mr. Boraine had been detained under laws reserved for terrorists or saboteurs, but while he was in detention he was called up by the Minister of Defence for national service.

Mr. Pitman also referred to a statement made earlier in the debate by the Prime Minister that South Africa had an independent judiciary.

He said that, if that is the case, why then does the Government not see it that these terrorists and saboteurs and those who advance the aims of communism, are tried by our judges, he said.

Why are our judges treated with contempt by this Government, Mr. Pitman asked, and why would be laughed out of court?

of this African elite to resolve its identity some sort of compromise: whether it be by participating in traditional practices, or allying themselves with their people in white encroachment on their land, their liberty e. They were judged by the inflexible moral an ethics and the code of loyalty to the Crown, ng on every count. Their "fall from grace" spicious because of their superior education

to worlds without a place in either. They were alienated from their own people. and this included government and Church circles. t, political and economic opportunities by nsformed them into Westerners but they were to kraal". 36 Their religious and cultural itation which has elsewhere been described as e their rightful place in society, a recurrent ffered tremendous social and political pressures es, and the rest settled back among their people. re given government posts as interpreters in the Church as catechists and teachers at mission ed their fathers as secretaries and interpreters, me the Zonbebloem students went their different

ed the Zonbebloem students went their different ed their fathers as secretaries and interpreters, the Church as catechists and teachers at mission re given government posts as interpreters in es, and the rest settled back among their people. ffered tremendous social and political pressures e their rightful place in society, a recurrent itation which has elsewhere been described as to kraal". 36 Their religious and cultural nsformed them into Westerners but they were t, political and economic opportunities by and this included government and Church circles. They were alienated from their own people. of this African elite to resolve its identity some sort of compromise: whether it be by participating in traditional practices, or allying themselves with their people in white encroachment on their land, their liberty e. They were judged by the inflexible moral an ethics and the code of loyalty to the Crown, ng on every count. Their "fall from grace" spicious because of their superior education

# Nusas leader detained 'to cool off'

## Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nusas leader Mr Andrew Boraine was detained to "cool off", the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Parliament yesterday.

He was immediately attacked by Mr Dave Dalling, chief Opposition justice spokesman, who demanded to know: "In what system is the government given the arbitrary right to put people in prison to cool off?"

Earlier the government had been strongly criticized by another Opposition justice spokesman, Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Maritzburg North, who said Mr Boraine had been held in circumstances in which not even the most "ghastly" criminals and killers were held.

## No opportunity

But, Mr Boraine had never been charged and had been released from detention without any explanation for why he had been held or any opportunity to refute the information on which he had been held.

The laws under which he had been detained were originally intended for dealing with terrorists on the border.

"Is Mr Andrew Boraine a terrorist. If he is, why is he being called up for national service?" asked Mr Pitman.

If he was a terrorist, was the Minister of Defence not playing "fast and loose" with the country's defences, or was the Minister of Justice playing "fast and loose" with the security legislation.

South Africa had an independent judiciary and the government should see that people were tried, rather than treat the country's judges with contempt.

When this happened, people were entitled to say

that the laws were not being used to oppose terrorism, but to create terror.

The government would not take these cases to court because it knew they would be thrown out of court.

Mr Coetsee said that the action against Mr Boraine had been taken on carefully assessed information and was in the best interests of South Africa and good order.

"It was felt that he should be given an opportunity to cool off," said Mr Coetsee.

Interjection: "Where do you go to cool off?"

## 'Climate'

Mr Coetsee rejected suggestions that he had acted callously and heartlessly and said that "preventive" action was sometimes better. The authorities had to ask themselves what would happen if they did not act.

There were many ways in which the State could be undermined and people did not have to show their hand till the last minute and could not be tried for their thoughts.

He hoped that Mr Pitman did not want to suggest that people should not be called up for national service because of their activities.

"You can think what sort of climate that would create," he said.

Mr Dalling retaliated and said that most of the people who had been detained during the recent unrest had been in solitary confinement. The minister denied that he had acted callously but "the law of bannings and detentions in itself is callous".

"The government's attitude towards bannings and detentions is no more than a gross abuse of executive power," he said.

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## S. CONTROL STATEMENTS

# Doctors study Biko report

By MARIKA SZOROS

THE Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) will discuss an independent report on the death of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, at a meeting on Friday.

The report is the result of a commission inquiring into ethical issues arising from Mr Biko's death in Security Police detention in 1977.

Mr I Malsels, QC, and Professor J de Villiers, former rector of the University of Stellenbosch, headed the commission and submitted a report to Masa last month.

Masa announced yesterday that its federal ethical committee had passed the report onto its federal council's executive committee which would discuss the matter at its meeting on Friday.

A statement will be issued next week, a Masa spokesman said.

## Pressure

The commission of inquiry was instituted after pressure on Masa from the medical profession which was shocked when the three Port Elizabeth doctors who treated Mr Biko were cleared of improper conduct.

The doctors are Dr Benjamin Tucker, Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Colin Hersch.

It is reliably believed that both Dr Tucker and Dr Lang, who admitted in open court that they subordinated Mr Biko's interests to the State's, refused to testify before the inquiry.

Dr Hersch is believed to have given evidence.

For written reply:

Persons who died in detention  
2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether any persons died during the first six months of 1981 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

No.

79. Cape Times, 13th September 1983.
80. Cape Times, 21st September 1983.
81. Cape Times, 25th September 1983.
82. Cape Times, 12th August 1984.
83. Cape Times, 11th August 1984.
84. Cape Times, 15th August 1984.
85. Cape Times, 20th August 1984.
86. Cape Times, 20th August 1984.
87. Cape Times, 21st August 1984.
88. Cape Times, 22nd August 1984.
89. Cape Times, 26th August, 1984, re: Government Action; 29th August, re: Harbour Board and Town Council action.
90. Cape Times, 26th August 1984, Lightfoot was speaking at a special Town Council Meeting.
91. Cape Times, 26th August 1984, and Cape Times, 6th August 1984, re: the artisans were "nearly all white men".
92. Advised in the Cape Times, 5th September 1984.
93. Cape Times, 22nd July 1986.
94. Cape Times, 23rd July 1986.
95. Cape Times, 28th July 1986. Fact that meals were provided is shown by the Bureau was closed down.
96. Cape Times, 29th July 1986.
97. Cape Times, 29th July 1986.
98. Cape Times, 3rd August 1986.
99. Cape Times, 6th August 1986.

100. Cape Times,
101. Cape Times,
102. Cape Times,
103. Cape Times,
104. Cape Times,
105. e.g. Cape Times,

Times, 28th March 1984, and

130. Cape Times, 23rd November 1896.
131. Cape Times, 21st November 1896, re identity of the murderer of a white girl on the Cape flats. "All the circumstances point to the murder having been committed by a Kaffir". Cape Times, 23rd November, 1896, a 'Hottentot' was arrested for the crime.
132. The Afrikaner Bond won the closely fought General Election of 1898, the closest that English Mercantile interests came to being on the winning side, pre-1899.

133. Lantern, 29th June 1889.

134. e.g. Cape Times, 11th March 1881: letter from 'L', Cape Times, 17th March 1881, view of J.C. Hofmeyr in Town Council. Cape Times, 6th July 1882, letter from 'An Interested One'. Cape Argus, 20th July 1893, J.H. Hofmeyr in the House of Assembly: "Where are the native locations of Cape Town? (hear, hear)..."

135. See, e.g., Minutes of Evidence taken before the Commission on Native Locations for Cape Town, 1900, p.3, question 16. "You are aware, Mr Corben, that there is much complaint on the part of respectable Europeans who live in the neighbourhood of the houses occupied by natives, of the inconvenience to which they are put by 'Yes; and that it deteriorates the value of houses in the vicinity where these men live'".

or Ex-Councilor Ashley, when presenting petition to Town Council from ratepayers of District 6, said that it was due to 'Kaffirs' that "...respectable people were leaving the district, and property was rapidly depreciating in value", Cape Times, 12th August 1898.

or letter from 'Ratepayer', Cape Times, 23rd August 1898.

136. See C.C. Saunders, 'The Creation of N'Dabeni: urban segregation, social control and African resistance', Cape Town, 1978; available in Jagger Library, University of Cape Town. Also N.W. Swanson, 'The Sanitation Syndrome', in Journal of African History, XVII, 3, 1977, pp.387-410.

137. Lantern, 13th February 1886.

138. See footnote 91.

139. e.g. Address for evidence reported the

140. Cape Argus,

141. Cape Argus,

prominence;

142. Cape Argus, ;

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (a) 75  
(b) (i) 4.  
(ii) 36.  
(c) None.  
(d) 7.

143. See the Hendri

November 1891  
time had to (e) section 135 of the Criminal procedure Act, and (d) section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, No. 62 of 1966?

How many persons are at present detained under (a) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, (b) (i) section 10 and (ii) section 12B of the Internal Security Act, (c) section 135 of the Criminal procedure Act, and (d) section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, No. 62 of 1966?

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

tion, Cape Times, 6th and 13th Cape Times commented that "a er sympathised with Hendricks' in championship matches). d, but could not be in the Cape segregation at the skating rink need to segregate swimming a Cape Argus leader of

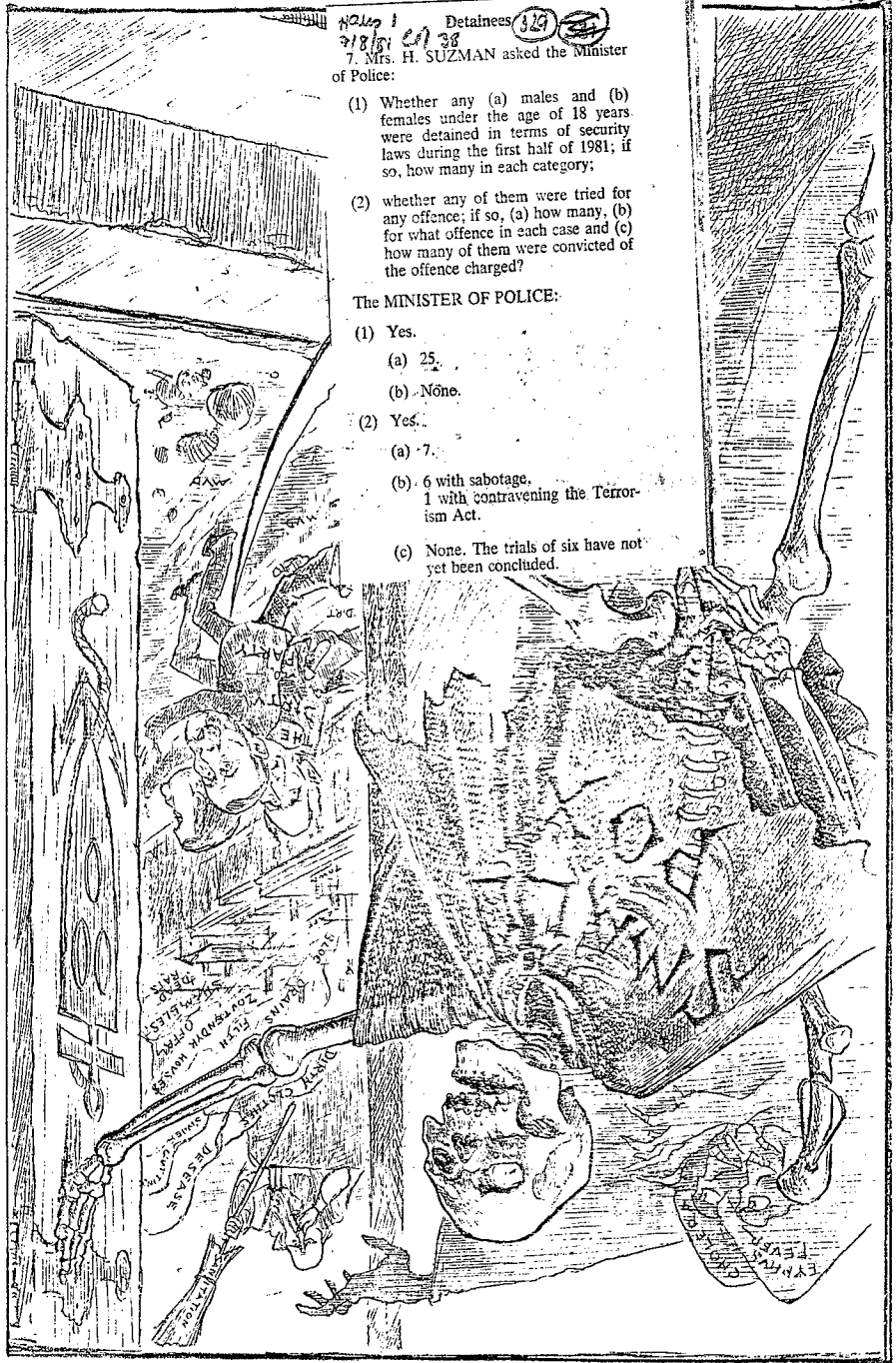
in Cape Town  
baths, where  
12th February

Notes: 1 Detainees 329 38  
7. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether any (a) males and (b) females under the age of 18 years were detained in terms of security laws during the first half of 1981; if so, how many in each category;
- (2) whether any of them were tried for any offence; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what offence in each case and (c) how many of them were convicted of the offence charged?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 25.
  - (b) None.
- (2) Yes.
  - (a) 7.
  - (b) 6 with sabotage.  
1 with contravening the Terrorism Act.
  - (c) None. The trials of six have not yet been concluded.



Curiously, the third and most recent pandemic starting in 1894, although it destroyed nearly 12 million people, has left no such mark on the Western mind. This may be principally attributable to the fact that it barely touched Europe, and Western historians, with their Eurocentric vision, have overlooked its impact. The French novelist, Camus, has been one of the few to be moved by it. Other factors have lessened man's fear of the disease. Modern antibiotics and insecticides have reduced its danger, and its impact has been overshadowed by greater human tragedies in the 20th century. Yet it is a fruitful topic for the historian.

## II

### The Context of the Third Pandemic

Previously transmitting rat mortality disease is usually let infection. with a high

even more lethal and generalised form, septicaemic plague, may also emerge during the height

spreading along the caravan routes of the European the great commercial centres of the European population, and by plague disease. Its ant shock and origins.

Internal Security Act  
9. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act during the first half of 1981;
- (2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;
- (3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

THE MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) 16.

39

FRIDAY, 7

- (2) (a) (i) None.  
(ii) 1.  
(iii) None.
- (b) 8.
- (3) 1 for 8 days.  
1 for 11 days.  
1 for 14 days.  
(13 were summarily charged).

Bubonic plague  
Pasteurella  
the disease  
is very high,  
not always fatal  
in which it is  
In this pneum  
mortality rate, victims often dying within twenty-four hours. A third

Plague in man is  
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Using the Cape regulations and the Venice Sanitary Convention as models, the delegates drew up an extensive series of regulations regarding the provision of pratique [clearance] and the quarantining of infected ships, the establishment of quarantine stations, and the treatment of cases within the country. Most notable were the recommendations for the creation of an inter-state Board of Health to advise on matters connected with the plague. The delegates also suggested that the advice of a medical expert be obtained and a plague centre and bacteriological laboratory in each country be set up, that inoculation material be acquired, and that quarantine stations be established at Saldaanha Bay, East London or Port St Johns, Durban and Delagoa Bay. Plague was to be compulsorily notifiable and local authorities were urged to keep their sanitation in good order. Specific measures for sanitation were laid down. It was felt that the inland states could take no special measures, but the railways were adjured to exercise extra vigilance, including clause no. 15: "That as far as possible steps be taken for preventing vagrancy and the unrestrained movements of natives within or from any infected place". The most controversial clause, no. 17, stated that with a view to diminishing the dangers arising from the conveyance of plague to South African shores by immigration and its spread in South Africa when introduced:

"...this Conference recommends that steps be immediately taken by all South African Governments:-

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

- (3) whether any such actions are pending; if so, (a) how many and (b) who are the plaintiffs?

- (2) whether any moneys were paid to any of the plaintiffs; if so, what amount in each case;

- (1) Whether any actions for damages brought against him or his predecessor and/or any members of the Police Force by persons who had been detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act, or by their next of kin, were settled out of court during the first half of 1981, if so, (a) how many, (b) who were the plaintiffs and (c) what were the terms of settlement in each case;

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

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secretary, Dr  
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DD. 7/8/81 (329)

## Saawu's Gqweta released

EAST LONDON — The national president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, has been released from detention.

Mr Gqweta was detained on Friday June 26 after security police had raided the Saawu offices in Caxton Street, here.

Detained with him was the organisation's branch secretary, Mr Xolani Kota,

who was released last month.

Mr Gqweta was released without being charged. He has been detained three times before. He was detained by the South African Police last year and twice by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS).

On April 17, 1980 he was detained under the Riotous Assemblies Act by the CCIS and went on a hunger strike two days later.

In November he was again detained and he and the branch chairman of Saawu here, Mr Sisa Njikelana, who is still under detention in Johannesburg, went on two hunger strikes before they were released without being charged.

Mr Gqweta was not available for comment yesterday. He was reported to be away in Cape Town on trade union business. — DDK.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1729

7 Augustus 1981

BEPALING VAN DIE VOORWAARDES VAN AANHOUDING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10 (1) (a) *BIS* VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (a) (*bis*) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), bepaal ek, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Minister van Justisie, hierby dat—

(1) die bepalinge van die Wet op Gevangenis, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), en die regulasies kragtens artikel 94 daarvan uitgevaardig, die Gevangenisdiensorders en amptelike opdragte van die Kommissaris van Gevangenis, vir sover dit van toepassing is op onveroordeelde gevangenis wat hul verhoor weens beweerde misdrywe afgag, *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing is op persone wat kragtens genoemde artikel 10 (1) (a) *bis* aangehou word: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) geen persoon toegang tot 'n aangehoudene het nie, behalwe met die goedkeuring van die beampte in bevel van die plek van aanhouding;

(b) 'n aangehoudene nie skriftelik met enige persoon buite die plek van aanhouding mag kommunikeer nie, behalwe met die toestemming van die beampte in bevel van die plek van aanhouding;

(2) die beampte in bevel van 'n plek van aanhouding geld wat vir 'n aangehoudene inbetaal word, tot sodanige bedrag as wat sodanige beampte redelik ag, moet ontvang en in 'n rekening inbetaal;

(3) 'n redelike hoeveelheid privaatklere wat deur die beampte in bevel van die plek van aanhouding goedgekeur is, by die plek van aanhouding ten behoeve van 'n aangehoudene ontvang kan word.

Onderteken te Kaapstad op hierdie 6de dag van Augustus 1981.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister van Justisie.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1729

7 August 1981

CONDITIONS OF DETENTION, DETERMINED IN TERMS OF SECTION 10 (1) (a) *BIS* OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1) (a) *bis* of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Minister of Justice, hereby determine that—

(1) the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), and the regulations promulgated under section 94 thereof, the Prisons Service Orders and official instructions of the Commissioner of Prisons, in so far as these apply to unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial for alleged offences, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to persons detained in terms of the said section 10 (1) (a) *bis*: Provided that—

(a) no person shall have access to any detainee, except with the approval of the officer in command of the place of detention;

(b) a detainee shall not communicate in writing with any person outside the place of detention, except with the consent of the officer in command of the place of detention;

(2) the officer in command of the place of detention shall receive and pay into an account any money paid in on behalf of a detainee to such an amount as may be considered reasonable by such officer;

(3) a reasonable supply of private clothing, approved of by the officer in command of the place of detention, may be received at the place of detention on behalf of a detainee.

Signed at Cape Town this 6th day of August 1981.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister of Justice.

effect on the Cape Muslim community, because the Pact Government failed to deliver the goods. No effort was made to bring about the 'enhanced status' promised by Dr Malan, and the subsequently abandoned Coloured Peoples Rights Bill was a separatist measure which in no way consolidated the cultural identity with the Afrikaner. It depicted the coloured people as an entity separate from the Africans and from the whites. What little credibility Hertzog had, he lost when he voted for the Women's Enfranchisement Act in 1930, having in 1928 opposed the Bill because it excluded coloured women but in 1930 endorsing the

## IN THE HOUSE

# Inquiry a C.T. 1/6/81 329 witch-hunt — Borraine

### Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Dr Alex Borraine (PEP, Pigeonlands) yesterday described a commission of inquiry as a witch hunt and was ordered out of the Assembly when he refused to withdraw the remark.

The incident happened during a speech by the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, who minutes before had detailed the government's reasons for detaining and then banning Dr Borraine's son, Andrew, president of the National Union of South African Students.

Mr Le Grange said he considered Andrew Borraine to be a security risk and later added that Dr Borraine himself was one of those responsible for introducing to South Africa elements which were among the major causes of trouble in the country today.

"He helped to form the University Christian Movement, which was instrumental in importing black socialism and black power to this country from the United States.

"He knows what I am talking about because there was a commission of inquiry into the whole business."

Interjecting, Dr Borraine described the commission's work as a witch hunt.

After refusing to withdraw the remark, Dr Borraine was ordered to leave the Assembly.

Mr Le Grange said insinuations made by Mr Harry Pitsoan (PEP, Pinetown) about Andrew Borraine's detention forced him to deal with the matter.

Mr Le Grange said it had

been insinuated that Andrew Borraine had been held in solitary confinement as a criminal would be punished.

Locking up the student leader alone for 54 days was not the same as solitary confinement, he said.

"If he was alone in a cell it was not in the sense that he was in solitary."

He also said accusations that Andrew Borraine had been held under conditions which would not be applied to the worst of criminals was untrue.

"In terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, a magistrate must visit detainees at least once every fortnight and in addition he is visited once every hour by the sergeant on duty, once a day by the station commander and also by divisional commissioners."

It was true that for periods of time the family of detainees were not allowed to know where relatives were being detained but this was because it would only be natural for parents to then go to the place where their children were being held and plead to see them.

Defending the security laws, Mr Le Grange asked whether members of the opposition expected that nothing should be done about people stirring up trouble among workers in places like Port Elizabeth.

"Does the opposition expect that when we have not got enough evidence to arrest and get a conviction in court but know that somebody is inciting people, we must just allow them to go on doing so?" demanded Mr Le Grange.

ST 7/8/81  
Top trade  
unionist freed

EAST LONDON. — The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, has been released after about six weeks' detention.

He was detained last month under the General Law Amendment Act, and later under section six of the Terrorism Act. This was his fourth detention in 18 months.

DD 8/8/81  
**Saawu**  
(329) (452)  
**detention**

## **confirmed**

EAST LONDON — The detention of a member of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Dumisani Maninjwa, of Mdantsane, was confirmed here yesterday by the head of the Security Police, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe.

He said Mr Maninjwa was detained under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

A spokesman from the SAAWU office said Mr Maninjwa was taken from his work at Hoover on Thursday midday by members of the Security Police here.

No further details could be obtained. — DDR

# Six detained under Terror Act

C. Herald

8/8/87

329

ALL those detained in the Western Cape recently are now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, according to the head of the Cape Town security police, Colonel H Kotze.

On July 18 a security police swoop netted University of the Western Cape students Ebrahim Patel and Gairo Daniels as well as Harold Cresy, a senior secondary teacher, Derek Naidoo, and a Manenberg Woman, Nicolette van Driel.

They were held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and

transferred on Saturday — when the provisions of that section expired — to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Vanessa Ludwig, a Harold Cresy pupil from Mitchells Plain is also being held under Section Six as is an unemployed teacher, Mohamed (Mathew) Cloete.

Miss Ludwig was arrested on July 3 and Mr Cloete on June 15. Both were initially held under Section 22, which allows for detention, incommunicado, for 14 days.

Indefinite incommunicado detention without recourse to a lawyer or visits by family is provided for under Section Six.

Of Miss Ludwig, the head of the South African Security Police, General Johan Coetzee, said an investigation was underway which would be referred to the Attorney-General and 'in all probability court cases will follow'.

Colonel Kotze refused to comment when asked if the detentions were linked.

It is not known where

the six detainees are being held.

Mr Patel, Miss van Driel and Mr Cloete were also detained last year during the schools' crisis.

Here we may encounter several problem areas, among which are included:

1	The necessity for	On July 18 a security police swoop netted University of the Western Cape students Ebrahim Patel and Gairo Daniels as well as Harold Cresy, a senior secondary teacher, Derek Naidoo, and a Manenberg Woman, Nicolette van Driel.
2	The presence of	They were held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and
3	Poor quality of	transferred on Saturday — when the provisions of that section expired — to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.
4	Complaints from	Vanessa Ludwig, a Harold Cresy pupil from Mitchells Plain is also being held under Section Six as is an unemployed teacher, Mohamed (Mathew) Cloete.
5	Excess length of	Miss Ludwig was arrested on July 3 and Mr Cloete on June 15. Both were initially held under Section 22, which allows for detention, incommunicado, for 14 days.
6	Presence of congested	Indefinite incommunicado detention without recourse to a lawyer or visits by family is provided for under Section Six.
7	Over 15% of the	Of Miss Ludwig, the head of the South African Security Police, General Johan Coetzee, said an investigation was underway which would be referred to the Attorney-General and 'in all probability court cases will follow'.
	Over 15% of the	Colonel Kotze refused to comment when asked if the detentions were linked.
	Over 15% of the	It is not known where

7.5.3 PROCESSING DEPARTMENTS

2	Damage to materials in storage as a result of poor stacking and handling methods.
3	Frequent loss of material through poor security arrangements.
4	Poor control of inventories.
5	High ratio of stock room clerks and material handlers to productive operators.
6	Frequent re-handling and storage of materials both before and after processing.

Information showing:

- 1 How much is on order.
- 2 How much is on hand.
- 3 The current status of production.
- 4 The workload ahead.
- 5 Old and new estimated customer delivery dates.
- 6 Quality problems and other facts of this nature

must be as accurate as possible and be readily and freely available be accomplished with 'Periodic Status Reports.'

SERIOUS black journalists dealing with that dangerous commodity called truth should brace themselves for possible threats from authorities and should practise humility were an occupational hazard in South Africa. This warning was given by the secretary-general of the South African Council

of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu who was reacting to the two-and-a-half year banning order served on the first president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWA-SA) Mr Charles Nkomo. One would have thought these people would

have learnt one thing by now and that is you cannot ban a person, but you cannot ban thoughts. All they are doing is increasing the credibility of those who are opposed to the system, because people say, 'Well, there is something in what they are saying.'

It is unbelievable that the authorities can remain so consistently stubborn. They are always talking about 'As I told Mr P. W. Botha, we are really back to the dark ages of Verwoerd and Kruger.' Bishop Tutu said the actions against the MWA-SA leadership made

a mockery of the declarations of the freedom of the press. He said that in Natal, a King Willem's Town based senior reporter for a morning newspaper, is the fourteenth MWA-SA person to be banned and his third head in 10 months. MWA-SA said the order which confines him to the

Zweletsha area, bars him from entering any black area and effectively isolated him from working as a journalist. 'The cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the rule of law.' See Page 2.

# Tutu slams banning of union boss

**Held SACC man**  
*Swollen 10/8/81*  
**released** (329)  
**after 7 weeks**

THE Methodist Church minister, the Rev Sol Jacob, who was arrested by Pietermaritzburg Security Police in June has been released after 45 days in detention.

Mr Jacob, who founded the Community Care Centre and who is presently director of Mission and Evangelism of the South African Council of Churches, was arrested on June 22 and held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The Act entitled the police to detain Mr Jacob for up to 48 hours.

He was later held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.



# Biko Savetani report soon

10/8/87  
329

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE report of the commission of inquiry into medical ethics arising from Mr Steve Biko's death in police custody will be discussed at two meetings this week before being made public.

The report will first be dealt with by the Medical Association of South Africa's Federal Ethical Committee at a meeting in Cape Town today, then Masa's executive committee meeting in East London next Friday.

A spokesman for Masa said this meant the report would be made public within five days from now but, it had to be withheld from public knowledge until its second discussion by the executive.

The commission, headed by Mr I Malsels QC and Professor J de Villiers, former rector of Stellenbosch University, was instituted by Masa after the organisation had been criticised.

Masa came under severe criticism last year when it cleared Dr Benjamin Tucker, the only Biko doctor who is a member of Masa, of negligence and improper conduct.

Pressure had also been mounted internationally by the British Medical Association (BMA) opposing Masa's re-admission to the World Medical Association (WMA) which is to meet in Lisbon in September.

# 'Mugabes and Mandelas products of detention'

BY SAM MABE

THREE members of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and an East London trade union leader, were yesterday released after spending between two and six months in detention without trial.

Mr Aziz Jardine, of Bosmont, near Johannesburg was released with Mr Kent Mkhaliwe and Oupa Lehulere, of Fezeka Township in Cape Town, from Modderbee Prison where they were held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Siza Njikealana, vice president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saa-wu), was detained while campaigning for the support of the Wilson Rowntree boycott on May 29.

He spent a week at John Vorster Square police station and another week in an East London police station under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act before being transferred to Leeuwkop Prison where he was held under Section 10 of the same act.

The two Cape Town students of Fezeka High School in Gugulethu, were detained on February, only



Messrs Oupa Lehulere, Aziz Jardine and Kent Mkhaliwe ... at home.

They were released after they were acquitted on charges under the Sabotage Act after appearing in court with five others.

Their charges related to alleged stoning of cars and burning of houses committed during the school boycotts in September last year.

Mr Mkhaliwe, who expressed his joy at being released, said it was obvious their detention was aimed at spiting them because the State had failed to prove their guilt in court.

## JUSTICE

"Why would they detain us so shortly after our acquittal and keep us in detention for six months and thereafter release us just like that," he asked.

Mr Njikelana said he pitied the authorities for the desperation they displayed through the number of detentions throughout the country. He said detentions were a waste of time.

"Instead of humbling us

as is desired by the authorities, detentions only harden us and make us even more determined to strive for justice and democracy in this land.

## BOOST

"I am devoted to Saa-wu, I am actually married to it and these petty and senseless detentions seem to be more beneficial than detrimental to the determination required in the struggle for a better life for black workers," Mr Njikelana said.

The general-secretary of Saa-wu, Mr Sam Kikine, who met Mr Njikelana shortly after his release yesterday, said: "I am happy to see Saa-wu's vice-president out and as you know, our president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, has just been released from detention too.

"It pleases me to note our leadership has been given a boost by this detention to us oppressed workers of this country, we know that the Mugabes and Mandelas of this world are products of detentions."

# Freed Njikelana pledges to continue union work

JOHANNESBURG — Another prominent East London trade unionist — Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice-president of the SA Allied Workers Union — was released from detention yesterday.

Like the union's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Mr Njikelana has been detained four times in just over a year. The spell in detention from which he was released yesterday lasted two and a half months.

He was originally detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act — which provides for two weeks' detention without trial — in Johannesburg after travelling here to address meetings.

He was transferred to detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Leeuwkop Prison.

Section 10 provides for "preventive detention" of people who are suspected of having committed an offence.

Mr Njikelana was released yesterday when his detention under Section 10 expired.

He said yesterday he was "fit" after his detention and added: "I plan to go straight back to work."

Mr Njikelana said he would return to East London to continue his union work. "My detention has only made me more resolute about carrying on. We have a duty to our members not to let things like this interfere with our work," Mr Njikelana added.

He had been "pleased" to hear that "the union office kept going while we were in detention, despite the fact that all three officials in the office were at

one stage in jail".

Mr Njikelana's series of detentions began in June last year when he was held after June 16 commemoration services in East London. He was held briefly after a strike by Saawu members at an East London plant.

Last October he was detained together with Mr Gqweta by the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service under Proclamation R252, which provides for three months' detention without trial.

He said he and Mr Gqweta embarked on three hunger strikes while they were being held, demanding that they be charged or released.

As a result of his hunger strike, Mr Njikelana was hospitalised for a period while in detention. He was released in late December last year. — DDC.

introduces the other crucial variable into our analysis viz: the strong bargaining power of labour. As the magistrate of Willowvale (from where most of the African dock labour at the time was recruited) commented, "the natives much prefer the last named centre, (C.I.T.) where they are able to obtain higher rates of wages under conditions far more suitable to them than at centres in the Transvaal".<sup>4</sup> This element of free choice, we shall argue, is related to the fact that by the turn of the century African migrant labour was not yet fully proletarianised since subsistence agriculture within the lineage mode of production (MOP) was still viable in the Transkei. It was in fact precisely the partially proletarianised nature of African labour at the time and its uneasy transition from a pre-capitalist to a capitalist MOP which underlies an understanding of the empirical material under consideration.

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**Saawu**  
**leader**  
**released**

The vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Nihelana, was released yesterday without being charged after spending more than two months in detention.

His release, which comes shortly after that of Saawu's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, means that all the union's officials are now out of Security Police hands.

Mr Nihelana was detained on May 29 under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, a few days after he had addressed an anti-Republic Day gathering in Johannesburg's Sotho Hall.

He was later re-detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and transferred to the Lecurikon Prison outside Johannesburg.

Mr Nihelana said yesterday he was "fit and fine" and would shortly return to his East London base to continue his union work.

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# Another detained unionist released

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

ANOTHER prominent East London trade unionist — Mr Sisa Njikalana, vice-president of the SA Allied Workers' Union — was released from security police detention yesterday.

Like the union's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Mr Njikalana has been detained four times in just over a year. His last detention lasted two and a half months.

He was originally detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for two weeks' detention without trial, in Johannesburg. He had travelled to Johannesburg to address meetings in support of a boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products as well as anti-Republic Day meetings.

## Section 10

He was then transferred to detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Leeuwkop prison. Section 10 provides for "preventive detention" of people who are not suspected of having committed an offence.

Mr Njikalana was released yesterday when his detention order expired.

He said yesterday he was "fit" after his detention and added: "I plan to go straight back to work."

# 'Welcome home' flag for free Aziz

By ADA STUIJT

AZIZ Jardine, head boy of Bosmont high school who was arrested during the pupils' Republic Day protests at the end of May, was released from Modderbee Prison yesterday.

He was held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The 18-year-old president of the school's students' representative council said yesterday: "I have been in cold storage — as the Minister of Justice called it in Parliament last week."



The bespectacled youth went home to a large 'Welcome Home Aziz' banner waving from his small Bosmont home. His greying, tiny mother was all smiles as she ushered reporters in to see her soft-spoken son, who said he was treated as well as could be expected under the terms of Section 10.

"Just being provided with the proper food and care at Modderbee is not the point of my detention, however. The fact that you have been taken away without any consideration for your personal rights already shows that you are not being treated well," he said.

He intends completing his matric this year then wants to study law.

He was surprised that, besides regular visits from his mother, he was allowed a visit by a member of the Coloured Representative Council.

This was Mr Jardine's second detention. In 1980, during the school boycotts, he was detained on April 27 and released on May 6.

This year's detention resulted from the Republic Day protests at Christiaan Botha High School, Bosmont.

About 60 pupils barricaded themselves in a classroom to fast and study.

Police entered the classroom during after throwing tear-gas canisters into it, arresting 30 students and the head boy.

The 30 other students were released after paying R10 admission of guilt fines, but he was transferred to Modderbee from John Vorster Square Police Station.

## Over 100 'cooling off'

CT 11/8/81

Political Staff

(329)

MORE THAN 100 people are apparently "cooling off" in South African jails under various security laws and a heated row over detention without trial can be expected in Parliament later this session.

This was revealed yesterday by Mrs Helen Suzman, veteran PFP frontbencher, following the receipt of statistics from the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

There was reaction round the country last week to a statement during the censure debate by Mr Coetsee that the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Andrew Boraine, had been 'detained during demonstrations against the Republic Festival so that he could "cool off".'

Mrs Suzman wanted to know in a written question how many people were being held in terms of various security laws.

"A lot of people apparently are 'cooling off' in South Africa — 75 alone under the Terrorism Act and 36 under the Internal Security Act, Section 12b, which provides for the detention of witnesses in security cases," she said.

"Neither of these acts was intended for this purpose.

"Another seven are in 14-day detention — a short 'cooling off', so to speak — and another four are in preventive detention but not in solitary.

"The minister will have to answer a number of questions when his vote is under discussion later this session," Mrs Suzman said.

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# Prominent union leader released

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Another prominent East London trade unionist — Mr Sisa Ntshane, vice president of the SA Allied Workers Union — was released from security police detention yesterday when his deep-frozen order under Section 10 expired.

Mr Ntshane, head boy of Bosmont high school who was arrested during the pupils Republic Day protests at the end of May, was released yesterday when he had been detained under Section 10 since his arrest under the Amendment Act.

The 16-year-old matric student is welcome by his relatives who are waiting for him at a large "welcome home Aziz" banner waving from their small Bosmont home. His greying, tiny mother was all smiles as she ushered reporters in to see her outspoken son, who said he was treated as well as can be expected under the terms of Section 10.

He was then transferred to detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Leeuwkop prison. Section



Student leader Aziz Jardine and his mother, Mrs Jasmine Jardine, at home yesterday after his release.



## Hospital for hunger striker

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, announced last night that an Indian security-legislation detainee, Mr D R Naidoo, had been on a hunger strike for 22 days and had been taken to hospital.

Mr Naidoo was detained on July 19, and had refused all food since July 21.

"When asked why he refused to eat, he advanced personal reasons," Mr Le Grange said.

"He has regularly been examined by the district surgeon, a psychiatrist and a physician.

"In addition he has also been visited by the chief magistrate of Wynberg and inspector of detainees.

"By order of the district surgeon he was, on August 6, 1981, removed to a provincial hospital where he is under the care of a physician in private practice.

"He is still refusing to eat," the statement said. — Sapa.

## TERM II

### B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

#### 29 \* AN INTRODUCTION TO OLD ENGLISH Wed. 2.15 p.m.

Lecturer : Prof. J. E. van der Westhuizen

The aim of the course will be to introduce students to the literature and language of the Old English period (roughly 700-1100). The course involves the learning of a certain amount of grammar, but the emphasis will be on the reading of selected poems and prose pieces, and the discussion of topics of cultural interest.

In and after 1983 this course will be a pre-requisite for the option Anglo-Saxon literature.

#### Prescribed Books:

Quirk, Adams, Davy (eds): Old English Literature - A Practical Introduction (Arnold) p/b

#### 30. \* CHAUCER : SELECTED POETRY

Lecturer : Dr. J. F. Cartwright

Tues. 11.15 a.m.

This course is designed to follow on from and complement the English II Middle English course. We will read the following works: The Book of the Duchess, The Parliament of Fowls, The Knight's Tale, The Miller's Tale.

#### Prescribed Books:

Robinson (ed): The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer

#### 31 \* WILLIAM LANGLAND'S PIERS PLOWMAN Thurs. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer : Prof. J. E. van der Westhuizen

The discussion of Piers Plowman, an alliterative poem of the late fourteenth century, will focus on such aspects as Langland's use of the alliterative line, themes and 'characterization' in the poem, and Langland's response to the issues of his day. The Prologue and Passus 1-VII will be studied in detail.

#### Prescribed Books:

Schmidt, A.V.C(ed): William Langland - The Vision of Piers Plowman (Everyman/Dent)

#### 4. TENNYSON AND BROWNING Wed. 2.15 p.m.

Lecturer : Mr. B. S. Lee

A study of some of the major poetry of both authors.

#### Prescribed Books:

Browning : Men and Women and Other Poems, ed. J.W. Harper (Dent) p/b  
Tennyson : In Memoriam, Dead and Other Poems, ed. J. Jump (Dent) p/b

#### 5. MELVILLE Thurs. 2.15 p.m.

Lecturer : Assoc. Prof. J.M. Coetzee

A reading of major works by the nineteenth-century novelist Herman Melville: the stories Moby Dick

**Jongumuzi Sisulu arrested**  
MR JONGUMUZI Sisulu, younger brother of Mr Zvelakhe Sisulu, banned president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and a Naledi man, known only as Ace, were arrested in Pretoria yesterday.

They had attended the Sasol-Booyssens Treason Trial when the police arrested them shortly after the case was postponed, a source told SOWETAN. (See story above.)

Their arrest was confirmed last night by Mr Jongumuzi Sisulu. Speaking from his Orlando West home, he said they were arrested after they had failed to produce their passes. After an hour, the police released them.

In this course we will look at some of the major works of nineteenth-century American fiction and try to account for thematic and formal features the works have in common.

#### Prescribed Books:

Hawthorne : The Scarlet Letter and Other Tales (Penguin)  
Melville : Moby Dick (Norton or Penguin)  
James : The Europeans (Penguin)  
James : The Bostonians (Penguin)  
Twin : Huckleberry Finn (Penguin)

# Police detain three Wits students

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Three students of the University of the Witwatersrand were detained today by security police in pre-dawn swoops.

The detentions were confirmed today by Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the security police in the Witwatersrand.

Those detained are Leslie Lacks, Elaine Mohammed and Michael O'Donovan, all BA students.

Colonel Muller said the three were being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which entitles police to hold them for periods of up to 14 days without bringing them to court.

DETAINEE Mr Derrick Naidoo has been on a hunger strike for three weeks 'for personal reasons,' according to the Minister of Police, Mr Louise le Grange. But police refuse to tell Mr Naidoo's wife what his reasons are.

Mr Naidoo was detained at his parents' home in Durban on July 19. According to a statement issued last night by the Minister he has refused all solids since July 21.

#### MOVED

The statement said Mr Naidoo had regularly been examined by the district surgeon, psychiatrist and a physician. He had also been visited by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg and the Inspector of Detainees.

'By order of the district surgeon, on August 6 he was moved to a provincial hospital where he is under a physician's care.'

## Wife in dark over detainee's hunger strike

According to Mr Naidoo's father, retired inspector of education Mr K P Naidoo, his wife has delivered parcels of food and clothing every Wednesday at Caledon Square for her husband.

'I know my son very well. There is no reason for him to go on hunger strike. When two plain-clothes men and a uniformed policeman visited his wife, Venetia, to tell her of the hunger strike last night they did not say what reasons he had given the police.'

'When she brought the food parcels they merrily

accepted them, knowing that he wasn't eating,' Mr Naidoo said.

Mr Naidoo said his son had taken a year's study leave from Harold Cressy High School in Cape Town to complete his honours degree in history with the University of South Africa.

'My son was not politically active. He was devoted to non-racial sport and did a lot of work with pupils at various schools. He is the sole supporter of a family of six, including his mother-in-law, a two-year-old baby and a cerebral palsied child.'

Mr Naidoo paid the air-fare for the family to fly back to Cape Town after his son was detained.

The family has applied for permission to visit the detainee. The request is under consideration.

The Cape Teachers' Professional Association has demanded the release of Mr Naidoo.

The president, Mr Franklin Sonn, said in a statement: 'We are deeply concerned about a colleague in dire distress. Mr Naidoo's guilt has not been proven in a court of law and we therefore demand his release.'

"...this Conference recommends that steps be immediately taken by all South African Governments:-  
(1) to provide for the prohibition or restriction of

South Africa when introduced:

ance of plague to South African shores by immigration and its spread in stated that with a view to diminishing the dangers arising from the convey- within or from any infected place". The most controversial clause, no. 17, be taken for preventing vagrancy and the unrestrained movements of natives extra vigilance, including clause no. 15: "That as far as possible steps could take no special measures, but the railways were adjured to exercise measures for sanitation were laid down. It was felt that the inland states authorities were urged to keep their sanitation in good order. Specific Durban and Delagoa Bay. Plague was to be compulsorily notifiable and local stations be established at Saldanha Bay, East London or Port St Johns, country be set up, that inoculation material be acquired, and that quarantine be obtained and a plague centre and bacteriological laboratory in each plague. The delegates also suggested that the advice of a medical expert an inter-state Board of Health to advise on matters connected with the the country. Most notable were the recommendations for the creation of the establishment of quarantine stations, and the treatment of cases within provision of pratique [clearance] and the quarantining of infected ships, the delegates drew up an extensive series of regulations regarding the Using the Cape regulations and the Venice Sanitary Convention as models,

# detainee ger strike

ORMANDE POLLOK  
Political  
Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN**—A security laws detainee, 32-year-old Cape Town teacher Mr Derrick Naidoo, has been on hunger strike in the city for the past three weeks without his family knowing.

It is understood that he has been removed to the Woodstock Hospital and that his condition there is 'satisfactory'.

Mrs Venetia Naidoo, his 30-year-old wife, was informed of what was happening at 730 last night — after she had been making regular deliveries of food to Caledon Square for her husband over the past three weeks.

According to a statement last night by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, Mr Naidoo was detained on July 19 and had refused all food since July 21.

'He has, however, continued to take water. When asked why he refused to eat, he advanced personal reasons,' said the statement.

Mr le Grange said that Mr Naidoo had been examined regularly by the district surgeon, as well as by a psychiatrist and a physician.

He had also been visited by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg and the inspector of detainees.

He said that, on August 6, Mr Naidoo had been removed to a provincial hospital on the orders of the district surgeon, and that he was under the care of a physician.

## Force feeding

In an interview later, when asked the official policy on force feeding hunger strikers, Mr le Grange said: 'We have not reached that stage yet.'

He would act on medical advice and if necessary make a statement later.

'We have not reached a stage where it is necessary to comment further,' he said.

Mr le Grange said that

his information was that Mr Naidoo was in a satisfactory condition and that the family had been advised of what was happening.

## Upsetting

However, Mrs Naidoo said she had not been informed until last night.

'If he was not eating why did they not tell me before?' she asked.

'It is upsetting that they should wait so long.'

At no stage did the family know where Mr Naidoo was being detained but she had made regular deliveries of food to the Caledon Square Police Station.

She was visited last night by two plain clothes policemen and a uniformed policeman. They told her her husband was not taking solid food.

She said that her husband had been detained in Durban where they had gone on holiday to his family.

Mr Naidoo, a history and physical education teacher, was on a year's study leave at the time.

'We had no idea why, he was detained. It was a shock to us,' she said.

It is understood from friends that Mr Naidoo, who taught at the Harold Cressey High School, had apparently not been involved in the Cape Town school boycotts.

They, too, had been surprised when he had been detained.

Mr Naidoo has three daughters and a son. It is understood that his family applied for permission to visit him and that their request was still under consideration.

Mr Naidoo's father, Mr K P Naidoo, a retired Durban businessman, said from his Overport home last night that it was 'a crying shame' the family had not been told.

'For all we know Derek could be dying in that prison and here we are thinking he's in good health.'

'Why did the police lead us to believe everything was going well and why did they accept food from his wife?'

# Indian on hun

more will be available to spend on amenities. This amounts to a penalty being placed on a community which drinks little, a peculiar form of regional taxation dependent on local drinking patterns.<sup>16</sup>

The criminalisation of domestic production of beer and the links between beer consumption and the repressive system of township finance have created resistance to the beer monopolies. In 1962 in Cape Town, for instance, the residents of Langa rejected the proposed building of beer halls and liquor outlets in a referendum, by 11 167 votes to 2 916 (liquor: the background, 1976: p. 131). Nevertheless in 1966 the Cape Town City Council raised loans to build a beer brewery with a daily output of 10 000 gallons.

In 1961 following the legalisation of the sale of liquor to Africans, the consumption base of location finance was further strengthened by the establishment of liquor outlets in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. Initially 80% of the profits were tied to homeland development, forcing residents into the subsidisation of areas in which many of them had never lived or were likely to live. This policy was reversed as the boards began requiring further sources of revenue.

To augment sources of revenue BMBs and their predecessors attempted to create conditions under which mass consumption of beer and liquor could take place. Halls for the consumption of beer and liquor have been established as virtually the only recreational facilities in the townships, artificially raising levels of consumption, and substituting consumption for recreation. 'For the satisfactory working of a beer hall the most important consideration is the efficient serving of beer in such a manner that the customers are speedily served through a foolproof system under complete surveillance and control. The provision of queue racks leading the customers from the entrance past the cash boxes to the disposal point prevents the possibility of

16. Michael Savage, 1977.

Further, each time income for a sector falls below expenditure, services will deteriorate proportionately. For example when beer profits fell below expenditure after 1976, general income remained the only source of funds to balance the beer sector, thus reducing the amount available for expenditure on services. At the same time the costs of services themselves are rising (see graph for services expenditure).

Expenditure itself is determined a priori by the nature and functions of BMBs, these functions being labour control and allocation and the provision of amenities.

such forms of directly for own control: for the rest

The finances control and on following

Over the last the bureaux bi dropped slight to the extent income. The the growth of areas in which control over

The wages of

titled 15% of total expenditure in 1975-6. However this constituted 34% of general expenditure.<sup>1</sup> As we have seen general expenditure is based on maintenance and the provision of services. A total of 1 270 employees (of whom 207 were white) earned R2 833,716 in salaries. (Hansard 18.4.78 Col. 637-8). The chairman and board members earn high salaries. Board members'

1. Wages as a proportion of expenditure increase in 1977 and 1978.

## Prayer vigil

after release of  
Rev Sol Jacob

Mercury Reporter

A VIGIL of thanksgiving and prayer will be held at the Clairwood Methodist Church tomorrow night following the release of the detained Pietermaritzburg Methodist minister, the Reverend Sol Jacob.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, said yesterday that the purpose of the vigil was to offer thanks for the release of Mr Jacob as well as to pray for those who were still detained, and for the repeal of those laws which permitted detention without trial in South Africa.

Mr Kearney said that the vigil had been planned by members of Mr Jacob's family and prayers would be led by Dr Simon Qubule, president-elect of the Methodist Church of South Africa, Bishop Philip Russell, Archbishop-elect of the Anglican Church in South Africa, and Archbishop Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1981

# Security Police detain former Kwaru player

Ev Post 12/8/81 (329)

By JIMMY MATYU

A FORMER Kwaru rugby player, Mr Ntonga Vuyisile "Sticks" Johnson Singata, of Zwide, employed at a clothing and footwear shop, was detained on Sunday by the Security Police.

He is being held for questioning under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act after being picked up before dawn at his home at 29 Radasi Street by a squad of policemen.

The head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrie Erasmus, has confirmed Mr Singata's detention.

Police confiscated trade union documents of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), a copy of an outdated magazine, Staff Rider, used 1978 air tickets and a newspaper cutting about Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress.

Mr Singata's wife, Caroline, said today that police arrived in three vehicles at 2am while her family was asleep. "They searched the house thoroughly and at 4am they left with

him," she said.

To her knowledge her husband had never been involved in any political or student organisation. "His second love is rugby. He is a member of the Walmer Wales Rugby Football Club and Kwaru," she said.

Mrs Singata said she, a Mr Mthetheleli Mnothoza and Mr Singata's sister, Nohlalatu, went to the Security Police headquarters at Sanlam Building yesterday. They caught a glimpse of her husband on the sixth floor but were not allowed to speak to him or give him clothes.

"The police took me to a room where they interrogated me. They asked me where my husband was during his annual leave in April, and I told them he was in Port Elizabeth.

"I explained that during my annual leave in March I had visited my brother, Mr Michael Mpolongwana — one of the former Kwazakete High School pupils — imprisoned at Robben Island," she said.

Mrs Singata has instructed a lawyer to find out why her husband has been detained.

**EAST LONDON —** A former East London attorney, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, who was banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June, was yesterday detained in the Ciskei.

Mr Xaba said late yesterday that his private secretary had confirmed this.

"I was surprised because I knew him to be under banishment in Transkei."

"I did not speak to him — something I was sorry about because although he had not made an appointment to see me I would have liked to speak to him."

Mr Boyce claimed Mr Mtshizana had gone there by appointment arranged through a Durban contact.

"He was told Brig Sebe was busy in a meeting and when he arrived at the Chief Minister's office he was told Chief Sebe was away and was referred to Mr Xaba."

Brig Sebe was not available for comment last night.

The man alleged to have made the appointment, Mr G. M. Mxenge, would not comment last night.—**DDR.**



DP/2/8/81  
Another SAAWU  
member detained

EAST LONDON — The head of the Security Police here, Colonel A.P. van der Merwe, has confirmed the detention of another South African Allied Workers Union member.

He is Mr Lobyiso Majeka, 34, treasurer of the works committee at Hoover. He is being held under Section 22 of the General Law

Amendment Act.

Mr Majeka was taken from his NU12 home in Mdantsane on Friday.

Earlier Col Van Der Merwe had confirmed the detention of the chairman of the works committee at Hoover, Mr Dumisani Maninjwa, 35. He was taken from his place of work on Thursday. —  
DNR

# Family not told of hunger strike

SJM (329)  
12/8/81

**Own Correspondent**  
DURBAN — The father of hunger-striking detainee Derrick Naidoo today demanded to know why the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, had released information on the fast only 21 days after it had begun.

Mr K Naidoo, a retired school inspector, said today that the family was informed only last night that his son had been on a hunger strike for the past 21 days.

Mr Derrick Naidoo, a

schoolteacher at the Harold Cressy High School in Cape Town, has been detained under Section 10 of the General Laws Amendment Act since July 18.

A statement last night by the Minister of Police said: "Mr Naidoo has regularly been examined by the District Surgeon, a psychiatrist and a physician. In addition he has been visited by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg and the Inspector of Detainees.

"On August 6, by order

of the District Surgeon, he was removed to a provincial hospital where he is under the care of a physician."

Mr Naidoo said he was shocked when his daughter-in-law telephoned him and broke the news.

"I just can't understand why we were not told the first day Derrick went on fast. We have already instructed an attorney to make urgent representations to the Minister for us to see my son.

"The Minister also owes us an explanation, as to why he did not inform us earlier about my son's fast," he said.

Mr Naidoo added that his son was on study leave when he was detained by Security Police.

"Although we were not allowed to see him we made regular deliveries of food to him. But on no occasion were we told that he was on a hunger strike," said Mr Naidoo.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

DD 2/18/87  
**Attorney  
detained**

UMTATA — A former East London attorney, Mr Tandwefika Dazana, has been detained under Transkei's security laws.

The detention was confirmed by the head of security, Major-General Martin Ngceba, who said Mr Dazana was taken from Lusikisiki while on a legal assignment.

Maj-Gen Ngceba also confirmed the detention last week of an Umtata bank teller, Mr Pakamile Pongwana, and a teacher, Mr Kayaletu Mbana.

Another bank teller, Mr Mzwandile Mbethe, who was chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, was detained a week ago.

# Police hold 3 students after swoop

By Mike Cohen  
Crime Reporter

Three students of the University of the Witwatersrand were detained early today by members of the Security Police.

The detentions were confirmed by Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand.

The three students, Leslie Lacks, Elaine Mohammed and Michael O'Donovan, are all BA students at the university.

Colonel Muller said they were being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which entitles police to hold them for periods of up to 14 days without bringing them to court.

# Naidoo: Why the secrecy?

THE FATHER of detainee hunger-striker Derrick Naidoo has demanded to know why the Minister of Police released information of his son's fast only 21 days after it began.

Mr K P Naidoo, a retired Durban school inspector, said the family was told only last night of the hunger strike.

Mr Derrick Naidoo, 32, a teacher at Harold Cressy High School, Cape Town, was detained under Section 10 of the General Law Amendment Act on July 18.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed last night that Mr Naidoo had refused all food since July 21, but was taking water.

Mr Naidoo is apparently at the Woodstock Hospital on the instructions of the district surgeon. His condition is satisfactory.

His father said he was shocked when his daughter-in-law phoned him from Cape Town to break the news.

"I just can't understand why we were not told on the first day when Derrick went on fast. We have instructed an attorney to make urgent representations to the Minister of Police for us to see my son.

"The Minister owes us an explanation."

## Food parcels

Mr Naidoo said his son was on study leave in Durban when he was detained by the Security Police.

"Although we were not allowed to see him, we sent him food parcels regularly, not knowing he wasn't using them."

He could not understand why his son had been detained. His son was not politically minded, he said.

"Derrick loved sport and I never at any stage heard him talking about politics.

"The authorities may think he was involved in the recent school boycott, but I don't believe he had anything to do with it as he was in Durban at the time," Mr Naidoo said.

Mr Naidoo was studying to complete his honours in history when he was held.

He was a very keen sportsman and in the early 70s was South African non-racial junior badminton champion and Natal (non-racial) tennis champion, and represented Natal in the South African senior high school championships.

He graduated as a teacher at the Springfield College of Education and moved to Cape Town four years ago.

Mr Le Grange said Mr Naidoo was removed to a provincial hospital on the orders of the district surgeon on August 6 and was under the care of a physician.

Asked what the official policy was on force-feeding hunger strikers, Mr Le Grange said he would react on medical advice and, if necessary, make a statement later.



VENETIA NAIDOO ... she discovered only last night that her husband was on a hunger strike.

## Satisfactory

Mr Le Grange said his information was that Mr Naidoo was in a satisfactory condition and his family had been told what was happening.

However, Mrs Naidoo said she was not told until yesterday evening.

At no stage did the family know where Mr Naidoo was being detained.

She learnt of her husband's hunger strike when she was visited last night by two plainclothes and one uniformed policeman. They told her he was not taking any solids. — Sapa.

## 34\* THE QUEST

Lecturer : Miss R.E. Kayser

Mon. 2.15 p.m.

The quest is an enduring and universal narrative motif which lends itself naturally to the exploration of spiritual, racial, social and human aspiration. Students will study three fine examples of quest stories in order to appreciate the imaginative power of the genre of romance.

## Prescribed Books:

Waldron, R.A. (ed) : Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (Arnold) p/b  
or Tolkien, J.R.R. & Gordon, E.V. (eds) : Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. 2nd ed. rev. N. Davis (OUP) p/b

John Bunyan : The Pilgrim's Progress. ed. R. Sharrod (Penguin)J.R.R. Tolkien : The Lord of the Rings. George Allen & Unwin, (3v. edition preferred)

## C. GENERAL

## 35. SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES

35A. Thurs. 11.11

35B. Thurs. 2.15

Lecturers: Prof. D.G. Gillham  
and Mrs. J.E. Heywood  
The following plays will be studied. The plays should be read carefully in advance. King Lear, Hamlet, Othello, Antony and Cleopatra.

## Prescribed Books:

The plays mentioned above.  
Any good edition will do, though the Arden edition is the recommended one.

## YEAR-LONG OPTION

## 36.\* DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SINCE CHAUCER

Wed. 2.15 p.m.

First Term: Lecturer : Prof. J.E. van der Westhuizen  
The history of the English language from ca. 1500 to ca. 1700

Second Term: Lecturer : Mr. B. S. Lee

This part of the course will deal with linguistic developments during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

## Prescribed Books:

Baugh, A.C. : A History of the English Language  
2nd ed. (Routledge & Kegan Paul) p/b

## B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

17

JvdW

17

JFC

\* 29. An Introduction to Old English

\* 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry

\* 31. Wm Langland's Piers Plowman

# Why is my son on hunger strike?

Savelan 13/8/18

329

THE FATHER of detainee Derrick Naidoo, who is on a hunger strike, yesterday demanded to know why the Minister of Police had released information on the fast only 21 days after it had begun.

## By LEN KALANE

Mr K P Naidoo, a retired Durban school inspector, said the family was told only on Tuesday night of the hunger strike.

Mr Derrick Naidoo (32) a school teacher at the Harold Cressy High School in Cape Town, has been detained under Section 10 of the General Law Amendment Act since July 18.

Minister of Police Louis le Grange, disclosed on Tuesday that Naidoo had refused all food since July 21, but said he was taking water.

The Minister has refused to disclose why the detainee has taken the step of going on the hunger strike.

It is believed Naidoo is at the Woodstock Hospital on the instructions of the district surgeon. His condition is said to be "satisfactory."

Mr K P Naidoo said he was shocked when his daughter-in-law telephoned him from Cape Town and broke the news.

"I just can't understand why we were not told on the first day when Derrick went on fast. We have instructed an attorney to make urgent representations to the Minister of Police for us to see my son. He owes us an explanation."

"I know my son very well. There is no reason for him to go on hunger strike. When two plainclothes policemen and uniformed policeman visited Venetia, his wife, to tell her of the hunger strike last night they did not say what reasons he had given to the police."

Naidoo said his son was on study leave in Durban when he was detained by Security Police.

"Although we were not allowed to see him, we sent him food parcels regularly, not knowing he was not using them."

He added he could not understand why his son had been detained as he was not politically minded. &

## LOVED SPORT

"Derrick loved his sport and I never at any stage heard him talking politics."

"The authorities may think he was involved in the recent school boycott, but I don't believe he had anything to do with it as he was in Durban at the time."

Dumsey and Son (Penguin)

: Middlemarch (Penguin)

: Portrait of a Lady (Penguin)

: Jude the Obscure (Macmillan)

: Nostromo (Penguin)

: Women in Love (Penguin)

Eliot

James

Hardy

Conrad

Lawrence

workers were enforced out of the area over the last three years. Contract workers were especially crucial to sustained beer consumption. The beer and liquor enterprises have been maintained at tremendous financial expense to BMB's accumulated capital (which might otherwise have been used to improve the service structure of the township) and at the cost of the criminalisation of domestic production and consumption. However, the board is of necessity committed to maintaining the halls and outlets. While locations remain self-financing, with a consumption base for income, income sources will remain inherently marginal.

In terms of the Contributions in respect of the Bantu Labour Act No. 29 of 1972 the Bantu Services Levy Fund was superseded by a new system of employer contributions. The BSIF was retained by BMB as investment capital.

The new system of employer contributions involved the payment of fees for labour, including domestic servants, directly to the labour bureaux from which the workers were recruited - or in the case of Section 10 labour, to the local BMB bureaux. The fees included an initial registration fee and a monthly contribution. In 1976 these amounted to an average of R2,50 per year per labourer. Labour bureau fees were to accrue to the board in the area in which the labour was employed, as finance for location accommodation and services.

Labour bureau fees have since 1972 become an important source of BMB income. During 1975-6 labour bureau fees amounted to well over a million rands. However, due to the reduction of the contract worker population after this period this figure decreased relatively (by 24% in 1978 alone). See Appendix A). Rentals, beer and liquor income and labour bureau fees constitute the foundation of income for services. Minor sources of income include fines for the contravention of labour regulations, which in the peak year 1975-6 brought in about R290 000, 2% of total income. However, financial reliance on fines may increase where the budget becomes constrained (as in

1977 and 1978 following the reduction of liquor income) thus placing a premium on repression of residents.

Lodging fees and visitors' fees constitute a sector of income and are arbitrary forms of levy aimed at boosting BMB's income. In 1977 lodging fees were R1,75 per person per month. It is estimated that in the Pen BMB area there are at least 5 000

## Wife pleads with hunger striker

NM 13/8/81

Mercury Reporter

329

MRS Venetia Naidoo, wife of Cape Town detainee, Mr Derrick Naidoo, who is on a hunger strike, was not happy with his condition when she visited him in hospital yesterday.

This was said last night by the detainee's father, Mr K P Naidoo, a retired Durban Inspector of Education, after he received a telephone call from his daughter-in-law in Cape Town.

'Venetia tried to persuade him to call off his hunger strike, but I don't think she succeeded,' he said in an interview at his Overport, Durban, home last night.

'We are still in the dark as to why he is on a hunger strike.'

Mr Naidoo said he was in Cape Town a fortnight ago and because of commitments here he could not go back to Cape Town.

'However, I have a lawyer in Cape Town with whom I will be in touch,' he said.

Mr Naidoo (Jnr), a Cape Town school teacher, has been detained under Section 10 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Other sources of finance include a permit to enter black locations, and cemetery fees. Categories of income include fees for advertising levies.

21. The waiting list for family housing is 1 404 families at three adults per family. Thus 4 212 people may be living as lodgers.

DD 38/8/ (329)  
**Duncan Village man freed**

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village man, Mr Penrose Pobana, who was detained by the security police two weeks ago, has been released.

Mr Pobana said he had

been taken from his home and, after spending a night in East London, was transferred to Mount Road police station, Port Elizabeth, where he was held until he was released on Tuesday. — DDR



Db 13/8/81 329 328 103  
**Sebe silent on Mtshizana**

EAST LONDON — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday declined to comment on the detention of Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, the former East London

attorney banished to the Maluti area by the Transkei Government in June.

Brigadier Sebe confirmed that seven men from Mgwali, who were detained last month, had been released. — DDR

# Wife asked to persuade detainee to end fast

Shaw  
13/1/81  
329

DURBAN — Mrs Venetia Naidoo, wife of hunger strike detainee Mr Derrick Naidoo, said today that the Security Police asked her to persuade her husband to end his fast.

Mrs Naidoo was yesterday allowed to see her schoolteacher husband for the first time since he was detained 26 days ago.

Mr Naidoo (32) has been in detention since July 18 and, according to a statement released by the Minister of Police Mr le Grange on Tuesday night, Mr Naidoo has refused all food since July 21 but was taking water.

According to Mrs Naidoo, she was granted permission to visit her hus-

band at the Woodstock Hospital for 10 minutes yesterday.

"When permission was granted for me to see Derrick, I was told that I was given only 10 minutes with him and that the conversation must be restricted to personal matters.

"The Security Police also told me to persuade Derrick to end his hunger strike," said Mrs Naidoo.

Mrs Naidoo said although it had been reported that her husband was in a satisfactory condition, she was very worried about his health.

"He has lost a lot of weight and I told him that even if he did not want to end his hunger strike he should at least

take some fluids besides water, but he refused.

"I don't know when I am going to see him again as I was told by Security Police that my request to see Derrick daily was under consideration.

"While I was with my husband two plain-clothes policemen were also in the room," said Mrs Naidoo.

She said their four children were desperately missing their father.

Mr K P Naidoo, Derrick's father, has sent an urgent telegram to the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, asking him to allow Mrs Naidoo to visit his son daily.

Mr Naidoo was yesterday refused permission to see his son.

# No help for <sup>room</sup> 324 hunger striker <sup>13/8</sup>

By EUGENE HUGO

**HUNGER** hunger striker Mr Derrick Naidoo may starve himself to death — and that is official.

The Director-General for Health, Dr Johan de Beer, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the 32-year-old prisoner would not be force fed if he was found by two doctors to be of sound mind and fully aware of the consequences.

Mr Naidoo, a Cape Town schoolteacher, today enters the 23rd day of his strike since being detained on July 19.

And his wife, Venetia, who was allowed to visit him in Cape Town's Woodstock Hospital for the first time yesterday, said she feared he may continue his rejection of food indefinitely in spite of her attempt to persuade him to start eating.

The South African Government's "no-interference" policy resembles that adopted by the British Government towards hunger strikers in Ulster's Maze Prison where nine Irish Republican Army mem-

bers have starved to death in a bid to gain political status.

In Mr Naidoo's case, the reason for his decision to refuse food is not known.

Dr De Beer said the moral and ethical issues had been defined in the World Medical Association's "Declaration of Tokyo" of 1975. This approach was observed by all doctors.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said earlier that Mr Naidoo had refused all food but had continued to take water. He had advanced personal reasons for his action.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk made it clear that the church could not condone a hunger strike to the death.

De Willie Botha, a spokesman for the church on moral and ethical issues, said that although the General Synod had taken no official decision, a hunger strike to the death was opposed on the basis of the Sixth Commandment: Thou shalt not kill.

See Page 5

# Naidoo refuses call to end fast

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Mrs Venetia Naidoo, wife of hunger strike detainee, Mr Derrick Naidoo, said yesterday the Security Police had asked her to persuade her husband to end his fast.

Mrs Naidoo was allowed to see her husband after first time since he was detained 26 days ago.

Mr Derrick Naidoo, 32, has been in detention since July 18, 1931, and according to a statement issued by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange on Tuesday night, Mr Naidoo has refused all

food since July 21 but was taking water.

On being told this, Mrs Naidoo said she was granted permission to visit her husband at the Woodstock Hospital for 10 minutes yesterday.

When permission was granted for me to see Derrick, I was told that I was given 10 minutes only with him and that the conversation must be restricted to personal matters.

The Security Police also told me to persuade

Derrick to end his hunger strike, said Mrs Naidoo.

Mrs Naidoo added that although it has been reported that her husband was in a satisfactory condition, she herself worried about his health.

He has lost a lot of weight and I told him that even if he did agree to end his hunger strike he should at least take some fluids besides water, but he refused.

I don't know when I am going to see him again as

I was told by Security Police that my request to see Derrick daily was under consideration.

While I was with my husband two plainclothes policemen were also in the room, said Mrs Naidoo.

She added that their four children were presently missing their father.

The twins Kim and Lillie, 12, know that their daddy is in detention as they have already read it in the newspapers, but the

other two, Leigh Ann, 5, and Leslie, 2, are under the impression that he is still in Durban on study leave. It becomes very painful when they ask me when is daddy coming home, I am running out of excuses, said Mrs Naidoo.

Meanwhile Mr K. P. Naidoo, father of Derrick, has sent an urgent telegram to Mr Le Grange, asking him to allow Mrs Naidoo to visit her son daily in hospital.

The third pandemic of 1894 started apparently in Yunnan province in China where plague was endemic and where it was observed by missionaries as early as 1871 when military operations disturbed conditions there. To break down the isolation of this somewhat remote parts of India, it had reached Bombay and parts of India, gaining a footing in Calcutta and heavily populated and poverty-stricken and proportions, 80 000 dying in Canton in seven epidemic started in the east led many Europeans to be particularly susceptible to the infection. Immune. The disease spread rapidly along the great empires and by 1900 such far flung as America, North America and Africa had all feature of the third pandemic was the advance the disease. The acceptance of the germ had made effective research more viable. , had such extensive commercial connections by endangered, a number of European states study the plague. As one medical historian never before or since has such an imposing lent assembled in one place for research into Amongst these were the Bombay Plague Research bacteriologist, W. Haffkine, and the British of Koch who had isolated the tuberculosis of Pasteur, separately isolated the plague ed that rats were the major vehicle for spreading, informed by the Frenchman, Simond, and Hankin, id suspected that fleas might be the principal age from rats to man, but this view did not as sufficient widely disseminated to be familiar to South African doctors by 1899, such influential researchers as Professor

# 3 Kagiso leaders released on bail

Star 14/8/81 329

Three Kagiso leaders in Krugersdorp were yesterday freed on R300 bail each at the local regional court after about 10 days in police custody.

Mr Joshua Makgotlo, chairman of Kagiso Residents' Organisation (KRO), Mr George Moilaa and Mr Isaac Genu were freed after having been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act with holding an illegal meeting.

The charge arose when hundreds of residents from Kagiso One and Kagiso Two picketed the local offices of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) to protest the increased rents in the township.

The pickets were formed after it was decided at a meeting to stage a large demonstration at Wrab offices at the beginning of this month.

The three men appeared at Krugersdorp Regional Court last Thursday when the magistrate granted them bail that was reserved until yesterday when the investigating officer completed the case.

Mr Makgotlo and his colleagues were arrested when they led the demonstration at the Wrab offices.

His family had desperately tried to establish his whereabouts immediately after their arrest but had failed.

Mr Makgotlo said they were granted bail on condition they reported at Kagiso Police Station every morning.

# Help end fast, police ask wife

THE wife of hunger-strike detainee Mr Derrick Naidoo said yesterday Security Police had asked her to persuade her husband to end his fast.

Mrs Venetia Naidoo was allowed to see her school-teacher husband for the first time on Wednesday since he was detained 26 days ago.

Mr Naidoo, 32, has been in detention since July 18.

According to a statement released this week by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, Mr Naidoo has refused all food since July 21 but has been taking water.

Mrs Naidoo said she was allowed to visit her husband at the Woodstock Hospital, Durban, for only 10 minutes.

"I was told that the conversation must be restricted to personal matters.

"The Security Police also

told me to persuade Derrick to end his hunger strike."

Mrs Naidoo said she was worried about her husband's health.

"I told him that even if he did not want to end his hunger strike he should at least take some fluids besides water, but he refused.

"I don't know when I am going to see him again as I was told by Security Police that my request to see him daily was being considered.

"While I was with my husband, two policemen were also in the room," Mrs Naidoo said.

Mr Naidoo's father, Mr K Naidoo, has sent an urgent telegram to the Minister of Police asking him to allow Mrs Naidoo to visit his son daily.

Mr Naidoo was refused permission on Wednesday, to see his son. — Sapa.

licy

minimum and 10%

years will be  
to generally low  
dividends payouts in good years

Company		
Chemical Ho		
Greatermans		
Hepworths	1970	Dividend increase depends upon liquidity
John Orr Holdings	1977	Even if money need be borrowed, company is committed to passing on earnings to shareholders.
Melody's Holdings	1977	Liquidity mentioned as a constraint
OK Bazaars	1975	50% of earnings
Pep Stores	1972	Up to 50% of earnings
Scott's Stores	1975	40% of earnings
Sterns Diamond Organisations	1974	50% of earnings
Woolworths	1977	40% of earnings. Liquidity mentioned as a constraint.

SCOURCE: GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSSINESS

The EOF command cannot be used to terminate the action of @DATA or @EFT, so @END must be used instead.

Empty files without deleting them from the file directory.

MEMBERS F1., F2., ... <CR>

4.19. @FAC

This command deciphers the octal code of a FAC rejected or FAC warning message. It is used as follows:

NNNNNNNNNNNNNN @FAC

where NNNNNN is the code to be deciphered. Trailing zeroes may be omitted. The following are equivalent:

---

@FAC 400001000000

00004 AC @

4.20. @FIN

three weeks.

Now Mrs Suzman, the chief opposition spokesman on civil rights, wants to know if there are any more, and if so who they are, and

In a final question to Mr Coetsee, she has also asked "whether such detainees will be charged or released".

In a final question to Mr Coetsee, she has also asked "whether such detainees will be charged or released".

Apart from the previous questions, Mrs Suzman has also asked if the detainees are being allowed visits by their families and under what laws the detainees are being held.

Mrs Venetia Naidoo was informed of her husband's strike only after three weeks.

She also wants to know whether any other hunger-strike detainees are being treated in hospital, as Mr Naidoo is, and whether their families have been informed.

how long they have been fasting.

CT 15/8/81 (329)  
Are more on hunger strike?

### Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party frontbencher, has asked the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, if there are any other "hunger strikers" in South African prisons apart from detainee Mr Derrick Naidoo.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, announced this week that Mr Naidoo, who was detained in Durban in July, had not eaten for three weeks.

Now Mrs Suzman, the chief opposition spokesman on civil rights, wants to know if there are any more, and if so who they are, and

Detention protester's cryptic words: 61 have only 14 days to go . . . 2

# Hunger striker may stop at 40 days

**HUNGER striker Derrick Naidoo, whose detention and refusal to take food enter their second month in the coming week, does not intend to starve to death.**

This week, on the 20th day of his strike, he told his wife, Venetia, on the only visit, she has been allowed: "I have only 14 days to go."

She has interpreted this to mean that her husband has set a 40-day target for his strike and is now eating after reaching that date.

Mr Naidoo has continued to keep his reasons a secret and, despite urgent pleas from his wife, has refused to take any food.

He has definitely suffered, she said, but he has lost a lot of weight and he kept itching his legs and breathing heavily.

Mrs Naidoo continues to fear for his life: "He is not a well man generally. He has been in hospital suffering from tuberculosis since 1923, and old teachers' detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act came as a shock to the family."

They had just arrived in Durban to stay with Mr Naidoo's father, Mr K P Naidoo, a retired school inspector, who had taken half leave from his teaching duties, intended to complete his history honours course through the University of South Africa.

"I can't understand what they would want him for. He is a decent man and spent most of his life in prison at home."

"He only spent time away from the family at the beginning of the year when he coached sport."

Derrick Naidoo's three older children — one suffers from cerebral palsy — are aware of

## NOT EVEN WIFE

## KNOWS REASONS

## FOR HIS FAST

By MIKE VAN NIEKERK and DOUG GORDON

Only two years' incarceration, thinks his father is in Durban. What angers Mrs Naidoo most is that the police had not informed her of her husband's hunger strike until he was in hospital.

"I was taking food every week to Calcutta Square. Why did they only tell me now?" Her father-in-law said he felt very strongly about the action of the police.

## Brief visit

"With due respect to the Government doctors, I intend to make representations for his personal doctor to attend to him."

Mrs Naidoo's visit to her husband was on the 16th of this week. "I could only see him for 10 minutes and I had two plain clothes policemen in attendance to make sure we spoke only of personal matters," she said.

S. T. M. 16/8/81 329

forming an unimpaired and rational judgment concerning the consequences of such a voluntary fast. I should like to know or she shall not be fed artificially."

"The decision as to the capacity of the prisoner to form such a judgment should be confirmed by at least one other independent doctor. The consequences of the refusal of nourishment shall be determined by the doctor to the prisoner."

The Rev Willie Botha, secretary of the NCK committee of doctrine and current affairs, said this week that, while the NCK Synod had not taken a decision on the issue of hunger-striking, reform churches everywhere supported the Sixth Commandment: "Thou shalt not kill."

## Vexed

"We do not speak for the Government," he said, "but we interpret the Sixth Commandment as maintaining that no one should be allowed willfully to endanger the life of himself or others."

Mr Botha said that an NCK minister's duty would be to persuade a hunger-striking member of his church to desist.

Dr de Beer described as "a vexed question."

"Doctors can be caught up within the considerations of

medicine, politics and humanities in hunger-strike campaigns," he said. "Our stand therefore can only be purely medical at this early stage of the issue in South Africa."

The responsibilities of "higher authorities" towards hunger strikers, he said, should be even in the Roman Catholic Church, which has wrestled with the problem since the Irish Republican Army started adopting this form of protest in 1920.

Father Hyacinth Emnis, an Irishman and a spokesman for the church in South Africa, said: "It has caused massive suffering and death since 1916, since Terence McSwiney, the Mayor of Cork, starved himself to death in support of IRA policy towards the British 60 years ago."

"Obviously, following the Commandments, we have always stood against suicide."

"But it is a question of conscience demanding analysis."

## Martyrdom

"Martyrdom is not suicide. The noble sacrifice seems to die for a cause, for God, for God looking into the eyes of us all, accepts as one's ultimate moral responsibility and the question of whether one is right — in terms of one's obligations — to willfully sacrifice oneself."



Mrs Naidoo with her children: "I pleaded with him to call it off for their sake"



# Day 26 . . . and a woman's anguish as her husband wastes away . . .

By TONY SPENCER-MITH

A YOUNG Cape Town mother of four told this week how Security Police prevented her from asking her detained husband, Derrick Naidoo, why he was on a hunger strike.

Mr Naidoo, 32, a tall, sports-loving teacher at prestigious Harold Cressy High School, has taken no food for nearly four weeks.

He lies weak in bed in Woodstock Hospital while his wife, Vanessa, 30, suffers the agony of not knowing the reasons why he has taken this drastic step, or when she will see him again.



Mrs Venetia Naidoo with children Leigh-Anne, 5, Lisli, 11, Leslie, 2 and Kim, 11

S. Tribune 16/8/81 (329)

## HUNGER STRIKE WIFE SAYS NAIDOO HAS LOST A LOT OF WEIGHT

The Minister of Police, Louis de Gange, said in a radio interview that Mr Naidoo had refused all food since July 21. He said he had advanced "personal reasons" for this, and was drinking only water.

Interviewed in the family's comfortable Retort home, Mrs Naidoo said: "It was a terrible shock, hearing that he had not eaten for so long."

Until Tuesday evening this week, when Security Police and a uniformed policeman came to her home and informed her of the hunger strike.

"I had been taking a large jar of food he had particularly liked to Caledon Square Police Station each Wednesday, and they accepted it without saying anything about his not eating."

She told police that as things had gone that far, they should arrange for her to see him — and on Wednesday morning she was allowed 10 minutes with him, while an SB man stood beside the bed and another stood behind her.

It was the first time she or anyone else connected with the family, including their lawyer, had been allowed to see him.

"They told me to discuss nothing but family matters with him."

"I couldn't even ask him why he was not eating. They said I must encourage him to eat, which I did."

"So I'm completely in the dark about the reasons for the strike. I can only think he is doing it as a protest at his detention."

She said her husband had been licking his lips as if they were dry.

"After speaking for a while heavily, there's obviously a big difference in him and one can see he's not been taking food."

She said she could see he was worried about her and the children.

Neither Mrs Naidoo nor her father-in-law can fathom why he has been detained.

Said Mrs Naidoo: "He is not a politically active person. He lived for sports."

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leave from the school to get his history honours from Umas. "He was not involved in the school boycotts and to the best of my knowledge he doesn't even have politically active friends."

Mr Naidoo's father and the family doctor and Durban both a n permission to see him, but this has so far been refused. Not even the lawyer is allowed to see him. The couple lived for some time in Durban where he taught.

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the

**AZIZ** Jardine, whose detention sparked massive unrest in Johannesburg's coloured townships, has come out fighting after 75 days behind bars — he is planning legal action against riot police for allegedly sjambokking him.

Jardine, a gangly 18-year-old who writes matric in two months, was detained on May 27 after riot police had broken up a sit-in by 37 pupils at C. J. Botha High School in Bosmont with teagas and siamboks.

The headboy and chairman of the school's students' representative council, told the **Sunday Tribune** this week of the mass of sjambok slashes that criss-crossed his back after he had attempted to stand as a human shield



S. Turbine  
Aziz Jardine:  
legal action  
16/8/81 (329)

between his fellow-pupils  
— most of them girls —  
and sjambok-wielding  
police.

Two days into his detention, his mother, Mrs Fatima Jardine, saw his scarred back when security police brought him home to search his room.

And Jardine claims that while he was detained, he

was examined by two doctors, both of whom made sketches of his back.

The police action at C. J. Botha High sparked the first in a series of angry claims by the community of police brutality.

Although police eventually launched an investigation into the claims, Jardine, detained for questioning for two weeks and then for a further two months under preventive detention, was unable to voice his complaints.

But released this week — to a hero's welcome from dozens of his fellow-pupils — he saw his lawyer about the possibility of taking legal action against the police.

Recalling the incident, Jardine said this week: "We had been given a long weekend because of Republic Day, but because we felt we had nothing to

celebrate, 37 of us decided to spend the weekend at the school. We were sitting in a classroom studying when five policemen came in to tell us we were trespassing.

Shortly afterwards, Jardine added, riot police peered into the classroom and then closed the door. "Within minutes, teargas grenades were shot in through the windows, smashing them, and blinding the scholars inside.

"We all rushed for the door and tried to get out, but someone was holding it from the outside. More grenades were thrown in," he told the Sunday Tribune. "Eventually the door handle broke outside and we were able to get out."

It was then, he said, that he had to face the barrage of blows on his back and hands.

Files are normally written in ascending order of file number. Files are numbered sequentially from 000001 to 999999. Files are numbered sequentially from 000001 to 999999. Files are numbered sequentially from 000001 to 999999.

It is recommended that labeled registered tapes be used for private backup. It should be borne in mind that a disaster such as a fire could destroy our computer and all tapes stored at the Computer Centre. Therefore, if the tapes are sufficiently important, a second copy should be kept on a tape stored by the user.

Most tapes which are stored by users are not magnetically labelled. Each time a tape is used such as on the form given a new name is given to the tape, and it is labelled with a letter e.g. C1167E. Casual tapes are kept in the Computer Room for a week (usually 1 month by special request). After that they are labelled to be scratched by the Computing Service) but they can usually be reclaimed (unchanged) on enquiry at Reception.

[illegible]

MONDAY	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB)	14. Four Romantic Poets (GNC)	33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature (NCB)	32. Sir Gavain and the Green Knight (NRP)	34. The Quest (REX)	2.15	18. The Problem Self: Dilemmas for Romantics (JSC)	25. 20th Century English Poetry (GMC)	3.15
TUESDAY	23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence (EJB)	27. Modern British Drama (GMC)	30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JPC)	17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LON)	24. The Poetry of Prose & Dickinson (REX, NRP)	29. Introduction to Old English (JVD)	20. W.B. Yeats (DGC)	26. Contemporary British Poetry (TBO)	
WEDNESDAY		LECTURE		15. Coleridge etc. (JB)	16. Charles Dickens (MTB)	28. Saul Bellow & the Jewish Experience (TBO)	35b. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JRH)	21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption (JSC)	22. T.S. Eliot (TJB)
THURSDAY		19. Conrad & James William Langland's Piers Plowman (JVD)	35a. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JRH)						
FRIDAY		LECTURE							

COMPULSORY SECTION	A selection from the literatures of the 19th & 20th centuries.		2 lectures weekly	1 paper	Examination Equivalent
	Middle English Literature		1 lecture ) till 1 tutorial) June	$\frac{1}{2}$ paper	
YEAR-LONG OPTIONS	* Development of the English Language		weekly seminar	1 paper	
HALF-YEAR OPTIONS	Options in the period in language optional in General topics, and in Middle English Literature.		weekly seminar (Maximum enrolment 20)	$\frac{1}{2}$ paper	
LONG ESSAY (either term)	Topic of student's choice		consultation	$\frac{1}{2}$ paper	

# FLEES TRANSKEI, HELD IN CISKEI

BLACK attorney Louis Mtshizana, who had been placed under house arrest in Transkei in June, was arrested last week in the Ciskei, well informed sources said.

The sources said that Mshizana had fled Transkei and was about to ask for political asylum in the Ciskei. He had phoned a Ciskei deputy chief minister, the Rev. W. Xaba, to make an appointment, but was arrested when in his office.

The sources also said the head of the "Ciskei Central Intelligence Services", Brig. Charles Sebe, had confirmed the detention. *Sanchez 17/8/81*

## NOTES:

- Each student sits at least the equivalent of one half-year option and the full-year option. Students who do more than the minimum in which they do best.
- A long essay, written with help from a place of, and counting as the equivalent of one half-year option. The title is chosen in collaboration with the department and the full-year option registered with the department at the time one long essay may be done each year.
- Failure to submit a Long Essay by the deadline will result in a grade of F.
- The Department of Language examinations are given at mid-year, or an essay to first term to count towards the final.
- Two essays will be required in the 19th century. One of the relevant papers. One of the Half-Year Options and will count as one-half year. Students will be asked precisely how much they count is determined by the department.
- The Middle English essay counts one-half year.
- A student in English II may take a Half-Year option. There is space in the seminar for one student to take a Half-Year option. Head of Department approve.

g) One option taken is to be of such a nature as to back up the compulsory section or else to be a language option.

h) Students proposing to take three years of English should note that by the end of the third year a year-long language option, or two of the asterisked seminar options in language should have been taken.

i) Courses must be distributed equally throughout the year. Thus, a student who chooses three half-year options must take ONE of these in the first term (concurrent with the compulsory Middle English component), TWO, in the second term.

# Striker in danger, (329) says father

## Mercury Reporter

HUNGER striker Derrick Naidoo, 23, has reached 'the danger area' on the 28th day of his fast in Cape Town's Woodstock Hospital, according to his father, Mr K P Naidoo.

He expressed extreme concern for his son's condition yesterday, saying the only person the family could turn to for help was his son's private doctor who had been treating him for tuberculosis and an infectious kidney disease for the past eight years.

But the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told the Mercury last night he 'fully understood Mr Naidoo's concern for his son' but information about the son's condition did not coincide with the father's statements.

Mr le Grange said it would be in the father's interests to contact him personally.

'I certainly will be prepared to discuss the problem with Mr Naidoo personally and can give assurance at this stage that his son is under the constant care of one of the best specialists in Cape Town.'

Earlier Mr Naidoo said: 'Derrick is not physically strong. About eight years ago he was hospitalised at

King George V hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis and underwent three months of intensive treatment.

'After being discharged he attended the outpatients' TB clinic for several months and has periodically had to have X-rays to rule out the possibility of active infection.'

Mr Naidoo said his son was 'prone to chest infections'.

But the most worrying factor was his son's history of infectious hepatitis, a kidney disease which had him bedridden for a month last October.

'If Derrick continues his hunger strike his kidneys are sure to be affected.'

'On the day he was arrested he was in great pain and was suffering from a severe tooth abscess. What treatment he received for that we don't know.'

Mr Derrick Naidoo was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act on July 19.

His wife heard nothing more about him, other than that he had been taken to Cape Town, until Tuesday evening last week when Security Police and a uniformed policeman came to her home and informed her of the hunger strike

# Warning on fasting detainee

Mail Correspondent

HUNGER-striker Derrick Naidoo, 23, has reached the danger area on the 20th day of his fast in Cape Town's Woodstock Hospital and may not last much longer if he continues to refuse food.

Mr Naidoo's father, Mr K P Naidoo, expressed extreme concern for his son's condition yesterday, saying the only person the family could turn to was his son's private doctor who had been treating him for tuberculosis and an infectious kidney disease for the past eight years.

Speaking in Durban yesterday, Mr Naidoo told of his son's unique medical history. He said if nothing drastic was done in the near future his son would die — either from a chest infection or from kidney failure.

## 'Fruitless'

When asked if he planned to travel to Cape Town in a further attempt to see his son, Mr Naidoo said: "Little compassion from the authorities has been shown."

He added that it would, at this stage, be "fruitless" to make the effort. "I can only pray he will pull through."

Mr Derrick Naidoo was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act while on holiday at his father's Durban home on the morning of Sunday, July 19.

# UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)

TELEGRAMS:  
"UNIVERSITY" RONDEBOSCH  
TELEPHONE: 69 8531



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH  
RONDEBOSCH, 7700

## Police detain Ntwe Mafole

A MEMBER of the Inkatha Central Committee, Mr Ntwe Mafole, has been detained by Security Police, the movement's chairman of strategy, publicity and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said yesterday.

He said Mr Mafole was detained at his home in Sebokeng on August 9.

Mr Mafole, who is also the movement's youth organiser in the Transvaal and who was a member of the delegation that met the ANC leadership in London in December 1979, is being held under Section 22 of the Terrorism

Act.

Earlier this year he was awarded a three-month training scholarship in London by Inkatha.

Mr Thula said Inkatha had written to the Security Police inquiring about Mr Mafole's reasons for detention.

"We have placed on record that Inkatha's activities are above board and that if Mr Mafole was detained because of his involvement with the movement, then Inkatha will take full responsibility," Mr Thula said. - Sapa.

E

4. TIME-TABLE

KEEP THIS BOOK

You will need it throughout 1982

able to share in the wonder of discovering a new world in the middle of last century. But for the political importance of this African elite, their writing would have been lost to posterity. It was precisely because of their unique situation that their correspondence was preserved and their compositions published. While the essays are probably of greater literary value, the letters are of social as well as historic interest in that they show how the African children related to those who were responsible for their new identities. Letter-writing enabled them to make their wishes known through the accepted channels of communication in their new environment, even if they did not always get the response for which they hoped.

Emma, the daughter of Sandile, was overcome by homesickness after the visit of her father to Cape Town in 1860 and she wrote to the Governor begging to be allowed to return home for a brief holiday. Although this letter has been reproduced in a previous paper, it is probably the earliest written by a black woman in Southern Africa and must therefore be included in this context.

"My Lord Governor, I want to ask you please Sir to let me go back to see my parents for a short time and I will come back again I will not stop any longer. It is because I do desire to see my own land again I beg you to let me go to see my parents and if you do let me go I shall never forget your kindness I should be so glad to see

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#### Political Correspondent

**DETAINEE** Mr. Derick Naidoo, 32, of Durban, who began a hunger strike on July 21, is taking glucose and vitamins.

It is understood Mr Naidoo is in a Cape Town hospital.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis Le Grange, announced last Wednesday Mr Naidoo had been on a hunger strike for three weeks.

At the start of his hunger strike he drank only water.

#### FAST

He has now started taking glucose and vitamins in liquid form but is still not eating solid food. Mr Naidoo has apparently gained several kilograms in weight.

A police source said today that what Mr Naidoo was doing could not be

described as a hunger strike but a fast he had undertaken for personal or spiritual reasons.

Mr Le Grange said Mr Naidoo was receiving good medical attention and there was no cause for concern.

The Minister said he was being informed of Mr Naidoo's condition daily and indicated that he might issue a statement next week.

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DD 18/8/81

## Kati detained says daughter

(18) (329)

UMTATA — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr James Kati, had been detained, his daughter said.

Ms Doris Kati said her father was approached by four men in the street at Engcobo on Sunday afternoon after his return from a funeral. The men later led him away.

Mr Kati is an executive member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party. He has been detained a number of times.

The Commissioner of Police for the Transkei, Maj-Gen M. Z. Ngceba, said he was not aware of Mr Kati's detention. — DDR.



# City man held under Section 6

THE parents of a 20-year-old City detainee, Bennette Bailey, were yesterday informed that their son, detained this month, was now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Yesterday a member of the family said Bennette, a former Arcadia High School pupil, had been arrested at his sister's home in Mitchell's Plain on August 3.

He was first detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act but the 14 days for which the act makes provision were up yesterday and

a police official yesterday morning informed the parents that their son would be held for a further indefinite period under Section Six.

Police have not allowed Mrs G Bailey to see her son but she has left various articles of clothing for him at Caledon Square police station where he is believed to be held.

According to the family member, police have not told them the reason for Bennette's detention and last night the head of the Cape Town security police, Colonel Hennie Kotze, could not be reached.

1.0	D.M.EIN.S.I.O.N. (N.A.M.E.I.8.)
1.0	R.E.A.D.I. (1.1.0.0.) (N.A.M.E.I.1.N.C.O.M.E.)
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3.0	I.F.I.N.C.O.M.E. (2.0.0.0.0.) (4.0. 4.01. 5.0)
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1.0	W.R.I.T.E. (3. 1.0.) (N.A.M.E. 5. C.L.A.S.S.)
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(3) The following simple example shows how a Hollerith constant might be used in a CALL statement. The printed line will print LOW, AVERAGE, or HIGH, depending upon the income read from an input card.

0	D.I.M.EIN.S.I.O.N. (N.A.M.E.I.8.)
1.0	I.N.T.E.I.G.E.R. C.W.O.N.T.H. (C.Y.E.A.R. Y.E.A.R. R.M.N.T.H.5.)
1.0	R.E.A.D. (1.1.0.0.) (C.M.Q.N.T.H. C.Y.E.A.R. R.I.R.A.T.E.)
1.0	F.O.R.M.A.T. (1.2. 1.1.X. 1.1.0.) (F.B. 1.1.0.)
5.0	R.E.A.D. (1.2. 1.1.X. 1.1.0.) (N.A.K.I.N.T. N.A.M.E. M.O.N.T.H. Y.E.A.R. Y.E.A.R. R.M.N.T.H.5.)
2.0	F.O.R.M.A.T. (1.7. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	I.F.I.N.C.O.M.E. (1.2. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	N.O.U.T. (1.2. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	C.A.L.L. (P.R.I.N.T. (N.A.M.E. 5.))
1.0	R.M.N.T.H.5. (1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	C.A.L.L. (P.R.I.N.T. (N.A.M.E. 5.))
1.0	N.O.U.T. (1.2. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	W.R.I.T.E. (1.7. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
3.0	F.O.R.M.A.T. (1.7. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	I.F.I.N.C.O.M.E. (1.2. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	N.O.U.T. (1.2. 1.1.X. 1.8.A.5. 1.3. 1.5. 1.1.X. 1.9. 2. 1.4.)
1.0	G.O. 1.9. 1.4.0.
0	E.N.D.

# Two UWC students detained

Angus 20/8/81

329

A MEMBER of the SRC at the University of the Western Cape, Miss Amanda Sanger, and another student, Mr. Jonathan de Vries, were detained under security laws at their homes early today.

Members of the security police they were being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Miss Sanger and Mr. de Vries bring to four the number of UWC students held under security laws in Cape Town.

Mrs. Gwen de Vries of Kensington said about six security policemen arrived at her home at 4 am today.

Whatever my son is involved in I know to be right, but I just find it abnormal that a person should be charged or being charged or having a recourse to the courts, she said.

Mrs. T. A. Sanger of Retreat said a number of policemen, including a policeman, came to her house at about 4 am today to detain Amanda. The house, went through her books, and later left with some items. They told me she is being held at Caledon Square, she said.

PD 20/8/81  
**Detention** 329  
**denied**

EAST LONDON — Mr Nkululeko Wasa, 25, of Zone 13, Mdantsane, was taken away from his home by South African security police early on Saturday morning, his relatives claimed.

But neither the head of the security police in East London, Col A. P. van der Merwe, or the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, knew of the alleged detention.

Col Van der Merwe said he had no knowledge of such a man being detained

## 5.2.1. Checkout Mode

Checkout mode essentially eliminates the necessity for collecting (MAP) the program and loading it before execution. Executable code is generated directly in core and the program is initiated by simply jumping to the starting address. This saves the overheads associated with input and output of the relocatable and absolute programs. As a result there is a substantial improvement in throughput for student and development type programs.

In order to use the interactive debugging aids associated with checkout mode, it is necessary to compile (@PTN) using the C and Z options.

## Interactive debug mode

1) Before the first

2) When a continuation

operation, guard

3) If the user enters

program.

4) When the program

5) Just before execution

program.

6) When a STEP

using the debugger

7) When a break has

the debugging

number or statement

Once debug mode has

used:

1) BREAK

2) CLEAR

3) DUMP

4) EXIT

5) GO

6) LINE

7) LIST

8) PROC

- to

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# Plea for hunger striker

'PLEASE allow my son's personal doctor to see him,' is the desperate plea of the father of detained hunger striker, Derrick Naidoo.

'His doctor is the only person capable of persuading him to call off his fast,' Mr K P Naidoo said from his home in Durban.

Mr Naidoo made the plea on Monday, the 28th day of the hunger strike, started on July 21.

'The family is very concerned and feel strongly that the doctor should speak to Derrick without undue delay.'

Mr Naidoo, 32, is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows still for indefinite, incommunicado detention without trial.

Meanwhile Bennet Bailey, the chairman of the Students' Representative Council at Arcadia Senior Secondary School, is now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, according to Brigadier H Kotze head of the Cape Town Security police.

He was detained on August 3 and held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which allows for two weeks incommunicado detention. This period expired on Monday.

program unit for variables

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statement number in

at any point in the

variables.

breakpoints.

statement number break point.

following commands may be

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this may specify statement

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END statement of the main

PAUSE statement.

@X C at any point in the

etc.)

(Maths error, illegal

N statement.

## Students held in 4am raids

A MEMBER of the Students' Representative Council at the University of the Western Cape, Miss Amanda Sanger, and another student, Mr Jonathan de Vries, were detained under security laws at their homes early yesterday.

Parents of the two students were told by members of the Security Police that they were being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

This brings to four the number of UWC

students held under security laws in recent weeks.

Mrs Gwen de Vries of Kensington said that about six Security Police officers arrived at her home at 4am.

Mrs T A Sanger of Retreat said that several policemen and a policewoman came to her house to detain Amanda at about the same time.

— Sapa.

# Men and women in Sasol trial sequel

*Saweta 21/8/81*  
*(329)*  
*(328)*

SIX men and women arrested in Treason Trial demonstrations outside the Pretoria Supreme Court on

Tuesday appeared yesterday in the city's magistrate's court.

They were asked to plead to charges of resisting arrest and hindering the police in the discharge of their duties.

Bail was set at R100 on condition they report daily to the nearest police station.

Those who appeared were Mr Bheki Cosmos Maguduna (23), a student from 923 A, White City, Soweto; Mr Herbert Monareng (26), of 17543 Mamelodi East; Mr Ntwane Mampuru (19), a student of 7154 Section U, Mamelodi; Miss Patience Murauha (19), a student from 1538 B, White City, Soweto; Miss Adelaide Mofokeng (32), of 1688 Groenkloof, Soweto and Miss Khathazine Makifanya (35), of 16183 Mamelodi.

A seventh man, Mr Sammy Matsenax, appeared in court later yesterday. The case was postponed to September 17.

Nov 21/8/81  
**Held under**  
 (329)  
**Section 6**

Mr Ben Greyling, a white student detained by security police two weeks ago under the General Laws Amendment Act, is now being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act which allows for indefinite detention.

Security police have refused to give the name of a national serviceman detained with Mr Greyling and to say whether charges would be brought against them.

Three other white students, Mr Leslie Lacks, Miss Elaine Mohammed and Mr Michael O'Donovan, were detained on August 12.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

we are working overtime and in fact some of us get up at four o'clock in the morning to go sweep the streets now really we do not know what to do, as this law is becoming compulsory. Regarding the latter, why do we pay rent for the days we have been in hospital? What do we pay the Doctor's shilling for?

Yet when we are in hospital we still have to pay the location rent. It is a matter of great surprise to us - will you kindly investigate? ...

In conclusion we beg respectfully to inform you that Mr Alfred Mangena has now been appointed by the natives at the Dock location to act as the senior secretary, to whom further correspondence, if necessary, may be addressed."

It is true that this complaint was concurrent with the passage money dispute and that tensions between management and labour were strained. Moreover, it is significant that the headmen elected Alfred Mangena of the St Barnabas Parsonage, Cape Town (who later became a founding member of the SANNC) to represent their collective interests. The threat that this posed to the Board was clearly reflected by Hasenjaeger when he claimed that "rules for the benefit of the location must be made from time to time and if they are to be relaxed without any good reason the effect may prove serious. Success in one case may embolden the applicants to deal with other matters and it will be hard to say where this sort of agitation will end".<sup>44</sup> Moreover, Hasenjaeger played the now familiar agitator gambit claiming that "the teacher Mangena is evidently a self-elected champion of the men to adjust fancied grievances and in many cases I fear to create them".<sup>45</sup>

# Wife sees detainee on fast

more days to go and I assume he will start eating after that.

Her husband was detained in Durban on July 19 — under Section Six of the Terrorism Act — and his fast started two days later.

He has since been admitted to Woodstock hospital where his wife has been allowed to see him.

THE WIFE of detainee Mr Derrick Naidoo, who has been on a fast since last month, was allowed to see him for the second time yesterday.

Mrs Venetia Naidoo said after the visit that she still did not know why her husband was refusing food but that he had looked 'much better'.

'She last saw him about a week ago when his appearance had made her fear for his life.

'But he looked much better and he said he had gained weight. He asked me to tell everyone that he was not on a hunger strike but that he was merely fasting,' said Mrs Naidoo.

'He said he had six

in the capitalist fairness rather rs should be seen -nselen's mine-consciousness here deferential and logy of the time ted by capitalists legitimate to eactions and a threat to

than an awe strictly as workers, la is far more reasonable the letter in a class assume that though tabou the Board. Clearly, th



NM 26/8/81 (329)

# Indian hunger striker to end fast

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY laws detainee Derrick Naidoo is to end his month-long hunger strike when he has completed 40 days of what he has termed a fast.

His wife, Mrs Venetia Naidoo, said last night, after she had been allowed to see him yesterday for 10 minutes in a Cape Town hospital: 'Two plainclothes policemen were present while I was speaking to my husband.

'Derrick assured me that he would end his fast once he had completed 40 days.

'He emphasised that he was not on a hunger strike, but merely fasting by refusing solid food,' she said. 'She could not understand his motive for fasting.

'He was looking a little better since I had last seen him about a week ago. I was told that he is being given some kind of vitamin supplements,' she said.

Mrs Naidoo, mother of four young children, said her attorney, Mr A Omar, had struggled to get permission for her to see her husband in hospital.

'We are still waiting for permission for Mr Omar and our family doctor to see Derrick,' she said.

Yesterday was the second time she had seen her husband since he was arrested in Durban on July 19 and held in detention in terms of the country's security legislation.

Mr Naidoo, a Cape Town school teacher, was removed to hospital after refusing all food since July 21.

DD 21/8/81

# Mtshizana still in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The former East London attorney banished to the Maluti area of Matatiele by the Transkei Government in June, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, is still in Zwelitsha.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, would not say whether Mr Mtshizana was being detained but said they were "discussing mat-

ters".

Mr Mtshizana was arrested last week by two men in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Reverend W. M. Xaba.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, is still living in their house in Sterkspruit and working as a nursing sister in Mlamli Hospital. — DDR

~~105~~ ~~163~~ ~~222~~  
329

COMPILSORY SECTION	A selection from the literature of the 19th & 20th centuries.	11 11	1
	Middle English Literature	11 11	1
	* Development of the English Language		week
	Options in the period, in Language options in General topics, and in Middle English Literature.		week (Max. 10)
LONG ESSAY (either term)	Topic of student's choice		comp

## NOTES:

- a) Each student sits at least the equivalent of 3 pad per half-year option and the full-year option at the Students who do more than the minimum will be assessed in which they do best.
- b) A long essay, written with help from a supervisor in place of, and counting as the equivalent of, one half-year option. The title is chosen in collaboration with the supervisor registered with the department at the beginning of the year.

# A TEXTBOOK!

A SOWETO SALESMAN and member of the Islamic Council says he was detained by the Security Police because he had a history textbook they thought was a banned book.

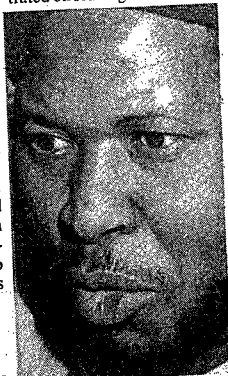
**By Z B MOLEFE**

Mr Vuyisile Zange (34), who is also a correspondence college student, told SOW-ETAN that he was travelling to Lenasia last Thursday morning when he was stopped at a roadblock.

His car was searched and the police found a copy of the textbook, Mao and the Chinese Revolution. He was questioned on why he had a banned book but he tried to explain that it was a textbook he used for his studies.

"They would not listen. They immediately radioed the Security Police. I was then asked to accompany the Security Police to my Soweto house where a search was conducted," Zange said.

books. One policeman even suggested that it would do me a world of good if I concentrated on reading the Bible."



## PASSPORTS

The search took a serious turn when the police found three passports in the house. These were made out to three students who are to travel to Egypt some time this year for religious studies. Zange said he tried to explain that as a Muslim and a council board member he was arranging the students' trip. This did not help. He was driven to John Vorster Square where he was interrogated.

His ordeal ended after he had signed a statement: "I was even threatened with detention under Section Six if I kept on reading banned

**Vuyisile Zange: detained**

Zange added: "This has really shaken me. I don't know why they thought my textbook was a banned book when it is freely available in bookshops. You know that we Muslims are peace-loving people. This has been a bad experience which will take a long time to forget."

The Police Directorate of Public Relations when asked about Zange's seven-hour ordeal, said: "The South African Police are not prepared to comment on routine investigations."

MONDAY	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB)	14. Four Romantic Poets (GNC)	15. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature (RJB)	32. Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (NRE)	34. The Quest (RER)	2.15
TUESDAY	23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence (RJB)	27. Modern British Drama (MNC)	30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JFC)	17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGN)	24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson (RER, NRE)	
WEDNESDAY	19. Conrad & James William Langland's Piers Plowman (GNC)	31. William Langland's Piers Plowman (Jvdr)	35a. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JER)	15. Coleridge etc. (JB)	28. Saul Bellow & the Jewish Experience (TEC)	
THURSDAY				16. Charles Dickens (MTB)	35b. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JER)	
FRIDAY					21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption (JSC)	
					22. T.S. Eliot (TJB)	

Focus on detainees' care

# Biko probe sparks call for new law

22/8/81

329

## Own Correspondent

The Medical Association of South Africa is to ask the Government to introduce a law which will ensure proper medical treatment for people detained under the country's various security laws.

The association's decision is the result of a report on ethical issues arising from the 1977 death in detention of Black Consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

The report, compiled by Mr Issy Maisels QC and Advocate J N de Villiers, was released as a supplement to the SA Medical Journal today.

The report found that at the time of the "Biko incident" certain standing orders and regulations orders were in force. These

appeared in the South African Gazette, or known to the public at large, and were not in the generally accepted sense of the word.

They were legally significant, however, in the sense that if a policeman failed to obey any particular order he might expose himself to disciplinary action under the Police Act.

From the provisions of these standing orders it was clear there was a duty upon the police to call in the district surgeon, or another medical practitioner if the district surgeon was not available, whenever a person was seriously injured or showed signs of serious illness.

"It should specifically be noted that any instructions given by the district surgeon or medical practitioner are to be carried out without delay. If removal to a hospital other than a jail hospital or sick-bay is ordered, precautions have to be taken to guard the prisoner en route and while detained in the hospital."

However, it was open to question whether these instructions apply or applied to "detainees," or people detained under the

Terrorism Act No 83 of 1967 (the act under which Mr Biko had been detained) or other acts operative at the time. None of the acts made any provision for dealing with the medical treatment of detainees.

Sub-section 6 in Section 6 of the Terrorism Act read: "No person, other than the Minister or an officer in the service of the State acting in the performance of his official duties, shall have access to any detainee or shall be entitled to any official information relating to or obtained from any detainee."

"We consider that Sub-section 6, what one might call the "sealing off provision," does not prevent a district surgeon from having access to the detainee, but this is not important. What is important is what the district surgeon may do if he finds the patient ill."

The ad hoc committee had, however, obtained a copy of a standing order from Prof S A Strauss,

head of Unisa's Faculty of Law.

The order had been issued after Mr Biko's death and read, under the heading "complaints and symptoms of illness (ongesteldheid) of a detainee:

- The services of a competent medical practitioner must be obtained forthwith. Effect must be given to the instructions of the medical practitioner, but should it be necessary for the detainee to be removed for treatment in a hospital other than a prison hospital and such a removal is regarded as involving a security risk, head office must first be consulted.

- The fact of any illness must, without delay, be reported to head office by telex so that the Minister can be informed if necessary.

- No sick detainee must, without head office's approval, be removed from one city or town to another city or town.

- Sick detainees must, in regard to sleeping and eating facilities, enjoy special attention and must be visited more often than in normal circumstances.

- Save in exceptional cases, for instance where disclosure of the fact of detention of a terrorist will harm the investigation, the nearest blood relation (bloedverwant) or relation by marriage (aamverwant) must be notified of such a condition of illness which in any way may be regarded as serious. Visits to the sick detainee must, however, not be permitted without permission having been granted by head office.

"That these instructions were issued as a result of the Biko case really ad-

committee said. "That they are an improvement on the position as it existed pre-Biko, is clear.

"The question remains, however, whether they go far enough. Firstly, they are merely standing instructions and do not have the force of law cognisable by courts.

"There would seem to be no valid reason why these instructions should not be enshrined in some parliamentary legislation or embodied in regula-



# 'Right to expect stronger action'



Professor Frances Ames

THE public had a right to expect stronger action from the Medical Association of South Africa over the death in custody of Mr Steve Biko, says Professor Frances Ames, professor of neurology, at Groote Schuur Hospital.

After studying a report commissioned by Maa, which was disclosed yesterday, Professor Ames said she still considered the association should call for a full inquiry into Medical and Dental Council, which had wide powers to investigate and to discipline members of the profession.

She pointed out that Maa itself had no power to do more than admonish members, and that doctors did not have to belong to the association.

Professor Ames was among doctors who resigned from Maa because of its alleged failure to take action after two districts surgeons who examined Mr Biko in custody were cleared of improper conduct.

She said today that, in spite of the report which cleared the two doctors and stressed inadequacy of regulations governing the health of detainees, she does not plan to rejoin Maa 'at this stage.'

Professor Ames said she thought the report 'excellent' considering how limited Mr I Maiseis, QC, and Professor J N de Villiers (former rector of the University of Stellenbosch) were in their terms of reference and the facilities available to them.

She thought it disturbing that Drs Tucker and Lang had refused to give evidence and that their superior in the Health Department had forbidden them to do so.

Professor Ames said she thought it remarkable that the report had been presented to Maa in June

but not made public until yesterday.

She asked how long it would take to implement recommendations 'that treatment of detainees be improved.'

I cannot see any other way of resolving the matter quickly and rapidly than by making that the Medical and Dental Association hold a full inquiry on top of this report', said Professor Ames.

'It is clear that Maa is impatient on matters of medical ethics. The most it can do is to admonish and reprimand members — and you don't have to belong to Maa.'

After the Maa report was issued, Professor S A Strauss, head of the faculty of law at the University of South Africa, said Maa had now gone as far as was legally possible to assess the ethical issues of the Biko case.

Professor Ames commented Professor Strauss has cleared Maa's name of any constituency or legal irregularity but don't think he has cleared them of any moral responsibility.

I think the public has a right to expect more of the medical profession than mere adherence to the legal position.

They should have transcended that. They should have insisted that the Medical Council should conduct an investigation.'

Dr Tucker, telephoned at his home in Port Elizabeth today, refused to comment on the Maa report.

A domestic worker answering Dr Lang's telephone said he was somewhere in Cape Town.

Dr Hersch told a Weekly Argus correspondent in Johannesburg today he preferred to comment until he had read the full report.

## Biko: Call for new law on detainees

Ames 22/8/81

9/11 (329)



provement on the position as it existed pre-Biko.

The new orders include instructions about people sentenced in terms of the new laws, which currently do not make provision for medical treatment of detainees.

The committee suggests that these orders be made into a law that can be enforced by the courts.

According to the report, the post-Biko orders include instructions that police must implement any orders by a doctor, but they cannot

# Masa report outcome

## Medical Reporter

THE Medical Association of South Africa is to ask the Government to introduce a law regarding medical treatment for people detained under security laws.

The decision, taken at a special meeting of the editorial committee this month, is the result of a month-long study on issues arising from the 1977 death in detention of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

The report, compiled by a two-man committee of which Dr Masa was a member, was in turn relayed to the SA Medical Journal.

It said the medical certification of Mr Biko's condition just before his death was 'unsatisfactory' and that the report was 'incomplete' and 'inaccurate'. The district surgeon concerned, Dr Ivor Lang,

and his fellow district surgeon, Dr Benjamin Tucker, had been forbidden by the Department of Health to appear before the committee.

The report also says Mr Biko's death prompted the issuing of standing orders for security police regarding medical treatment of detainees held under the Terrorism and General Law Amendment Acts, and contains a commentary vindicating the actions of the federal council of the federal council of Masa at the time.

'Masa is a creature of constitution and as such is limited by the powers expressly or impliedly granted to it, whose head is the SA Straus head of the faculty of law at the University of South Africa (Unisa).

Professor Straus was replying to a query by Masa, which claims that it 'could not have done more than we actually did while we are being made the butt for unjustified criticism.

ical comments by all and sundry and are in fact having to 'carry the can' for various other bodies and individuals.'

Professor Straus points out that Masa has never been a quasi-judicial body such as the South African Medical and Dental Council, which has wide powers of inquiry and punishment.

At the time of Mr Biko's death the strongest action Masa could have taken was expelling one of its members, Dr Tucker, but even then the committee of the Cape Midlands Masa branch 'rightly or wrongly' found that Dr Tucker was not guilty of disgraceful conduct.

In terms of the constitution, Masa's federal council could not overrule this decision.

However, the committee's handling of the inquiry into Dr Tucker's conduct was implicitly criticised.

Dr Ivor Lang



tified by the two committee members, Mr I. A. Maiseis, Judge-President of the appeal courts of neighbouring states, and a former Mayor of Johannesburg, and a former Rector of the University of Stellenbosch.

They wrote: 'Their examination of the case, as far as we could gather, was restricted to a reading of parts of the record of the original proceedings and Tucker was not asked to appear and did not appear before them.'

Emphasising that their investigation was not intended as a trial of Mr Biko's doctors, they commented that the Medical Council's decision into the conduct of Dr Tucker was 'surprising, if not what surprising, if not unfortunate.'

They note that new medical care standards issued to the Security Police are an im-

prove a detainee to a 'civilian' hospital without permission of the Security Branch or police headquarters. The report also states that a majority of the committee felt that Pretoria must be informed by telex immediately a detainee is ill.

## PLEASED

Professor Ted A Sarkin, dean of the University of Natal's medical school, said today he was pleased it had been brought to the public's attention that a public inquiry into the death of Steve Biko, which was unsatisfactory in terms of medical ethics.

It would have been more difficult to get more district surgeons had given evidence before the committee, he said.

The inquiry should not be regarded as a witch-hunt. Its task was rather to ensure that a similar situation did not occur.

Professor Frances Ames, professor of neurology at Groote Schuur, said the public had a right to expect stronger action from Masa.

She still considered that the association should call for a full inquiry by the Medical and Dental Council.

# Biko death: 2 doctors *CT 22/8/81* *(329)* *(73)* *(829)* 'forbidden' to testify

By BOB MOLLOY

DR IVOR LANG'S medical certification of the condition of Mr Steve Biko just before his death in detention was "unsatisfactory and incomplete" if not a deliberate suppression of the truth, according to the report of the Medical Association's committee of inquiry which was released yesterday.

The report said Dr Lang and his fellow district surgeon, Dr Benjamin Tucker, had been forbidden by the Department of Health to appear before the committee.

It also criticized the inadequacy of regulations covering the health of detainees, called for changes to detention regulations and urged doctors to report breaches directly to the Minister of Police and to their medical associations.

The inquiry was commissioned by Masa after countrywide protests from the medical profession when the three Port Elizabeth doctors who treated Mr Biko before his death in detention were cleared of improper conduct.

The doctors were Dr Ivor Lang, district surgeon; Dr Benjamin Tucker, the chief district surgeon and Dr Colin Hersch, a private practitioner. The inquiry was conducted by Mr I Maisels, QC, and Professor J N de Villiers, the former Rector of the University of Stellenbosch.



Dr Benjamin Tucker



Dr Ivor Lang

## Invited to appear

The report said that as the committee had no powers of subpoena, all three doctors were invited to appear. Drs Lang and Tucker were forbidden by their superior in the Department of Health, the deputy director of health services, Dr J Gilliland, to give evidence before the committee.

Dr Hersch, the only one of the three to appear, urged a public inquiry "to clear his name".

"We consider on a reading of the record of the inquest proceedings that, to put it at its lowest, Dr Lang's certificate was unsatisfactory and incomplete, if not a deliberate *suppressio veri*," the report said.

The regulations of the South African Medical and Dental Council did not go far enough in protecting detainees.

"These persons are, by the terms of the legislation, held incommunicado and the necessity for full and complete certificates, in addition to their being correct, cannot be over-emphasized."

"In addition, unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary, the medical examination of the detainee should not be carried out in the presence of a police officer and, in all cases where

to page 4

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# Biko report calls for doctors to override SP chiefs

RDM  
22/8/81 By ADA STUIJ

THE death of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, has led a committee of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) to make recommendations which point to deficiencies in the handling of the affair by the doctors involved.

The long-awaited Biko-report — by the ad hoc committee appointed by Masa to investigate the ethical issues surrounding Mr Biko's death in detention — was released for publication late yesterday.

Among the findings and recommendations which the committee reported to Masa were:

- "We consider — on the record of the inquest proceedings — that, to put it at its lowest, Dr Ivor Lang's certificate was unsatisfactory and incomplete, if not a 'deliberate *suppressio veri* (suppression of facts);
- Regulation 17 of the South African Medical Council's rules does not go far enough in dealing with detainees;
- The medical practitioner should ask the detainee himself what complaints he has;

## Undesirable

- The Ad Hoc committee considers it undesirable that the headquarters of the Security Police in Pretoria should have final say on whether detainees should be removed to a hospital other than a prison facility. The doctor should rather call in a second opinion and if this doctor concurs with his findings, the medical practitioners' opinions should not be overridden;

- The medical profession should not allow the doctor to "wash his hands of the case" if his advice is overruled by the Security Police head office but should make contact with the responsible Minister to resolve this. The standing police instructions should be amended to this effect; and,

- After reporting directly to the Minister if he has been overruled, the doctor should be duty-bound by his code of ethics to seek the support of his local medical association immediately.

In its report the committee said it had no subpoena powers and stated "it would have been improper for the committee even to attempt to make any findings as to whether any of the doctors concerned had been guilty of improper, disgraceful or unprofessional conduct".

The committee — comprised of Dr I A Malsels and Advocate J N de Villiers — heard evidence on May 18 and 19 in Port Elizabeth.

## Forbidden

But Drs Ivor Lang and Benjamin Tucker, two of the doctors involved, were forbidden to testify by the Deputy Director of Health Services, Dr J Gilliland.

"Dr Gilliland had issued specific instructions that neither Dr Lang nor Dr Tucker was to participate in the proceedings before us," the report stated.

Neither was the committee allowed to inspect the Walmer Police Station cells.

The committee based its findings on inquest records and personal testimony of the doctors, Masa documents, copies of the Consolidated Prison Regulations of the Prisons Act of 1959 and a confidential paper written by Professor S A Strauss, head of the faculty of law at the University of South Africa.

In a commentary on the committee's report, Prof Strauss said the medical association had gone as far as was legally possible to assess the ethical issues of the Biko case.

## 'Laudable'

In May this year the Council adopted an amended constitution which empowered it to hold an investigation into alleged misconduct of an association member and to take disciplinary steps if found guilty.

"This, as I see it, is a most laudable innovation," Professor Strauss said.

According to the constitution of the association at the time the Federal Council had no power to censure or expel an offending member.

When the Cape Midlands branch declined to take disciplinary steps the case was legally closed as far as the council was concerned.

Constitutionally there was nothing the Council could do to reopen the matter or commence its own inquiry.

"As far as I see it, it would have been improper and unconstitutional for the Federal Council to attempt to make any findings in regard to the question as to whether any of the doctors concerned had been guilty of improper, disgraceful or unprofessional conduct."

Outraged medical men now plan civil action against two doctors

# BIKO DOCTORS: DRAMATIC TURN

S. EXP No 23/8/78 (3219)

A GROUP of South Africa's most prominent doctors have been given the go-ahead — after seeking legal advice — to institute a civil action against the two Port Elizabeth doctors who treated the Black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, before he died in detention.

The Sunday Express can today disclose that the doctors, acting out of a "deep sense of outrage" at the lack of any public investigation into the conduct of the two district surgeons, are determined to bring the matter to court.

And they have launched a private fundraising campaign throughout the country to meet the costs.

The civil action — unprecedented in South African legal-medical history — would be brought against Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker.

The Sunday Express can reveal that the doctors — who may not be named at this stage — obtained legal advice from a senior counsel in Johannesburg.

They were advised they could proceed with a civil action against Dr Lang and Dr Tucker.

Meanwhile, Professor I Gordon, one of the medical assessors at Steve Biko's inquest four years ago, said this week he stood by his original view — at the time of the inquest hearing — that there was prima facie proof of improper or disgraceful conduct by Drs Tucker and Lang.

However, until now, all attempts by concerned medical men in South Africa to have an open hearing into the conduct of the two doctors, have been foiled.

By PETA  
THORNY-  
CROFT



The largely Government-appointed statutory body, the South African Medical and Dental Council, ruled that there was no need for a further investigation into their conduct.

The Cape Midlands branch of the Medical Association of South Africa decided not to pursue the matter in respect of Dr Tucker, who allowed the dying Mr Biko to be transported to Pretoria from Port Elizabeth in the

To Page 2

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# BIKO: DOCTORS CIVIL ACTION

329 S. Tribune 23/8/81

## Tribune Reporter

A GROUP of prominent South African doctors has launched a private fund-raising campaign to meet the costs of a possible civil action against two Port Elizabeth doctors who treated detainee Steve Biko shortly before his death.

This was confirmed to the Sunday Tribune last night by Professor Isidor Gordon, a former dean of Natal University's medical faculty, who is a distinguished pathologist who has won international recognition for his contributions to forensic medicine as an author, lecturer and researcher.

Professor Gordon said he stood by his original finding that there was proof of improper conduct on behalf of Port Elizabeth doctors Ivor Lang and his superior Benjamin Tucker.

"I stand by my decision at Biko's inquest that there is a prima facie case of misconduct on behalf of the two doctors. I have not, and will not, change my opinion," he said.

Professor Gordon said he was aware that a fund-raising campaign had been launched.

The doctors involved in the campaign recently spoke to senior counsel in Johannesburg and were apparently told they could proceed with a civil action.

The two-man inquiry appointed by the Medical Association to examine the ethical issues relating to Biko's death found that Dr Lang issued a medical certificate about Biko which was "highly inaccurate", incomplete and possibly misleading.

Now Masa — who hopes to be readmitted to the World Medical Association next month, and therefore badly needs a good international Biko affair image — is to request an interview with Members of the Cabinet to discuss the "possibility and advisability" of legislation covering the medical treatment of detainees.

The commission, whose report was released yesterday, consisted of advocate Mr Issy Maisels, QC, and Professor Jannie de Villiers, former Rector of the University of Stellenbosch.

Their probe concerned mainly the actions of three doctors who treated Biko shortly before his death — Tucker, chief district sur-



Dr IVOR LANG



Dr BENJAMIN TUCKER



Dr COLIN HERSCH

## Medical report inaccurate says commission

geon of PE and Lang and private physician Dr Colin Hersch.

The commission reported:

- That the medical certificate in which Dr Lang stated he had found "no evidence of any abnormality or pathology" was "highly inaccurate".

"It is plain from a reading of the evidence that it was, to use a euphemism, quite incomplete and could mislead any third party, such as a court, which might have to consider it".

- That despite the fact that he wanted Biko — whose condition had deteriorated considerably — to go to hospital, Dr Tucker agreed that the security police took him by road to Pretoria, at night, unaccompanied by medical personnel.

### Protests

- That no medical report was sent along to Pretoria with the patient, and Dr Lang wrote down as a final entry in the bed letter at the Sydenham prison hospital: "Dr Hersch and myself can find no pathology".

The inquiry followed resignations and protests from top doctors about Masa's handling of the aspects of the Biko case.

Only Dr Hersch gave evidence — the commission was informed that the Deputy Director of Health Services, Dr James Gilliland, had instructed that neither of the two district surgeons were to participate in the proceedings.

The commission's report contains no criticism of the role played by Dr Hersch, but states that

despite the fact that Biko showed visible signs of injuries, including a cut lip, neither Dr Lang nor Dr Tucker ever asked him how those injuries were sustained.

That was "strange," and might be accounted for by the fact that the doctors accepted without question what Colonel P. J. Goosen, the senior Special Branch man in charge of Biko, had told them.

But they add: "There may be less charitable reasons for this, but as neither of these doctors testified before us we do not think it fair to record other possible reasons for their failure to ask the person, whom they both stated was then their patient, how he came to be injured."

- that although there were "bizarre incidents" at the Sydenham Prison Hospital, which could have provided corroboratory evidence of Biko having sustained brain damage — he was found in a bath filled with water fully clothed and on another occasion lying in an empty bath — Dr Lang failed to report these to Dr Hersch and a neuro-surgeon also involved in the case.

The report says Colonel Goosen's inquest evidence makes it clear that he believed the security police had the final say on whether to follow medical advice or not.

"There is no doubt that in some respects he regarded himself and the security police as being above the law."

Both Dr Lang and Dr Tucker believed Biko should go to a PE hospital where he could be

properly observed, but Colonel Goosen flatly refused on security grounds.

"They felt they had to yield to him, there being no doubt that, although they were employed by the Ministry of Health, their actions were subject to the control at that stage of the police and/or prison authorities."

The report says the decision of the SA Medical and Dental Council not to hold a public inquiry into Dr Lang's and Dr Tucker's conduct, is "somewhat surprising" if not unfortunate, considering the enormous public interest in South Africa and overseas and the interests of the medical profession itself.

### Action

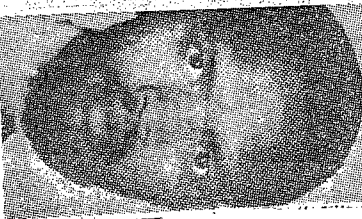
The magistrate presiding at the inquest referred the record of the proceedings to the council — under the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Services Professions Act of 1974 — as he considered there was prima facie proof of improper or disgraceful conduct.

- The public had a right to expect stronger action from the Medical Association of South Africa over the death in custody of Mr Biko, Professor Frances Ames, Professor of Neurology at Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital, said yesterday.

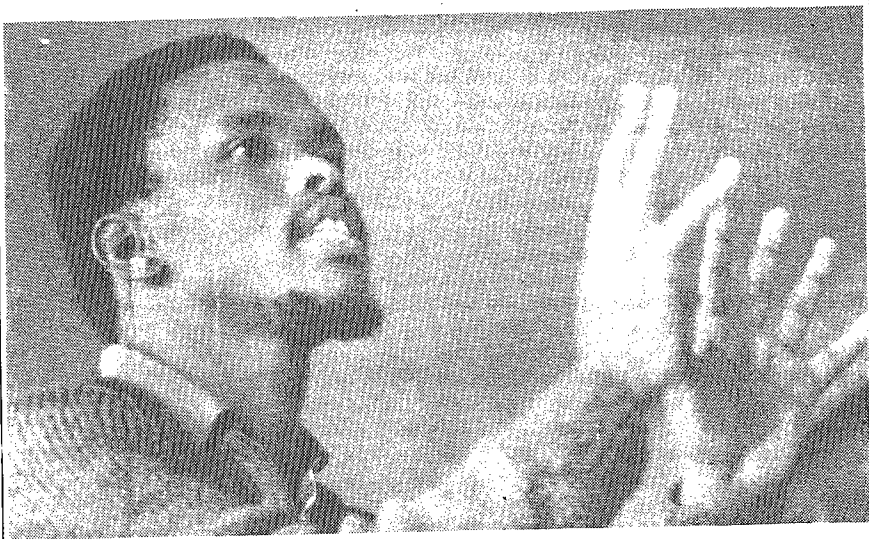
After studying a report released by Masa, Professor Ames said Masa should call for a full inquiry by the Medical and Dental Council, which had wide power to investigate and to discipline members of the profession.

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# RS PLAN FUND



Biko . . . how was he  
injured?



Steve Biko — he died while in police custody four years ago

By WILMAR UTTING

THE long-awaited Biko report clears the SA Medical Association from the constitutional and legal point of view — but not of moral responsibility.

This is the opinion of Professor Frances Ames, head of the Department of Neurology of Cape Town University.

She was commenting on the anxiously awaited report on ethical aspects of the controversial case of the black leader who died in custody.

The report was prepared for Masa by Mr Issy Maisels, QC, and Professor J N de Villiers, former rector of the University of Stellenbosch.

Dr Marius Barnard, PFP spokesman on health matters, said the report had restored his faith in Masa. "As for as the actions of the three doctors concerned, the report speaks for itself." He hoped that the Medical Council, Masa, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Police would carefully study the committee's recommendations concerning the health of detainees.

Prof Ames said: "Considering the limitations imposed on the committee by the lack of cooperation from the State, the report was surprisingly bold in that it expressed surprise at the failure of the medical council to hold a public inquiry."

Prof S A Strauss of Unisa said that, constitutionally,

# Report on Biko poses some very pertinent questions

Masa had done all it could, "whatever criticism may be brought against the Cape Midlands branch and the SA Medical and Dental Council for not instituting disciplinary proceedings against the doctors involved in the Biko case.

"We are very concerned about this and are exploring other avenues," Prof Ames said.

Since Steve Biko died in custody four years ago, it was questionable whether the medical council would now take any action unless pushed to do so.

The way remained open for a fresh complaint to be lodged with the council by any member of the public.

The committee's suggestion that police comply with standing orders regarding the treatment of detainees was commendable, but this had to be entrenched legally, and the orders had to be implemented.

Regular inspections and visits to prisoners would be necessary.

Prof John Dugard, head of the department of applied legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said it appeared that the authorities were still determined to cover up events surrounding the death of Steve Biko.

This was evident from the fact that official instructions were issued to Dr Lang and Dr Tucker not to testify before the committee, and from the refusal to allow the committee to visit the Walmer police cells.

"These refusals will simply serve to confirm suspicions that the authorities have much to hide," he said.

"The medical and dental council has also been a party to this coverup. It is encouraging that the committee has declared that it finds the medical council's decision not to investigate the matter somewhat surprising, if not unfortunate.

"The finding that Dr Lang's certificate on Steve Biko's physical state was unsatisfactory and incomplete, if not a deliberate suppression of the truth, seriously questions Dr Lang's integrity."

The committee had emphasised that Dr Lang and Dr Tucker saw themselves as owing allegiance to the security



MR ISSY MAISELS QC  
Commissioner



PROFESSOR DE VILLIERS  
Commissioner

branch, rather than to their professional code of conduct and the interests of their patient.

"This is perhaps the most disturbing fact of the whole unfortunate incident, and one hopes the recommendations of the committee that seeks to place the interest of the patient's health above the interests of the Security Police in extracting information will be seriously considered," Professor Dugard said.

## Conduct

The report, which was released this weekend, harshly criticised the conduct of Dr Lang, who examined Mr Biko when he was manacled in a security branch office in Port Elizabeth.

Dr Lang's certificate was, said the report, "unsatisfactory and incomplete — if not a deliberate suppression of the truth."

The report examines the circumstances of the medical treatment of Mr Biko by district surgeon Dr Lang, the chief fulltime district surgeon for Port Elizabeth, Dr Benjamin Tucker, and a consultant, Dr Colin Hersch.

Also criticised is the conduct of Colonel P J Goosen, the

security branch officer in charge of Mr Biko's detention under the Terrorism Act.

The committee found that:

- Dr Lang and Dr Tucker yielded to the authority of Col Goosen, there being no doubt that, although they were employed by the Department of Health, "their actions were subject to the control of the police and, or, prison authorities".

- Col Goosen's evidence showed that in some respects he regarded himself and the security branch as being above the law.

- The Medical and Dental Council of South Africa's decision not to hold a public inquiry into the doctors' conduct was "somewhat surprising, if not unfortunate", not only because of national and international interest, but in the interests of the medical profession.

Of the three doctors involved, only Dr Hersch gave evidence to the committee.

Dr Lang and Dr Tucker were expressly forbidden by the Deputy Director of Health Services, Dr J J Gilliland, to participate in the proceedings.

The committee notes that a post-Biko standing order was issued by the security branch on how to handle ailing detainees.

While this is an improvement on the pre-Biko situation, the orders are merely instructions and not embodied in law, and it is questionable whether they go far enough.

The report recommends that:

- Because detainees are held incommunicado, the need for full and accurate certificates cannot be overemphasised.

- Detainees should be examined, whenever possible, without a police officer being present.

- The doctor should obtain an account of illness from the detainee himself, wherever possible.

- It was undesirable that "head office" (security branch headquarters in Pretoria) should have the final say on the treatment of a detainee.

- Where a doctor's advice is overruled by the security branch, he should report the conflict to the Minister of Health. What he should not do is "wash his hands of the case".

- Standing orders to police officers should be embodied in law and all medical practitioners made aware of their rights when treating a detainee.

Neither Dr Lang nor Dr Tucker could be reached for comment yesterday. Dr Lang is understood to be away on leave. The Sunday Times was unable to trace Professor Guy de Klerk, Masa president, or Prof Snyman, president of the Medical Council. Dr Hersch said he had not yet studied the committee's report.

24/8/82 (98) (329)

# BIKO'S DEATH

## Doctors may be sued

**LEGAL ACTION** may still be taken against the two doctors who examined black consciousness leader Steve Biko while he was in detention, and found nothing seriously wrong with him.

A group of prominent South African doctors have been given the go-ahead by legal advisers to institute a civil action against the two Port Elizabeth doctors, a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper reported yesterday.

The doctors, said to be acting out of a "deep sense of outrage" at the lack of any public investigation into the conduct of the two district surgeons, are determined to

bring the matter to court.

And they have launched a private fund-raising campaign to meet the costs of the action against Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker, the paper said.

One of the medical assessors at Biko's inquest four years ago, Professor I Gordon, said last week he stood by his original view that there was prima facie proof of improper or disgraceful conduct by the two doctors.

## New rules, but are they good enough?

**THE ad-hoc committee** which investigated the attention that Steve Biko received from doctors found that new standing orders relating to the treatment of detainees have been issued since his death.

Under the heading "Complaints and symptoms of illness of a detainee", they state:

- The services of a competent medical practitioner must be obtained forthwith. Effect must be given to the instructions of the medical practitioner, but should it be necessary for the detainee to be removed for treatment in a hospital other than a prison hospital and such a removal is regarded as involving a security risk, head office must first be consulted.
- The fact of any illness must without delay be reported to head office by telex so that the Minister can be informed if necessary.
- No sick detainee must without head office's approval be removed from one city or town to another city or town.
- Sick detainees must in regard to sleeping and eating facilities enjoy special attention and must be visited more often than in normal circumstances.
- Save in exceptional cases, for instance where disclosure of the fact of detention of a terrorist with his or her nearest relation must be notified of such a condition of illness which in any way may be regarded as serious. Visits to the sick detainee must, however, not be permitted without permission having been granted by head office.

The committee said: "That these instructions were issued as a result of the Biko case really admits of no doubt. That they are an improvement on the position as it existed pre-Biko, is clear."

"The question remains, however, whether they go far enough. Firstly, they are merely standing instructions and do not have the force of law cognisable by courts."

"There would seem to be no valid reason why these instructions should not be enshrined in some parliamentary legislation or embodied in regulations promulgated under the Terrorism Act."

"Head office" in the standing orders must refer to the Security Branch of the police headquarters in

Pretoria, and "it is our view undesirable that some unknown person sitting in authority in Pretoria should have, as it were, the final say as to the proper treatment to be given to a person whom a medical practitioner has instructed should be removed to a hospital other than a prison hospital."

"We consider it essential that these standing orders, whether promulgated by statute or regulation, be made known and copies thereof be given to all medical practitioners who may be called in by the police in the circumstances envisaged by these standing orders."

protection" to a detainee, than in the pre-Biko period, it considered it undesirable that "head office" should have the final say on the matter.

"Given the necessary co-operation by the Security Police, we have already stated that there do not appear to us to be any insuperable security risks that cannot be overcome."

"We wish to emphasise that we venture to make this recommendation not merely in the interests of the detainee or of the medical profession, but in the interests of the State. Biko is, in our opinion, sufficient justification for our views."



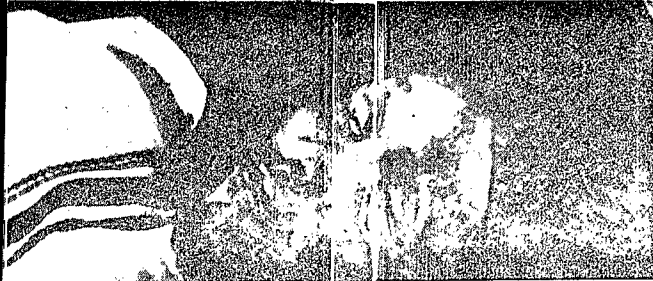
Biko shortly before he was detained for the last time.

Detainees by the terms of the legislation, were virtually held incommunicado and the necessity for full and complete certificates, "in addition to their being correct", could not be over-emphasised.

In addition, unless there were "compelling reasons to the contrary", the medical examination of a detainee should not be carried out in the presence of a police officer. In all cases, where possible, the medical practitioner should obtain from the detainee his complaints, as well as any information from the police officer in whose custody he was.

"The new standing order should, by law, be required to be brought to the attention of all medical practitioners who may be called in to treat complaints and symptoms of illness of a detainee."

The committee said that although the standing order now afforded "much better



Steve Biko in his coffin

## Truth 'suppressed'

A CERTIFICATE issued by a doctor who examined black consciousness leader Steve Biko shortly before his death was unsatisfactory and incomplete, if not a deliberate suppression of the truth.

This is one of the conclusions of an ad-hoc committee report to the Medical Association of South Africa, referring to the certificate issued by District Surgeon Dr Ivor Lang.

The committee also found "no doubt" that the senior Security Branch officer in charge of Biko's detention, Colonel P.J. Goosen, "regarded himself and the Security Police as being above the law."

The report says Lang was first called by Goosen on September 7, 1977, to examine Biko, who was manacled in an office of the Security Branch.

### HARDLY IDEAL

"Colonel Goosen had become concerned about Mr Biko's condition. He thought he might have had a stroke.

"The conditions under which this examination took place could hardly be described as ideal.

"After Dr Lang had examined Mr Biko, he issued a certificate reading: 'This is to certify that I have examined Steve Biko as a result of a request from Colonel Goosen of the Security Police, who complained that the abovementioned will not speak.

"I have found no evidence of any abnormality or pathology on detainee."

The report said the certificate had the merit of being short, but was "inaccurate or even highly inaccurate.

It is plain from a reading of the evidence that it was, to use an euphemism, quite incomplete and could mislead any third

party, such as a court, which might have to consider it.

"Dr Lang had been told by Colonel Goosen that the night previous to his examination Mr Biko had become aggressive and had to be forcibly restrained by the police officers in whose charge he was.

"Although there were injuries apparent to Dr Lang on Biko's lip and other injuries to his body, Dr Lang took no steps to enquire from Biko how he had obtained these injuries."

Referring to Goosen's evidence given at the inquest, the report said there was little doubt that it

left the 'clear impression' that whatever medical advice might have been given, he believed that the final and only say as to whether that advice should be adhered to rested with the Security Police.

There is no doubt that in some respects he regarded himself and the Security Police as being above the law."

The ad-hoc committee consisted of Mr I.A. Maiseis, Judge-President of the Appeal Courts of neighbouring black states, and Prof J.N. De villiers, former rector of the University of Stellenbosch.

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"Masa must first go through the painful process of getting rid of those members of its own executive who have shown a 'ja baas' mentality." — Sapa

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# Biko case RDM should go 24/8/81 to council, (23)(329) says prof

THE public had a right to expect stronger action from the Medical Association of South Africa over the death in detention of Black Consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

This is the view of Professor Frances Ames, professor of neurology at Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital.

Commenting on the Masa-appointed probe into the ethical issues surrounding Mr Biko's death, she said Masa should call for a full inquiry by the Medical and Dental Council, which had wide powers to investigate and to discipline members of the profession.

Masa itself had no power to do more than admonish and reprimand members and doctors did not have to belong to the association, she said.

"I cannot see any other way of resolving the matter efficiently and rapidly than by insisting that the Medical and Dental Council hold a full inquiry on top of this report.

## Impotent

"It is clear that Masa is impotent on matters of medical ethics."

Prof Ames, who resigned from Masa because of its alleged failure to take action after two district surgeons who examined Mr Biko in custody were cleared of improper conduct, thought the report was "excellent".

Mr I Maisels QC, and Prof J N de Villiers were very limited by their terms of reference and the facilities available to them.

She found it remarkable that the report had been presented to Masa in June but not made public until Friday. — Sapa.

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2-6	Table 2-2	
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2-11	Table 2-4	
6-16	6.3.3.3	
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Page	Reference	Statement

# Doctors not 'forbidden' to testify

By BOB MOLLOY

THE Deputy Director of Health Services, Dr James Gilliland, yesterday contradicted the Masa report on the Biko case and denied that he had forbidden the state-employed doctors concerned in the case to give evidence.

On advice from the Attorney-General, he had "strongly advised" them that they were not legally compelled to appear before the Masa committee appointed to inquire into the ethical conduct of doctors who treated Mr Steve Biko just before his death in detention.

Dr Gilliland's denial directly contradicts a statement in the report which regretted that both district surgeons concerned had been forbidden to give evidence.

The report, tabled before the federal council of the Medical Association of South Africa in June and released to the media at the weekend, was commissioned by Masa after countrywide protests from the medical profession when three Port Elizabeth doctors concerned in the Biko case were not required to answer charges of misconduct.

The doctors were Dr Ivor Lang, district surgeon, Dr Benjamin Tucker, chief district surgeon, and Dr Colin Hersch, a private practitioner. The inquiry was conducted by Mr I Maisels, QC, and Professor J N de Villiers, the former rector of the University of Stellenbosch.

Drs Lang and Tucker declined to appear before the committee, which had no legal power to compel them to do so. Dr Hersch appeared voluntarily and asked for a public inquiry to clear his name. The committee agreed that his conduct in "this whole unfortunate affair was in no sense blameworthy".

In regretting the refusal of the two district surgeons to give evidence, the report said that "Dr J Gilliland had issued specific instructions that neither Dr Lang nor Dr Tucker was to participate in the proceedings before us".

Asked to comment on this, Dr Gilliland said that in his capacity as departmental superior he had been approached by both doctors when they were invited to appear before the committee of inquiry. The doctors had asked him what they should do.

"I took legal advice from the Attorney-General, who advised very strongly that they they need not appear."

Questioned further, Dr Gilliland repeated that the doctors were not told that they "should not" appear but that they "need not".

"The doctors were not forbidden to appear, they were strongly advised that they need not do so," Dr Gilliland said.

The report pointed out that neither of the two doctors gave evidence when invited to do so "although they were told that there was no question of a trial".

"Steps were taken by us to explain to the regional government director of medical services the ambit of our inquiry and that there was no intention to have a trial of any kind, so that he might perhaps persuade these two doctors, who as full-time district surgeons are employees of the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, to assist us in our deliberations and perhaps also as a result of further steps that might be taken by the (Medical Association) to assist them in carrying out their duties, especially when, as will be shown, their recommendations were in the Biko case overruled by the security police."

"The regional director felt he could not make any decision himself and would have to seek instructions from Pretoria," the report said.

The commissioners added that Dr Gilliland had subsequently forbidden both doctors to take part in the inquiry, and commented: "Whether if this fiat had not been issued either of the doctors would have given evidence before us we are unable to say."

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# Gilliland denies barring doctors from Biko probe

Mail Correspondent

THE deputy Director of Health Services, Dr James Gilliland, has denied in Cape Town telling two doctors not to give evidence in an investigation into the death of Steve Biko.

He had, on advice from the Attorney-General, "strongly advised" them that they were not legally compelled to appear before a Medical Association of South Africa committee.

Dr Gilliland's denial contradicts a statement in a report, tabled before the federal council of Masa in June and released at the weekend, that both district surgeons had been forbidden to give evidence.

The report was commissioned by Masa after nationwide protests from the medical profession over three Port Elizabeth doctors not being required to answer charges of misconduct after Biko's death.

They were district surgeon Dr Ivor Lang, chief district surgeon Dr Benjamin Tucker

and Dr Colin Hersch, a private practitioner.

Drs Lang and Tucker refused to appear before the committee — which had no legal power to compel them. Dr Hersch appeared and asked for a public inquiry to clear his name.

The report to Masa said: "Dr J Gilliland had issued specific instructions that neither Dr Lang nor Dr Tucker was to participate in the proceedings before us."

## Repeated

Asked to comment, Dr Gilliland said both doctors had approached him, as departmental superior, to ask if they should appear before the committee.

"I took legal advice from the Attorney-General who advised very strongly that they need not appear."

Dr Gilliland repeated that the doctors were not told that they "should not" appear but that they "need not".

Neither doctor gave evidence "although they were told there was no question of a trial".

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## Saawu men held under Section 6

EAST LONDON — Two local trade union members, who were detained earlier this month, are now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

Mr Loyiso Majeka and Mr Dumisani Maninjwa, both members of the South African Allied Workers Union and of the workers committee at Hoover, were detained on August 6 and 7 respectively.

At first they were held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days detention, but have been held under Section Six since August 20, according to the head of the Security Police here, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe. — DDR

The possibility of crime and/or disease was bound up with the fear of the unemployed of what might happen if the latter developed "a sense of grievance".

By 14th November, the worst was over. The Labour Bureau was closed, though the soup kitchen utensils were retained. Middle-class Cape Town could relax for a while. Only Canon Lightfoot made the point that winter was always hard for the poor, that something permanent should be set up. With the overt threat removed, middle-class Cape Town no longer listened.

Organisation by the Powerless - the Malay 'Riots' of 1886

It is not intended to give a detailed explanation of the causes of the 'Riots'. But the sense of powerlessness, of lack of control, must be established.

"I will go to the hospital today and I only hope they will give me permission to see him again," said Mrs Naidoo.

His wife, Mrs Venetia Naidoo, visited her husband last week. He told her that he would end his fast on the 40th day.

He is at the Woodstock Hospital on the instructions of the district surgeon.

Mr Naidoo, 32, a school teacher at the Harold Cressy High School in Cape Town, has been in detention under security laws since July 18 1981.

This is the first time a detainee has fasted for so long.

DURBAN. — Detainee Mr Derrick Naidoo will end his 40-day fast tomorrow.

Argus Correspondent

**Naidoo fast ends tomorrow**

**Argus 26/8/81**

**Naidoo**

Intermittently in 1883 grounds was raised by meeting on the cemetery who professed their to stressed the urgent ne having to bury their d tion went to the color least a postponement Malays waited outside On 15th January 1886, ponement had not been grieved, and teries were closed forth- with. 108

Example:

D I M E N S I O N	M ( 3 )
D A T A	A , B , 1 / 2 * 0 , 0 , 1 , M ( 2 ) , M ( 3 ) , M ( 1 ) , 1 / 2 * 0 , 1 , M , / , /

The values will be initialized as follows:

A to 0.0  
B to 0.0  
MATRIX(1) to all blank characters  
MATRIX(2) to 0  
MATRIX(3) to 0

9.3. BLOCK DATA SUBPROGRAM

Function:

To initialize values of labeled common blocks, at compilation time.

**BLOCK DATA**

data initialization and specification  
(statements (except EXTERNAL))

Rules:

○ Attempts by the Cape Times correspondent in Port Elizabeth to contact Drs Lang and Tucker for comment yesterday were unsuccessful.

Our report was based on information given to the committee. Whatever Dr Gilliland says, it was not conveyed to us," Mr Maisels said.

Mr Maisels said that all comment on the issue had already been said in the report and he stood by the findings, including a statement that Dr Gilliland in his capacity as departmental superior had instructed his district surgeons not to give evidence.

Mr Maisels said that all comment on the issue had already been said in the report and he stood by the findings, including a statement that Dr Gilliland in his capacity as departmental superior had instructed his district surgeons not to give evidence.

The second committee member was Professor J N de Villiers, former rector of the University of Stellenbosch. Professor De Villiers

Mr Maisels, QC, Judge President of the appeal courts of neighbouring countries and a member of the two-man committee appointed by the Medical Association to investigate ethical issues arising from the death of Mr Steve Biko in detention, said the report was absolutely correct.

Our information was that the doctors were not permitted to testify," Mr I A Maisels told the Cape Times.

Staff Reporter

# Masa stands firm on Biko report

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# Maisels stands firm on report

Mail Correspondent

THE Medical Association of SA committee of inquiry into the conduct of the Biko doctors stood firm yesterday on its finding that two of the State-employed doctors had been forbidden to give evidence.

"Our information was that the doctors were not permitted to testify," said Mr I A Maisels, QC.

Mr Maisels, one of the two members of the committee appointed by Masa to investigate ethical issues arising from the death of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko in Security

Police detention, said the report was "absolutely correct".

Mr Maisels was responding to a denial by Dr James Gilliland, Deputy Director of Health Services, that he ordered Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker to stay away from the inquiry. Dr Gilliland said earlier this week that he had merely "advised" the doctors they were not compelled to appear.

Mr Maisels yesterday added by the committee's findings, including a statement that Dr Gilliland, in his capacity as departmental superior, had instructed his district surgeons not to give evidence.

Table 7.7 and Figure 7.7 show AOP values for different lot percent defectives p. It can be seen that the highest point on the curve, the AOP is 0.93%, which corresponds to lots with 1.4% defective. In other words, no matter which lots are submitted, the average outgoing quality is at least 0.93%.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Lot percent defective	Acceptance	AOP
.48	.99	.475
.74	.95	.703
.91	.90	.819
1.76	.50	.850
3.01	.10	.901
3.45	.05	.917
4.38	.01	.944

TABLE 7.7 AVERAGE OUTGOING QUALITY FOR ACCEPTANCE SAMPLING  
PLAN (n = 265, c = 4)

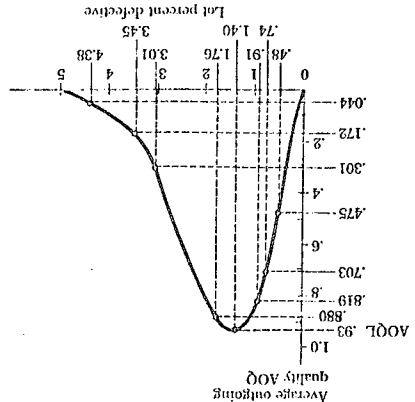


Figure 7.7 Average outgoing quality for acceptance sampling plan  
n = 265, c = 4

regardless of the quality of the lots being sampled. The actual average quality attained will depend on the values of p in the lots submitted. If lots have p percent defective initially,  $AOP = p \cdot \text{Prob}(\text{accept} | p) + 0 \cdot \text{Prob}(\text{reject} | p)$  (7.7) (those rejected will have 0 defectives after rectification)

Annotated Bibliography (Continued)

LECTURES 5-6 : The Classical School

Major Writings:

D. Ricardo: The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo  
edited by Piero Sraffa (9 vols.)

(This great edition collects everything of Ricardo's that has come down to us. It cannot anywhere be said to be easy reading. The principles of Political Economy and Taxation is volume I. The introduction by Sraffa and Dobb gives a clear - though not altogether easy - statement of the modern neo-Ricardian interpretation and is an important document in its own right. There are interesting controversies with Malthus in volumes 2, 4 and 5 and the letters in particular are often very fine.)

R. Malthus: An Essay on Population

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.  
(a) Mr. D. R. Naidoo.  
(b) 19 July 1981.  
(2) Yes.  
(a) Mr. Naidoo's wife.  
(b) It was handed to Mr. Naidoo.  
(c) Because it was his wife's request.

tion is a completely both are still worth ld of many of the other portant in economics, ily incapable of without contradicting ontrary view:  
nes: Collected Works,

• Winch)

Economy.

arket for most of the s an attempt to present al school in a way han Ricardo, but like e of historical and ition is Vols. 2 & 3 ollected Works. l contributions to economics are contained in his youthful Essays.

John Stuart Mill - Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy. (The Toronto edition).

26/8/81  
25. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the  
Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any detainees have recently





Terrorism Act: detainees

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

48. Letter by M. Kaplan of Switzerland, 4.8.1908 New York.
49. Justice, 267, 3.1064. to Justice Secretary,
50. See especially Roux, S
51. See 'Our Cape Town Letter' most of the names app of the ISL-CT.
52. See SA Jewish Chronicle
53. See Harrison, pp.65-7
54. Weinbren, 'Reminiscen
55. See Justice, 267, 3.1 17.4.1919, p.2.
56. One of the rare occas SDF, Dr Forsyth's Peace and Arbitration Society, and the Jewish Socialist Society, op cit., p.1.
57. See International, 24th January 1919, p.2, 'Cape Notes'.
58. Justice, 267, 3.1064.18, Letter from Commissioner of Police to Secretary for Justice, 27.8.1920.
59. A.Z. Berman was one of the regular speakers to the Jewish (Yiddish) Literary and Dramatic Society which held its gatherings at the Zionist Hall. See the Cape Times (CT) 3.8.1918.
60. On Poilei Zion, see mainly G. Shimoni, 'The Jewish Community and the Zionist movement in South Africa 1910-1948', D.Phil. thesis, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1974.
61. See International, 29.11.1918; also CT, 20.7.1918.
62. Bolshevik, Vol.2, No.4, February 1921.
63. See Gideon Shimoni, Jews and Zionism: The South African Experience 1910-1967, Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1980, p.390, footnote 11.
64. Police, 180, 3.524.17, pamphlet 7, Secretary of SAP to Secretary of Justice, 28.1.1920.
65. Justice, 269, 3.1064.18, Commissioner of Police to Secretary of Justice, 21.2.1921, p.194.
66. Ibid., pp.194-195.
67. The attacks on Bolshevism were spearheaded by the Cape Times, see especially 26th March 1918, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th August, 28th October 1918 and 2nd February 1919.
68. See CT, 6th December 1918, letter signed by 'South African'.

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# Coetsee: No hunger strikers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — No detainees were at present on hunger strike, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton) who asked how many were on hunger strike and if there were, who they were.

She also asked whether such detainees were being treated in hospital, whether their families had been informed, whether they could be seen by their families, under which laws they were being detained and whether they would be charged or released and if so when.

The minister said no detainee was on hunger strike and the remaining questions fell away.

"I presume, however, that the honourable member is referring to Mr D R Naidoo.

"He has given various reasons for his 'fast', as he calls it.

"Mr Naidoo has been detained since July 19, 1981 in terms of Section 22 (1) of the General Law Amendment Act, 1966, and since August 2, 1981 in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He is still being detained under the last-mentioned section.

"From July 19 until August 11 he did not take in any food, only water.

"Since August 12 he has taken nutrients in liquid form, and from August 24 solid food.

"Mr Naidoo lost weight during the period when he did not take food but has since August 13 been gaining weight again.

## Visits

"He has at all relevant times received intensive medical attention. Apart from other medical attention, he has since July 30 been under the care of a physician in private practice.

"Magistrates and the Inspector of Detainees visit Mr Naidoo regularly and report to me regarding him.

"At times a magistrate visited him daily.

"His wife visited him on August 13 and 20.

"Mr Naidoo will be released from detention in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act when the circumstances mentioned in Section Six (1) apply or when I so order.

"Whether he will be charged or not is a matter which will be decided upon later," the minister said. — Sapa

F2.E2:

ed file

iles or

This is used after a break procedure to continue the suspended task as if no break action had been taken, e.g. to continue printing.

4.7. @@CONI

1. Examine the scheduling/backlog status of the system
2. Examine the current status of a particular job.
3. Remove a job from the backlog queue.
4. Terminate the execution of a job.
5. Examine the print queues for a job.

This command allows the terminal user to emulate the operators console in a limited way. In particular it is possible to:

4.6. @@CONS

P - set public mode  
Q - set private mode  
V - set read-only mode, clear write-only mode  
W - set write-only mode, clear read-only mode  
Z - clear read-only or write-only mode.

Options for b) are:

options for a) are A,C,O,R and S, any combination may be used (see @COPY).

@CHG,<options> F<keys> .ELT1,F<keys> .ELT2

Format:

- a) change the name of a program file element
- b) change a catalogued file's modes and/or keys

### Complaints of ill-treatment

When elements have been copied from one file to another the  
 components and associated data are copied, relocated, and  
 deleted. In this case, the components and associated data were  
 deleted, relocated, and copied.

In the first form, all the \*-type elements in f1 are copied to f2. In the second form all the \*-type elements named f1.f1 are copied into corresponding elements of the same type in f2.f2. (Remember that a program file may contain one of each type of element with the same name).

A (Absolute element type).

âCOPY, I F1, F2, F2

# abotage psychological

# SB war

Sawetan 27/8/81

329

BY WILLIE BOKALA

A YOUNG Soweto mother claimed this week that security police had mounted psychological warfare on her since they detained her husband 154 days ago.

Weeping uncontrollably, Mrs Nongaba Mosunkutu (24) said since her husband was detained in March this year, police had done "funny things," like searching her visitors and at some stage parking their car in front of her house.

On another occasion a man entered the yard and stood for 30 minutes in front of the door outside but did not knock or enter.

A police spokesman said they could not react to complaints lodged with the newspapers.

## DETAINED

"The problem is that people go rushing to the newspapers instead of

making reports to the police, so that matters can be investigated," he said.

He advised Mrs Mosunkutu to go to the nearest police station to see the station commander, make a full statement and then the matter would be investigated.

Her husband, Mr Elias Kgabisi Mosunkutu (30), was among the four Post Office employees detained on March 25 this year for having attempted to form a trade union to look after their interests at work.

## CHARGE

Police have confirmed that all four men are still being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The others are Mr Alpheus Khumalo (31) and Mr Bob Mabaso, who have both completed 154 days in detention, and Mr Benjamin Raboeane of Mzimhlope, who has completed 160 days in detention.

Police said yesterday that they could not say when the men would be released or charged because they were still investigating.

## SUFFER

Mrs Mosunkutu, a nursing sister and mother of two minor children, Queen and Sechaba, said she had lived a nightmare since her husband was taken away.

"I even fear for my life. I stay behind locked doors when evening comes. I believe the whole exercise is geared to torturing me mentally.

"I want to make it known that I feel the detention of my husband has been enough torture to me and my children. Nothing can be more brutal than a husband removed from his wife leaving the children to suffer.

## HUSBAND

"Winter started with my husband in prison and ended with him still being there. You can imagine how it was just to think of that," she said.

Her youngest child, Sechaba, went sick in April and she did not have money to attend to him, pay instalments and run the home. She has gone from place to place trying to secure money and ultimately had to start looking for work herself.

"The Post Office also refused to pay my husband's March salary although he had written an authorisation letter to them. All these things weigh heavily on me," she said.

She said since her husband was detained she had never seen him, but had been able to take him bread and milk and fruits. She had also taken him clothing.

# Detainee parents in freedom plea

*Sowetan 28/8/81* (329)

**BY WILLIE BOKALA**  
THE parents of a Section Six detainee who has been in jail since June 30 this year, this week made a general plea for all detainees to be charged or released.

Mr and Mrs Alpheus Motsisi of Mofolo Village, Soweto, say since their son, Mr Mabe Petrus Motsisi (26), was taken from their home by a group of white security police, they have not seen him and are now concerned about his health.

Petrus, a former Musi High School student and promising soccer player, has been in detention for 58 days — first under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and presently under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

## PROBLEM

"It would give us some relief if our son and all the other people detained were charged because we will at least know that they have done some crime.

"In other words, this detention without trial should be scrapped because it has caused a lot of grief in black society," Mr Motsisi said.

Mrs Motsisi said she had tried to take her son food but was told there was

enough food in jail for her son to eat. "Our problem is that we do not know what kind of food he is being fed," she said.

She said four white policemen and one black had taken her son at 3.30 am. They said they were only taking him for questioning but did not

bring him back as had promised.

Her son was among the many detained in pre-dawn swoops by Security Police on Soweto families after June 16 commemoration services. The parents said they did not know why their son had been arrested. The police did not tell them.

## Fast 'dangerous'

ORGANISATIONS and leaders throughout the Witwatersrand will attend a prayer meeting at the Jiswa Centre, Lenasia, tomorrow to pledge solidarity with Section Six detainee, Mr Derrick Naidoo, who has been on hunger strike.

The meeting is also geared at pledging solidarity with all other detainees, those banned and banished, those in exile and in jail as well as the victims of this week's Eldorado Park bus disaster.

## FASTING

Also to be remembered are the three ANC men, David Moise, Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe and Johannes Shabangu, sentenced to death by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge last week.

Mr Naidoo, a 32-year-old school-teacher, has been on a hunger strike since July 21

and, according to reports, plans to end his fast tomorrow.

Although police have said he is fasting for 'personal reasons', his family is worried that he may die. He is suffering from kidney problems.

## DANGEROUS

A letter of support and sympathy signed by more than 2000 people has been sent to him. It was drafted by the Black Students Society of the University of the Witwatersrand who collected the signatures.

Speakers at the meeting will also include, Mr Tom Manthata, of the Committee of Ten and the Rev Cecil Begbie, of the Methodist Church who has been involved in the plight of the Kliptown squatters.

The meeting starts at 3 pm.

## Police question 3 top Saawu men

The unregistered SA Allied Workers Union was again the object of Security Police attention this week when three of its top officials were detained for close to 10 hours in East London.

Saawu president Mr Thozamile Gqweta, vice-president Mr Sisa Njikelana and the union's East London branch chairman, Mr Eric Mntonga, were taken into custody on Tuesday night while returning from a trip to the union's Durban head office.

A Saawu spokesman said the men were conducted to the Cambridge Police Station in East London where they were questioned separately by Security Police and released at 1 pm the next day.

Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelana were recently released without charge after long stretches in detention under security laws, and Mr Mntonga was detained for two months this year in the Ciskei.

The spokesman also complained that thousands of pamphlets smearing union officials were distributed in East London last week in the name of the "Free Democratic Trade Union Council," a body dismissed by labour experts as "mythical."

The pamphlets were distributed in the township of Mdantsane and at two companies where Saawu is recognised, Chloride (SA) and Johnson and Johnson.

Government. The status' offered the opinion that the view that the The Cape Argus Lomax Ordinance State for 55 years the right to r Cape Argus was elected in a F attacks was the body and that to the princip

After this Con drifted into o

to politics was no longer viable. There emerged, in the Muslim community of Cape Town, a radical young intelligentsia, with Zainunisa Abdurahman and Dr Golaam Gool at the head of it. The Cape Malay Association lingered on until 1945, when it supported the Anti-CAD in opposition to the United Party's Coloured Advisory Council. After this, it disintegrated completely. Its role was taken over by the Moslem Judicial Council, founded on the 10th February 1945.<sup>148</sup> The Council, in its founding years, was ultra-conservative politically. Its primary concern was the finding of solutions to the numerous religious problems confronting the Muslims of Cape Town. By the 1950s, the Moslem Judicial Council started to direct its attention to political issues as a result of the strong Muslim student movements in Cape Town. By then it was a powerful organisation, respected for its religious guidance, and feared for its powers of ostracism. It was, however, the statement of the Council, issued on the 12th May 1961, that "Apartheid in any form could not be condoned by Islam",<sup>149</sup> that set new ripples of political thinking in motion in the Cape Town Muslim community.

'enhanced also expressed years held the Asiatic".<sup>145</sup> ation of the in the Free oured people ncils. The man had ever been onse to these a non-political air adherence ernment.<sup>147</sup>

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From the Cape Malay Association to the Present Day - A Brief Synopsis

The Conference of the Cape Malay Association had no lasting

# Detainees Star 28/8/81 now under (329) Terror Act

Education Reporter

The three University of the Witwatersrand students detained earlier this month under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act are now behind held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

A Security Police spokesman at John Vorster Square today confirmed that Bachelor of Arts students Mr Leslie Lax, Miss Leale Mohammed and Mr Michael O'Donovan were now being held in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The three were detained on August 12, a week after another Wits student, Mr Benjamin Greyling, was held together with a national serviceman, whom Security Police have consistently refused to identify.



DD 23/8/74  
**Ciskei**  
**releases**  
**Mtshizana**

EAST LONDON — Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, a former East London attorney, banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June and detained in the Ciskei three weeks ago, has been released.

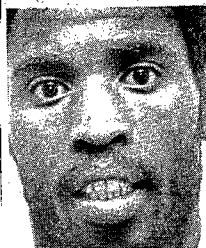
The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said Mr Mtshizana had been released on Wednesday on instructions from the Ciskei Cabinet.

He said his release had been unconditional.

Asked whether Mr Mtshizana had applied for political asylum in the light of his banishment in Transkei, Brig Sebe said he had not.

In any case the Ciskei Government had no authority to give political asylum to anyone, he said. This authority would come only when the Ciskei became independent.

Mr Mtshizana was arrested in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei's Deputy Prime Minister, Rev. W. M. Xaba, on August 11 when he was reported to have asked to see the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, who was away in Pretoria at the time. — DDR.



DD 28/8/81  
 MR GQWETA  
**Don't  
 meddle  
 pleads  
 Gqweta**

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), yesterday accused the authorities of "continually interfering in union affairs" after security police held him and two other union leaders for questioning for over 10 hours.

The three men — Mr Gqweta, Mr Sisa Njikelana, Saawu vice-president, and Mr Eric Mntonga, also a top office-bearer — were on their way from Durban to East London when security police stopped them at Komga at 3 am on Wednesday.

After searching their car, the policemen asked them to accompany them to the Cambridge police station, where they were questioned and eventually released at 1.30 pm yesterday, Mr Gqweta said.

The incident comes shortly after Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelana were released from detention. Both men have been repeatedly detained by the South African and Ciskeian authorities. Mr Mntonga has also been detained in the Ciskei.

Mr Gqweta said they were questioned about their recent visit to Cape Town to attend an inter-union meeting, as well as the special Saawu national executive meeting they had attended in Durban.

He said it was "very strange" that union officials should be questioned whenever they had attended meetings, and described this as "part of the continuous interference by the State in union affairs".

He said they all had valid travel documents, and had "nothing to hide".

"If this trend continues, we may soon have to go to the police to ask their permission to go any-

said.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said yesterday it would not comment on "routine security police interrogations".

The head of the Security Police in East London, Col A. P. van der Merwe, was not available last night. — DDC.

providing housing was for the Council to "force service on those basking in the sun". Everyone should be made to work. Old men could break up macadam "on padded knees with steel

# State Attorney advised Biko doctors—Munnik

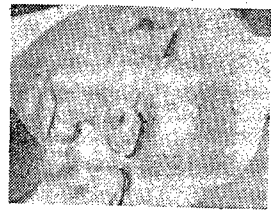
## Parliamentary Staff

MR Graham McIntosh (PPP) Maritzburg North yesterday accused the Minister of Health Dr L A P Munnik, of being involved in a cover-up of the events of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko.

The

accusation was strongly denied by Dr Munnik, who challenged Mr McIntosh to repeat his claims outside Parliament.

Mr McIntosh said Dr Munnik had been part of a cover-up because he had allowed Dr J Gilliland, the deputy Director of Health services, to give instructions that Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker, two district surgeons in the district of the town, should not give



Dr L A P A Munnik

evidence to a Medical Association of South Africa ad hoc committee which recently investigated the Biko affair.

Mr McIntosh said the report of Mr L A Munnik, Chief Justice of the Botswana Supreme

Court, and Dr J de Villiers, former rector of the University of Stellenbosch, who had headed the inquiry, had stated that the two doctors had not been allowed to give evidence.

## INVESTIGATION

Dr Munnik denied this and said that the doctors had been invited to testify. The matter had been raised by Dr Gilliland with the Director of Health and he had asked Dr Gilliland to refer the problem to the State Attorney.

The State-Attorney had advised that the doctors should not give evidence and this was conveyed to the doctors. They were not forbidden to testify but were just advised against it, said Dr Munnik.

Dr Munnik rejected a demand from Mr McIntosh that he should refer the matter to the Medical and Dental Council.



Mr Graham McIntosh

that he should refer the matter to the Medical and Dental Council.

Mr McIntosh said it was in the interest of the doctors that the Medical and Dental Council had a full inquiry into the mat-

ter in the interests of the doctors concerned.

The public had the image that these people are guilty, he said.

In replying to the debate, Dr Munnik said the matter was out of his hands and he said that the council what to do they would probably tell him to 'jump in the lake.'

If he was the Minister of Justice, or President of the Medical Council, the situation would perhaps be different.

Dr Munnik said Mr Maseke had made mistakes in the ranks of the various officials involved. Mr Alf Widman MP (PPP) (Johannesburg) asked Dr Munnik if he was suggesting the report was inaccurate. Dr Munnik replied he had no comment to make on the report.

Somebody would ultimately be made to work. Old men could break up macadam "on padded knees with steel

as worse than that exposed by the 'Bitter Cry' because of the "filth" in the town. Large numbers of people

Accordingly, Cape who know no laws, ums was no nearer, ndations about the , of 26th October 1895, ites' were exempted and black slum-

t was "their fault", he direct outbreak reports taken up by conditions to the disease, or the

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section of the lower taken in the nine- e for beds. 68 the Salvation Army, n, at a cost of action of labourers'

action of labourers' n even when members s propagation. ords was defended



# Prayer meet for Naidoo

Mail Reporter 28/8

A PRAYER meeting for former hunger striker Mr Derrick Naidoo and the three ANC men who were sentenced to death for treason in Pretoria last week will be held in Lenasia tomorrow.

The meeting, where prayers will also be said for all banned, detained and exiled South Africans, is being organised by the Solidarity Front of Lenasia. It will be held at the Jiswa Centre at 3pm.

Speakers will include Mr Tom Mantata of the Soweto Committee of 10, the Rev Cecil Begbie and Dr Joe Veriava who will discuss the effects of a hunger strike.

Mr Naidoo, a 32-year-old school teacher from Cape Town, went on a hunger strike on July 21 but the Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange, said on Wednesday that he had ended his "fast".

h the reforming  
of whitewash or  
the continuous  
education until

tended a Press' conference held by relatives of people still in detention, said their imprisonment was 'part and parcel of the whole oppressive system.'

Neither Mr Bailey nor his family could be contacted for comment.

Miss Daniels and Mr Bailey were held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days' detention without trial. They were later detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Daniels, who at

This was questioning, by implication, part of the assumption that had helped to rationalise the visible signs of distress amongst the lower classes. The assumption was that all you needed to do was to inculcate morality in the labouring classes (i.e. those that could help themselves) and any distress that they now appeared to experience would disappear.<sup>14</sup> The attack on drink was informed by the belief that the interest that

"How rarely are those well clad and comfortably housed gentry seen visiting the wretched dwellings of the labouring poor in the back and fever-stricken slums of the city, or making any effort to render these abodes of filth and disease clean, healthy and habitable for them?"<sup>13</sup>

However, nothing of note was done to reform sanitation or decrease overcrowding. 'A Citizen' asked readers of the Cape Times in March 1882, when complaining about the sanctimoniousness of those who objected to licensed Houses:

the Town Council in the 1880s was still controlled by the representatives of the small property owners, an interest group that united Afrikaners, English and Malays in this category.<sup>11</sup> The newspapers were appealing essentially to the middle-classes as we have defined them, a group that was not solely dependent on property ownership, or to whom the payment of rates would be less of a burden. The fear that they expressed, though undoubtedly genuine, served the dual purpose of alerting the middle-class to the dangers of an epidemic, whilst being the means by which that class could gain control of Town House affairs.<sup>12</sup>

# Maisels stands firm on report

## Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A top advocate crossed swords with the Minister of Health yesterday on whether the Department of Health forbade two government doctors to testify at the Medical Association inquiry into the Biko case.

The Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, attacked Mr Issy Maisels QC, in Parliament this week, denying a report by Mr Maisels and Professor J de Villiers, former rector of Stellenbosch University, that Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker were forbidden by his department to testify before the committee.

The minister said the two doctors were strongly advised by his department against testifying — after his Deputy Director for Health Services, Dr James Gilliland, had obtained legal advice — but were not forbidden to testify.

Yesterday Mr Maisels — who, with Professor De Villiers, examined the ethical issues surrounding the medical treatment of Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention four years ago — said he rejected Dr Munnik's denial "with absolute contempt".

He said: "I stand by the remarks in our report for Masa."

Dr Angus Hofmeyer, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Medical Association, confirmed with both Professor De Villiers and myself that he received the telephone message directly — from either Dr Gilliland or his deputy — that the two doctors would not be allowed to testify.

Dr Hofmeyer confirmed Mr Maisels' statement. He said yesterday: "What is contained in the ad hoc committee's report is fact. The events as they described them surrounding the two doctors' testimony are absolutely correct."

But Dr Gilliland, when asked for comment, was adamant that the two district surgeons were not forbidden to testify, but were merely strongly advised not to testify by his department.

What my minister said in Parliament on Thursday about this matter is correct. I did speak to Dr J D Krynauw, the Eastern Cape Regional Director of Health and he confirmed that Dr Lang and Dr Tucker were not forbidden to testify.

Dr Munnik and Dr Krynauw could not be reached for comment last night.

1-7  
1-6  
1-5  
1-5  
1-4  
1 to 7  
A-1 to A-2  
9-3  
9-2  
9-1  
9-1  
9-1 to 9-3  
8-32  
8-30  
8-25  
8-25  
8-24  
8-23  
8-16  
8-16  
8-15  
8-13  
8-13  
8-13  
8-9  
8-8  
8-5  
8-5  
8-4  
8-4  
8-3  
8-2  
8-1  
8-1 to 8-37

1-5. Elements of the Computer  
1-4. The Compile and Execute Process  
1-3. The Compilation Process  
1-2. Compiler to Memory  
1-1. FORTRAN-Assembler-Machine  
FIGURES  
INDEX  
APPENDIX A. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ANSI BASIC FORTRAN  
9.3.1. BLOCK DATA Statement  
9.3. BLOCK DATA SUBPROGRAM  
9.2. DATA STATEMENT  
9.1. GENERAL  
9. INITIALIZATION  
8.8. COMMON STATEMENT  
8.7. EXTERNAL STATEMENT  
8.6.3. Subroutine Definition  
8.6.2. SUBROUTINE Statement  
8.6.1. CALL Statement  
8.6. SUBROUTINE SUBPROGRAM  
8.5.2.3. References to Function Statements  
8.5.2.2. Function Subprogram Definition  
8.5.2.1. FUNCTION Statement  
8.5.2. Function Subprograms  
8.5.1. Basic External Functions  
8.5. EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS  
8.4. RETURN STATEMENT  
8.3. INTRINSIC FUNCTIONS  
8.2.2. Logical Statement Function  
8.2.1. Arithmetic Statement Function  
8.2. STATEMENT FUNCTION  
8.1.4. Valid Forms of Arguments  
8.1.3. Communication Between Programs  
8.1.2. External Procedure Subprograms  
8.1.1. Statement Functions and Intrinsic Functions  
8.1. GENERAL  
8. PROCEDURES AND PROCEDURES

# Hunger strike nears end

AS THE hunger strike by detainee Derrick Naidoo draws to a close this week — he intends to call it off on Thursday — his wife, Venetia has thanked relatives and friends for their support.

Scores of telephone calls and visits to the Naidoo's home in Retreat followed reports that the high school teacher had gone on a hunger strike shortly after being detained on July 18.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said the fast started on July 21, but Mrs Naidoo said that according to her husband it commenced on July 19. She said he intended fasting for 40 days. This period ends on Thursday, August 27.

Mrs Naidoo was allowed to visit the Section Six (of the Terrorism Act) detainee in a private, guarded ward at Woodstock hospital for the

second time on Thursday. The first occasion was on August 12, the 25th day of the hunger strike.

'He was looking much better than the first time I visited him. His face was fuller and there was no heavy breathing,' said Mrs Naidoo.

The change in his condition seemed to verify reports that Mr Naidoo was being given glucose and vitamins in addition to the

water he has been taking since the start of the hunger strike, Mrs Naidoo said.

'It was obvious from the change in his condition that he must be taking something.'

Mrs Naidoo said the children were anxious to see their father. Of the twins, Lisle is a cerebral palsied child and does not comprehend fully but the other, Kim is very concerned and constantly enquires about her father.

This stock indicates that stock committed to production has

(b) Negative

tural commitment.

decrease in the market value of the stock after contractually. The price risk arises from the possible other words, the quantity and price have been determined but the process of exchange has not yet taken place. In the business has already taken possession of this stock,

(a) Positive

stock can be positive, nil, or negative. risks have been incurred in terms of price changes. The economic This is stock which the business has already taken possession of;

ECONOMIC STOCK

3

or make.

A batch quantity in which it is calculated to be economic to buy

ECONOMIC BATCH QUANTITY

2

procurement time.

A stock allowance to cover areas in forecasts of demand during the

BUFFER STOCK

1

In order to understand inventory models it is first necessary to define a number of related terms:

profits. hand, surplus stocks result in increased storage costs, which, of course, will also result in reduced production demands, and this can lead to loss of customer goodwill, reduced profits etc., On the other and that surplus stocks are not carried. Stock-outs occur when there is insufficient stock to meet One of the major objectives of an inventory control system is to ensure that 'stock-outs' do not occur,

INVENTORY MODELS

9.3



Labour wage rates were significantly lower in many foreign countries. This being the case, companies which required a large percentage of labour relative to capital investment tended to save money locating abroad. Companies which have high capital investments in equipment tended to save money by using domestic plants because of the high productivity of the home industries.

The situation regarding the cost of materials was somewhat different. The companies

with foreign operations often found that material costs were higher in foreign countries than in Europe and the United States. Plant overheads and selling expenses appeared

to be generally less costly abroad.

Although there may be cost advantages for some companies in locating in a foreign country, other problems may appear. These include restrictive laws, tariffs, excessive shipping expenses, difficulties in adapting to a different language and local customs, and the inability to develop a stable, highly productive workforce and management team.

#### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANT LOCATION

When dealing with the choice of site mention was made of the following influencing factors:

- 1 The size of the site.
- 2 Drainage and soil conditions.
- 3 Availability and type of water supply.
- 4 Utilities.

Waste disposal

Other factors which will need to be

Land cost and

Room for expansion

Availability

Land costs when taken as a part of

proportion of the total expenditure a great deal of difference to the

a very small consideration when settlement.

THE Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) and the Students' Inter-Regional Committee (Sirco) have condemned the spate of recent detentions in Cape Town.

There have been nine recent detentions, the latest being that of University of the Western Cape (UWC) students Jonathan de Vries and Amanda Sangar.

First to be held was unemployed school teacher Mohamed Mathew Cloete on June 15, to be followed on July 3, by Harold Cressy, Senior Secondary pupil Vanessa Ludwig.

Four people were arrested on July 18. They were UWC students Ebrahim Patel and Gairo Daniels, Manenberg woman Nicolette van Driel and Harold Cressy teacher Derrick Naidoo.

Bennet Bailey, chairman of the SRC at Arcadia Senior Secondary School was detained on August 3.

Headline: 27/8/81

Defentions

condemned

building and installing, are a very small Rand here or there is not likely to make and it is fair to say that land costs form a very small consideration when settlement.

or cheap land may prove to be very

# 29/8/81 (329) Detainees released

Staff Reporter

THE head of the Western Cape security police, Colonel Hennie Kotze, confirmed last night that a University of the Western Cape student and a former Arcadia High School pupil had been released from detention. They are Miss Gairo Daniels of Belhar and Mr Bennette Bailey, 20, of Heidelberg.

Miss Daniels was detained on July 18 under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and Mr Bailey was taken from his sister's home in Mitchells Plain on August 3.

1-13	2.5.1.6. Hollerith
1-13	2.5.1.5. Logical
1-13	2.5.1.4. Complex
2-13	2.5.1.3. Double Precision Type
2-12	2.5.1.2. Real Type
2-12	2.5.1.1. Integer Type
2-11	2.5.1. Data Types
2-11	2.5. FORTRAN DATA
2-10	2.4.4. Statement Labels
2-9	2.4.3. Statements
2-8	2.4.2. End Line
2-7	2.4.1. Comment Line
2-7	2.4. FORTRAN PROGRAMMING FORM
2-7	2.3. CHARACTER SET
2-5	2.2.2. Program Unit Organization
2-1	2.2.1. FORTRAN Program
2-1	2.2. ORGANIZATION
2-1	2.1. GENERAL
2-1 to 2-29	2. WRITING A FORTRAN PROGRAM
1-9	1.6. SAMPLE PROGRAM
1-9	1.5.2. Computer Software
1-9	1.5.1.5. Output Devices
1-9	1.5.1.4. Auxiliary Storage
1-9	1.5.1.3.2. Floating-Point Representation
1-8	1.5.1.3.1. Fixed-Point Representation
1-8	1.5.1.3. Central Processing Unit
1-8	1.5.1.2. Main Storage
1-8	1.5.1.1. Input Devices
1-7	1.5.1. Computer Hardware
1-7	1.5. THE COMPUTER SYSTEM
1-4	1.4. COMPILATION AND EXECUTION
1-4	1.3. SOURCE AND OBJECT PROGRAMS
1-4	1.2.3. FORTRAN Language
1-3	1.2.2. Assembly Language
1-2	1.2.1. Machine Language
1-2	1.2. PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES
1-1	1.1. GENERAL
1-1 to 1-13	1. INTRODUCTION
1 to 5	CONTENTS

## CONTENTS

# The words of one key man behind the controversial new BIKO REPORT:

(329)

The recent controversial Biko report drew heavily on a survey by a Pretoria academic. The full survey was released exclusively to the Sunday Times this week, before its publication by the Faculty of Law of the University of the Witwatersrand.

**THE DEATH** of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko, the unnatural death of any prisoner when in official custody, is a matter of the gravest concern to South Africa's criminal justice system, says Professor S A Strauss of the Department of Law of the University of South Africa.

And if such a death occurs while the prisoner is being, or ought to be, medically treated, it becomes a matter of the utmost importance to the medical profession as well, he says, both from the point of view of professional ethics and the potential legal liability of the doctor.

"These truths have never been better manifested than in the death of Mr S B Biko in 1977 and the circumstances surrounding that tragic event," writes Prof Strauss in a hitherto unpublished survey — "Clinical independence of the doctor in the treatment of prisoners: a critical survey of our law."

Prof Strauss says: "The treatment meted out to men behind bars — and I am not referring in this context to medical treatment only — in the modern world has

become a touchstone for some of the most basic values adhered to by democratic societies."

His analysis is one of several articles to be published in the Faculty of Law of the University of the Witwatersrand's Faculty of Law in tribute to the late Mr Justice Oliver D Schreiner.

Prof Strauss says provisions relating to medical treatment of prisoners are presently scattered throughout legislation, regulations, police orders and guidelines. There were apparent contradictions and this caused confusion.

"The subject of medical treatment of detainees and prisoners is so important that rights and duties should be set forth, clearly and in detail, in a single set of statutory provisions embodied in an Act of

Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko . . . died after 26 days in detention

**"The mere fact that a man is a prisoner does not divest him of the right to adequate care, however heinous his suspected crimes . . ."**

The Biko row flares up again **By Wilmar Utting**

Parliament or statutory regulations," he says.

Mr Biko went into detention a healthy man and died 26 days later, still in detention and under the general care of medical personnel.

The inquest magistrate said Mr Biko's death was the result of "probably a scuffle with the police".

"There followed bitter indignation on the part of large segments of the public, embar-

assed and embarrassing Ministerial explanations, denunciation of South Africa internationally, painful self-examination on the part of the medical profession, a protracted inquest, litigation and intense public debate ever since," says Prof Strauss.

"The treatment meted out to men behind bars — not only medical treatment — in the modern world has become a touchstone for some of the most basic values adhered to by democratic societies."

"The mere fact that a man becomes a prisoner . . . is not regarded as divesting him from the right to receive adequate health care, however heinous his crime or suspected crime may be," says Prof Strauss.

In 1975 the World Medical Association, meeting in Japan, adopted guidelines for medical doctors concerning torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment.

"A doctor must have complete clinical independence in deciding upon the care of a person for whom he or she is medically responsible," the association said.

"The doctor's fundamental role is to alleviate distress of his or her fellow men, and no motive — whether personal, collective or political — shall prevail against this higher purpose."

Irrespective of the political system, the effective realisation of these exalted ideals is certainly not without problems, Prof Strauss writes.

A substantial percentage of prisoners are difficult people . . . psychopaths, activists, habitual offenders, malingers.

On the other hand he says:

**"The validity of these ideals is beyond dispute and any civilised community should strive towards their effectuation in practice."**

The Department of Health recently listed a doctor's obligations when treating patients in police custody.

He should have access to the

patient at all times. Should he believe his instructions are not being complied with, he must report to the prison commanding officer and the regional director of State health services.

If a prisoner asks for his own doctor, this should be seen as a privilege, not a right.

However, the prison doctor must at least consult the patient's private doctor.

But, writes Prof Strauss, although a district surgeon is employed by the Department of Health, the Prisons Act makes it clear that the doctor works under the general control and direction of the Commissioner, and, in theory at least, the Commissioner can overrule the decisions of the doctor.

Prof Strauss says he has been assured by experienced district surgeons that prison staff are sympathetic towards recommendations for special medical treatment of prisoners.

But, he submits, it is untenable in principle that a prison doctor, taking a clinical decision which may be a matter of life or death for the prisoner, can be legally overruled by a non-medical police or prison official.

**There are no provisions in the Police Act which govern medical treatment of detainees and prisoners.**

There is, however, a Standing Order and the newly introduced Standing Instruction (Staanse Opdrag).

These orders — from the Commissioner of Police to the police force — derive their legal power only from police regulations under the Police Act.

Unlike regulations made by the State President under an Act of Parliament, they are not published in the Government Gazette nor made known to the public in any other way, and as such they are not law in the generally accepted sense of the word.

But they are legally signifi-

cant in the sense that a policeman who fails to obey them exposes himself to disciplinary action.

Also, it is a criminal offence for a policeman to fail to comply with an order issued in terms of the Police Act.

Prof Strauss emphasises that the provisions, if not made law by Parliamentary legislation, should at the very least be embodied in promulgated regulations.

The Standing Order makes it clear that the police must call in the district surgeon or other doctor to attend to seriously injured or ill prisoners.

**Of special significance is the provision whereby policemen are ordered to carry out, without delay, 'any instructions given by the doctor called in to act for him'.**

This intimates that it is the doctor who has the final say in regard to medical treatment.

The Standing Instruction, issued after Steve Biko's death, is evidence of special concern about the medical treatment of detainees. It lays down:

● The services of a competent medical practitioner must be obtained forthwith.

● Effect must be given to the instructions of the medical practitioner, but, should it be necessary for the detainee to be removed for treatment in a hospital other than a prison hospital, and such a removal is regarded as involving a security risk, Head Office (an obvious reference to Security Police Headquarters in Pretoria) must first be consulted.

● The fact of any illness must, without delay, be reported to Head Office by telex, so that the Minister can be informed if necessary.

● No such detainee must, without Head Office's approval, be removed from one city or town to another city or town.

● Sick detainees must, in regard to sleeping and eating facilities, enjoy special attention and must be visited more often than in normal circumstances.

● Save in exceptional cases for instance where disclosure of the fact of detention of a terrorist will harm the investigation, the nearest blood relation ("bloedverwant") or relation by marriage ("aanverwant") must be notified of such a condition of illness which in any way may be regarded as serious.

**Visits to the sick detainee cannot, however, be permitted without permission having been granted by Head Office.**

Prof Strauss notes that of the laws relating to the safety of the State, none contains any provision for the medical treatment of prisoners.

It has been suggested that the Terrorism Act, which makes provision for the indefinite detention of suspected terrorists, effectively prevents access of medical practitioners to detainees held under the Act.

But, says Prof Strauss, this is not so.

Sub-Section Six of the Act reads: "No person, other than the Minister of Justice or officer in the service of the State acting in the performance of his official duties, shall have access to any detainee, or shall be entitled to any official information relating to or obtained from any detainee."

There can be no doubt, Prof Strauss says, that prison doctors, a district surgeon or other "approved" doctor fall into the category of officers of the State acting in the performance of their official duties.

However, since the Act precludes a security detainee from having access to a legal adviser without official permission, it can effectively preclude the detainee from seeking judicial intervention to enforce any rights he may have to medical treatment.

**Prof Strauss concludes: "Quite apart from having created the possibility of indefinite detention of suspected terrorists, the (Terrorism) Act in this respect offends against basic democratic notions valued in the Western world."**

## **Terror Act teenagers free**

TWO TEENAGERS held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act have been released after a total of 66 days in detention. (S29)

They are Miss Gairo Daniels (19) of Benlar, arrested on July 18, and Mr Bennet Bailey (18) of Bonteheuwel, detained on August 3.

Neither Mr Bailey nor his family could be contacted for comment last night.

## **... but three students still held**

THE three University of the Witwatersrand students detained earlier this month under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, are now being held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

A security police spokesman at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg confirmed Bachelor of Arts students, Mr Leslie Lax, Miss Elaine Mohammed and Mr Michael O'Donovan were now being held in terms of Section Six.

The three were detained on August 12.

# Parents condemn detentions

CAPE TOWN — Parents and relatives of six people currently being held in detention have condemned the state's action as "unjust and unfair" and have demanded the unconditional release of all the detainees.

The parents said they shared their children's "commitment to justice and a democratic South Africa."

"In any other democracy, legal access to ordinary criminals is permitted. Our children are not criminals, yet they are denied access to their parents and to legal advice," the parents said.

The detainees, who are all being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, are Derrick Naidoo, a teacher who recently ended a 40-day hunger strike; a former teacher, Mohammed Matthew Cloete; two high school pupils, Vanessa Ludwig and Nicolette van Driel; and three students at the University of the Western Cape, Jonathan de Vries, Ebrahim Patel and Amanda Sanger. — DDC.

# The agonies of Death sentence no deterrent

Sowetan

31/8/81

29/8/81

detention

**DEATH** sentences given to ANC guerillas will not serve the "deterrent" purpose intended, two separate meetings held in the Witwatersrand were told on Saturday.

In the first meeting held at the Jiswa, Lenasia, speakers told the more than 100 people attending there will never be peace in the country until the majority of its citizens — blacks — were free.

They spoke against death sentences for guerillas, detention without trial, and the harassment of squatters.

In Kagiso, Krugersdorp, about 300 people held a night vigil to pray for the three ANC guerillas, sentenced to death by a Supreme Court Judge last week. They called on blacks to intensify their resistance against the South African regime.

## SHOOTING

Speakers said the severe sentences would not stop the people's struggle for freedom and blacks would follow in the path of those sentenced.

The action of the South African government in passing severe sentences, the detention of those who speak out against the harassment of squatters, were signs of a dying horse, they said.

They said the three guerillas, Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, David Moise and Johannes Shabangu, had laid down their lives — just like Jesus Christ — for the freedom of the black masses and the creation of a South Africa where people would live freely in peace.

They remembered Solomon Mahlangu who was hanged in 1977 for his part in the Goch Street shooting, and the three other ANC guerillas waiting in death row after being sentenced to death at the end of the Silverton seige trial.

## TORTURE

Police kept a low profile but kept watch from a distance as the strong crowd continued praising the guerillas and singing freedom songs inside the

Catholic Church hall the whole night.

In Lenasia, Dr AbunBaker Asvat, told the crowd South African hunger striker, Mr Derrick Naidoo, who has been in detention in Natal under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, was forced into the action by the fact that he was in jail for no apparent reason.

"Detention is third degree torture and his action is a direct result of this detention," he said.

## Call for basic humanity

A NATIONAL day of fasting and prayer to give "spiritual strength" to detainees will be held on September 7, it was announced last night.

At a Press conference given by the parents of people in detention, the proposed fast was described as "a call to the Almighty for help".

According to a statement released, the call for the fast has been supported by the Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches as well as the Muslim Judicial Council which represents all Muslim bodies.

## INHUMAN

Mrs Amina Patel, mother of 19-year-old detained student Mr Ebrahim Patel, said: "Our fast will show that we have not forgotten our children. It is a call for basic humanity."

Mrs Patel said it was "inhuman" for a parent to be forbidden to see her child. "The parent is part of the child as the child is of

the parent," she said.

Mrs Edith Sanger, whose daughter Amanda, a member of the University of the Western Cape's SRC, was recently detained said: "There are no words to express the feelings of a mother when her daughter is woken in the night and dragged away by security policemen."

## TERRORISM

Her husband, Thomas, asked by an overseas newsman how he felt about the stigma "terrorism" attached to detention without trial, said State action was the only terrorism.

Mr James van Driel, whose 18-year-old daughter Nicolette is serving her second term in detention in less than a year, said it could not be regarded as terror to demand justice on campuses or in communities.

"To tell people in council houses they have rights is not terrorism. When our children are taken out of their homes in the most horrifying manner possible, that is terrorism."

# Man held 2 days after marriage

BY WILLIE BOKALA  
MR Thabo Ndabeni, went to Natal to take 25-year-old Busi from her parents in marriage. Two days later he was taken from her by security police, into detention.

This week Thabo's newly wed wife, told SOWETAN how she spent days trying to find out where her husband is being kept by the police and why he had been detained.

Mr Ndabeni married on June 19. He was arrested at their Mofolo North home on June 21.

## RIOTS

"I have not even been told officially under what section he is held. All that I know is what I have read in the newspapers," his wife said.

It is the fourth time that Mr Ndabeni has been detained. First was in 1977 at the Urban Bantu Council, now the Soweto Council Chambers, then on June 10, 1977 with Dan Montsitsi, president of the Soweto Students Representative Council now serving a jail sentence in Robben Island.

He was among the 11 Soweto students charged with sedition during the 1979 Kempton Park trial and sentenced to three years suspended for five years at the end of the trial. In April this year he was held after the Tembisa riots sparked by rent protests.

Security police have



Mrs Thandiwe "numb".

confirmed to the SOWETAN that Mr Ndabeni is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act until police are satisfied that questions have been answered satisfactorily. They could not say whether he would be charged or released. They are still investigating.

## NUMB

Mr Ndabeni and his wife have an eight-months-old baby. "I was with him in our bedroom that night when suddenly there were those hard knocks on the windows and doors.

"I did not know what was happening but Thabo was cool and told me not to worry. They told me they were taking him for questioning at Protea but I knew they were lying.

"I just could not believe he was gone, in fact I spent the whole Sunday feeling numb and not knowing what to do next.

"I had to wait for our parents to come back home so they could help me think up something. The incident was so energy absorbing, particularly because I had our baby to nurse," his wife said.

She said when she recovered from her numbness she could only wish that the Police keep him for only a short time in prison. "It was not the first time since I knew him that he was detained. First was when they kept him for 14 days in April this year," she said.

**FOUR YEARS OF unrelenting pressure from doctors and others who have insisted on a full disclosure of the facts of the death of the banned black-consciousness leader Steve Biko resulted in the damning report published this month by the Medical Association of SA (Masa) committee that investigated the case.**

Since Biko's death in a Pretoria hospital on September 12, 1977, hundreds of people, naked and sick in the back of a utility vehicle from Port Elizabeth without a medical attendant or facilities, there have been allegations from many quarters of a massive cover-up to protect those involved.

who was banned in 1973, who held the leadership of the black South African student organization Saso and arrested by bannings.

In August 1977 he was arrested a second time by police at King William's town, with another black consciousness leader, and was taken to Port Elizabeth where he was detained in Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He became ill while in solitary confinement and was taken to Pretoria for hospital treatment.

The circumstances of his death there started a storm of protest around the world, with spokesmen for the two main political parties called for the urgent appointment of a judicial inquiry.

● This is the cause that events have taken since Biko's death. September 13, 1977 — The then Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, after starting a hunger

# Report on Biko doctors: Damning allegations

He also says the government was aware of the only judicial inquiry that will take place.

The following day Mr Kruger told the Transvaal National Party congress that Biko was a violent revolutionary with a death wish.

This latter remark immediately echoes around the world.

September 15, 1977 — Mr Kruger says Biko was fed "travensously" during his treatment in Pretoria before he died, and Mrs Helen Suman of the Progressive Federal Party calls on him to clear up discrepancies that have begun to appear in official statements.

A statement by Mr Kruger on September 16, 1977, suggested at any stage Biko had starved himself to death brought further public criticism that Mr Kruger was sowing "confusion and confusion in the public mind".

September 24, 1977 — Preliminary results of the autopsy conducted on Biko

show he died of severe brain damage.

An extensive newspaper investigation in the Transvaal, said to have included interviews with the three doctors who examined Biko while he was in detention in Port Elizabeth, says that Biko showed no evidence of dehydration or of dehydration, and that in fact he was overweight.

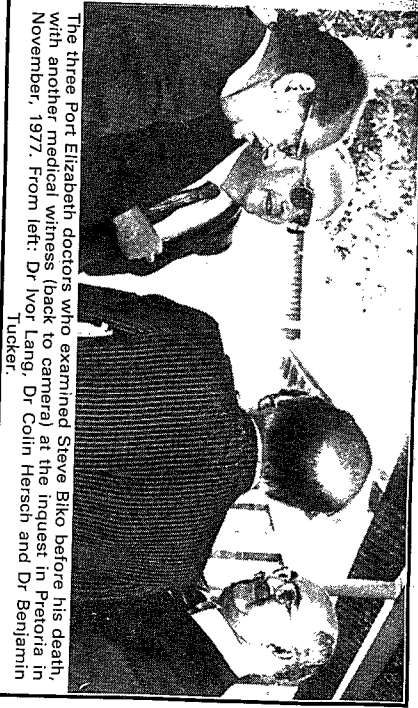
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The three Port Elizabeth doctors who examined Steve Biko before his death, with another medical witness (back to camera) at the inquest in Pretoria in November, 1977. From left: Dr. Ivor Lang, Dr. Colin Hersch and Dr. Benjamin Tucker.

conclusions about the cause of death.

November 14, 1977 — It is disclosed that an inquest in Pretoria that Biko was involved in a violent struggle with five security police in a Port Elizabeth police station on September 11, 1977, before he died in Pretoria.

During the inquest the two district surgeons, Dr. Benjamin Tucker and Dr. Ivor Lang, and the specialist physician, Dr. Colin Hersch, who saw Biko while he was in detention in Port Elizabeth, were interviewed.

Dr. Tucker admits that in spite of having taken the Hippocratic Oath he had "subordinated the interests of his patient to those of police security". He had described Biko's condition before he was taken to Pretoria as a "satisfactory" one.

Dr. Hersch, who thought Biko might be shamming, said, "I am a doctor, not a politician".

January 1978 — The chief magistrate of Pretoria refers portions of the SA Medical

record to the SA Medical

record to the SA Medical

and Dental Council, and in May 1978 the President of the SAMDC, Professor Henrie Swynn, announced that a committee is investigating possible action against the three Port Elizabeth doctors.

At the same time Mr Kruger says police holding Steve Biko before his death had no further action planned.

He categorically denies that South African police men torture prisoners, and says such "scandalous allegations" should stop.

March 1979 — The SAMDC has 18 months after Biko's death, reportedly not yet decided whether to investigate the conduct of the three Port Elizabeth doctors.

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January 1978 — The chief magistrate of Pretoria refers portions of the SA Medical

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cal profession, in the light of evidence given at the inquest.

May 1980 — The Minister of Health, Dr. L. A. P. A. Munnik, refuses to convene a special meeting of the SAMDC to probe the medical findings of the three doctors.

At the same time Mr Kruger says police holding Steve Biko before his death had no further action planned.

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with guidelines "to which practically all civilized countries subscribe".

A call for mass resignations from the MASA follows a statement by the association that the Port Elizabeth doctors exercised reasonable skill and care and were not guilty of negligence. A number of resignations followed, including that of Professor Stuart Saunders, now vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town.

**Ethical issues** February 1981 — The federal ethical committee of the MASA appoints an ad hoc committee comprising Mr. I. Malsais, QC, and Prof. J. N. de Villiers, former rector of the University of Stellenbosch, to investigate the medical care received by Biko before his death and to consider "ethical issues" that required "further consideration".

In its report published this month, this committee found that Dr. Ivor Lang's medical certification of Biko's condition before his death was "unsatisfactory and incomplete", if not a "deliberate suppression of the truth."

**Changes** The report also criticized the inadequacy of regulations governing the health of detainees, and urged changes in detention regulations to report breaches directly to the minister of police and to their medical associations.

It added that the three Port Elizabeth doctors had been forbidden by the Department of Health to appear before the committee.

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