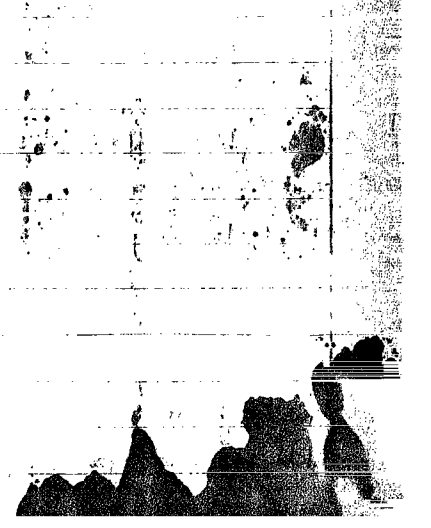
TOTALITARIANISM – ~~GEN~~ DETENTIONS

1 MAY 1982 _ 30 JUNE 1982



The Cape Times, Saturd

1/5/82

329

US leaders want answers on death of Aggett

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — Thirty-three United States political leaders have called on the South African Government to explain how Dr Neil Aggett died while in detention and why five detainees were admitted to a psychiatric ward.

Five senators and 27 congressmen, from both the Democratic and Republican parties, wrote to the South African ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, asking for answers to six questions about detentions under section six of the Terrorism Act and section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

"You can understand our deep concern at hearing of the admittance of detainees into a South African psychiatric ward," the letter said. "The precedent set by other nations in the use of psychiatric wards to torture prisoners makes us particularly sensitive to such reports. Your clarification of this instance will dispel many of our fears."

Among the signatories to the letter from the congressional ad hoc monitoring group on Southern Africa were a liberal Republican, Senator Mark Hatfield, a conservative Democrat who was an outspoken American ambassador to the United Nations in a Republican administration, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and Senator Edward Kennedy, who unsuccessfully fought President Jimmy Carter for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1980.

The legislators asked for information about Dr Aggett and five detainees admitted to psychiatric wards — Dr Liz Floyd, Mr Thozimile Gqweta, Miss Rene Roux, Mrs Esther Levitan, and Mr Sam Kikine.

The letter notes that Mrs Khotski Mbatha had also been admitted to the hospital for unspecified reasons.

The South African Government is asked:

- "Why did Dr Aggett die in detention?"
- "What were the specific circumstances surrounding his death?"
- "The five prisoners were reportedly in good mental health prior to their arrest. Is this true? If so, what occurred between the time of their imprisonment and the time of their admission to the hospital which necessitated psychiatric treatment?"
- "Please list in detail any other incidents in the past where individuals detained under section six of the Terrorism Act or section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act were subsequently admitted to a psychiatric ward for treatement."
- "When will formal charges be brought against these people and when will a trial be held?"
- "Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, produced a letter from a prisoner which stated that 'brutal interrogative techniques' were used by the police on Dr Aggett. What is the South African Government doing to determine the truth of these allegations? Please give a detailed explanation of the techniques employed by the South African police when interrogating these six prisoners."

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				

AFRICAN GARMENT WORKERS UNION (NATAL)

ORANGE-VAAL GENERAL WORKERS UNION

Address: 308 Trevor Building
Voortrekker Street
Vereeniging
1930

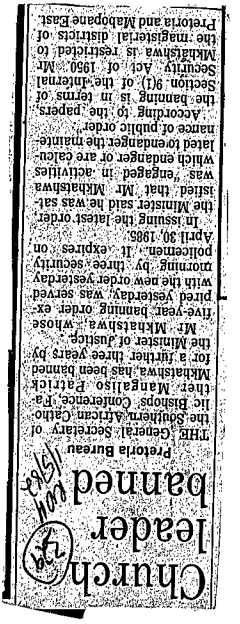
Telephone: (016) 224743

Officials: Philip Masia
Esau Ralitshela

Area of Operation: Transvaal

Founded:

Registration: No



Church leader banned

Pretoria Bureau

THE General Secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, Fr Cyprian Mangaliso Patrick Mkhatshwa, has been banned for a further three years by the Minister of Justice.

Mr Mkhatshwa, whose five-year banning order expired yesterday, was served with the new order yesterday morning by three security policemen. It expires on April 30 1985.

In issuing the latest order, the Minister said he was satisfied that Mr Mkhatshwa was "engaged in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

According to the papers, the banning is in terms of Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Mr Mkhatshwa is restricted to the magisterial districts of Pretoria and Mabopane East.

Why the 'special treatment' for Security Police?

W/E ARGUS 1/5/82 (329)

Politics: Van Hunks

AMONG characteristics which give our Government its special image are two which are among the most obvious and prevalent: its penchant for appointing commissions of inquiry, and its tendency to indulge in paroxysms of rage when holy cows such as the Defence Force and the police are criticised.

How strangely uncharacteristic, therefore, has been its response to allegations of torture made by detainees against the Security Police.

More than 40 people have died in detention, some under suspicious circumstances. The courts have on occasion accepted evidence about the mistreatment of detainees. The Government itself has reached settlements out of court with detainees and their relatives who have sued for damages as a result of alleged assault by the Security Police.

Hardly a political trial takes place without a significant part of the defence being that statements made by the defendants were obtained under duress, often as a result of torture.

Such bodies as the Association of Law Societies have said bluntly that the public no longer believes political prisoners are not mistreated. In one of his last actions before his death, Dr Neil Aggett wrote out a statement alleging that he had been tortured.

This week the Detainees Parents' Support Committee submitted a memorandum to two Ministers setting out startling allegations of mental and physical torture.

Even assuming that some of the torture allegations are exaggerated or false — few would be so naive as not to recognise the political profit which radical opponents of the Government could gain from such claims — the case for a credible public investigation remains overwhelming.

Aside from domestic public disquiet — surely even the most fervent Nationalist must feel a trifle uneasy about the possibility that people might be tortured in the name of the State — South Africa's human rights record internationally, even in the United States where the Government is hoping to win friends and influence people, is almost as much of a liability as the Government's race policy.

So why does the Government not appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to look into the whole matter? What could it lose by taking such a step? Is it possible that that fear has become an indispensable accoutrement to the management of the country; that fear and suspicion are to become a permanent feature of the political landscape, as they are in other authoritarian states?

Certainly, after all that has been said about the matter over the past decade, it is hard not to conclude that the Government's attitude might be deliberate; that it is not just crass insensitivity.

275.

M. Narsoo ..... Johannesburg Mu
T.S. Neethling ..... Amalgamated Eng
B. Nicholson ..... Electrical and A
Electrical and A
S.A. Electrical
E. Nienaber ..... S.A. Broadcastin
C. Nkabinde ..... Engineering and
D. Nowatha ..... United African M
S. Nsibande ..... National Union c
Employees
M. Ntseke ..... General and All
M. Oewies ..... Domestic Worker
M. Oliphant ..... National Federa
S.E. Olla ..... Ladysmith India
V. Packwood ..... Escom (Cape West
P.J. Paulus ..... Mineworkers Unic
H.P. Pearson ..... S.A. Airways Eng
G.P. Peterson ..... S.A.R. & H. Sala
L.A. Petersen ..... Garment Workers
P.J. Pienaar ..... Motor Industry E
R.R. Pillay ..... Natal Sugar Indu
S. Pillay ..... Laundry, Dry Cle
A. Poole ..... National Union of
Workers
Engineering Indus
C. Pretorius ..... Pretoriase Baknyw
C.J. Pretorius ..... Escom Salaried St
D.K. Rae ..... S.A. Society of J
E. Raletshala ..... Orange Vaal Gener
A.C. Reddy ..... Natal Liquor and
B. Reineike ..... S.A.R. Police Sta
R. Rich ..... Diamond Cutters U
S.A. Diamond Work
I. Roets ..... Concession, Store
P.J. Roodt ..... S.A. Footplate St
J. Roux ..... Rustenburg Tabakwe
F. Sauls ..... National Automobil

S.A. THEATRE UNION

Year	Membership					
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total	
1970						
1971						
1972						
1973				433	433	+
1974						
1975				433	433	x
1976				503	503	x
1977				503	503	x
1978				500	500	≠
1979				550	550	≠
1980				550	550	≠

Address: P.O. Box 31313
Braamfontein
2017

Telephone: (011) 469 077

Officials: Secretary: Mrs. I. Heineberg

Area of Operation:

Founded:

Registration: Yes

1980 - R ion to open its
membersh

1981 - Affiliates to

Ex-detainee stabbed

2/5/87 (329) (344) S. Times

A FORMER student leader at the University of the Western Cape, Mr Ben Louw, was stabbed to death in Mitchell's Plain yesterday on the eve of his marriage.

Mr Louw, 30, prominent in student demonstrations at UWC in 1973, died of a stab wound in the heart.

A man has been detained.

The stabbing occurred only hours before he was due to have married Miss Francis Noel of Glenhaven — the mother of his son, Castro, 2.

He arrived in Cape Town 10 weeks ago from Johannesburg and proposed to Miss Noel.

He had been living and working as a clerk in Johannesburg since leaving UWC.

He gave up his studies after a nervous breakdown in 1976.

Mr Louw was a member of the banned South African Student Organisation (Saso) and was detained under security legislation in 1976.

Dr Adam Small, the poet, and former UWC lecturer said: "I am shocked. He played an important role as a student leader." — Sapa.

KIMBERLEY MUNICIPAL COLOURED WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970		..		..
1971		..		..
1972		..		..
1973		272		272 +
1974		..		..
1975		280		280 *
1976		280		280 *
1977		280		280 *
1978		280		280 $
1979		350		350 $
1980		350		350 $

Address: 11 Carl Street
Kimberley
8301

Officials: Secretary: A. Adams

Area of Operation: Kimberley

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Missing ex-detainee riddle

BY WILMAR UTTING and NEIL HOOPER

A FORMER detainee and student leader who is suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for alleged poisoning has gone missing from his home in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Siphiwo Mthimkulu was last seen two weeks ago in Livingstone Hospital. He was wearing bedroom slippers and walked with a stick.

He was driven to the hospital by a friend, Mr Topsy Madaka, who is also missing.

Yesterday Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, head of the Security Branch, said that Mr Mthimkulu had definitely not been redetained.

"His family have not reported his disappearance to the police, but I have learnt that the car driven by his friend has been found in Transkei near Sterkspruit, which is close to the border with Lesotho," he said.

Gen Coetzee this week ordered his staff in the Eastern Cape to investigate Mr Mthimkulu's disappearance after being approached by the Sunday Times.

He said the man's family had not asked the police to look for him.

Gen Coetzee said he believed Mr Mthimkulu had left South Africa.

Mr Herbert Fischat, said the circumstances in which his client went missing were "very disturbing".

"I urgently need to consult with my client. We are suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 arising out of the poisoning, and the Minister's legal advisers have asked for more particulars," Mr Fischat said.

The former detainee has gone missing at a time when he was scheduled to be admitted to Groote Schuur's neurological unit for tests.

Last May Mr Mthimkulu was shot in the arm during Republic Day demonstrations and was then held in detention for five months under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

On the day of his release, October 20, he became ill and was admitted to Livingstone Hospital.

He was then transferred to Groote Schuur where his illness was eventually diagnosed as being caused by the rare thallium poison.

This substance was at one time used by large institutions for killing rats, but for many years has been regarded as too dangerous for use.

It is tasteless, odourless and colourless.

After more than two months in hospital Mr Mthimkulu was discharged in a wheelchair.

He returned to live with his mother at their home in Zwide, Port Elizabeth.

He regularly attends Livingstone Hospital for medicine and it was during his visit to the hospital on April 14 that he went missing.

He was seen by his doctor there when he went to collect his file, but he did not return with it.

Mr. Mthimkulu's mother, Mrs Joyce Mthimkulu, said it was out of the question that her son had simply gone off with his friend without letting her know.

"He still needs nursing. At nights I massage his feet and have to constantly watch that he is kept warm," she said.

"He was wearing a black and yellow sweater and had only soft sheepskin slippers on his feet. He can only walk if he has his stick and someone to help him."

J.R. Kidson .....S.A. Karweiers Werknemers Vereniging.

S. Kikine .....South African Allied Workers Union

G. Kok .....Optical Workers Union

Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

E.M. Kruger..... Nedbank Staff Association

B. Krynauw.....National Union of Wine,Spirits and Allied Workers

Garment Workers Union of S.A.

M. Lalaram.....National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of S.A.

E. Legotlo.....National Union of Brick and Allied Workers Union

H. Lennox .....National Certified Fishing Officers Association

D. Lewis .....General Workers Union

J.P. Liebenbo[illegible] niging

S.G. Losper.

F.M. Luttig. ssoc iation of South Africa

M. Magubane. ers Union

A. Makanye . lon

J. Mavi (Pre nion

J. Makasi...

P. Malaza... rs Union

A. Malherbe. yees (S.A.)

Union

k Officials

H. Mallet-Vea ociation

F. Maree..... einhandel Vleisbedryf

J.J. Maree... ociety

W.J. Marais.. ociation

P. Masia..... nion

L.J. Marx.... orkers Union

E. Mashinini. d Workers Union

ade Workers Union

T. Maswai.... South Africa

A. McQueen...

S. Mnisi..... al Workers

M. Mohatla.. Union

A. Molefe.... d Dye Workers Union

C. Motha....

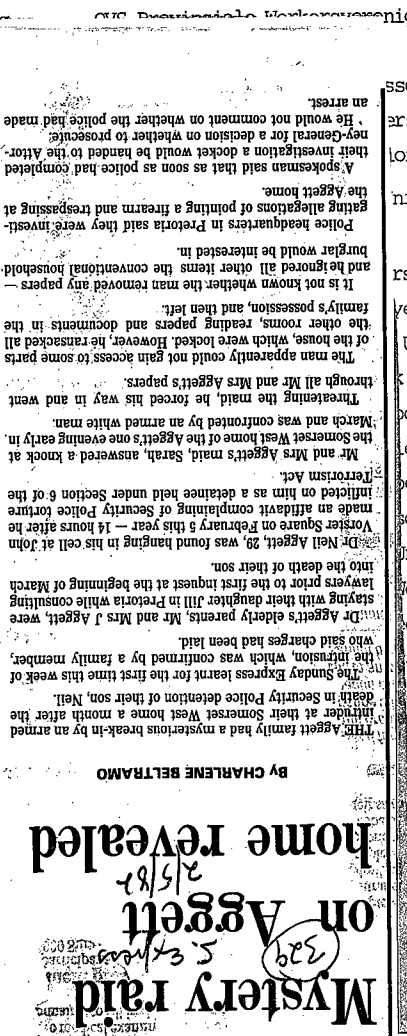
G. Munsook.. Employees Association

N. Murugan.. al Employees

L. Mvubelo.. kers

J. Mtphanya ed Traders Union

A.R. Naidoo ..... loyees Union



Mystery raid on Aggett home revealed

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

THE Aggett family had a mysterious break-in by an armed intruder at their Somerset West home a month after the death in Security Police detention of their son, Neil.

The Sunday Express learnt for the first time this week of the intrusion, which was confirmed by a family member, who said charges had been laid.

Dr Aggett's elderly parents, Mr and Mrs J Aggett, were staying with their daughter Jill in Pretoria while consulting lawyers prior to the first inquest at the beginning of March into the death of their son.

Dr Neil Aggett, 29, was found hanging in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5 this year — 14 hours after he made an affidavit complaining of Security Police torture inflicted on him as a detainee held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr and Mrs Aggett's maid, Sarah, answered a knock at the Somerset West home of the Aggett's one evening early in March and was confronted by an armed white man.

Threatening the maid, he forced his way in and went through all Mr and Mrs Aggett's papers.

The man apparently could not gain access to some parts of the house, which were locked. However, he ransacked all the other rooms, reading papers and documents in the family's possession, and then left.

It is not known whether the man removed any papers — and he ignored all other items the conventional household burglar would be interested in.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said they were investigating allegations of pointing a firearm and trespassing at the Aggett home.

A spokesman said that as soon as police had completed their investigation a docket would be handed to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether to prosecute. He would not comment on whether the police had made an arrest.

sponse to the Government committees, memoranda, spokesmen, seminars) with the "deafening silence" of business leaders and leaders in professions over the years on issues such as land tenure for Africans in urban areas, forced squatter removals, or detention without trial of much of the trade union leadership in this country.

"I am absolutely appalled at the lack of courage displayed by the business community in not speaking out on this important issue.

"Apart from the human considerations, which are considerable, if the Government is going to lock up many of the leaders of the trade union movement and detain them without trail, and then release them after a period of months in detention, as has already happened, then we in the business community are in for a very rough ride indeed.

"I hold no particular brief for the people concerned; neither do I know what they are alleged to have done — but if they have been involved in subversive activities then the proper place for that to be decided is in the courts and not by administrative action.

"These are the people whom management is going to have to negotiate with — a legacy of bitterness will have been created and a surer formula for conflict is hard to devise.

"All of us involved in the free enterprise system must re-examine our role in society and question to what extent the scope of our activity should be extended to protect the economic structures we have built over the years.

"All of us must ask ourselves to what extent our particular areas of expertise and knowledge can be put to use in effectively improving the environment and opportunities.

"I believe the acceptance of this broader role is not an expensive luxury but a fundamental necessity for all who care deeply about this country.

"I am sorry to say that I believe too many of us have been guilty of sitting on the sidelines for too long and that it is a basic duty for all of us to involve ourselves in every aspect of South African life whether political, economic or social.

"Several years ago, former Prime Minister John Vorster warned businessmen not to meddle in politics. This was an unmitigated nerve.

"I totally reject the notion that we should stay out of the political field — although I would like to emphasise I am certainly not making an appeal for any particular political party or philosophy.

"Let us discard the semantics of whether our opinions should be characterised by consultation or confrontation and settle for opinions characterised by involvement, honesty and integrity."

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EXPRESSCOPE LOOKS AT THE BACKGROUND OF UNREST.

SA can't afford political silence from leaders of private sector



● Tony Bloom . . . time to take a stand

LAST YEAR, after dozens of trade unionists were detained, Tony Bloom, chairman of one of South Africa's top 10 companies, tried to convene a delegation of businessmen to see Minister of Police Louis le Grange.

Despite contacting many influential business contemporaries he found it impossible to put a delegation together.

He is not able to put his finger on why businessmen fear 'becoming involved' on social or political issues.

"Many people, including businessmen, have the dangerous psychological attitude of where there's smoke there's fire."

Perhaps indicative of Mr Bloom's finely-tuned instincts, nearly all those trade unionists have been released after months of secu-

Special report



by CHARLENE BELTRAMO

TEN days ago Tony Bloom, dynamic young chairman of Premier Milling and one of the country's leading companies, called on businessmen to stand and be counted on matters of national socio-political and economic importance. The response, as his speech might have indicated, has been a predictable, apathetic, uncomfortable silence.

He spoke about his controversial stand and quoted from his highly significant speech.

mier company, the following day but he was detained.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell four months later.

Mr Bloom's instincts place into question those of his contemporaries.

"If businessmen expressed displeasure with certain government measures I think the Government would have to sit up and listen.

"[illegible] executive dir[illegible] its in a disintegrating community. The continuance of the status quo does not suit the preservation of a healthy economy."

Mr Bloom sees a danger in businessmen appearing to tacitly support all government action and laws by never being seen to question or oppose.

In this regard he is fond of quoting Mr Justice Jan [illegible], executive dir[illegible]

"As things stand, free enterprise is seen and accepted as part of the system. This system is unequivocally rejected for its perceived support of oppression and apartheid."

Mr Bloom said: "The whole question of politics and economics in this country is so interwoven, businessmen cannot help but be involved.

"[illegible]

Mr Bloom lashed out at the business community for being "very badly orchestrated".

He said last year's Good Hope conference and the Carlton conference before that were examples of the Government orchestrating the business community to achieve certain objectives.

"The business community should have got together be-

tent predictable.

"It does not have half the impact it could have if an executive in a more conservative mould came out with a critical standpoint."

In his recent speech at the annual dinner of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants in Durban, Mr Bloom said:

"The idea that business has one and only one objective — to maximise profits — has been the majority view for the better part of business history and this view is still held by some

particularly a country which faces as great a challenge as South Africa does today, be deprived of the involvement of one of its most vital constituencies and why should the professions expect or allow other interest groups to dominate our national thinking?

"There can be no profits for business or careers in a disintegrating community, a community characterised by unemployment, civil disorder or crime.

"In South Africa, formal acce[illegible]tance of soci[illegible]

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329

charges being laid against them.

The sad exception was Dr Neil Aggett of the African Food and Canning Workers Union who, on the Thursday before his detention, completed negotiations with Epol, a Premier company.

He was to have met executives of Epic, another Premier company.

ics as the lunatic radical fringe . . . university students and do-gooders . . . but if the conservative business community verbalised dissatisfaction I think they would have to sit up and take notice.

"I'm not advocating subversion — I'm a conservative — but there are no prof-

the Urban Foundation, a man he holds in high regard.

"The real danger facing South Africa, and therefore the total business community, is that unless a system of free enterprise is perceived by blacks to provide acceptable standards and values, it will be rejected as the ally of racism.

part of economics, one cannot avoid beng drawn in. Statutory discrimination exists at a huge cost to business.

"Migrant labour is integral to most businesses in this country — one simply cannot afford not to use it, but we can make it as humane as possible."

dle this aspect, and you that but instead all pitch up like a bunch of dummies and take a terrible hiding and wonder why.

"We also need new men to take a stand on certain issues. If Harry Oppenheimer, Mike Rosholt or myself take a controversial, or dissenting, view it is to some ex-

eminent and notable business thinkers.

"Public exposure by professional people — such as accountants or lawyers — is frowned upon and viewed as undignified flamboyance to be avoided wherever possible.

"I believe the time has come for a re-assessment of this view."

He said that in the professions the acceptance of a doctrine and greater involvement in the broader issues of society was not only desirable, but necessary.

"Why should any country,

sibility has been r

portant because speaking (and unlike other Western countries) both the professions and business find themselves to the Left of the Government and an important force for change and social reform.

"Why does it always take a crisis to evoke our conscience?"

He told the accountants to compare the "magnitude of the shrieks of anguish" over the proposed fringe benefits tax (where it was possible to mobilise an orchestrated re-

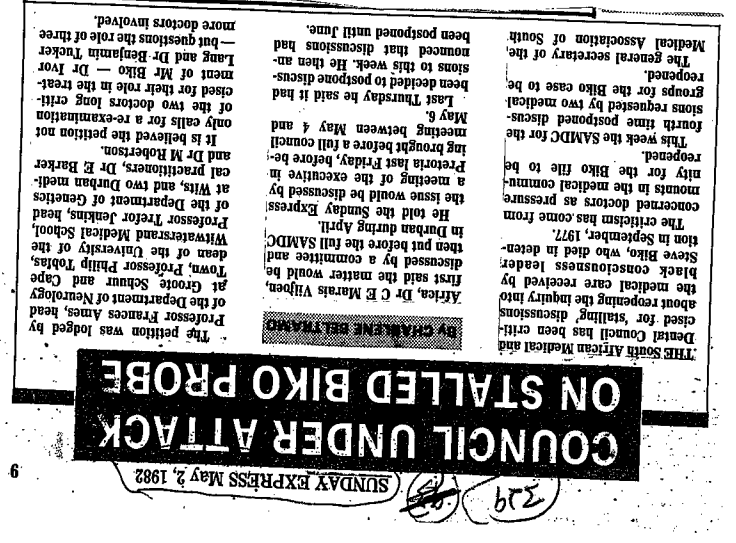
JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973		98	320	418	*
1974		28	294	322	*
1975		26	305	331	*
1976		21	201	222	*
1977		30	347	377	*
1978				..	
1979				445	$
1980				460	Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Address: 201/4 City Centre
Corporation Street
Cape Town
8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer


COUNCIL UNDER ATTACK ON STALLED BIKO PROBE

SUNDAY EXPRESS May 2, 1982

6

THE South African Medical and Dental Council has been criticised for 'stalling' discussions about reopening the inquiry into the medical care received by black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in detention in September, 1977.

The criticism has come from concerned doctors as pressure mounts in the medical community for the Biko file to be reopened.

This week the SAMDC for the fourth time postponed discussions requested by two medical groups for the Biko case to be reopened.

The general secretary of the Medical Association of South Africa, Dr C E Marais Viljoen, said the matter would be discussed by a committee and then put before the full SAMDC in Durban during April.

He told the Sunday Express the issue would be discussed by a meeting of the executive in Pretoria last Friday, before being brought before a full council meeting between May 4 and May 6.

Last Thursday he said it had been decided to postpone discussions to this week. He then announced that discussions had been postponed until June.

By CHARLENE SMITH AND

The petition was lodged by Professor Frances Ames, head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur and Cape Town, Professor Philip Tobias, dean of the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School, Professor Trefor Jenkins, head of the Department of Genetics at Wits, and two Durban medical practitioners, Dr E Barker and Dr M Robertson.

It is believed the petition not only calls for a re-examination of the two doctors long criticised for their role in the treatment of Mr Biko — Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker — but questions the role of three more doctors involved.

Parents stand firm over detainee 'abuse'

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said yesterday that it stood fully by a memorandum presented to two Cabinet Ministers last week alleging the abuse of detainees by Security Police.

In a statement, the committee reacted to comments by the Minister of Justice Mr Coetsee, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

The committee said that after its delegation met the two Ministers, they and General Geldenhuys released statements referring to "far-fetched allegations."

The statements claimed the delegates had admitted some of their conclusions could be be wrong.

The committee said: "The DPSC wishes to state unequivocally that it stands fully behind the contents of its memorandum and that the only area of doubt on the part of the delegation was in relation to the role of the Attorney-General."

The committee's statement added: "The DPSC notes with interest that an extensive investigation has been ordered into allegations of abuse.

"However, it is not clear whether this investigation is motivated by a concern with the abuses themselves, or because the DPSC brought them to the public's attention.

"If the authorities are sincere in their desire to investigate and root out such practices where they exist, then we would welcome a clear statement of their rejection of such practices, the official limits of interrogation procedures and the safeguards against malpractices."

A DPSC spokesman said none of its members had been approached by the police yet to subtantiate allegations of detainee abuse.

In Cape Town today, Mrs Helen Suzman appealed for an independent judicial inquiry into methods of interrogation.

Police thwart terror attacks

CAPE TIMES 3/5/82 (329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The four heavily armed insurgents arrested by security police last week were due within days to attack several key installations and police stations in a new wave of urban terror.

Armed with highly-sophisticated rocket-launchers, explosives, hand-grenades and Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles, the men allegedly planned the attacks to coincide with May Day celebrations in communist countries.

Two of the insurgents were arrested in Pretoria, while the others were arrested at an undisclosed place in the Transvaal.

Documents found in their possession indicated a new wave of terror with RPG-7 rocket attacks on police stations and key installations. The attacks would have taken place over a period of time.

The men were arrested on Wednesday after an investigation which the chief of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, described as "unique and a major breakthrough".

It was also disclosed that insurgents had planted four limpet mines at a mine in the North Eastern Transvaal two weeks ago. Three of the mines planted on electrical pylons exploded.

In another attack last week, insurgents blew up part of a water pipeline near Amanzimtoti in Natal.

Police investigations are continuing.

Year				Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973				418	*
1974				322	*
1975				331	*
1976		21	201	222	*
1977		30	347	377	*
1978				..	
1979				445	$
1980				460	Fosatu Annua Report 1980/81

Address: 201/4 City Centre
Corporation Street
Cape Town
8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

... been recovered to date, a police spokesman said. | ia, has died. — (Supa) | London.

Medical Council 'delays' over Biko

Mercury 4/5/87 (329)

Mercury Reporter

THE Medical and Dental Council has been criticised for 'dragging its heels' on the issue of whether the conduct of the doctors who treated black consciousness leader Steve Biko should be re-examined by the council.

Yesterday Prof Ted Sarkin of the University of Natal's Medical School said in an interview that he and other local doctors were 'not very happy' about the fact that discussion of a request to re-open an inquiry into the issue had been repeatedly postponed.

The issue should finally be brought to book, he said.

A petition to the council, signed by Prof Frances Aimes (head of the Department of Neurology at Grootte Schuur Hospital), Prof Phillip Tobias (dean of the University of the Witwatersrand's medical school), Prof Trevor Jenkins (head of the Wits Department of Genetics), as well as two Durban medical practitioners, Dr E Barker and Dr M Robertson, was due to be discussed by the council in April.

Dr C E Marais, the general secretary of the council, said the issue would be discussed by a committee of the council before it was put to the council.

Subsequently, Dr Marais said the matter would be discussed by the full council between May 4 and May 6. Later, however, he announced that the discussions had been postponed until June.

The petition calls for the re-examination of the conduct of the two doctors who treated Mr Biko, Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker. It is understood that it also calls for the conduct of a further three doctors to be reviewed.

ESDAY MAY 4 1982

Safeguards against injustice 'inadequate'

ARGUS 4/5/82 329

A DEPUTATION from the Association of Law Societies of South Africa and the General Council of the Bar of South Africa yesterday told the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that proposals in the Internal Security Bill did not provide effective safeguards against injustice and abuse.

The deputation consisted of Mr J E Knoll, president of the Association of Law Societies, Mr R M Marais, chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, Mr L S van Zyl, president of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope and Mr H P Viljoen, vice-chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa.

When the report on the Rabie Commission on Security Legislation was published the legal profession had been invited by the Minister of Justice, Mr H Coetsee, to give its reaction to the report and the draft Internal Security Bill proposed by the commission.

COMMENTS

A statement by yesterday's deputation says both the Association of Law Societies and the General Council of the Bar had submitted carefully and objectively considered comments and suggestions.

"The profession had noted, with disappointment, that the Internal Security Bill which is before Parliament is in substantially the same terms as the Bill proposed by the commission and that, with minor exceptions, none of the proposals made by the profession was incorporated in the Bill.

"The profession considered that the suggestions which it had made would have gone a long way towards minimising the risk of possible injustice and abuse, which is inherent in security legislation and softening the antagonism which exists both here and abroad towards our security legislation, without putting the safety of society at risk, or materially impairing the ability of the police to achieve their objective legitimately."

URGENT NEED

The statement says the deputation emphasised the vulnerability of persons detained under the security laws "and the urgent and pressing need to provide effective safeguards against possible injustice and abuse and thus engender greater confidence among the community in the security legislation."

The deputation repeated its view that the existing proposals in the Bill, while in certain respects an improvement, would not provide fuller effective safeguards.

"Various proposals were reiterated and the Minister indicated that he would look again at the profession's proposals," the statement says.

xxxv

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersverenigting

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
General Workers Union
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S.A. Canvas & Rop
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Trunk & Box Work

CAPE TIMES
5/5/82

Lawyers see minister on bill

Staff Reporter

LAWYERS this week told the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that the new Internal Security Bill would not provide safeguards to protect detainees against injustice and abuse.

A four-man delegation from the Association of Law Societies of South Africa, the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope and the General Council of the Bar of South Africa saw Mr Le Grange.

The chairman of the General Council of the Bar, Mr R M Marais, SC, said in a statement that lawyers "noted with disappointment" that the bill, with minor exceptions, did not incorporate any of their proposals on the Rabie Commission report or the draft bill.

"The profession considered that the suggestions which it had made would have gone a long way toward minimizing the risk of possible injustice and abuse which is inherent in security legislation and softening the antagonism which exists both here and abroad towards out security legislation," the statement said.

The other members of the delegation were Mr J E Knoll, president of the Association of Law Societies, Mr H P Viljoen, SC, vice-chairman of the General Council of the Bar, and Mr L S van Zyl, president of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope.

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National Union of Clothing Workers
National Union of Leather Workers
National Union of Textile Workers
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)
Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Furriers Industrial Union
Tanning, Footwear and Allied Workers Union
Textile Workers Industrial Union
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union
Trunk & Box Workers U

Wood & Wood Products,

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S.A. Boilermakers, Iro
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South African Allied W

Police detain Anglican priest in Kimberley

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — Father Ivor Shapiro, a Kimberley Anglican priest and editor of Seek, the Anglican Church's newspaper for Southern Africa, has been detained by the Security Police in Kimberley and is expected to appear in court later today.

Father Shapiro was detained at about 10 am today after the office of Seek was searched by four security policemen. Police removed from the office master copies of Seek May edition as well as the original typed news reports for that edition.

Police also took several books, cassette tapes, a tape recorder, and a typewriter.

Security Police in Kimberley have confirmed that Father Shapiro has been detained and was due to appear in the Kimberley Magistrate's Court today.

While Security Police were searching the Seek office, six other security policemen searched Father Shapiro's flat in the presence of his wife, Erica.

They took possession of both Father Shapiro's and his wife's current and expired passports.

5th member of ANC group held

ARGUS 5/5/82

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A man alleged to be the fifth member of an ANC group plotting sabotage raids in the Northern Transvaal has been arrested.

After the man's arrest, police confiscated more weapons, ammunition and explosives of Russian origin.

Four other men were arrested last week while allegedly planning May Day sabotage attacks on police stations, bulk fuel installations, railway lines and other targets in the Northern Transvaal.

A police spokesman said in Pretoria that the attacks were planned for May 1 to coincide with worker's day celebrations in the communist world.

He said new methods and techniques recently implemented by the Security Police helped them considerably to trace and identify the alleged terrorists. During questioning, information already filed in Security Police dockets was also confirmed.

The spokesman, however, declined to confirm that the alleged terrorists were arrested in and around Pretoria and allegations that the attacks were planned for the city and surrounding areas.

Police seized an RPG launcher, five projectiles, two AKM assault rifles, five propellant tubes, two tins each containing 10 hand grenade initiators, five RGD hand grenades, 10 RG42 hand grenades, 21 F1 hand grenades, 17 other hand grenade initiators, eight electronic timing devices, 10 ordinary detonators, three cap fuses, 30 electric detonators, safety and detonating fuse, nine kg plastic explosives and eight kg TNT.

Amnesty seeks 1981 detainee

ARGUS 5/8/82 329

Argus Correspondent

CHICAGO. — A Chicago branch of Amnesty International is investigating the whereabouts of a South African student, Richard Makinana, who was detained by Security Police in February 1981.

Mr Reinhard Laubenbacher, an Amnesty spokesman, said his group had been trying to trace Makinana for about a year, but without success.

"We have written letters to many South African Ministers including the Prime Minister, the head of Security Police and the Minister of Police and Prisons, but have had no reply," he said.

The only response so far came from the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who said in a letter that the PFP was always concerned with the issue of detention without trial and would pass on any information it received on Makinana.

Amnesty has also written to the South African Council of Churches, but has had no reply.

"We are investigating Makinana's situation as we believe he is being held under conditions that violate his human rights," said Mr Laubenbacher, of the mathematics department at North-western University.

If he is a prisoner of conscience then the local branch intends adopting him to work for his release. At least a dozen other South African detainees have been adopted by Chicago groups.

Mr Laubenbacher said Amnesty International had recently changed its strategy with regard to South African detainees.

"The reason is that security police detain prisoners for a shorter period of time so by the time an Amnesty investigation gets under way the detainee is released. Amnesty then drops the case and shortly afterwards the person may be arrested again," he said.

Mr Laubenbacher said his group intended continuing with Makinana's case.

Drug threat in detentions

A senior physician at Coronation Hospital discussed the use of drugs for interrogation purposes in a paper delivered to the Drug Abuse conference.

Dr Y Variawa emphasised it was not known if drugs were used for this purpose in South Africa.

He did, however, say it was known that drugs were used for interrogation purposes in other countries to obtain confessions.

"It is conceivable that, with the existing tendency to abuse power, the ideal setting shrouded in secrecy and the basic motive of extracting information, the Security Police may have found or may find in future that drug intoxication 'has its uses,'" he said.

"This paper is relevant in the present repressive climate of detentions and the detainees who had to receive medical attention in hospitals."

NOAH

Dr Variawa said the idea that certain substances could get people to talk dated back to Noah and his wine.

The drunkenness of Noah was the first example of a state of self-abandonment in which "a man talks of things he would prefer to keep hidden."

"Because it abolishes self control and allows unchecked speech alcohol is clearly the most ancient of those drugs now sometimes spoken of as 'truth serum,'" he said.

Scopolamine, an alkaloid, was one of the earlier drugs subjected to much criminological investigation, particularly in the United States where it had been studied as a means of judicial assessment and police interrogation.

Questions Standing over from Wednesday, 28 April 1982:

Hansard Q.61.758 - 329

Commitment of Miriam Hammond/Simon Ngcobo to hospital 760

5/5/82

*2. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether (a) Miriam Hammond and (b) Simon Ngcobo were committed to the Midlands Hospital; if so, (i) when, (ii) by whom were the committal papers signed and (iii) when were such papers completed;

(2) whether they were examined prior to being committed; if so, (a) by whom, (b) on what grounds were they committed and (c) at whose request were they examined;

(3) whether they died while being patients at the Midlands Hospital; if so, when; if not, (a) where and (b) when did they die?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes;

(i) 4 June 1981 and 19 September 1981 respectively;

(ii) in the case of Miriam Hammond, the application form (G2/1) was signed by an S.A.P. constable, the two medical certificates (G2/2) were signed by Dr. M. Moolley-Smith and Dr. F. H. Peer of the Dundee Provincial Hospital and the reception order was signed by Mr. G. D. Cason of the Magistrates Court, Dundee; and

in the case of Simon Ngcobo the application form (G2/1) was signed by his brother, Mr. Zwelihle Ngcobo, the two medical certificates (G2/2) were signed by Dr. K. M. Pillay and Dr. Kahn and the reception order was signed by Mr. P. A. van Aardt of the Magistrates Court, Port Shepstone;

(iii) 3 June 1981 and 18 September 1981 respectively;

(2) Yes;

(a) Miriam Hammond was examined by Dr. Moolley-Smith and Dr. Peer and Simon Ngcobo by Dr. Pillay and Dr. Kahn;

(b) it is not general practice or in keeping with medical ethics to make public the diagnosis for which the patient was admitted to hospital;

(c) the South African Police;

(3) Simon Ngcobo on 19 September 1981 in the Midlands Hospital;

(a) Miriam Hammond died in the Northdale Hospital;

(b) 5 June 1981.

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, would he, in view of the fact that both these people are dead, be prepared to give the grounds on which they were admitted to the hospital? I appreciate that if they were alive, it would be correct not to give those grounds.

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the reply would have been the same whether those people were dead or not, because the question whether a person is dead or alive does not affect medical ethics when it comes to publicizing particulars concerning his condition. Those particulars are normally not made public and in this case it will not be done either.

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is he aware that the *post mortem* on Simon Ngcobo indicated that he had suffered injuries four days before he was admitted to the Midlands Hospital?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that does not concern my department. If there is a problem, the hon. member should take up with the S.A. Police.

(329) **Interrogation of detainees** 5/5/82
Hansard Q.61.-756-757

*9. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there are any (a) instructions and (b) guidelines governing the methods of interrogation of detainees; if not, why not; if so, what is the purport of such (i) instructions and (ii) guidelines;

(2) whether there is a system of controls for preventing irregularities in the methods of interrogation; if not, why not; if so, (a) how does the system function and (b) who is responsible for checking for such irregularities?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) In broad terms the instructions and guidelines amount to the application of sensible and consilliatory methods in order to gain the information required. No questionable or forbidden methods may be employed with the object of obtaining evidence or statements from persons under suspicion. The purpose must always be to elicit the whole truth concerning the matter under investigation and violence should at all times be avoided.

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) Commanding officers and other senior officers bring regular visits to detainees and satisfy themselves that irregular methods are not resorted to. In addition detainees are visited at least once in 14 days by a magistrate and at random by inspectors of detainees. Any complaint of violent conduct received is properly investigated and referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

At the slightest complaint of indisposition access to a medical practitioner is allowed.

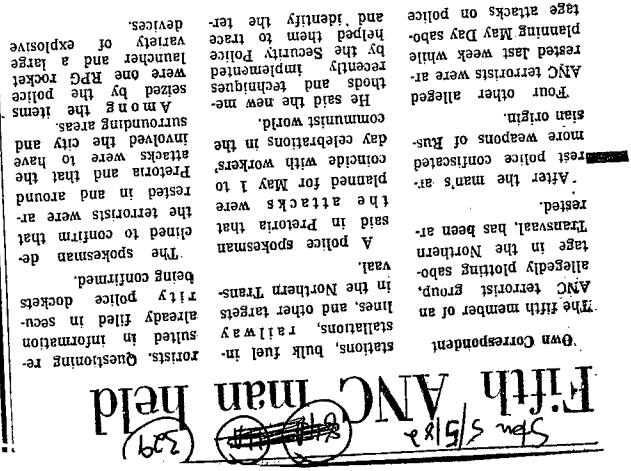
JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973		98	320	418	*
1974		28	294	322	*
1975		26	305	331	*
1976		21	201	222	*
1977		30	347	377	*
1978				..	
1979				445	$
1980				460	Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Address: 201/4 City Centre
Corporation Street
Cape Town
8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer



Fifth ANC man held

Own Correspondent

The fifth member of an ANC terrorist group, allegedly plotting sabotage in the Northern Transvaal, has been arrested.

After the man's arrest police confiscated more weapons of Russian origin.

Four other alleged ANC terrorists were arrested last week while planning May Day sabotage attacks on police stations, bulk fuel installations, railways lines, and other targets in the Northern Transvaal.

A police spokesman said in Pretoria that the attacks were planned for May 1 to coincide with workers' day celebrations in the communist world.

He said the new methods and techniques recently implemented by the Security Police helped them to trace and identify the terrorists. Questioning resulted in information already filed in security police dockets being confirmed.

The spokesman declined to confirm that the terrorists were arrested in and around Pretoria and that the attacks were to have involved the city and surrounding areas.

Among the items seized by the police were one RPG rocket launcher and a large variety of explosive devices.

and with

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Cape Town Gas Workers Union
Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association
Escom Salaried Staff Association
Escom Workers Association
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering [illegible]kers
Port Elizabeth Ope[illegible]
S.A. Operative Mas[illegible]
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering
S.A. Electrical Wor[illegible]

WHOLESALE & RETAIL [illegible] SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail [illegible]

Black Allied Workers
Commercial, Caterin[illegible]
Concession Stores a[illegible]
Domestic Workers an[illegible]
Kimberley Shop Assis[illegible]ation
National Union of C[illegible]
National Union of D[illegible]
Pretoriase Vakbond [illegible]
Transvaal Retail [illegible]

Catering and Accomm[illegible]

Commercial, Caterin[illegible]
East London Liquor [illegible]

Cisket holds 4 Wits students

Education Reporter

Four Witwatersrand University students were among 22 detained by Ciskei police at Fort Hare University on Monday.

A university student spokesman confirmed that the four — Thandeka Serelo, S'Nkombela, Fikile Majoala and M Bolokoshe — had been held but could not say why they were visiting Fort Hare.

As their boycott of lectures entered its fourth day the Fort Hare students made their position clear — they will not return to classes until their grievances have been met.

Their main protest is against police action after the closing of President Lennox Sebe's motor-cade before the graduation ceremony on Saturday. Two students were wounded when Ciskei police opened fire on the crowd. Later 22 students were detained — among them the four Wits students.

Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and Wits have issued statements supporting the student action at Fort Hare and condemning the action of the Ciskei police.

Sapa reports that the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J A Lamprecht, said today that students who had not returned to classes by 11.15 this morning would be told to leave the campus immediately.

5/5/88

529

Detainee health probe

Pretoria Bureau

THE MEDICAL Association of South Africa has launched an investigation into the health care of security detainees.

The move was announced yesterday by Prof Guy de Klerk, outgoing chairman of Masa's Federal Council, after the association's annual meeting in Pretoria.

He said the investigation would be conducted by an ad hoc committee, formed in the wake of allegations of Security Police abuse of detainees.

The move was welcomed by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee because it aimed at improving existing conditions of detention.

The DPSC said the numerous deaths in detention and statements by psychologists on the harmful effects of solitary confinement were ample evidence that the treatment of detainees warranted Masa's serious attention.

The DPSC also called on Prof De Klerk to retract a statement he made after a meeting with the Ministers of Law and Order and Justice, saying he was satisfied the State "are trying to provide the best possible physical and mental care (for detainees)".



Dr J J Geere, left, the new chairman of the federal council of Masa, and Prof Guy de Klerk.

Picture: DAVID SANDISON

The DPSC said: "In the light of the deaths in detention of people like Mr Stephen Biko and Dr Neil Aggett, we found that statement shocking."

Prof De Klerk said a main aim of the ad hoc committee would be to find a solution to the "problem" of the DPSC demand that all detainees be seen by an independent panel of doctors.

He also announced that moves were afoot to establish a Health Foundation for Southern Africa.

Dr J J Geere of Port Elizabeth is the new chairman of Masa's Federal Council.

(329) RDM 6/5/82

RA



Seized weapons are displayed by Lt-Col Frans van Eeden of police headquarters after the recent arrest of five alleged ANC men.

Police say 'ANC five' linked to attacks

By J S MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

POLICE say that some of the weapons and explosives seized when four alleged African National Congress members were arrested last week have been "scientifically connected" with an attack on the Mabopane police station.

A Pretoria police spokesman claimed yesterday the weapons had also been connected with an electricity sub-station attacked last year.

He said the Security Police were using "new methods and techniques" to track down ANC insurgents.

The seized weapons and explosions — of Russian origin — were shown to the Press at the Pretoria West Police College yesterday.

The police spokesman said the weapons were to have been used for a series of attacks on police stations, bulk fuel installations railway lines and other Northern Transvaal targets — coinciding with Labour Day, May 1 — "to publicise the ANC".

May Day celebrations were held throughout the communist world on Sunday.

It is believed five alleged ANC members have now been arrested, and that they were all from Pretoria and neighbouring areas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frans van Eeden, an inspector in the explosive section of the Security Police, said the weapons and explosives included a RPG rocket launcher, five projectiles, two AK-M assault rifles, hand grenades, electronic timing devices, detonators, plastic explosives and fuses.

The Mabopane police station, in Bophuthatswana, was attacked in September last year.

Police constables M P Sepeng, L M Msimang and an unidentified man were killed.

A youth was wounded.

The ANC later claimed responsibility.

On November 12 last year, the ANC attacked an electricity sub-station in the Rossyln industrial complex near Bophuthatswana.

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

Three union leaders appear in court

(329) Star 6/5/82

Staff Reporters

Three executive members of the 70 000-strong South African Allied Workers' Union appeared briefly before a Johannesburg regional magistrate today in connection with a charge under the Terrorism Act.

The president of the union, Mr Thozamile Richard Gqweta, the general secretary, Mr Sam Bekhuyise Kikine, and the national organiser, Mr Sisa James Njikelana, were not asked to plead.

On May 4 the Attorney-General authorised the prosecution.

Their names were added to a charge sheet and they will appear with Miss Barbara Anne Hogan (30) of Hunter Street, Yeoville, Mr Cedric Radcliffe Mayson (54) of St George's Street, Bellevue, and Mr Alan Morris Fine (26) of Sharpe Street, Bellevue.

In terms of a certificate handed to the magistrate, Mr J J van Eeden, their advocate, Miss Priscilla Jana, did not apply for bail. The men were remanded until May 28 for further investigation.

After more than five months in detention two leading trade unionists were released yesterday with no charges brought against them.

Mrs Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied

To Page 3, Col 8

(329) Star 6/5/82

Unionists in court

from page 1

Workers' Union, and Mrs Rita Ndzanga, organising secretary of the General and Allied Workers' Union were detained on November 27 last year and were held under section six of the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Mashinini was one of many trade unionists detained in the crackdown by Security Police last November.

"I don't know in the first place why I was held. I should have been charged if I had committed any crime," said Mrs Mashinini.

Her husband, Mr Tom Mashinini, said: "I'm really bitter that I was deprived of a wife for so long and yet no charges are brought against her."

Mrs Mashinini said the Security Police had warned her not to talk about her detention.

In Kimberley an Anglican priest, Father Ivor Shapiro, editor of the church's publication Seek, was detained yesterday.

A 31-year-old legal clerk, Mr Kwenzakhe Mlaba, was detained yesterday in Durban.

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Industrial Salaried Staff Association
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Umbogintwini Industrial Workers Union
Weskaapse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Allied Workers
Transport & General Workers Union

Base Metal Industries and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
General Workers Un
General Workers Un
Iron Moulders Soci
Metal and Allied W
Motor Assembly Co
Motor Industry Em
Motor Industry Co
Motor Industry Co
Motor Industry St
National Union of
National Union of
Radio Television,
S.A. Boilermakers
S.A. Electrical W
S.A. Iron, Steel
S.A. Tin Workers
South African Al
Steel, Engineeri
Transvaal, Radio
United African M

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lders and Welders
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Man is arrested for intimidation.

A MAN was arrested outside Aberdare Cables in Port Elizabeth yesterday on charges arising from alleged intimidation of workers at bus stops and railway stations since Monday.

Crime Reporter 6/5/81

Several complaints were made at the New Brighton police station by workers who said groups of men had pulled them off trains and buses, or stopped them from boarding trains and buses

The incidents allegedly took place each morning from Monday until yesterday. Some of the workers still made their way to work despite the intimidation, but others went home out of fear, police said.

Police investigations are continuing.

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973		98	320	418	*
1974		28	294	322	*
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1977		30	347	377	*
1978				..	
1979				445	$
1980				460	Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Address: 201/4 City Centre
Corporation Street
Cape Town
8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

1974 af
other u

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General talks on detainees

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Security Police detained certain South Africans in order to obtain "vital information" from them and not necessarily to bring them before a court of law, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, said yesterday.

Addressing about 70 Rand Afrikaans University students at lunchtime, General Coetzee said: "Our intention is not to try criminals, but to obtain information that can be used for highly confidential operational, diplomatic and other activities."

329

Detentions explained

JOHANNESBURG — The security police detained certain South Africans in order to obtain "vital information" from them and not necessarily to bring them before a court of law, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, chief of the security police, said yesterday.

Addressing about 70 Rand Afrikaans University students, Lt-Gen Coetzee admitted:

"Our intention is not to try criminals, but to obtain information that can be used for highly confidential operational, diplomatic and other activities."

He pointed out that the 48-hour detention clause that applied in civil cases was inadequate because the SP "needed more time" to obtain information.

"How much information can you obtain in 48 hours?" he asked.

He believed different methods were required to extract information from "highly-motivated, highly-trained, and sometimes intellectual, ideological criminals".

He did not refer to methods the security police used for extracting information from detainees, but gave the assurance that detentions were "correctly and thoroughly" carried out.

"We have no desire to be the sadistic, arbitrary detainers of people," he said.

He deplored the fact that the security police were criticised, while the bona fides of dectors, lawyers and other professionals was never questioned.

Lt-Gen Coetzee said two members of the British Communist Party were involved in the ANC rocket attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military base in Pretoria last year.

In March this year the involvement of whites in the 122mm rocket attack last August 12 was disclosed, and their hideout traced to a luxury farmhouse, Mooiplaas, near Pretoria.

Lt-Gen Coetzee said two of the three whites involved in the attack, launched from an isolated spot 7 kms away from SA Defence headquarters, were members of the British Communist Party.

He made the disclosure while explaining that attacks on South Africa were planned abroad, adding it was impossible for the security police to obtain evidence overseas to bring foreigners to court.

There was also no international arrangement, he said, to extradite "ideologically-motivated criminals". — DDC.

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973					
1974	3 900			3 900	+
1975	3 900			3 900	*
1976	6 700			6 700	*
1977	7 000			7 000	*
1978				..	
1979				..	
1980				8 400	Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

ne: (031) 69215

Officials: Secretary: D. Sil

Area of Operation: Transva ape

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note on n, p. 11

Recognition:
1) Ten
2) Pre
3) Aut
4) Hen
5) Hen
6) Kra
7) Wil
8) Scc
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the 70 000-strong South African Allied Workers' Union, has been detained for the seventh time, SAAWU officials said yesterday.

Another prominent unionist, Mrs Emma Mashinini, of the Catering, Commercial and Allied Workers' Union, was released yesterday after being detained for nearly six months.

Four University of the Witwatersrand students were detained yesterday while visiting the University of Fort Hare, university sources said.

They are believed to be T Sergio, S Ntombela, S Majola and M Boloko. Police were unable to confirm these detentions last night.

Mr Theo Hefer, who dealt directly with Mr Gqweta for more than two years as former personnel director of Chloride, said he was shocked to learn of Mr Gqweta's detention.

Gqweta held for 7th time

329

CAPE TIMES 6/5/82

Two trade union leaders released

ARGUS 6/5/82 (329)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two trade unionists detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act were released yesterday.

They are Mrs Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, and Mrs Rita Ndzanga, organising secretary of the General and Allied Workers' Union.

● A legal clerk, Mr Kwenzakhe Mlaba, 31, was detained yesterday in Durban.

● A spokesman at the University of Fort Hare said four University of the Witwatersrand students were among 22 detained by Ciskei police on Monday. He named them as T Seretlo, S Ntombela, F Majoloa and M Boloko.

● The president of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, has protested against the extension of a banning order on its secretary-general, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa.

● Banning orders have been lifted on two Ciskeians living near King William's Town. They are Mr Charles Nqakula, former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, and Mr Mzwandile Mbilini, a former regional director of the now banned Black People's Convention.

Barnard may quit as head of NIS

Mail Reporter

THE head of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Niels Barnard, was believed last night to be on the point of resigning.

Attempts by the Rand Daily Mail late yesterday to reach Dr Barnard for comment were blocked by a senior member of his staff and Dr Barnard's personal secretary.

The senior NIS official, Mr C J Bekker, asked about reports of Dr Barnard's imminent resignation, said: "There is no comment from our side. I have no knowledge of it. Thanks for calling."

Later his secretary said: "I cannot put you through. In fact, he has left for the afternoon."

Dr Barnard's surprise appointment as head of the NIS in June, 1980, followed the retirement of Mr Alec van Wyk. Before him, General Hendrik van den Bergh had resigned over the Information Scandal.

The 31-year-old political scientist from the University of the Orange Free State is regarded as one of the most powerful backroom men in government. His appointment signified a major change in the role of the South African secret service, known formerly as BOSS.

Top Cape unionist held for the seventh time

By ANNE SACKS

MR THOZAMILE Gqweta, president of the 70 000-strong SA Allied Workers Union, has been detained for the seventh time, Saawu officials said yesterday.

Two other prominent trade unionists, Mrs Emma Mashinini, general-secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union, and Mrs Rita Ndzanga, organising secretary of the General and Allied Workers Union, were released yesterday after being held for nearly six months by Security Police.

Lawyers said two other SAAWU unionists, Mr Sam Kikine and Mr Sisa Njikelana, will appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court this morning. It is believed they face charges under the Terrorism Act.

Four University of the Witwatersrand students were detained yesterday while visiting the University of Fort Hare, university sources said.

They are believed to be T Seretlo, S Ntombela, S Majola, and M Boloko.

Police were unable to confirm these detentions last night.

Mr Gqweta was detained by Security Police on December 8 last year, and released a few weeks later from the psychiatric unit of the Johannesburg Hospital.

Mr Theo Heffer, group manpower consultant for Grinaker Holdings, said he was shocked to learn of Mr Gqweta's detention, saying the East London-based unionist had been repeatedly detained without ever being charged.

Mr Heffer, who had direct dealings with Mr Gqweta for more than two years as personnel director of Chloride, described him as a responsible leader who worked long hours to improve the lot of the many workers he represents.

Violence is out, says Le Grange

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN.— Police have been instructed to avoid violence at all times when interrogating detainees, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Replying to a question in Parliament from Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea), the Minister said instructions for interrogating detainees "amount to the application of sensible and conciliatory methods in order to gain the information required".

"No questionable or forbidden methods may be employed with the object of obtaining evidence or statements from persons under suspicion."

Asked what controls there were for preventing irregularities in interrogation methods, Mr Le Grange replied: "Commanding officers and other senior officers bring regular visits to detainees and satisfy themselves that irregular methods are not resorted to.

"Detainees are visited at least once in 14 days by a magistrate and at random by inspectors of detainees.

"Any complaint of violent conduct is properly investigated and referred to the Attorney-General for his decision."

Antics from Amsterdam

Mail Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — It was a confusing morning for the postman in one Amsterdam suburb yesterday. Dozens of familiar streets seemed to have disappeared overnight — to be replaced by others he'd never heard of.

There was no post for Soweto Avenue, but piles for the untraceable Transvaal Avenue. Kruger Square had become Robben Island and Spitskop became Boer-go-to-hell Street.

Anti-apartheid activists had replaced hundreds of street names in Amsterdam's old Transvaal quarter with liberation-style names.

Detention's role 'to obtain information'

Mail Reporter

THE Security Police detained certain South Africans in order to obtain "vital information" from them and not necessarily to bring them before a court of law, the Chief of the SP, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, said yesterday.

Addressing about 70 Rand Afrikaans University students at lunchtime, Lt-Gen Coetzee admitted: "Our intention is not to try criminals, but to obtain information that can be used for highly confidential operational, diplomatic and other activities".

He said the 48-hour detention clause applicable in civil cases was inadequate. The SP "needed more time".

He believed different methods were required to extract information from "highly-motivated, highly-trained, and sometimes intellectual, ideological criminals". He did not elaborate on SP methods of extracting information, but said detentions were "correctly and thoroughly" carried out.

"We have no desire to be the sadistic, arbitrary detainers of people," he said.

● See Page 2

Strange 'Apeman' discovered in Kenya

NAIROBI. — An "apeman" who acts like a monkey but looks human has been found on the shore of Lake Victoria, the District Health Officer, Dr Paul Maundu, said yesterday.

Dr Maundu said the being was almost certainly human but his behaviour was not.

"His behaviour is just like that of a monkey — even the way he eats bananas," Dr Maundu said. "He eats them skin and all just like a monkey."

The being who has been nicknamed "John" by hospital staff at Homa Bay, 280km from Nairobi, was found two months ago in the rugged Lambwe Valley forest.

He was taken to the hospital where he has been held pending positive indentification of his species.

Dr Maundu said John does not sleep in a bed but squats like a monkey. He has "nibbling, silly behaviour with fast movements" similar to that of a monkey.

John cannot speak any known language but uses one "word" utterances similiar to the local vernaculars.

The being eats raw meat, shuns vegetables and spends much of his time in the hospital yard collecting pieces of wood and leaves.

Doctors have estimated his age at about 27 years.

A search has been launched in the rugged forest for villagers who may know the origins of the primate.

"We want to track his family if he has one," Dr Maundu said.

When found, John was partially dressed in rotting blankets and rags.

Dr Maundu said it was unlikely but not impossible that he is a human who was raised by monkeys. — UPI.

The veld fire season looms

THE approach of winter heralds severe headaches for Johannesburg fire chiefs.

"Veld fire season" is just around the corner, and Reef fire chiefs have warned the public to think twice about doing such foolish things as flicking cigarettes out of car windows. If you want information on fire prevention contact your local fire department.

329 Star 6/5/82

Police good faith 'can be tested'

Chief Reporter

The police had no objection to an impartial forum testing their good faith in cases of detention without trial, the chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

General Coetzee was answering a question at a meeting at the Rand Afrikaans University organised by the student political forum, Raupols.

General Coetzee was asked whether he would support the idea of a judge reviewing the case of each detainee.

He replied that, in general, the police had no objection to their good faith being tested through an impartial forum.

"I cannot say that the processing of every detainee is precisely correct and each case is scientifically proved before it is dealt with," the general said.

In reply to another question on the access of lawyers to detainees, General Coetzee said there had been lawyers who had committed the same crimes. Interrogations could involve operational matters that must be kept secret.

South Africa's security laws were "necessary for the survival of our civilised existence," he said.

It was a pity that certain measures had to be used but it was better that a limited number of people should be affected by these than the whole population be plunged into bloodhsed, revolution and chaos.

The purpose of detention without trial was not just to gain evidence to convict the detainee. It might be more important to obtain information from the detainee which could have wider use.

"The detention of people for long periods is something we must accept," he said.

He said those who criticised the police offered no way of dealing with political crimes currently being committed.

Probe into medical care for detainees

CAPE TIMES 6/5/82 329

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) yesterday announced that it had established an *ad hoc* committee to investigate the medical and health care of detainees.

At a press conference after the annual general meeting of Masa, the outgoing chairman of the body's federal council, Professor Guy de Klerk, said the committee — which would fall under the auspices of Masa's parliamentary committee — would investigate the effects of confinement on detainees.

Regarding the death in detention of Mr Stephen Biko in 1977, Professor De Klerk said the matter was now in the hands of the South African Medical and Dental Council.

He said he expected the council to make an announcement soon about Mr Biko's death.

Masa decided to establish the *ad hoc* committee in the wake of reports concerning the treatment of detainees, Professor De Klerk said, adding that Masa yet had to hear evidence to substantiate allegations that detainees had been ill-treated.

Commenting on this, a representative of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee yesterday said the numerous deaths in detention were ample evidence that the treatment of detainees warranted serious attention.

He stressed the importance of allowing detainees to see doctors of their own choice because, he added, under the current conditions it was impossible to establish the health or otherwise of detainees.

He could only welcome the establishment of the *ad hoc* committee if its specific aim was to improve the existing conditions under which detainees were held.

"The statements by psychologists about the effect of solitary confinement on people should be sufficient evidence for Masa to take action and support the parents," the representative said.

Another member of the DPSC called on Professor De Klerk to retract his recent statement that he was satisfied that police were doing all they could to ensure the safety and health of detainees.

"In the light of the deaths in detention of people like Mr Stephen Biko and Dr Neil Aggett, we found that statement shocking," the representative said.

He also said the DPSC demanded that detainees be seen by an independent panel of doctors — appointed by the DPSC, the detainees themselves and the parents.

Professor De Klerk said that one of the prime aims of the *ad hoc* committee would be to find a solution to the "problem" posed by demands for an independent panel of doctors.

Evidence from anyone

He added that the committee would be prepared to hear evidence from anyone concerning detainee health care.

● Professor De Klerk said Masa would again make representations to the South African Medical and Dental Council concerning the adjustment of doctors' tariffs.

He criticized the refusal by the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, to grant a 6,6 percent tariff increase as an interim measure.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated M
Iron Moulde
Mine Colour
Mine Surfac
Mine Worker
S.A. Boiler
S.A. Electr
S.A. Engine
S.A. Techni
Underground

MANUFACTU

Food & Be

African F
Amalgamat
Bakery Em
Black All
Boland In
Brewery E
Cadbury I
East Lond
Food and
Food, Bev
General W
General W
Natal Bak
Natal Sug
National
National
National
National
National
Operativ
Pretoria

Society

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

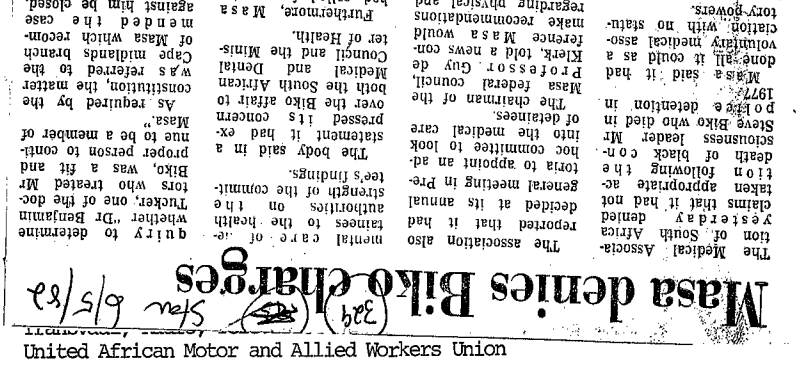
Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Industrial Salaried Staff Association
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Umbogintwini Industrial Workers Union
Weskaapse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Allied Workers
Transport & General Workers Union

Base Metal Industries and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
General Workers Union
[illegible] South Africa


Masa denies Biko charges

The Medical Association of South Africa yesterday denied claims that it had not taken appropriate action following the death of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko who died in police detention in 1977.

Masa said it had done all it could as a voluntary medical association with no statutory powers.

The association also reported that it had decided at its annual general meeting in Pretoria to appoint an ad-hoc committee to look into the medical care of detainees.

The chairman of the Masa federal council, Professor Guy de Klerk, told a news conference Masa would make recommendations regarding physical and mental care of detainees to the health authorities on the strength of the committee's findings.

The body said in a statement it had expressed its concern over the Biko affair to both the South African Medical and Dental Council and the Minister of Health.

Furthermore, Masa had called for an inquiry to determine whether "Dr Benjamin Tucker, one of the doctors who treated Mr Biko, was a fit and proper person to continue to be a member of Masa."

As required by the constitution, the matter was referred to the Cape midlands branch of Masa which recommended the case against him be closed.
—Sapa.

United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

BIKO CASE FM 7/5/82

Diagnosis for change

(329) (93)

In assessing the Biko case it is necessary to distinguish between voluntarily and officially organised medicine. After some hesitation and delay the medical profession, as voluntarily organised in the Medical Association of SA (Masa), did the right thing about the doctors who treated the late Steve Biko in detention. Masa examined the evidence and issued a statement criticising the Biko doctors. It clearly set out the requirements of medical ethics in such cases.

On the other hand, it is doubtful whether officially organised medicine, represented by the SA Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC), which alone has the power to take disciplinary action against doctors, can ever re-establish its credibility without a total reorganisation.

The impression among the public and among many doctors is that the SAMDC has done everything it can to avoid taking action. That impression seems justified.

Four-and-a-half years ago the presiding officer at Biko's inquest referred evidence about the conduct of the doctors concerned to the SAMDC. In terms of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act he was only empowered to do so if it appeared there was "*prima facie* proof of improper or disgraceful conduct on the part of a registered person."

In a letter to the Natal coastal branch of Masa one of the medical assessors at the inquest, Professor Ockie Gordon, has since stated that the presiding officer, Pretoria magistrate Marthinus Prins, and his assessors were indeed satisfied that a *prima facie* case existed.

Normally the SAMDC has to wait for a formal complaint against a doctor before investigating his behaviour. In the case of the Biko doctors, however, it was in a position to take action from the moment it received a copy of the inquest record forwarded by Prins.

This was because in the case of a referral from "any court of law" the Act empowers the SAMDC to appoint its own "*pro-forma* complainant to present the case." It did not do so. Instead it waited for a complaint and one was forthcoming from then-SA Council of Churches ombudsman Eugene Roelofse.

Possibly Roelofse, who is neither a doctor nor a lawyer, was not the best person to handle the matter. The complaint might have been better worded by someone more conversant with the requirements of the law and of medical ethics.

Preliminary inquiry

In the event the SAMDC referred the complaint to a "preliminary committee of inquiry," five of whose six members were drawn from government appointees on the council. When the committee concluded that no action should be taken many doctors were outraged.

An attempt was made to take action through Masa, which has no statutory powers but could draw conclusions from the evidence and throw its considerable moral weight behind a requirement for the strictest observance of medical ethics in the treatment of detainees.

When the Port Elizabeth branch of Masa, to which some of the Biko doctors belonged, declined the take action the national organisation refused to let the matter drop. It appointed its own *ad hoc* committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of a well known advocate, Issy Maisels QC.

Only one of the doctors involved in the Biko affair agreed to give evidence before the inquiry (the others were "strongly advised" not to do so by the Department of Health), but it did have at its disposal the full record of the inquest.

In its conclusions the committee criticised the behaviour of the Biko doctors and the attitude of the SAMDC. It said the decision not to hold a council inquiry was "somewhat surprising, if not unfortunate, having regard not merely to the public interests, both nationally and internationally, arising out of the Biko case, but in the interests of the medical profession itself."

The language might seem mild but, given the medical profession's aversion to washing dirty linen in public, it actually amounts to a strong condemnation. The committee also suggested that the one Biko doctor who had consistently called for a public inquiry in order to clear his name should be given his wish.

Subsequently two groups lodged their own complaints with the SAMDC against the doctors who treated Biko. One includes some of the country's best known medical professors; while the other is the Transvaal Medical Society — representing black staff members in Transvaal hospitals.

New material

Both complaints apparently include material not found in the Roelofse submission. A spokesman for the SAMDC said the complaints would be discussed by a committee before being presented to the full council. Later he said the full council would consider the matter in May. Still later he said discussions had been postponed until June — thus drawing a charge from Professor Ted Sarkin of the Natal University Medical School (not a complainant) that the SAMDC was "dragging its heels."

What needs to be appreciated here is that the doctors involved in the Biko case are not really on trial — the SAMDC is. The doctors are certainly entitled to a fair and public hearing and to be judged on the evidence. One of the charges against them is that they subordinated the interests of their patient to those of the Security Police and many feel that in its avoidance of an inquiry the SAMDC is subordinating the interests of the public and of the medical profession to those of the State.

Even the holding of a full and fair inquiry at this stage will not change that. The SAMDC will be judged to have acted reluctantly and under intense pressure.

While the present organisation of the SAMDC persists there will be no confidence that it will not in future act in the interests of the government rather than those of the public and the medical profession.

The only way to build that confidence is to reduce the large number of government appointees on the council. Masa, whose executive is freely elected by doctors, is perceived to have acted correctly in the Biko case — albeit with hesitation and delays. The SAMDC, with its heavy official element, is accused of acting, at best, unwisely.

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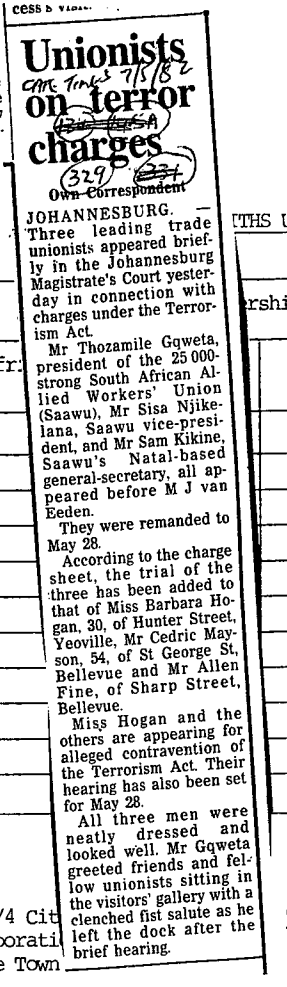


Unionists on terror charges

Cape Times 7/5/82

(329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Three leading trade unionists appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the 25 000-strong South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Njikelana, Saawu vice-president, and Mr Sam Kikine, Saawu's Natal-based general-secretary, all appeared before M J van Eeden.

They were remanded to May 28.

According to the charge sheet, the trial of the three has been added to that of Miss Barbara Hogan, 30, of Hunter Street, Yeoville, Mr Cedric Mayson, 54, of St George St, Bellevue and Mr Allen Fine, of Sharp Street, Bellevue.

Miss Hogan and the others are appearing for alleged contravention of the Terrorism Act. Their hearing has also been set for May 28.

All three men were neatly dressed and looked well. Mr Gqweta greeted friends and fellow unionists sitting in the visitors' gallery with a clenched fist salute as he left the dock after the brief hearing.

...THS UNION

Year	...rship			
	Afr...	White	Total	
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973		320	418	x
1974		294	322	x
1975		305	331	x
1976		201	222	x
1977		347	377	x
1978			..	
1979			445	$
1980			460	Fosatu Annu Report 1980/81

Address: 201/4 Cit... Corporati... Cape Town 8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

'Use of torture widely believed'

ARG 03 7/5/82 329

Parliamentary Staff

MRS HELEN SUZMAN (PFP, Houghton) said today there was a widespread belief that in spite of official denials, methods of torture were used by the security police to interrogate detainees.

Speaking in the budget debate on the law and order vote, she said allegations of torture were made in many terrorism trials, and there were enough cases where police had settled claims for damages out of court to justify the belief.

The belief was further justified by cases where the courts had refused to admit evidence or confessions obtained under duress.



Mrs Helen Suzman

PARENTS

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee in a memorandum presented to the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Justice, had listed a number of "reprehensible methods" alleged to be used during interrogations.

They included hooding, electric shock, deprivation of food and sleep, subjection to noise and being interrogated naked.

Added to this was apart from solitary con- psychological assault, apart from solitary con- finement or isolation which was in itself "a grievous form of psychological assault".

Mrs Suzman said the allegations had been indignantly denied by the two Ministers and by the Commissioner of Police, who had said he would order an extensive investigation.

CREDIBILITY

"Unless the investigation is completely independent and is conducted from outside this system — that is by completely objective persons and not by the police sitting in judgment on themselves — it will have no credibility whatsoever."

She called for answers from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to these questions:

- Will the "extensive investigation" be conducted by independent objective persons outside the system?
- Will the Minister introduce a proper code of conduct to govern methods of interrogation, and, if not, why not?
- Will the Minister introduce an amendment to Section 6 of the Police Act to suspend the six months' period of proscription for civil claims brought by detainees against the police?
- Does the Minister believe that Section 6 of Terrorism Act envisaged indefinite solitary confinement? Did he ever envisage the widespread use to which it had been put?

that the hostels and dining halls would be locked to them by 4 pm, and that students found on the campus afterwards would be trespassing.

Student sources said yesterday afternoon that hordes had started leaving the campus.

The closure follows a scene on the campus last Saturday when Ciskei's Chief Lennox Sebe was stoned and forced to turn back when he and members of his cabinet tried to attend a graduation ceremony at the university.

The incident resulted

were arrested and released for attending an "illegal gathering."

The university paid the R50 fines for the release of the students, but later students demanded that they would not return to classes unless:

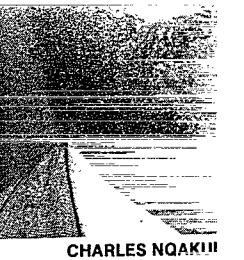
- the R50 loans were frozen and
- the 22 detained were released.

Several deadlines for the closure of the university were extended by the rector.

A statement released by the university said the university council

are attending lectures and those whose names have been recorded in class registers will be accommodated and provided with meals," the statement said.

A spokesman declined to comment if any students had attended lectures or been marked present in class registers. However, student sources said none had attended.



CHARLES NQAKU

NEWS IN BRIEF

Diepmeadow will have to pay

THE chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, Mr J Mahuhushi, announced yesterday that his council's attempts to influence Minister Piet Koornhof to suspend last October's R8 rent increase had failed — so residents will have to pay.

He said when increases in service charges became effective on October 1 for all residents in the three councils in Soweto, he told Diepkloof and Meadowlands residents to use their own discretion in paying the increase.

But now that the minister's office has made it clear that the increases cannot be suspended, it means those residents who did not pay the R8 increase are in arrears of R64 altogether.

Security cops release 'informer'

A 19-year-old Soweto youth, who last month claimed at a funeral that he had been asked to be a police informer and was later detained by the security police, was freed yesterday.

The youth, Samuel Themba Ntombela, was detained by Security Police after he had made startling revelations that police had given him a transmitter to use at the funeral of former Robben Island prisoner and ANC member Mr Elias Tsimo.

Britain plans to destroy airfields

LONDON — Britain has made detailed plans to destroy airfields on the Argentine mainland which would reverse the balance of air power in its favour in the Falklands war.

But it has been warned by the United States that such a move would be at the cost of losing existing international support.

It is understood that a report from task force commander Rear Admiral John Woodward to Wednesday's emergency cabinet meeting said that he could not guarantee against further major losses like HMS Sheffield unless Argentina airfields were knocked out.

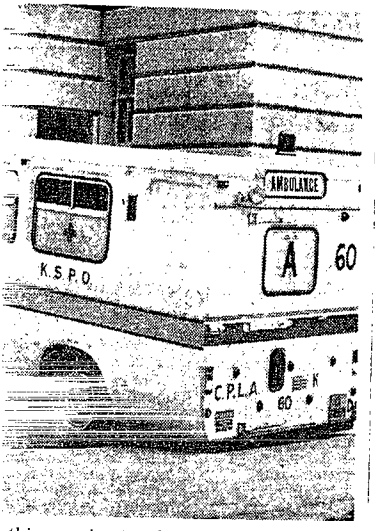
Cops crack down on Wire Gang

A "WIRE GANG" suspect was shot and five others arrested when the crack Murder and Robbery Squad surprised the gang in a pre-dawn raid at its Zone Four Pimville nest yesterday.

Head of Soweto CID Brigadier J J Viktor linked the six suspects with a number of incidents in Pimville and Klipspruit in March this year. Brig Viktor said detectives had been investigating the gang for some time.

In the past two weeks three suspects have been arrested and this brings the number of the gangsters behind bars to nine.





this morning to take a prisoner, Norman u, who was in the cells at the time, was ut to wounds in his back and hands. ge 1.)

land soccer players say will boycott the ld Cup finals in Spain ss there is a solution he crisis by the end of month.

* * *

NDON. — A special adron of Royal Navy icopters is being mbled to provide ed air support for the force. — Sapa-AP

Argus Bureau

NDON. — The cost of Falklands expedition far could be R1 800- ion, experts say. But the highest esti- es do not appear to e concern. The ernment's overall finances are considered to be in good shape.

* * *

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan has voiced renewed US support for the British negotiating position. He told reporters that any ceasefire should be accompanied by Argentina's withdrawal from the islands.

* * *

Argus Correspondent

MADRID. — A rift is opening between Spain and Britain as the Falklands conflict worsens. Spaniards side resolutely with the Argentine, their former colony.

Alleged ANC men face treason charge

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Two alleged members of the banned African National Congress today pleaded not guilty in a magistrate's court here to charges of high treason relating to attacks in the city, and to 20 alternative charges of murder, attempted murder and terrorism.

Mr Thelle Simon Mogoerane, 23, and Mr Jerry Semano Mososloli, 25, appeared shackled in court today. The case was referred to the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General for trial on June 1.

Mr R Mokgoatlheng, for the accused, asked that his clients be unchained, because they had difficulty walking. According to South Africa's legal system they should not be chained during court proceedings.

ORDER

Mr J H F Pistor, for the State, said the men were chained for security reasons.

But the magistrate, Mr B J O van Schalkwyk, ordered that they be unchained.

When the accused were asked to plead, Mr Mogoerane said in English that he disputed all the allegations. Mr van Schalkwyk ordered that he speak his own language so that later there would not be any confusion.

The charges involved alleged attacks on the Moroka and Orlando police stations in Soweto on May 31, 1979, the Capital Park power station in Pretoria on December 14, last year, the Wonderboompoort police station on December 26, and the railway line between New Canada and Mzimhlope stations on May 24 last year.

They also denied that they had joined the ANC in 1976, had undergone military training in Angola, Tanzania and East Germany or had set up hiding places for arms, ammunition and other ANC members.

Paper ban

JAKARTA (Indonesia).— The Muslim daily Pelita has been banned in connection with what government officials described as "negative" reporting on the May 4 general elections. The ban followed Pelita's full report on alleged fraud and double vote-counting which it said led to the overwhelming victory of the military-backed Golkar Organisation. — Sapa-AP.

Hijack

(Continued from Page 1)

know how difficult it is going to be."

Mr Justice James replied that it was not the court's fault that some of the accused were no longer represented.

Mr Moneta said that it was not his fault that he was now unrepresented

The Attorney-General Mr Cecil Rees SC, asked the judge to "put the accused on terms so that when the case resumed on Wednesday they would be represented."

The judge agreed and stressed the urgency of resuming as quickly as possible.

"All good things and all bad things must come to an end," said Mr Justice James.

Granting Mr Hannon leave to withdraw, Mr Justice James said that difficulties had arisen out of the conflict of interests of various accused.

Mr Hannon said that he had consulted his Bar Council yesterday and it had advised him to withdraw on ethical grounds.

"However inconvenient it may be for the court and the accused, I grant you leave to withdraw and I thank you for your appearance," said the judge.

Mr Hannon told the Daily News he did not know if he would still defend the people charged in the Seychelles with trying to overthrow the State. He has been representing Colonel Mike Hoare and 32 others.

His recusal follows the withdrawal in April of Mr Eddie Stafford SC, who represented 10 of the accused with Mr Piet Oosthuizen SC.

Masa move on detainees

By ANNE SACKS

THE Medical Association of South Africa is prepared to set up a panel of independent doctors to see detainees, says Professor Guy de Klerk, chairman of Masa's federal council.

Prof De Klerk said in Pretoria yesterday that a panel of doctors appointed by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee would be as suspect as a panel appointed by the State.

"The only solution would be a panel set up by an organisation that stands above suspicion.

"Despite criticism of the Medical Association, this organisation's ethical standards cannot be questioned.

"If Masa were called upon to set up an independent panel of doctors, it would have sufficient status to be accepted as an honest panel with integrity," Prof De Klerk said.

He said Masa was concerned about the health and medical care of detainees, and intended seeking solutions acceptable to both the authorities and the DPSC.

He stood by his earlier statement that the State was "trying to provide the best possible physical and mental care (of detainees)".

He said he had met with a group of district surgeons, who were disturbed about attacks on their medical integrity.

"They are doing their best to give detainees the best possible care under most trying circumstances.

"Masa, and I in particular, have never stated we are completely satisfied with the present state of affairs.

"We will continue to find ways and means of finding a solution to the vexing problem of independent medical care of detainees," he said.

Prof De Klerk said the association had "noted with concern" recent allegations of abuse of detainees, and intended investigating them fully.

He said: "Because there is reason to believe that in the past some doctors may have acted incorrectly, this does not mean an honourable section of the medical profession should be cast under the same cloud".

Year					
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973					
1974				5 500	+
1975	3 900			3 900	*
1976	6 700			6 700	*
1977	7 000			7 000	*
1978				..	
1979				..	
1980				8 400	

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Telephone: (031) 69215

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note on FOSATU registration, p. 11

Recognition:

1) Tensile Rubber
2) Precision Tools
3) Automatic Plating
4) Hendrick Trailors
5) Hendler
6) Kraft Engineering
7) William Bros.
8) Scottish Cables
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

7/5/82

(349) Hansard Q. 61. 777

Subsistence allowances

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

Whether any persons have applied for subsistence allowances in terms of section 10(2) of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No, not during my term of office.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether detainees are made aware of their rights under this section of the Act?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr. Speaker, the rights of persons under this particular section are widely known. Furthermore, I would be surprised if people were not made aware of their rights by their attorneys. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Review Committee

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

What are the names of the persons appointed to the Review Committee in terms

of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Mr. P. Lindeque;
Mr. J. L. van de Venter;
Mr. L. van R. Luyt.



MRS EMMA MASHININI: Free after nearly six months.

Mashinini released

329 1173 Sowetan 7/5/82

A LEADING Johannesburg trade unionist, Emma Mashinini, general-secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (Ccawusa), was this week released after spending about six months in detention without trial.

By SAM MABE

Also released on Wednesday was Mrs Rita Ndzanga, secretary of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu), who was detained with Mrs Mashinini on November 27 last year.

Mrs Mashinini yesterday said it was no coincidence that she was released at a time when members of her union were on strike.

The strike, involving over 600 workers from the giant chainstore, Edgars, started with 50 workers last Friday and on Monday and Tuesday this week several other workers joined in.

"If it is a coincidence, it is an ugly coincidence. I am glad that this strike took place in my absence and that my leadership of the union had nothing whatsoever to do with it.

"This is what will prove that workers are the people who make demands and not leaders of their union. For the moment, I am going to rest and the union will operate with the same efficiency displayed throughout my stay in detention."

Ccawusa members went on strike in protest against management's refusal to recognise their union and to give them a 50 percent wage increase.

Asked how she felt to be free after more than five months in detention, Mrs Mashinini said: "I won't say I am excited about it. I definitely cannot be because inasmuch as I do not know why I was detained, I still do not know why I was released."

Mrs Ndzanga's husband, Lawrence, died in detention on January 8, 1977 at the age of 52.

Detainee banned

329 628 Mercury 8/5/82

Mercury Reporter

AN EXECUTIVE member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Pravin Gordhan, who has been held in detention since November 27 last year, was released yesterday.

Mrs Pravina Gordhan said her husband had been released about 3 30 p m but before leaving C R Swart Square he was served with a three year banning order. He has also been placed under house arrest, she said.

The second in command of the security police in Durban, Col I Coetzee, confirmed last night that Mr Gordhan had been released and said he had been served with a 'restriction order'.

Vice-

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

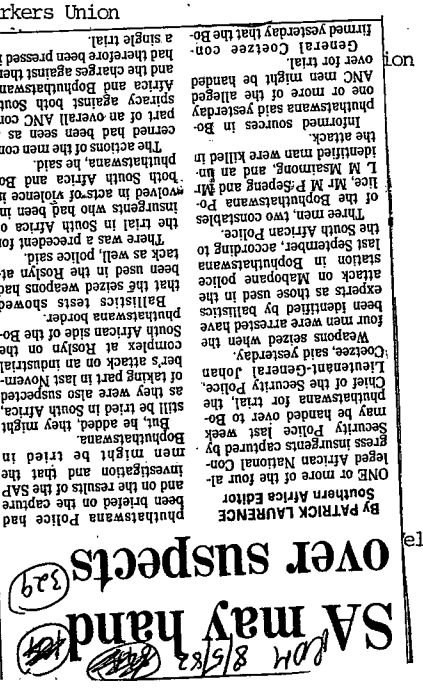
African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
National Union of Clothing Workers
National Union of Leather Workers
National Union of Textile Workers
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
S.A. Canvas & Rope
Tailoring Workers,
Tanning, Footwear
Textile Workers In
Textile Workers Un
Transvaal Leather
Trunk & Box Worker

Wood & Wood Produc

National Union of
Paper, Wood and Al
South African Allie

Paper & Paper Prod

Amalgamated Enginee
Media Workers Assoc
Paper, Wood & Allie
S.A. Boilermakers,
S.A. Electrical Wor
S.A. Society of Jou
S.A. Typographical
South African Allie



SA may hand over suspects

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

ONE or more of the four alleged African National Congress insurgents captured by Security Police last week may be handed over to Bophuthatswana for trial, the Chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

Weapons seized when the four men were arrested have been identified by ballistics experts as those used in the attack on Mabopane police station in Bophuthatswana last September, according to the South African Police.

Three men, two constables of the Bophuthatswana Police, Mr M P Sepeng and Mr L M Masimong, and an unidentified man were killed in the attack.

Informed sources in Bophuthatswana said yesterday one or more of the alleged ANC men might be handed over for trial.

General Coetzee confirmed yesterday that the Bophuthatswana Police had been briefed on the capture and on the results of the SAP investigation and that the men might be tried in Bophuthatswana.

But, he added, they might still be tried in South Africa, as they were also suspected of taking part in last November's attack on an industrial complex at Rosyn on the South African side of the Bophuthatswana border.

Ballistics tests showed that the seized weapons had been used in the Rosyn attack as well, police said.

There was a precedent for the trial in South Africa of insurgents who had been involved in acts of violence in both South Africa and Bophuthatswana, he said.

The actions of the men concerned had been seen as a part of an overall ANC conspiracy against both South Africa and Bophuthatswana and the charges against them had therefore been pressed in a single trial.

ion

elders

Freed — and then banned

DURBAN — Mr Pravin Gordhan, who was released yesterday after 229 days in detention, has been banned for three years.

He was arrested on November 27.

A pharmacist and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, he was dismissed from his job at King Edward VIII Hospital in January.

His wife Pravina said that in terms of his banning order Mr Gordhan is restricted to his flat between 7 pm and 6 am.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Off
Orange-Vaal General Workers U
Trawler and Line Fishermen's

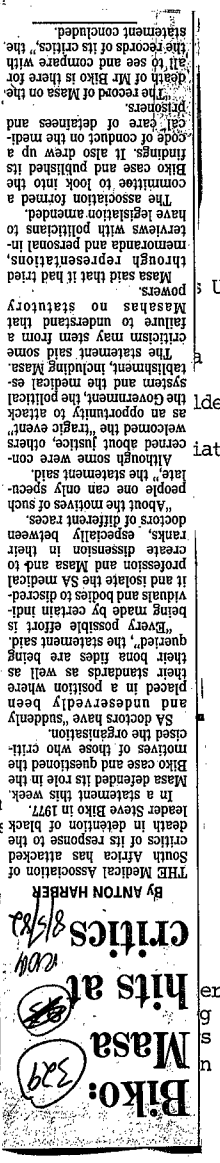
MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Unio
Amalgamated Union of Buildin
Amalgamated Society of Woodw
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives a
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Associati
Mine Surface Officials Associ
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and S
S.A. Electrical Workers Assoc
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens
S.A. Technical Officials Asso
Underground Officials Associa

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Wor
Amalgamated Engineering Unio
Bakery Employees Industrial
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Immaakwerkersverenigi
Brewery Employees Union (Cape
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Unio
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South
Natal Baking Industry Employee
Natal Sugar Industry Employees
National Milling Workers Indus
National Union of Dairy Employ
National Union of Operative Bi
National Union of Sugar Manufa
National Union of Wine, Spirit
Operative Bakers, Confectioner
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereni


Biko: Masa hits at critics
By ANTON HARBER
THE Medical Association of South Africa has attacked critics of its response to the death in detention of black leader Steve Biko in 1977.
In a statement this week, Masa defended its role in the Biko case and questioned the motives of those who criticised the organisation.
SA doctors have "suddenly and undeservedly been placed in a position where their standards as well as their bona fides are being queried", the statement said.
"Every possible effort is being made by certain individuals and bodies to discredit and isolate the SA medical profession and Masa and to create dissension in their ranks, especially between doctors of different races.
"About the motives of such people one can only speculate," the statement said.
Although some were concerned about justice, others welcomed the "tragic event" as an opportunity to attack the Government, the political establishment, including Masa.
The statement said some criticism may stem from a failure to understand that Masahas no statutory powers.
Masa said that it had tried through representations, memoranda and personal interviews with politicians to have legislation amended.
The association formed a committee to look into the Biko case and published its findings. It also drew up a code of conduct on the medical care of detainees and prisoners.
"The record of Masa on the death of Mr Biko is there for all to see and compare with the records of its critics," the statement concluded.

Biko: Masa rejects critics

Cape Times 8/5/82 (329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) has attacked critics of its response to the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko in 1977.

In a statement this week, Masa defended its role in the Biko case and questioned the motives of those who say the organization did not respond adequately to it.

South African doctors have "suddenly and undeservedly been placed in a position where their standards as well as their bone fides are being queried", the statement said.

"Every possible effort is being made by certain individuals and bodies to discredit and isolate the SA medical profession and Masa and to create dissension in their ranks, especially between doctors of different races.

"About the motives of such people one can only speculate," the statement said.

While some of them were motivated by a concern for justice and ethics, "others in fact welcomed this tragic event as a wonderful opportunity for attacking not only the South African Government and the present political system in this country, but also the existing medical establishment, including Masa".

The statement said some of the criticism might be due to a failure to understand the powers and function of Masa, a voluntary organization with no statutory powers.

Masa said that it had tried through representations, memoranda and personal interviews with the responsible politicians to have legislation amended.

The association formed an ad hoc committee to look into the Biko case and published its findings. It also drew up a code of conduct on the medical care of detainees and prisoners.

Professor S A Strauss of Unisa has been quoted as saying Masa "did what was legally within its power" on the case.

...ormidable foes. The Australians are reportedly alarmed to discover that they lack a defence against Argentina's weaponry and many other nations must be making similar calculations. Human nature being what it is, most of them will seek to meet the perceived threat by acquiring new levels of armaments.

Modern conventional warfare, not only nuclear war, has thus become monstrously dangerous and ruinously expensive and there is a greater premium on stability and on political settlements than in any previous age.

Britain, for the moment, has no alternative but to expel Argentina from its sovereign territory or to face the prospect of being raided elsewhere around the globe — Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the British Indian Ocean Territories, anywhere — but when this war has been won the British people owe it to the international community to see that their reach does not exceed their grasp.

If they wish to retain their status as a world power they must shoulder the burdens that accompany the privilege.

We need detentions — Gen Coetzee

(329) 9/5/82 S. Express

By ARLENE GETZ

THE practice of detaining people in South Africa was not aimed exclusively at bringing charges against them — but to obtain information that could be used for goals other than court cases.

"And only an insignificant percentage of people are affected by detention laws," Lt-General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, told a seminar on the necessity for security legislation at Rand Afrikaans University.

South Africa needed security laws, he said, as it was being attacked and threatened on every conceivable front.

"At the tip of that attack stands the communist, who acts in a sophisticated manner against psychological, political and social areas," he said.

Gen Coetzee said detentions were not aimed exclusively at bringing charges against people, but to obtain information that could be used for goals other than court cases.

Bannings were also seen by the State as an important aid in curbing subversive activities.

"These (banned) people are allowed to continue earning their living — it is only their political activities that are curbed," he said.

Gen Coetzee seemed to be well received by the 70 students who attended his lunchtime meeting and was applauded with gusto at the end of his 45-minute speech.

His sarcastic reply to a questioner who asked why people could not be interrogated in their own homes rather than in detention brought loud clapping and cheering from a section of the students.

Gen Coetzee told the students that ideological offenders were not ordinary criminals. They were highly motivated and often intelligent and well-qualified.

Often they saw themselves as 'Messiahs' in a battle against injustice.

"For students looking for an answer to the question about the necessity for security legislation, they must look at the entire picture of the attack that we have experienced in the past decades," he said.

Meanwhile, the Institute of Race Relations disclosed this week that almost 200 people are currently in detention.

According to the institute, 10 people were detained this year, 9 have been in custody since last year, and 34 detainees have been brought to trial since January.

The highest number of detentions was in January, when 32 people were detained, but this month's total is already 31, with only three people having appeared in court.

In October and November last year, 117 people were detained, 41 were subsequently released, nine were charged and two died while in custody

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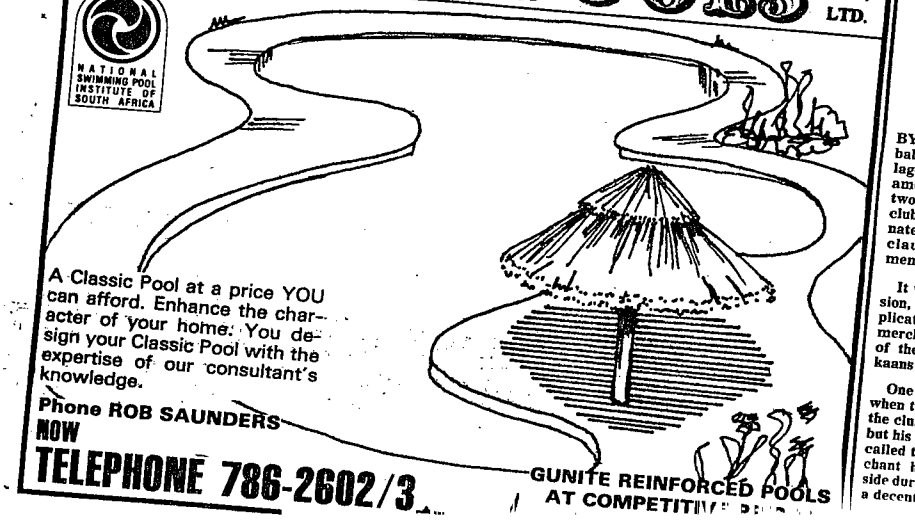

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TANTALUS

Where Enkeldoorn Afrikaners must

BY COINCIDENCE, Zimbabwe's most famous village, Enkeldoorn, was renamed Chivhu only a day or two after the local sports club had decided to eliminate from its constitution a clause prohibiting black members.

It was an emotional occasion, precipitated by an application from an Indian merchant for membership of the predominantly Afrikaans club.

One farmer vowed that when the Indian walked into the club, he would walk out, but his wife immediately recalled that she and the merchant had worked side by side during the war "and he's a decent man".

The vote to change the constitution was recorded as unanimous, though some members were more unanimous than others.

For a small, tight community — a community that had proclaimed itself an independent republic even before Ian Smith's UDI — it was not an easy decision but it was bravely and graciously done.

In the old days of Rhodesia it used to be said that where Enkeldoorn leads today, everybody else follows tomorrow.

If so, Zimbabwe's Afrikaners are well on their way to adjusting to [illegible] babwe and adjust to the new order.

□□□

OF COURSE, it's easy to be condescending about the tardiness of the adjustment, but the change of the village's name emphasises the real nature of the revolution that has occurred north of the Limpopo.

It's not simply that power has passed from whites to blacks, but that Rhodesians have suffered cultural annihilation.

As individuals they live well enough under Mr Mugabe's rule, but as a 'nation', a community, they have vanished.

Indeed, viewed from Chivhu it is clear that Rhodesia is but an exile's memory. Af[illegible]

DPSC rejects claims of 'suspect' medical panel

By LIZ McGREGOR

THE Health Committee of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee yesterday rejected an allegation by Professor Guy de Klerk, chairman of the Medical Association of South Africa's federal council, that any panel of doctors appointed by the DPSC would be "as suspect as a panel appointed by the State".

Prof de Klerk announced last week that Masa was prepared to set up a panel of independent doctors to see detainees.

He said such a panel would have to be set up by an organisation "that stands above suspicion".

"Despite criticism of the Medical Association this organisation's ethical standards cannot be questioned," he said.

In a heated response to Prof de Klerk's comments, the DPSC said that "while noting with interest that Masa supports the principle of an independent panel of doctors", the DPSC had already established such a panel.

"We repeat our demand for the recognition of this panel, although we would be willing to consider supplementing the panel with other medical practitioners and organisations," the DPSC said in a statement.

In response to Prof de Klerk's statement that Masa's ethical standards could not be questioned, the DPSC said: "The British Medical Association certainly saw fit to question the ethical standards of Masa in September, 1981, when they opposed the readmittance of Masa to the World Medical Association until it can demonstrate acceptance and application of international medical ethics."

The DPSC also said the WMA had drawn up a code of ethics relating to the medical care of prisoners and detainees known as the Declaration of Tokyo.

"Masa is bound by this. Why then has it drawn up yet another 'code of conduct' which makes no mention of torture," said the statement.

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Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operators Association
S.A. Technical Officials Association
Underground Offic[illegible].A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and [illegible]on
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Bakery Employees
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Cadbury In-Compa
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General Workers
General Workers
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Natal Sugar Ind
National Millin
National Union
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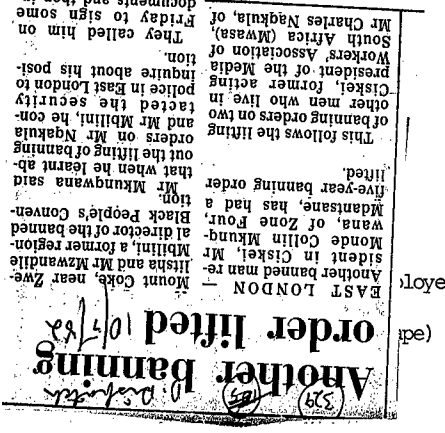
Another banning order lifted 10/7/82

EAST LONDON — Another banned man resident in Ciskei, Mr Monde Collin Mkunqwana, of Zone Four, Mdantsane, has had a five-year banning order lifted.

This follows the lifting of banning orders on two other men who live in Ciskei, former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, of Mount Coke, near Zwelitsha and Mr Mzwandile Mbilini, a former regional director of the banned Black People's Convention.

Mr Mkunqwana said that when he learnt about the lifting of banning orders on Mr Nqakula and Mr Mbilini, he contacted the security police in East London to inquire about his position.

They called him on Friday to sign some documents and then informed him the order was lifted.

Mr Mkunqwana, a keen musician and normal life again and enjoying his music and theatre activities.

He was banned for five years in March 1978 after he had been released from Robben Island — DDR

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Un
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Cape Town Gas Workers Union
Escom (Cape Western Underta Association
Escom Salaried Staff Associ
Escom Workers Association
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Wate on

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Wood
Amalgamated Engineering Uni
Amalgamated Union of Buildi
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade ica
Electrical and Allied Worke rica
Engineering and Allied Work
Engineering Industrial Work rica
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Ur
National Union of Engineeri lied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, I ociation
S.A. Operative Masons' Soci
S.A. Woodworkers
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Wholesale & Retail Trade

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Catering and Accommodation

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East London Liquor & Cater s Union

Parents reject panel criticism

Cape Times 10/5/82

329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The health committee of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee yesterday rejected an allegation by Professor Guy de Klerk, chairman of the Medical Association of South Africa's federal council, that any panel of doctors appointed by the DPSC would be "as suspect as a panel appointed by the State".

Professor De Klerk announced last week that Masa was prepared to set up a panel of independent doctors to see detainees. Such a panel would have to be set up by an organization "that stands above suspicion".

In spite of criticism of Masa, "this organization's ethical standards cannot be questioned", he said.

The DPSC said in a statement yesterday that "while noting with interest that Masa supports the principle of an independent panel of doctors", the DPSC had already established such a panel.

"We repeat our demand for the recognition of this panel, although we would be willing to consider supplementing the panel with other medical practitioners and organizations."

The DPSC added: "The British Medical Association certainly saw fit to question the ethical standards of Masa in September, 1981, when they opposed the readmittance of Masa to the World Medical Association until it can demonstrate acceptance and application of international medical ethics."

The WMA had drawn up a code of ethics for the medical care of prisoners and detainees known as the Declaration of Tokyo. "Masa is bound by this. Why then has it drawn up yet another 'code of conduct' which makes no mention of torture?"

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

GENERAL NEWS

Rejection worries parent body

Star May 1982

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee yesterday issued a statement expressing concern that the call for an independent inquiry into the interrogation practises of the security police had been rejected "out of hand" by the Minister of Law and Order.

The statement follows a meeting with the Ministers of Law and Order and Justice in Cape Town last week. At the meeting the parents' delegation presented a memorandum to the Ministers containing allegations of physical and psychological abuse, made by ex-detainees while in police custody.

Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, had rejected these allegations, "but no clear statement has been forthcoming from the authorities as to which interrogation procedures are officially condoned, what limits are imposed and how these limits are enforced," the DPSC statement said.

Following the meeting, the DPSC delegation was approached by a high-ranking officer of the CID to discuss an investigation arising out of the allegations against the security police in the Memorandum.

"The possibility of a prosecution of the DPSC under the Police Act was also indicated."

While the DPSC welcomed an investigation: "We are told that of 25 complaints of mistreatment reported to inspectors of detainees during the last nine months, only three have been referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution.

"We fear that the highly intimidating situation of being isolated within a closed system is likely to act as a strong deterrent against making complaints of maltreatment."

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Allied Industries Union
on
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS

Year	Membership			Total	
	African	Asian and Coloured			
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973				418	*
1974				322	*
1975				331	*
1976				222	*
1977			47	377	*
1978				..	
1979				445	$
1980				460	Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Address: 20[illegible] Telephone: (021) 433658

Official [illegible]er

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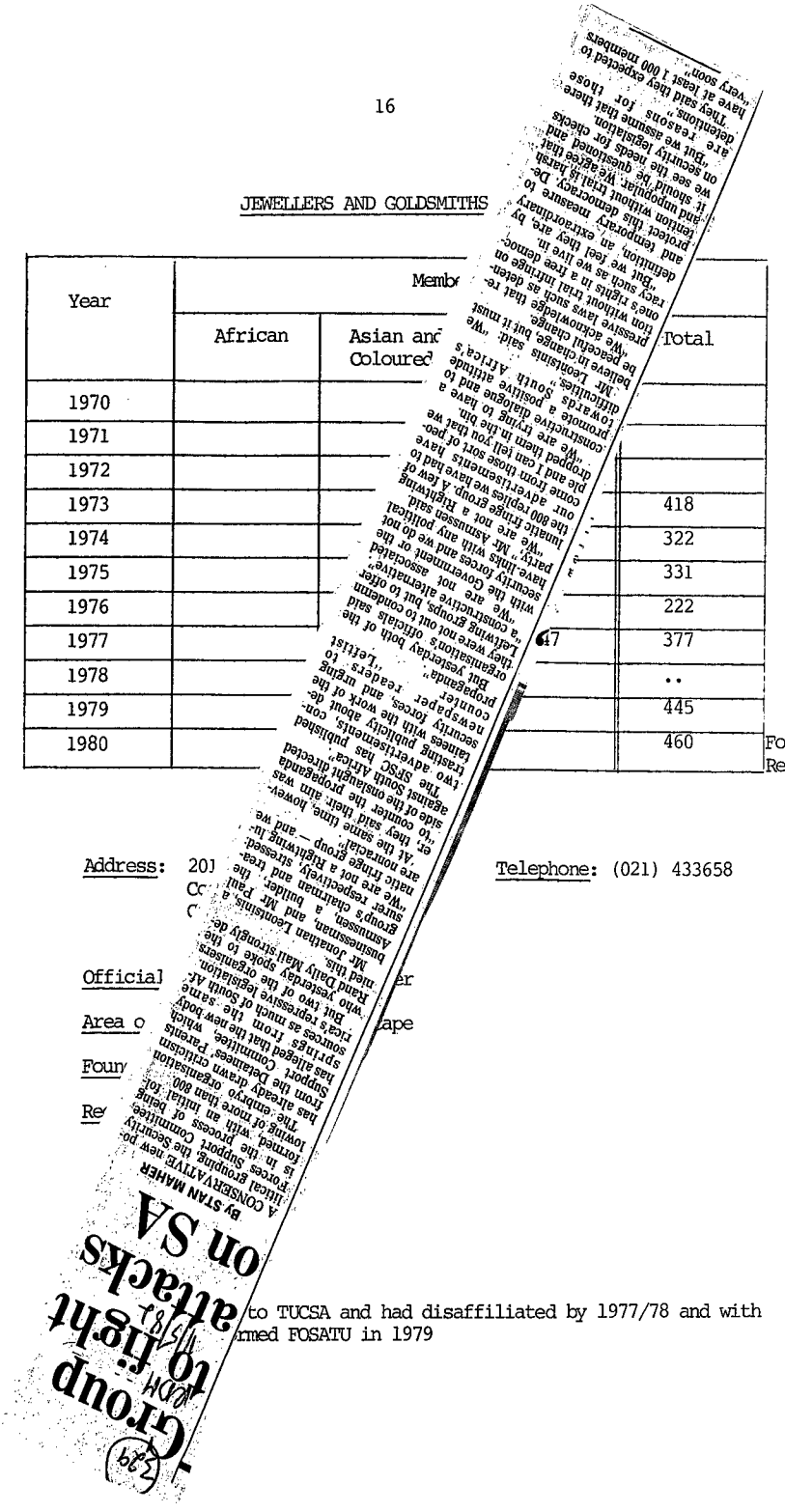
to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with
rmed FOSATU in 1979



Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Industrial Salaried Staff Association
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineer Allied Workers
National Union of Motor As rkers of South Africa
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Motor Industry Staff Assc
National Union of Enginee d Allied Workers
National Union of Motor A rkers of S.A.
Radio Television, Electro ers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron a ipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers U
S.A. Iron, Steel and Alli
S.A. Tin Workers Union
South African Allied Wor
Steel, Engineering and Al
Transvaal, Radio, Televis ers Union
United African Motor and n

REFUSED

In February this year he was refused permission to attend the funeral of his mother who died in Worcester.

Mr Issel's banning order restricts him to the Wynberg area.

In January this year his daughter, Leila, 8, was taken into police custody after demonstrating in the street for her father's release as the State President's procession passed for the opening of Parliament.

She was held in a police cell before being released into her mother's custody.

Issel due for release from jail

MR JOHNNY ISSEL, the banned Mitchell's Plain community organiser, is due to be released from jail in Benoni on Saturday.

He has been in detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act since November 2 last year.

He has been detained four times under the country's security laws and banned twice. No charges have been laid against him.

Mr Issel, a community organiser for the Churches Urban Planning Commission, had to quit his job as organiser for Grassroots Publications in Cape Town when he was banned in January 1981.

329

JEWELL ... NION

Year	African	White	Total	
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973		320	418	x
1974		294	322	x
1975		305	331	x
1976		201	222	x
1977		347	377	x
1978			..	
1979			445	$
1980			460	Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Union president released

Argus 11/5/82

(329)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The president of the General and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Samson Ndou, has been released from police custody after having served more than five months in detention.

Mr Ndou was detained last November and at the time of his release last Friday he was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The union's organising secretary, Miss Rita Ndzanga, who was also detained last November, was released from detention last Wednesday.

Several GAWU members were detained last November during the nation-wide swoop by the Security Police on trade union members and associates.

The general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, Mrs Emma Mashinini, was also released last Wednesday.

Police today confirmed Mr Ndou's release.

Address: 201/4 City [redacted]
Corporation Street
Cape Town
8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of S
Jewellers and Goldsmiths U
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental
S.A. Diamond Workers Unior

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General Workers Union
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CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

(829)

Top Union man freed

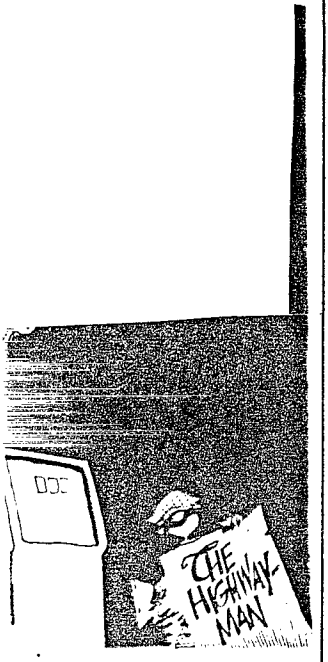
Star 11/5/82

Labour Reporter

The president of the General and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Samson Ndou, has been released after more than five months in detention.

When he was released on Friday he was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The union's organising secretary, Mrs Rita Ndzanga, who was also detained in November, was released last Wednesday, as was the general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, Mrs Emma Mashinini.



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ported missing from United States language and cultural-orientation classes in Djibouti.

Shortly after this deportation, according to word-of-mouth reports from Ethiopia, hundreds of refugees were imprisoned in Dire Dawa, the largest city near Djibouti. They have since disappeared.

Anything short of an intensive review will leave the United States open to accusations that its immigration policy is little more than a set of capricious criteria tinged with racism. — New York Times.

It is 2 am. Sleep and I have long been strangers — almost enemies these eight years, six months and 11 days since that fateful Wednesday on November 21 of 1973 (at 11 am) when two security policemen handed me my first banning order.

At this moment, the house is asleep but for the ticking of the wall clock; counting away another day, another life.

Sleep well, my heart cries out to them. Sleep well. And to my country, sleep well for it is not over yet . . .

On Monday at 6.53 pm two security policemen again handed me a piece of paper. My heart skipped a beat. Another of those arbitrary documents or perhaps the dreaded Section Six of the Terrorism Act . . . God, what now?

In sheer disbelief I read the unbanning order. Eight years. Eight years, six months and 10 days of my life. A life withered and drained by a piece of paper — no other like it in all the world and backed by a powerful and determined police force and a Parliament of white people.

A piece of paper. I never knew that I would one day hate paper as I do a banning order. Eight years, just like that — gone, wasted. What does that mean in human terms . . .?

"Your sins are forgiven you. Go and sin no more . . ."

(329) Star 12/5/82

Those eight wasted and cruel years

Don Mattera describes his reaction to the lifting of the ban imposed on him in November 1973.

I tell you life is cruel. Men are cruel. This country is cruel . . .

My wife wouldn't even kiss me. Instead, "Don't trust them" she said. "Its a trick. After all these years, its a dirty trick."

She spoke from first-hand experience of the irreparable damage that a piece of paper can inflict on a person. No amount of words can fully describe the human destruction and the pain of being banned. Only the banned and those very close to them can fathom the burning anguish of being unloved, unwanted in one's own land; among one's own people.

And so at this moment, my heart reaches out to my fellow lepers in their colonies of rejection and loneliness and despair.

Yes, it is not over yet. This day bears witness that a man may die and then slowly rise again.

I am deeply grateful to God for having given me strength to live these days through without real hatred for my jailers nor for those whom they so diligently serve and obey.

I thank the Almighty for the love these torrid years have instilled in me: Love for my country. For my people (colour notwithstanding); love for freedom and for the commitment to fight oppression and cruelty until they or I am no more. And to strive for an egalitarian and colourless society for all the people of our land.

The struggle continues. . .

● *Don Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, is a poet whose works have been published internationally. He is also the winner of several awards.*

Safeguard our heritage

"The more we get out of the world the less we leave and in the long run we shall have to pay our debts at a time that may be very inconvenient for our own survival."

I thought of the truth of these words by Norbert Wiener when the question of survival



MY VIEW

by HMJ 'Sporie'

Sole moves to allay fears

Mr Donald B Sole, the South African ambassador to Washington, has reacted vigorously to concern in the Congress over the admission of five South African detainees to psychiatric wards.

In April the Congressional Ad-Hoc Monitoring Group on Southern Africa wrote a letter to Mr Sole posing questions about the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett and the treatment received by Dr Liz Floyd, Mr Thozami le Gqweta, Miss Rene Roux, Mrs Esther Levitan and Mr Sam Kikine.

Copies of the letters were made available here yesterday.

The April letter was signed by 32 senators and members of the House of Representatives — including Senator Edward Kennedy, one of the Democratic Party's presidential hopefuls, Senator Daniel Patrick Monihan, a former United States ambassador to the United Nations, and Senator Mark Hatfield, a prominent Republican senator.

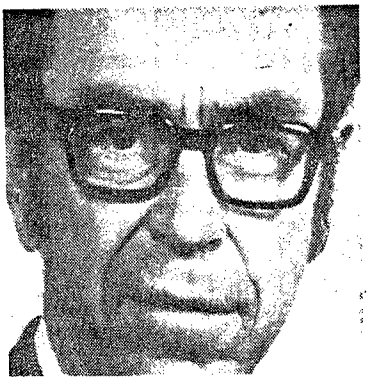
They asked why Dr Aggett died in detention, what the specific circumstances surrounding his death were and what the South African Police was doing to determine the truth of the allegations cited in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman that brutal interrogative techniques were used on Dr Aggett.

The congressmen said the five other prisoners were reportedly in good mental condition when they were arrested.

If this was correct, what occurred between the time of their detention and the time of their admission to the hospital for psychiatric treatment, they ask.

They also asked the ambassador to list — in detail — any other incidents where individuals detained under section six of the Terrorism Act or section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act were admitted to a psychiatric ward for treatment.

The Ad-Hoc Monitoring Group of the United States Congress has expressed concern over the admission of five South African detainees to psychiatric wards in a letter to the South African ambassador to Washington, Mr Donald Sole (right). John D'Oliveira of The Star's Bureau reports.



The United States legislators concluded their letter: "You can understand our deep concern at hearing of the admittance of detainees to a South African psychiatric ward. The precedent set by other nations in the use of psychiatric wards to torture prisoners makes us particularly sensitive to such reports."

Mr Sole replied earlier this month that in no case were any of the detainees admitted to hospital or to psychiatric wards of hospitals on the initiative of the South African Police.

"In each case, the decision was taken after visits to detainees by magistrates who regularly visit such patients during detention. In each case, the decision was taken on the recommendation of the District Surgeon."

Mr Sole emphasised that the detainees were admitted to "open" general hospitals and not prison hospitals — "so allegations and comparisons with the system of 'psychiatric hospitals' followed by certain other countries are not at all apposite."

After giving detailed information on each of the five detainees, Mr Sole said after the death of Mr Steve Biko visiting magistrates and doctors had been "at pains" to give any complaint regarding a detainee's health the benefit of the doubt.

As a result, persons who were detained — "with the assistance of activist organisations" — were able to give utmost publicity to what, in most cases, had turned out to be "unfounded claims of illness."

Illness faked, says envoy

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Three of five detainees admitted to psychiatric wards were faking mental illness, says South African Ambassador Donald Sole in Washington.

He was replying to 32 senators and representatives who sent him a series of questions about Dr Neil Aggett and five other detainees.

Mr Sole said he could say nothing about Dr Aggett's death as the inquest was still under way.

Of the others he said:

● Dr Liz Floyd, Dr Aggett's girlfriend, "collapsed and was admitted to hospital suffering from shock after being told of his death."

● Mr Thozamile Gqweta "was admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital after complaints. . . .

RELEASED

"He informed the magistrate that he was unable to sleep due to his cell window being close to the main freeway . . . traffic noise kept him awake."

He had also complained of severe depression, exacerbated by solitary confinement, at news before his detention that his parents had been burnt to death in their home and later that his girlfriend had died in a shooting incident.

"Doctors would not allow him to return to police cells . . . After release he continued his activities in the Eastern Cape without let-up or sign of mental illness."

● Miss Rene Roux "was admitted to hospital for psychiatric care, suffering from anorexia nervosa accompanied by severe weight loss due to refusal to eat. . . .

● Miss Esther Levitan "was admitted to hospital after she complained to the district surgeon and visiting magistrate of severe mental anguish." The magistrate doubted her bona fides but indicated that, on the advice of the district surgeon, she should be given the benefit of the doubt.

"On examination, a psychiatrist indicated he could find little wrong with her. When she was in the company of her family, she was always happy and showed no depression.

"Whenever visited by the police she became morose, except when informed that she was to be released: her mood went from morose and taciturn to one of extreme happiness.

"She then told her psychiatrist, after hugging him, that there was nothing wrong with her and that she should now be discharged from hospital."

"PERFORMING"

Mr Sam Kikine — "on the morning the district surgeon was due, began to scream and perform in his cell and behave strangely.

"The doctor felt he showed signs of severe mental disturbance and had him admitted to hospital.

"He complained of depression, but after only 10 days in hospital — where doctors could find little wrong with him mentally — was returned to detention.

"Although he still compains of stomach pains and depression . . . nothing can be found medically wrong with him."

Mr Sole's information was that, except for Dr Floyd and Miss Roux, the others were faking mental illness.

"There are almost irrefutable indications that there was a conspiracy to highlight mental illness, thereby gaining publicity which coincided with a campaign by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee to give publicity to the conditions under which their children are being held."

Sole reacts to US queries about detainees' treatment

ARGUS 12/5/82 (329)

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Mr Donald B Sole, the South African ambassador to Washington, has reacted vigorously to congressional concern over the admission of five South African detainees to the psychiatric ward of a Durban hospital.

In April the congressional AD Hoc Monitoring Group On Southern Africa wrote a letter to Mr Sole posing questions about the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett and the treatment meted out to Dr Liz Floyd, Mr Thozimile Gqweta, Miss Rene Roux, Mrs Esther Levitan and Mr Sam Kikine.

Copies of the letters were made available here yesterday.

KENNEDY

The April letter was signed by 32 senators and members of the House of Representatives — including Senator Edward Kennedy, one of the Democratic Party's Presidential hopefuls, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a former United States ambassador to the United Nations, and Senator Mark Hatfield, a prominent Republican senator.



Mr Donald Sole

They asked why Dr Aggett, died in detention — what the specific circumstances were surrounding his death and what the South African police force was doing to determine the truth of the allegations made in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (that brutal interrogative techniques were used on Dr Aggett).

MENTAL

The congressmen said the five other prisoners were reportedly in good mental condition when they were arrested.

If this was correct, what occurred between the time of their imprisonment and the time of their admission to the hospital which necessitated pscychiatric treatment.

They also asked the ambassador to list — in detail — any other incidents where individuals detained under Section six of the Terrorism Act or Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act were subsequently admitted to a psychiatric ward for treatment.

The United States legislators concluded their letter:

"You can understand our deep concern at hearing of the admittance of detainees into a South African psychiatric ward.

TORTURE

"The precedent set by other nations in the use of psychiatric wards to torture prisoners makes us particularly sensitive to such reports.

"Your clarification of this instance will dispel many of our fears."

Mr Sole replied earlier this month that in no case was any of the detainees admitted to hospital or to the psychiatric wards of hospitals on the initiative of the South African Police.

"In each case, the decision was taken after visits to detainees by magistrates who regularly visit such patients during a period of detention. In each case, the decision was taken on the recommendation of the district surgeon."

Mr Sole emphasised that the detainees were admitted to "open" general hospitals and not prison hospitals — "so allegations and comparisons with the system of 'psychiatric hospitals' followed by certain other countries are not at all apposite."

BIKO

After giving detailed information on each of the five detainees, Mr Sole said that, after the death of Mr Steve Biko, visiting magistrates and doctors had been "at pains" to give any complaint regarding a detainee's health the benefit of the doubt.

As a result, those who were detained, with the assistance of activist organisations, were able to give utmost publicity to what, in most cases, had turned out to be unfounded claims of illness.

He said three out of five detainees admitted to psychiatric wards were faking.

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
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Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
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General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Umbogintwini Industrial Workers Union
Weskaapse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union

Internal Security Act 12/5/82

329 Hansard Q. 601. 796-798

5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were detained under (a) section 10 (1) (a)*bis* and (b) section 12B of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

On 7 May 1982 the postion was as follows:

(a) 3

(b) 42

General Law Amendment Act/Terrorism Act

*6. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were detained under (a) section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, No. 62 of 1966, and (b) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, No. 83 of 1967, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 4 on 1982.05.11

(b) 24 on 1982.05.11

Detention of Richard Makinana

*7. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether Richard Makinana was detained by the Security Police during the latest specified period of two years for which statistics are available; if so, (a) when, (b) for what period, (c) where, and (d) under what statutory provision, was he so detained?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) 9 February 1981.

(b) 9 February 1981 to 31 March 1981.

(c) Douglas prison and at Jan Kempdorp police cells.

(d) From 9 February 1981 to 22 February 1981 in terms of section 22 (1) of Act 62 of 1966 and from 23 February 1981 to 31 March 1981 in terms of section 6 (1) of Act 83 of 1967.

Since 1 April 1981 he is being detained in terms of section 12B of the Internal Security Act in the case of the State *v* Motlhabakwe and Others, pending in the Regional Court, Kimberley. The accused are facing various charges in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The trial commenced on 2 April 1981 and the accused are represented by Mr Poswa, an advocate from Durban.

Since the commencement of the trial the case was remanded no less than 15 times at the request of the defence for periods varying from one day to almost one month. A trial within a trial initiated by Mr. Poswa concerning the admissability of a confession by one of the accused, alone lasted for more than five months.

The State closed its case on 6 May 1982 and at the request of Mr. Poswa the case is now remanded to 17 May in order to afford him an opportunity to consult with witnesses no longer required by the State. Mr. Makinana testified for the State and he will be released as soon as the case is concluded.

Protect detainee rights in la

Medical Reporter

THE faculty of medicine at the University of Cape Town has called on the authorities to assure in law proper protection and health rights for people held in South African jails.

The faculty has also expressed its concern that solitary confinement during detention or excessive and prolonged interrogation, present a high risk of injury and severe psychological disturbances.

Because these factors present the possibility of suicide, the faculty believes that these practices alone, or in combination, are tantamount to torture.

The dean of the faculty of medicine, Professor David McKenzie, says in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal its professional standards committee has decided six points should be met when giving medical treatment to prisoners and detainees.

NO ONE SHOULD OVERRULE

These are:

- The autonomy and judgment of the medical practitioner concerned should always be paramount, and no one should have the power to overrule such judgment;
- The rights of prisoners and detainees on medical care should be statutorily defined, and the prisoner or detainee should be informed of such rights;
- While the need for maximum security is understood, this should not be at the expense of adequate facilities to enable the examining physician to discharge his responsibility to the patient in a proper professional manner;
- There should be clear instructions which ensure that the use of paramedical health service personnel is not in any way abused;

DANGERS OF INJURY

- The dangers of injury and depression resulting from isolation cannot be too greatly stressed;
- The standards laid down and the adherence to these standards should come under constant

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Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)

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Garmen
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Garmen
Genera
Genera
Nation
Nation
Natior
South
S.A.
S.A.
Tailori
Tanning
Textile
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union

Wood & Wood Products, including Furniture

National Union of Furniture & Allied Workers c
Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Argus 12/5/82

329

w — UCT medics

review so that rules are not allowed to lapse by default.

The faculty of medicine has accepted these points unanimously and in a resolution adopted at a recent meeting, expressed its concern at the high risks of solitary confinement and prolonged interrogation procedures.

COMMITTED NOT TO CONDONE

The resolution further states: "The South African medical profession, as a signatory through the Medical Association of South Africa to the Tokyo Declaration, is committed not to 'countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading procedures, whatever the offence of which the victim of such procedures is suspected, accused or guilty, and whatever the victim's beliefs or motives, and in all situations including armed conflict and civil strife."

"While interim improvements are welcome, we call upon the appropriate ministers of State and upon the Medical Association of South Africa and the South African Medical and Dental Council to do everything in their powers to assure in law proper protection and health rights for persons held in South African jails, and to ensure that the standards laid down should not be allowed to lapse by default."

(See report at foot of page.)

Saunders condemns solitary confinement

ARGUS 12/5/82

329

JOHANNESBURG. — Holding people in solitary confinement was not in the interests of justice and did not ensure that the truth about any particular event would be found, the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr S J Saunders, said here today.

Addressing a City Hall meeting of a group of lawyers who have formed the Lawyers for the Defence of Human Rights Organisation, Dr Saunders said it was necessary to define solitary confinement.



Dr S J Saunders

ALONE

"Solitary confinement means that an individual is placed in a cell or a room by himself without regular and frequent access to family and friends, or to any people other than their jailers and interrogators.

"They usually receive no reading matter and have no items such as a radio. It is a condition under which many, if not all, people detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act have been held in detention in South Africa for lengthy periods and are being held at the present time."

CONTRAVENTION

Dr Saunders said this was a contravention of the Declaration of Tokyo which stated: "The doctor shall not countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of civil, inhuman or degrading procedures, whatever the offence of which the victim of such procedures is suspected, accused or guilty, and whatever the victim's beliefs or motives, and in all situations including armed conflict and civil strife."

TORTURE

He said the declaration defined torture as the deliberate, systematic or wanton infliction of physical or mental suffering by one or more persons acting alone or on the orders of any authority, to force another person to yield information, to make a confession, or for any other reason.

"The Medical Association of South Africa is a signatory to that declaration."

Dr Saunders added there was absolutely no doubt that solitary confinement had profound effects on the human mind, and that there clearly was an increased risk of suicide. — Sapa.

1974 affiliated to TUCSA & other unions formed FOSATU

Address: 201/4 City Cent
Corporation Str
Cape Town
8001

Officials: Secretary: 1

Area of Operation: West

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

Year	Membership	
	Asian and Coloured	Wh
1970		
1971		
1972		
1973	98	3
1974	28	2
1975	26	3
1976	21	2
1977	30	3
1978		
1979		
1980		

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNIC

Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

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16

ARGUS 12/5/82 (329)

Concern at detention without trial

ATTORNEYS "view with concern" the application of security legislation which permits detention without trial, an editorial in the latest issue of De Rebus, the South African attorneys' journal, says.

"Legislative action which restricts or eliminates recourse to an independent judiciary without observance of procedural safeguards, will inevitably harm and could, in time, destroy the fabric of society," the editorial says.

It continues: "Social justice is the best means by which a community can safeguard its continued peaceful existence against change by disorder."

Quoting from the Bennett Committee report on police interrogation procedures in Northern Ireland, the editorial says: "The imposition of order may be successful in the short term; but in the long term peace and stability can only come from that consensus which is the basis of the law. The continued existence of emergency powers should be limited in both scope and duration.

"Though there are times when they are necessary for the preservation of human life, they can, if prolonged, damage the fabric of the community and they do not provide lasting solutions."

The editorial urges attorneys to "remain vigilant to ensure that, while emergency measures remain on our statute book, the lives and physical and mental wellbeing of those who fall victim to them are effectively safeguarded and that their ordinary rights as human beings (though under restraint) are fairly protected."

Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Umbogintwini Industrial Workers Union
Weskaapse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Allied Workers
Transport & General Workers Union

Base Metal Industries and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A.
Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union
S.A. Tin Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

CAPE TIMES 12/5/82/329

Release leader from his long detention

letters

From Mr R SERIA, for Grassroots' executive committee (Cape Town):

THE executive committee of Grassroots hereby calls for the release of community leader Mr Johnny Issel when his detention order expires on May 15 — as well as that of other detainees.

Mr Issel has now been held in detention for 189 days. No reasons for his detention have been given and the state has failed to bring any charges against him. In view of the above, we can only assume that the state cannot prove anything against him and we call for his immediate release as well as that of other detainees.

Mr Issel, a community organizer for the Churches Urban Planning Commission (CUPC), was forced to quit his job as Grassroots' organizer when he was banned in January 1981. His ban, among other things, prevents him from working for any publication.

Harassment

Mr Issel and his family have already suffered enough harassment and intimidation at the hands of the state. A few weeks after being detained in Cape Town, he was transferred to the Transvaal.

This we see as a deliberate attempt to make it difficult for the only people who can get permission to visit him in detention — his wife and children — to see him regularly.

Mrs Issel now has to get time off from work often; make costly journeys to the Transvaal which she cannot afford; leave her children behind in Cape Town; make accommodation and travelling arrangements in the Transvaal.

He is being detained in Benoni, which is outside Johannesburg.

He has virtually been held in solitary confinement for most of his detention in Benoni. Only recently has he been put in a cell with two other detainees.

He has been refused permission to attend the funeral of his mother who died in Worcester in February this year. He had last seen his mother eight months before her death, having been refused permission to visit her in Worcester while she was alive and he was not being detained. His ban restricts him to the Wynberg area.

In January, Leila Issel, aged 8, after demonstrating for her father's release in the street in which the State President's procession passed for the opening of Parliament, was taken into police custody.

She was held in a police cell for a short while — a traumatic experience for a child her age — before being released into her mother's custody.

Year	Total	
1970		
1971		
1972		
1973		
1974	3 900	+
1975	3 900	*
1976	6 700	*
1977	7 000	*
1978	..	
1979	..	
1980	8 400	Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Cer
125 (
Durba
4001

9215

Officials: Secre

Area of Operati

Founded: 1973

Registration:

Recognition:

non Chairs
f

4) Henarick Trailors
5) Hendler
6) Kraft Engineering
7) William Bros.
8) Scottish Cables
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

METAL ION

Year	African	White	Total	
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974	3 900		3 900	+
1975	3 900		3 900	x
1976	6 700		6 700	x
1977	7 000		7 000	x
1978			..	
1979			..	
1980			8 400	Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Police release union leader

JOHANNESBURG. — The president of the General and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Samson Ndou, has been released from police custody after serving more than five months in detention, it was confirmed yesterday by police.

Mr Ndou was detained last November and at the time of his release on Friday was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The union's organizing secretary, Mrs Rita Ndzanga, also detained last November, was released from detention last Wednesday.

Several Gawu members were detained last November during a nationwide swoop by security police on trade union members and associates. The general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, Mrs Emma Mashinini, was also released last Wednesday. — Sapa

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Telephone: (031) 69215

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note on FOSATU registration, p. 11

Recognition:

1) Tensile Rubber
2) Precision Tools
3) Automatic Plating
4) Hendrick Trailors
5) Hendler
6) Kraft Engineering
7) William Bros.
8) Scottish Cables
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

Detained Kwaru players released

E. Post 12/5/82

399

Post Reporter

TWO Kwazakele Rugby Union players have been released after being in detention for a month, according to a statement by the SAP Public Relations Division.

The statement said Mr Zamuxolo Nojoko and Mr Lulamile Lamani were released from detention in terms of security legislation on May 7. Mr Lamani would be charged under the Publications Act.

Mr Nojoko was detained on March 19 in the shop in Uitenhage where he works as a salesman. His employer, Mr Vallance Watson, said he would return to work tomorrow.

Mr Lamani, who was believed to have been held in Bloemfontein, has not yet returned to Port Elizabeth.

Police confirmed Mr Lamani's detention on March 5 after he had been missing from home for more than a fortnight.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

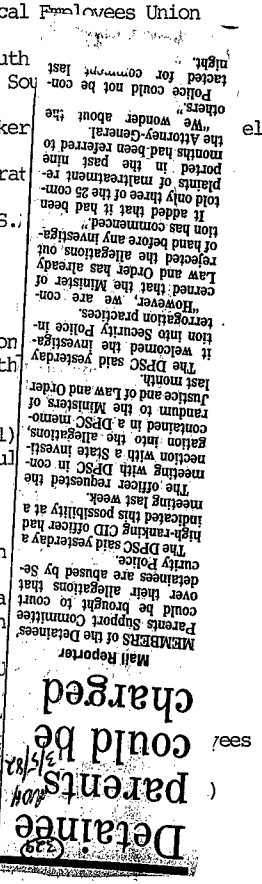
MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South
Mine Surface Officials Association of Sou
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Worker elders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operat
S.A. Technical Officials Association
Underground Officials Association of S.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Workers Union
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South
Bakery Employees Industrial Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Paarl)
Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsul
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
National Milling Workers Industrial U
National Union of Dairy Employees
National Union of Operative Biscuit M
National Union of Sugar Manufacturing ees
National Union of Wine, Spirits and
Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Co)
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging



SECTION A MONETARY

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
4		
5		
1	50%	
Examiners' Initials		

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Unauthorised communication and to possible exclusion from the University

'Detainees faked mental illness' claim denounced

Mercury Reporter

MRS Pravina Gordhan yesterday reacted with anger at claims by Mr Donald Sole, South Africa's Ambassador to Washington, that political detainees in South Africa were faking mental illness.

She said her family would be telexing Washington today to refute the allegations.

Mr Sole told American political leaders that all but two detainees sent to psychiatric wards had been faking mental illness.

Dr Liz Floyd, girlfriend of Dr Neil Aggett, was one exception; she had collapsed and had been admitted to hospital suffering from shock after being told of Dr Aggett's death in detention.

The other exception was Miss Rene Roux, who received psychiatric treatment for anorexia nervosa, a condition in which the patient 'refuses' to eat and suffers severe weight loss.

Mr Sole wrote to Congressman Thomas Downey answering a letter signed by five senators and 27 congressman asking how Dr Aggett had died.

The detainees who had complained were hospitalised about the same time, more or less when they were allowed family contact, Mr Sole wrote.

'There are almost irrefutable indications that there was a conspiracy to highlight mental illness thereby gaining publicity, which coincided with a campaign by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee to give publicity to the conditions under which their children are being held.'

The case of Mr Pravin Gordhan, who was admitted to hospital complaining of an eye infection, had been 'the most gross' medical claim. He had complained that the medication for his eye was too weak. On examination by the psychiatrist, after complaining of depression, nothing seriously wrong could be found, said the Ambassador.

Mrs Gordhan said: 'I cannot understand how Mr Sole can possibly understand the suffering and anguish of the detainees, incarcerated for long periods, and of their families.

'Can Mr Sole understand the anguish of my husband, Pravin Gordhan, my family and myself while he was in detention for five months, without being allowed a single visit by his family?'

She said the fact that her husband had been hospitalised for an eye complaint and subsequently for psychiatric treatment was proof enough that he had been ill.

The Natal Indian Congress, in a statement last night, said it found it 'preposterous' that allegations could be made about detainees and their treatment in detention without reference to the patients themselves.

Made in South Africa TRIO-BANDA/S.P./C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Truth at risk in solitary

329
Star 13/5/82

By John Bentley

Solitary confinement frequently results in serious psychological changes which can seriously impair the individual's ability to arrive at the truth, says the principal of the University of Cape Town.

Addressing a public meeting held by Lawyers for Human Rights in Johannesburg yesterday, Professor Stuart Saunders said solitary incarceration had such a profound effect on the mind it could increase the risk of suicide.

Professor Saunders, who has had a distinguished career in academic medicine, called for an end to the practice of solitary confinement in this country.

It was a contravention of the Declaration of Tokyo, to which the Medical Association of South Africa is a signatory, he said.

The declaration states that doctors "shall not countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of civil, inhuman or degrading procedures."

It defines torture as "the deliberate, systematic or wanton infliction of physical or mental suffering by one or more persons acting alone or on the orders of any authority, to force another person to yield information, to make a confession, or for any other reason."

had been extremely disappointing that the Rabie Commission had not advocated at least some safeguards against physical and mental ill-treatment of detainees.

The Minister of Law and Order had asserted that questionable methods of interrogation were forbidden.

But there was a need for a code which would, for example, limit the duration of interrogation sessions, prohibit degrading practices and forbid prisoners being forced to stand for hours carrying heavy burdens.

He referred to several cases where the courts had accepted that detainees had been subjected to assaults or long hours of interrogation.

In one instance a detainee had been questioned for almost 10 hours. It was common cause he had been standing throughout and his feet were badly swollen. But the court had been unable to determine whether or not he had been standing from choice.

Sole's claim on detainees 'shameful'

329

A statement by South Africa's Washington Ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, that all but two South African detainees sent to psychiatric wards were faking mental illness, has been attacked as "a shameful attempt to defend the indefensible."

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said yesterday: "We presume Mr Sole obtained his information from the Department of Foreign Affairs, which got its facts from the Security Police." The DPSC comprises relatives and friends of security detainees.

Mr Sole made his statement in response to a letter signed by five American senators and 27 congressmen, which asked how Dr Neil Aggett died while in detention and for information on detainees in psychiatric wards.

In a letter to Congressman Thomas Downey, Mr Sole said that "generally my information is that, with the exception of Dr (Liz) Floyd and Miss (Renee) Roux all other detainees were faking mental illness."

The DPSC spokesman said: "After Neil Aggett's death, parents and spouses clamoured to see their relatives in detention. Some were able to observe at first the poor conditions of detainees.

"Dr Aggett's death prompted the police to send other detainees to hospital, where they should have been much earlier."

Reacting to Mr Sole's assertion that trade unionist, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, had continued his activities without any sign of mental disturbance after his release from detention, the spokesman said this could be contradicted by medical evidence.

"His brother said he could not recognise Mr Gqweta when he visited him in detention in Johannesburg," the spokesman said.

A colleague of Mrs Esther Levitan, who was also sent to hospital while detained, said it was surprising that Mr Sole could say detainees were faking mental illness.

Mrs Joyce Harris, of the Black Sash, said: "There is no way of proving this one way or the other. But the fact is people are held without trial, or access to family or legal advice. "In such a situation one might well require psychiatric treatment."

Stress can lead to suicide

Solitary confinement gave rise to sensory deprivation, the professor said. This could result in temporary insanity — and there was "clearly" an increased risk of suicide."

Researchers had found that those detained in solitary confinement eventually, wished to please their interrogators and became increasingly ready to admit to any crime suggested to them.

Another speaker at the meeting, Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, referred to reports that the outgoing ambassador in Washington, Mr Donald Sole, had told Americans that all but two of the South African detainees sent to psychiatric hospitals had been faking mental illness.

He said it was "a matter for shame" that a senior diplomat could be made the mouthpiece for this kind of information.

Mr Kentridge said it

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National Union of Furniture & Allied Workers of
Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Paper & Paper Products, Printing & Publishing

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Media Workers Association of South Africa
Paper, Wood & Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders & Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Society of Journalists
S.A. Typographical Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

The Star Thursday May 13 1982 23

(329) Star 13/5/82

Torture victim centre planned

Many believe that torture is a brutal attack of short duration. But in fact it has a permanent effect, says a medical adviser to Amnesty International.

University Hospital, has spent the past nine years studying the long-range effects of torture on its victims and how to treat them.

Treatment can take five or 10 times longer than for most other kinds of patients, she said.

The most important part of victims' rehabilitation is psychological — helping them recognise and eventually eliminate common symptoms such as recurrent nightmares, depression and loss of memory, Dr Genefke said.

She is working with a group of Danish doctors, some of whom formed a medical advisory group in 1974 for Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation.

Dr Genefke and her colleagues conducted a study, published by Amnesty International in October, 1980, on the long-term effects of torture. It was based on examinations of 14 former political prisoners in Argentina who were in exile in Italy.

"Many people believe torture is a brutal attack of shorter duration on the prisoner, but the atrocity has a permanent effect," a Danish medical adviser at Amnesty International's London secretariat, Dr Ole Vedel Rasmussen, wrote in the report.

Since the study was conducted in May 1979, Dr Genefke and about 50 doctors, nurses and other medical staff members from her hospital have helped treat about 20 torture victims from several countries, many of whom settled in Denmark after being tortured in foreign prisons.

"We found that every one of these, no matter how long ago he was tortured, was still sick," said a neurologist, Dr Finn Somnier.

"Many had strange relationships with their bodies. They hated them because they hurt them then and they them now," he added. — AP.

Year	Total	
1970		
1971		
1972		
1973		
1974	000	+
1975	00	*
1976	00	*
1977	00	*
1978		
1979		
1980	0	

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address:

Officials:

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note on FOSATU registration, p. 11

Recognition:

1) Tensile Rubber
2) Precision Tools
3) Automatic Plating
4) Hendrick Trailors
5) Hendler
6) Kraft Engineering
7) William Bros.
8) Scottish Cables
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

73 held under security laws

(329) 13/5/82

By Carolyn Dempster

There are now 73 detainees being held under South Africa's security legislation. This is the latest official figure given by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, in Parliament this week.

Answering questions tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman, he confirmed that 42 people were at present in police custody under Section 12b of the Internal Security Act and three in terms of Section 10 (1) (a).

On May 11 there were four people detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act and 24 under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Section 6 provides for indefinite detention if the commissioned police officer has reason to believe the person concerned is a terrorist or is withholding information relating to terrorists, and wishes to interrogate him.

Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act gives the security police the scope to hold a person for interrogation for 14 days.

Section 10(1) (a) of the Internal Security Act enables the State to effectively detain a person for up to a year at a time. The detainee is entitled to visits from legal advisers an dfamily.

Under Section 12B, a detainee may not be held for more than 180 days and is visited only by a magistrate.

No torture in Soweto say police

329

Star 13/5/82

All reports by Mike Cohen

Allegations of assaults and torture on prisoners and political detainees at Protea police headquarters in Soweto were false, Brigadier Mulder van Eyk, head of the Police Directorate for Public Relations said yesterday.

The complex did not contain any cells or detention areas, added Brigadier van Eyk, former divisional commissioner for Soweto, who was conducting a tour of John Vorster Square and the Soweto police headquarters.

After the tour the police gave a lunch which was attended by Soweto community leaders and dignitaries from the nearby coloured and Indian areas.

The new divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier Japie Jacobs, said that violence was rife in the black city and he put it down to the abuse of alcohol.

"Some weekends we have up to 34 murders over the two-day period but, during the beer shortage, Soweto recorded only four murders," he said.

The residents of Soweto were no longer interested in subversive crime and, in many cases, the police were now regarded as friends of the public, Brigadier Jacobs said.

He said that those who were antagonistic towards the police were a minority.

Other

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ELECTRICIT

Cape Town
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Escom Worl
General W
Johannesb

CONSTRUCT

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

Detainee cells clean but cold, reporters find on visit

Journalists from around South Africa were taken on a tour yesterday of the much-publicised cells and detention areas at John Vorster Square and were shown where recent detainees spent several months.

But restrictions imposed under the Prisons Act limit reports about cell conditions and details of their size or what they look like.

A group of crime reporters was taken inside cells similar to the one in which Dr Neil Aggett was found dead. One cell, apparently the only one occupied by a political detainee at present, was used as an example.

All the detainees' belongings and his personal effects were on display but the person in question was "away on investigation."

SIMILAR

The detention cells are similar to "normal criminal cells" although they appeared to be cleaner, yet still cold and noisy.

"A political detainee enjoys the same food as a mess policeman would be entitled to," said a police spokesman who conducted the tour. "An awaiting-trial prisoner or arrested alleged criminal does not get the same priveleges."

Journalists were shown the men's and women's sections of the cell areas for prisoners and political detainees. Only one larger men's cell appeared to be dirty.

VISITS

The tour leader said visits to political detention cells were made on the hour by the duty policemen. Senior policemen up to the rank of brigadier (the Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand) also visited detainees and prisoners.

All women prisoners or awaiting-trial prisoners were entitled to mattresses, and male prisoners were allowed woollen mats. They all received blankets.

Many criminal cell walls were covered with graffiti and drawings made by those

Kentridge suggests rules for detention

(329) Sowetan 13/5/82

A LEADING Johannesburg advocate has suggested that a set of regulations are needed to prohibit degrading and humiliating treatment of detainees and to limit the duration of their interrogation.

By SAM MABE

Speaking on detention under the security laws, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, told a meeting of about 700 people at the Johannesburg City Hall yesterday that such regulations were to be policed by officers not attached to the Security Police.

The meeting, organised by Lawyers for the Defence of Human Rights, was also addressed by Professor S J Saunders of the University of Cape Town, who spoke on psychological effects of solitary confinement.

Mr Kentridge, who has defended many political cases, criticised the Rabie Commission's report for failing to recommend safeguards to restrain physical and mental ill-treatment of those in the hands of Security Police.

"We have never been given any good reason why, if the interrogators act lawfully and properly, there should be any objection to examination of detainees at reasonable intervals by independent doctors and lawyers," Mr Kentridge said.

He also quoted an instance when a key State witness in a trial held in Pietermaritzburg, said although the evidence he had given against the accused was true, he had not originally wished to testify against the accused.

He had only agreed to testify when he could no longer stand the assaults to which he was subjected by an officer of the Security Police.

Professor Saunders said holding people in solitary confinement was not in the interest of justice and did not ensure that the truth about any particular event would be obtained.

He said there was an increased risk of suicide among people held in solitary confinement.

He said in medical terms, solitary confinement gave rise to sensory deprivations.

He quoted books on people who volunteered to experiment on the psychological effects of solitary confinement, who after periods of up to seven days in solitary confinement, became prone to accepting suggestions made to them as being truth even though they were not the truth.

The volunteers became intensely anxious, showed evidence of considerable mental tension and were unable to concentrate or organise their thoughts logically.

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				

'Stop solitary confinement'

CAPE Times 13/5/82 (329)

Staff Reporter

SOLITARY confinement as experienced by Terrorism Act detainees may result in temporary insanity, Dr S J Saunders, the vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, said in the Johannesburg City Hall yesterday.

He was addressing a meeting of the Lawyers For Human Rights Organization.

Speaking on solitary confinement, a subject which was highlighted by the admission of at least five security detainees to psychiatric wards this year and by the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, Dr Saunders said there was no doubt that solitary confinement led to serious psychological changes. This would impair a detainee's ability to arrive at the truth, and to convey that truth to the interrogators.

"This means that it may prevent justice being achieved," he said.

'It must cease'

Dr Saunders said solitary confinement was contrary to the Tokyo Declaration — of which the Medical Association of South Africa was a signatory to — and was therefore completely unacceptable to the medical profession in South Africa.

"It must cease," he said.

"Solitary confinement is a condition under which many if not all people detained under section six of the Terrorism Act have been held in detention in South Africa for lengthy periods, and are being held at the present time."



Dr S J Saunders

Dr Saunders said that, in medical terms, solitary confinement gave rise to sensory deprivation. Examples of abnormal mental behaviour in explorers, shipwrecked sailors and prisoners in solitary confinement had been known and recorded for centuries.

'Brainwashing'

"Sensory deprivation has been used in the brainwashing of prisoners of war, particularly by the Russians and the Communist Chinese," he said. "It explains why innocent people in the Soviet Union have been able to sign extensive confessions to crimes which it has subsequently been clearly demonstrated they did not commit.

"Well-established, profound psychological effects of solitary confinement have been documented repeatedly in human volunteers who knew they were going into a situation of solitary confinement freely, and could withdraw whenever they wished to.

"Can you imagine how much more intense the psychological change would be if somebody was removed from his home at four o'clock in the morning and put into solitary confinement without any knowledge of the crime he or she was alleged to have committed, without ever being charged with any crime, and in the knowledge that solitary confinement might, and often has, lasted for months, and that no process of law can intervene on his behalf and that his detention is at the discretion of his captors?"

Temporary insanity

Dr Saunders said solitary confinement could result in temporary insanity and there was an increased risk of suicide. He said brain disfunction would result if the normal stimuli were not received.

"Phenomena similar to the effects of solitary confinement occur in long-haul truck drivers, or in war-time pilots flying prolonged, repeated missions, who develop distorted perceptions and disorganized thinking.

"If solitary confinement was the best way of arriving at the truth, and it had no dangers for the person being held and no dangers for society, it would be the logical and proper method to handle everybody charged with a crime and held in gaol. However this is not the case in any civilized society and it is not the case in South Africa for people charged with crimes in the ordinary way."

'Detainees faked illness'

WASHINGTON — Three out of five detainees who were admitted to psychiatric wards of South African hospitals were faking mental illness.

This claim was made by the South African ambassador in Washington to 32 senators and members of the House of Representatives who have written to him with a series of questions about Dr Neil Aggett and five other detainees.

BY OWN CORRESPONDENT

In his reply, Mr Donald B Sole said that he could say nothing about Dr Aggett's death because the inquest was still under way.

He gave the following information on each of the five other detainees:

• Dr Liz Floyd: "She collapsed and was admitted to hospital suffering from shock after she was informed of Dr Aggett's death".

• Mr Thozamile Gqweta: "He was admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital after complaints of depression and sleepless nights were made to the visiting magistrate. He informed the magistrate that he was unable to sleep due to his cell window, at the police station in John Vorster Square, being close to the main freeway in Johannesburg with the result that traffic noise kept him awake.

"He also complained of severe depression, which was exacerbated by his solitary confinement, at news received a week before his detention that both his parents had been burnt to death in a fire in their home and later news that his girl-friend had been killed in a shooting incident.



AGGETT FUNERAL: Could say nothing because inquest under way.

THESE WERE some of the questions the senators asked:

• Why Dr Aggett died in detention; what the specific circumstances were surrounding his death and what the South African Police were doing to determine the truth of the allegations made in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman that brutal interrogation techniques were used on Dr Aggett.

• The congressmen said the five other prisoners were reportedly in good mental condition when they were arrested. If this was correct, what occurred between the time of their imprisonment and the time of their admission to the hospital which necessitated psychiatric treatment.

Cells

"Doctors would not allow him to return to police cells as they said his depression could return. After his release, he continued his activities in the eastern Cape without letup or sign of mental illness."

• Miss Rene Roux: "She was admitted to hospital for psychiatric care suffering from anorexia nervosa accompanied by severe weight loss due to a refusal to eat. She received psychiatric treatment for this condition"

• Miss Esther Levitan: "She was admitted to hospital after she complained to the District Surgeon and visiting magistrate of severe mental anguish. The magistrate wrote in his report that he had doubts about her bona fides but indicated that on the advice of the district surgeon she should be given the benefit of the doubt.

"On examination by a psychiatrist, he indicated that he could find little wrong with her. When she was in the company of her family, she was always happy and showed no signs of depression. Whenever she was visited by the police she became morose, except when she was informed that she was to be released, her mood went from morose and taciturn to one of extreme happiness and she then told her psychiatrist, after hugging him, that there was nothing wrong with her and that she should now be discharged from hospital."

• Mr Sam Kikine: "On the morning that the District Surgeon was due to make his visit, Mr Kikine began to scream and perform in his cell and behave strangely. The doctor felt he showed signs of severe mental disturbance and had him admitted to the hospital.

Pains

"He complained of suffering from depression but after only ten days in hospital, where doctors could find little wrong with him mentally, he was returned to detention.

"Although he still complains of stomach pains and depression, despite careful medical examination, nothing can be found medically wrong with him. His complaints of stomach pain and depression seem to start a day or two before each medical check-up".

Family

Mr Sole said generally his information was that, with the exception of Dr Floyd and Rene Roux, all the other detainees were faking mental illness.

"All complaints and hospitalisations occurred at approximately the same time, at about the time the detainees were allowed family contact.

"There are almost irrefutable indications that there was a conspiracy to highlight mental illness, thereby gaining publicity which coincided with a campaign by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee to give publicity to the conditions under which their children are being held — including letters circulated all around the world".



SA AMBASSADOR: Donald Sole.

...SAYS THIS MAN

Call for SP conduct code

(329) ADM 13/5/87

Mail Reporters

A CODE of conduct is the only way to control the methods of interrogation used by the Security Police, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, said yesterday at a lunchtime meeting in Johannesburg.

Speaking to 200 people at the Selbourne Hall, Mr Kentridge said experience had proved that limits on interrogation set by the Supreme Court were not sufficient to protect detainees.

He proposed a code of conduct, which would:

- Limit the duration of interrogation.
- Prohibit degrading or humiliating treatment such as stripping prisoners naked.
- Prohibit unnecessary physical burdens on detainees, such as sleep deprivation and excessive standing.
- Require a female police officer to attend the interrogation of a female detainee.
- Set specific intervals for meals and exercise.
- Be monitored by officers not attached to the Security Police.

Mr Kentridge criticised the Rabie commission of inquiry into security legislation for failing to recommend such a code.

"Many of us thought the evidence of malpractices and abuses in the course of interrogation of detaineees was so plain that the commission would be bound seriously to consider some safeguards," he said.

"We have never been given any good reason why, if the interrogators act lawfully and properly, there should be any objection to examination of detainees at reasonable intervals, not by civil servants but by independent doctors and lawyers.

"But no recommendations on these lines were made by the commission."

Mr Kentridge criticised the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for challenging the Detainees' Parents Support Committee to prove their allegations of abuse of detainees.

He said court cases provided this evidence.

Mr Kentridge said it was extraordinary that no Minister had resigned and that no policeman had been publicly reprimanded after so much court evidence of maltreatment and so many deaths in detention.

Dr Stuart Saunders, a medical doctor and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said detainees in solitary confinement could become temporarily insane.

SECTION B

Medical men query Sole's 'fake' comment

329

Mercury 14/5/88

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Subject ECONOMICS II
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Mercury Reporter

SERIOUS questions arose from the fact that South Africa's Washington Ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, told American political leaders that detainees were faking mental illness, the chairman of the South African Medical Association, Prof Guy de Klerk, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a letter written by Mr Sole to Congressman Thomas Downey, answering a letter signed by five senators and 27 congressman on the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

Mr Sole wrote that 'all but two' of the detainees who had complained of mental problems had been faking — and added that there was extensive evidence to suggest a conspiracy to highlight mental illness, thereby gaining publicity.

In his reply to the American legislators Mr Sole gave extensive details of complaints made by specific detainees, as well as medical opinion of their symptoms.

Yesterday Prof de Klerk said he would 'love to know' where Mr Sole got his information.

It was not ethical for doctors or psychiatrists to divulge details of their patients' conditions, unless the patients concerned gave their permission.

Pointing out that medical reports were kept in prisoners' files, Prof de Klerk said he was not aware who had access to those files.

'Information about a patient should never be divulged, unless it is in the patient's interest, or in the public interest,' he said.

Acceptable

Prof Frances Ames, a senior neurologist and a respected member of MASA, said she was appalled by Mr Sole's 'revelations'.

Mr Sole should reveal his sources, otherwise he should expect what he wrote to the senators and congressmen to be treated with suspicion.

'It is not acceptable to accuse people of malingering without substantiating your charges,' she said.

The Durban Detainees Support Committee said in a statement last night it reacted 'with horror' to Mr Sole's statements, and rejected his claims.

● See Editorial Opinion

	Internal	External
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6	45	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page a the block on this cover the nu tion you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be answers. The use of a ball p able. Red or green ink may underlining, emphasis or for d pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on e (e.g. graph paper) where s examination book (s) are use

ARNING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Concern over interrogation methods

Cape Times 14/5/82 (329)

Staff Reporter

THE DETAINEES Parents' Support Committee said yesterday that it was concerned that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had already rejected allegations about security police interrogation practices made to him by the committee last month.

It had been done before an investigation had started, the committee said.

Six members of the DPSC met Mr Le Grange and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Cape Town last month and presented a memorandum on security legislation and the treatment of detainees to them.

The ministers rejected the allegations as being far-fetched and unsubstantiated. However, an investigation into the allegations was later ordered by the Commissioner of Police.

The DPSC said that a high-ranking officer of the CID had recently met members of the delegation to discuss the allegations.

"The possibility of prosecutions of the police under the Police Act was also indicated," it said.

The DPSC added that it was concerned that Mr Le Grange had also rejected a call for an independent inquiry into the interrogation practices of the security police.

In Parliament last week, Mr Le Grange rejected a plea by Mrs Helen Suzman for an independent inquiry into the treatment of detainees. He also challenged the DPSC to substantiate their allegations of police torture of detainees under interrogation.

Moreover, no clear statement has yet been made from authorities as to what interrogation procedures are officially condoned, what limits are imposed, and how these are enforced," a DPSC statement said.

The committee said that of the 25 complaints of maltreatment reported to inspectors of detainees during the last nine months, only three had been referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution.

"We wonder about the others and about similar complaints made to magistrates. Also we fear that the highly intimidating situation of being isolated within a closed system, which is its own monitor, is likely to act as a strong deterrent against making complaints of maltreatment."

● The Cape Areas Housing Action Committee yesterday called for the release of all detainees.

A statement calling for the release was issued by the committee's secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel. It referred especially to Mr Johnny Issel, who was detained on November 2, and whose banning order expires tomorrow.

The statement said it was difficult for Mr Issel's family to visit him because he was being held in the Modderbee prison in Benoni.

Scholarship competition

Staff Reporter

THE annual Fulbright Scholarship competition for post-graduate study in the United States for 1983 has been announced by the United States Embassy.

The competition is open to all South Africans who have completed or are completing a BA Honours degree in any academic discipline except medicine, dentistry, or clinical psychology.

Full bursaries provide for tuition, travel and basic expenses at American universities.

Bursaries are awarded on the basis of academic achievement, the potential benefits of each applicant's studies to South African universities, and the applicant's potential to contribute to a better understanding between the people of the United States and South Africa.

The deadline for applications is June 30, 1982. Forms are available at the American Cultural Centre in Plein Street, Cape Town.



The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr M J "Kobie" van Zyl, presents Senior Divisional Officer Mr T M de Castro with a gold medal for 30 years service at a medal parade held at the Central Fire Station yesterday morning. Three Junior Firemen certificates, three Firemen certificates, five Senior Firemen certificates and one graduate diploma were issued during the ceremony which followed a display of fire-fighting techniques by local firemen.

Bill not paid: Woman fined

A WOMAN who accumulated a bill of R397.30 at a City hotel and then left without paying, was yesterday fined R500 (or six months), R250 or (or three months) of which was suspended for three years by a Regional magistrate.

Joan Corrine Pietersen, 27, of no fixed address, pleaded guilty to a charge of bilking.

She admitted she had booked into the Carlton Heights Hotel, Queen Victoria Street, on February 11, had told the reception desk she was employed with the Department of Water Affairs in Johannesburg and that the department would pay her account.

She said she had been in financial difficulties at the time and had had no other accommodation.

Miss Susan van Wyk, a receptionist at the hotel, said Pietersen had told her she would check out of the hotel on February 19. On February 19 she asked Pietersen to pay the bill. "She said that she wanted to stay in the hotel for another day and I agreed."

Mrs F Seagull, a manageress at the hotel, said that on February 20 she found that nobody had slept in Pietersen's bed.

Mr T H de Koker was the magistrate. Mr G P C Kotze prosecuted. Pietersen was not represented.

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Nuclear accident 'would kill 3 000'

Staff Reporter

ACCORDING to Escom's own calculations, a major accident at the Koeberg nuclear power station would kill 3 000 people immediately, cause many more deaths and cases of cancer, leukaemia and genetic defects over a period of 30 years. It would also lead to prop-

"The disposal of nuclear waste is a controversial issue. No single demonstrated method of disposal of high-level radio-active waste has yet been perfected anywhere in the world," Dr Abramowitz said.

He said the only regulatory authority over the South African nuclear in-

Convicts attack police in court

BULAWAYO. — Pandemonium erupted in the Bulawayo High Court yesterday after four white Zimbabweans were found guilty on



Issel's detention extended

A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Justice confirmed today that the detention of banned Mitchell's Plain community organiser Mr Johnny Issel had been extended to June 30.

He said no reasons had been given or would be given for the extension.

He could not say whether Mr Issel would definitely be released on June 30.

Mr Issel was detained on November 2.

He is being held at Modderbee Prison in the Transvaal under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

No charges have been brought.

Mr Issel's detention order officially expires tomorrow. It was extended by the Minister of Justice Mr H J Coetsee.

YESTERDAY

An angry Mrs Shahieda Issel learnt of the extension yesterday afternoon when she telephoned the Minister's office.

Shortly before she left for Benoni last night to visit her husband she said she had been trying for two weeks to find whether he would be released.

Attempts were made in Johannesburg and Pretoria during the past few days to find out the position.

"They could have told me before. I am angry and bitter at the treatment they have meted out to my husband and to me and my family," she said.

ORGANISATIONS

Organisations which have called for Mr Issel's immediate release include the Churches Urban Planning Commission (Cupc), for which he worked when he was detained; Grassroots Publications, for which he worked before his banning order made it impossible; the Detainees Parents Support Committee; the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee; the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association of Mitchell's Plain, and students of the University of the Western Cape.

Mr Issel has been detained four times under the security laws and banned twice.

In February he was refused permission to attend the funeral of his mother, who died in Worcester.

Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

Workers Union
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Building, Construc s Union
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Transport & General Wor

Base Metal Industries and M ed Metal Products
Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union
Amalgamated Society of Woodwork
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union
Electrical and Allied Workers Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of
Motor Industry Employees Union of South Afri
Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Al
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers
Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Un
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuild
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union
S.A. Tin Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

State to hold Issel until June 30

By ENRICO KEMP

THE Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, has extended the detention of banned Mitchell's Plain community leader, Mr Johnny Issel to June 30.

Mr Issel, who was detained on November 2 last year, is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Modderbee prison in the Transvaal. No charges have been brought against him.

His detention order officially expires tomorrow, but a spokesman for the minister announced yesterday that Mr Coetsee had extended Mr Issel's detention period to June 30. No reasons were given.

Disappointed

Mrs Shahieda Issel, who flew to Johannesburg last night to visit her husband, said he was "disappointed and upset". Mrs Issel learnt of the minister's decision yesterday afternoon when she telephoned the offices of the Department of Justice.

"I told the children and they are just quiet. At least they could have considered the children and released him for their sake.

"I just knew they were going to renew the order. But I still hoped that they would release him." She said the costs of travelling to Johannesburg to visit Mr Issel were enormous.

Mrs Issel called on the minister to publicly state his reasons for extending her husband's detention order.

The Mitchell's Plain Youth Movement said last night it was "disgusted" at Mr Issel's continued detention.

Worthy leader

The movement said in a statement it regarded Mr Issel as "a worthy community leader" and extended sympathy to his family, whom, the statement said, were "being treated as pawns while the government shows no regard for their feelings".

The Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) and the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association of Mitchell's Plain have also joined in the call for Mr Issel's release. Cahac said there was no reason for Mr Issel's continued detention and called for his immediate release.

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974	3			3 900 +
1975	3			3 900 *
1976	6			6 700 *
1977	7			7 000 *
1978				..
1979				..
1980				8 400

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Centra
125 Gal
Durban
4001

69215

Officials: Secreta

Area of Operation

Founded: 1973

Registration: 9

Recognition:

Membership: 1981

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No graffiti in political detainees' cells

THE cells for political detainees at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg differ slightly in design from those occupied by ordinary awaiting-trial prisoners.

However, in contrast to cells for suspected thieves, robbers and murderers, they are clean and there is no graffiti on the walls.

In a surprise move, the security police opened the cells for a party of journalists this week.

Because of present legislation, the cells, their sizes and designs cannot be described. It can be said, however, that the cells of detainees have thick perspex covering the bars.

The first cells shown to the journalists were those of male suspects held pending court appearances on statutory offences. Graffiti like "To all the criminals, Mr Crime loves you" had been written over the walls.

Cell 'occupied'

The cells of female prisoners were, in contrast, much cleaner. Brigadier L J E Whitehead, District Commandant for Johannesburg, said while male prisoners slept on mattresses, female prisoners had beds as well as mattresses.

In the area housing detainees, journalists were shown a cell and told it was occupied. The detainee was not named and was not in the cell at the time.

In the cell was a mattress and a number of blankets. Natural light entered the cell and the detainee was apparently studying university subjects.

A number of reference works lay on a makeshift table and a food-parcel next to the mattress. Letters lay on a box, ready to be posted.

Police food

Brigadier Whitehead said detainees did not eat the food eaten by suspected criminal prisoners. They received food from the police canteen and it was the same as that eaten by the police.

He said the cells were inspected every hour, day and night.

For eight hours during the day there was a police captain on duty in the cell block and there were two policemen on duty around the clock on each of the floors. On the detainees Floor, a security policemen was also on duty round the clock.

● General Johan Coetzee, head of the security police, told journalists that detention of people did not aim to be sadistic. Apart from police ends, this would harm South Africa.

He added that if allegations about treatment of detainees were proved correct in court, the policemen concerned would have short shrift in the force.

Inside a cell like Aggett's

Newspapermen are shown around police HQ

GEHRI STRAUSS
Crime Reporter

Mercury 5/5/82

ONE of the cells in Johannesburg's John Vorster Square police headquarters for people detained under security legislation, and described as being 'similar' to the one in which detainee Dr Neil Aggett died, was shown to a party of crime reporters from South Africa's major newspapers this week.

Reporters did not see Dr Aggett's cell because the matter was *sub judice*, they were told.

A special feature of the 'show' political detainee cell is the fact that it is in effect a ventilated glass cage.

All the bars on windows and the grille door are encased behind sheets of thick, clear plastic with all the edges smoothed off.

The purpose of the plastic appears to be to minimise the chances of suicide or injury.

The prisoner cannot get to the bars, for instance, to attach anything with which to hang himself, or to cut his wrists on the rounded edges of the plastic sheets.

Because one of these special cells was not available at the time, Dr Aggett was lodged in a cell which did not have the protective plastic in front of the bars, reporters were told.

The sole political detainee occupant of the cell on view — an unidentified black man — was not present at the time, but his personal possessions were on display.

On a concrete block which serves as a table there was a stack of technical books. One lay open beside a pen and paper.

Bible

On another concrete block in the spacious cell flooded with filtered sunlight was a file of lecture notes, a jug of soft drink, another of milk, biscuits and a pack of cigarettes.

The *Bible* lay on his pillow.

A toilet bowl embedded in concrete in an exposed corner position made up the balance of the immovable 'furniture'.

Political detainees, we were told, enjoyed the same food as that served in the police mess — a privilege not accorded to awaiting-trial or criminal prisoners.

Security detainees were visited every hour by the officer on duty at John Vorster Square.

A member of the Security Branch, a uniformed warrant officer and a sergeant were on round-the-clock surveillance in the detainee block, 365 days a year, and special inspectors — usually retired magistrates — made surprise visits.

Psychiatrist disputes Sole's detainee report

(329) Mercury 15/5/82

A PSYCHIATRIST who treated Mr Sam Kikine said yesterday that medical information passed on by South Africa's Ambassador to Washington, Mr Donald Sole, to American legislators on the detained trade unionist was largely inaccurate.

Referring to Mr Sole's claim that Mr Kikine, general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, was one of a number of detainees who had faked mental illness for publicity purposes, the doctor said this was 'certainly not a fair reflection' of his diagnosis.

In another development yesterday, Mr Harry Pitman, the Progressive Federal Party's MP for Pinetown, criticised Mr Sole for what he termed his 'extraordinary action' in releasing detailed medical information on detainees to foreign senators and congressmen when the law forbade the dissemination of such information.

'Other people get prosecuted for this kind of thing, but the Government obviously thinks it can go ahead and do it,' he said.

By LEON BEKKER

In an interview yesterday, the psychiatrist said he couldn't understand where Mr Sole had got his information on Mr Kikine.

Mr Sole wrote: 'On the morning that the district surgeon was due to make his visit, Mr Kikine began to scream and perform in his cell and behave strangely.

'The doctor felt he showed signs of severe mental disturbance and had him admitted to the hospital.

'He complained of suffering from depression, but after only 10 days in hospital, where doctors could find little wrong with him mentally, he was returned to detention.

'Although he still complains of stomach pains and depression, in spite of careful medical examination, nothing can be found medically wrong with him.

'His complaints of stomach pain and depression seem to start a day or two before each medical check-up.'

Not so

Yesterday the psychiatrist said this information was not what he had reported to the district surgeon or the Commissioner of Prisons.

'Maybe Mr Sole was not properly informed, but what he says about Mr Kikine is not so.'

Mr Pitman said he wondered whether the doctors and psychiatrists involved had given their permission for the information on their patients to be released to Mr Sole, and if they had, why they had done so.

If they had not, how had Mr Sole got hold of it.

'In any case, Section 6 of the Terrorism Act doesn't allow that kind of information to be given out. This shows a cynical disregard for the law by the Government for its purposes.'

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
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3	25, 36 } 61	
Examiners' Initials		

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NOTE CAREFULLY

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4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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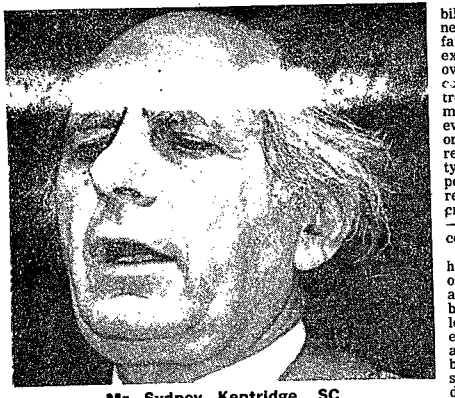
RDM (329)

Questions about the men who ask the questions

15/5/82



Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC

The criticisms of the Rabie Commission report on security legislation by lawyers, journalists and politicians have covered every aspect of detention without trial. But there is one aspect of the commission's report to which one cannot help returning. Extracted from a speech by Johannesburg advocate SYDNEY KENTRIDGE.

FEW people thought the Rabie Commission would recommend the abolition of detention without trial.

But many of us thought the [illegible] malpractices and abuses in the course of interrogation of detainees was so plain, that the commission would be bound to consider some safeguards.

Some measure of jurisdiction might have been restored to the courts; some measure of control the use of solitary confinement as a weapon of interrogation might have been introduced and some provision might have been made for access to detainees by doctors and lawyers — possibly from panels appointed by the Medical Association and Law Societies.

We have never been given any good reason why, if the interrogators act lawfully and properly, there should be any objection to examination of detainees at intervals, not by civil servants but by independent doctors and lawyers.

But no recommendations on these lines were made by the Commission. Nor does anything of the sort appear in the new Internal Security Bill.

There was another significant gap in the report of the Rabie Commission and in the Bill which is now before Parliament.

There is a complete absence of any code of conduct of interrogations. In theory the legal limits on the powers of interrogators are clear.

The Appellate Division has stated time and again that the police may not treat a detainee in any way which will impair his physical or mental health.

Nor may "third degree methods" be used, a term defined by a Supreme Court judge as including "severe and prolonged cross-questioning designed to overcome the power of resistance of the persons being interrogated".

The highest court has held, too, that the law does not authorise any form of coercion "beyond that necessarily flowing from the fact of detention".

But the long experience of detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act has shown that these general statements are insufficient to control the methods of interrogation actually used.

What is needed is a set of regulations, policed by officers not attached to the Security Police, which say clearly what methods of interrogation are and are not legitimate.

For example, a code should limit the duration of interrogation sessions; should prohibit degrading or humiliating treatment such as requiring a prisoner to strip; prohibit the imposition of unnecessary physical burdens on a detainee, such as requiring him to stand for long hours or depriving him of sleep; should require that at the interrogation of a woman detainee, a female police officer must be present; and should require meals and exercise at specific intervals.

Indeed, the Minister of Law and Order recently asserted, questionable methods of interrogation are forbidden.

But let us look at the Minister's reception of the memorandum placed before him by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

One question put to him was:

What is the longest period sanctioned for an interrogation session?

One wonders why the Minister could not have given an immediate and reassuring answer to that question. But even now he has given no answer.

The Minister's reaction to serious allegations in the memorandum was strange. He promised an investigation by a senior police officer, which is all to the good. But, according to Press reports, he also aggressively challenged the committee to prove the allegations.

The Parents' Committee will no doubt respond to this challenge but does the Minister himself not have any evidence at this disposal? Does he not read the newspapers? Has he not had his attention drawn to the records of court cases — not cases in which wild allegations have been made but cases in which the courts have found allegations of assault or other mistreatment to have been proved; or cases in which the police, following civil actions, have paid out large sums of money in damages to detainees or their families?

There are too many such cases to list. But just to get the Minister's investigating officer off to a good start, here are two or three.

● Not long ago, a number of men were convicted in the Supreme Court at Maritzburg of terrorist activities. One of the State witnesses had himself been a detainee. He made it clear that while the evidence which he had given against the accused was perfectly true, he had not originally wished to give evidence against them and had only agreed to do so when he could no longer stand the assaults to which he was subjected by an officer of the Security Police.

The Judge found that he was a completely truthful witness and accepted this evidence.

● In another recent case, emanating from the Witwatersrand Local Division, the Appellate Division set aside the conviction of the accused, holding that a confession which he was alleged to have made was not admissible because it was given only after he had been so severely assaulted by a Security Branch non-commissioned officer that he had lost some teeth.

● In another security case which came before the Appellate Division recently, the accused was convicted, and lost his appeal. But let me read you a short passage from the judgment of the Appellate Division:

"It is common cause that the appellant was interrogated by the police throughout the night from 8.30 in the evening until approximately 6.45 in the morning. It is also common cause that he remained standing throughout the period of interrogation and that in consequence his feet became swollen, but it is not common cause whether he stood by choice or because he was not permitted to sit down."

Whether or not the accused actually preferred to stand for 10 hours at a stretch (as the police asserted), such a prolonged night interrogation plainly falls within the definition of "third degree" which I have already quoted.

And perhaps the investigating officer might go and find out why the Government paid out over R60 000 to the widow and children of Stephen Biko. He may discover that it was an act of generosity and goodness of heart by the Government. But on the other hand, he may conclude there was another reason.

Of course, the Minister and the police may say this is all old history; it happened last year or the year before, and we must not assume it happens now. Only a week ago the Minister of Law and Order said this in Parliament:

"Instructions for interrogating detainees amount to the application of sensible and conciliatory methods to gain the information required."

Whether standing from 8.30pm to 6.45am under continuous interrogation falls within the definition of sensible and conciliatory methods the Minister does not say.

"No questionable or forbidden methods may be employed with the object of obtaining evidence or statements from persons under suspicion."

I am sure we are all genuinely pleased to hear this but we would be even more pleased if there were the slightest evidence that any official action had been taken against officers who have employed "questionable or forbidden methods". But no action has been taken.

Nor have those with either direct or ultimate responsibility shown any consciousness that they may have failed in their duty. Is it not extraordinary that where over the years case after case has revealed unlawful treatment of detainees and so many have died — for whatever reason, whether suicide or not — no Minister having responsibility for the Security Police has ever been impelled by a sense of duty to resign his office or even to criticise the Security Police — let alone to discipline and control them?

In none of the cases which I have mentioned, nor in others of which one is aware, has any of the officers concerned been publicly reprimanded, let alone punished. We do not even have the assurance that any of these officers have been removed from their positions as interrogators of detainees.

Colonel Goosen was in charge of the Security Police unit in whose custody Stephen Biko was before his death. There has never been any suggestion that Colonel Goosen himself was party to any assault on Biko. But he as senior officer, bore the ultimate responsibility for the treatment of the detainee.

It was he who was directly responsible for the decision to send him on his final journey from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria in the back of a Land-Rover. We know what happened to Stephen Biko.

But what has happened to Colonel Goosen? He has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier. Comment is superfluous; but a public expression of disgust is surely imperative.

It may be that those guilty of assaults and ill-treatment are a minority, but what one cannot overlook is that the misconduct of this minority never evokes one word of regret or apology from the political masters.

On the contrary, they admit no criticism. There was peculiarly nauseating example of this reported this week. Mr Donald Sole, our Ambassador in Washington, said that of the detainees recently sent to psychiatric ward only two had genuine psychiatric complaints — only two.

15/05/82

(324)

Are we supposed to applaud this?

One elderly lady detained, whose *bona fides* were in doubt he said, complained of severe mental anguish (presumably when she had suffered nothing more than protracted detention without trial). But when she was with her family she was happy and showed no signs of depression.

She only became morose, said Mr Sole, when she was visited by the police, *except* — and this is his triumphant conclusion — when she was told she was to be released.

It is a matter for shame that a respectable diplomat should be compelled to defend the indefensible, and to speak for the unspeakable.

The security debate took a new turn the other day. Lieutenant-General J Coetzee, the head of the Security Police, gave an interview on SABC television.

He said there were people who maintained that political trials could be exploited and turned into political forums and that these allegations should be examined "to see if other methods or techniques could be found to prevent such trials being misused in this way".

His reference to "other methods and techniques" was widely misunderstood — the General explained he was not in favour of secret trials.

General Coetzee is an able — one might say brilliant — police officer, of exceptional experience in the political and security field. What he says is worth paying close attention to.

The significant point is that he thought it worth saying there were people who would like to see if it were possible to curb the ordinary processes of trial in open court in some way. General Coetzee would not quote gossip: the "people" he referred to must be persons of authority and influence.

What is the "exploitation" of political trials which these people fear? I suggest that what they really fear is the exposure in open court of the ill-treatment of detainees.

Other

Diamond Cutters Union
Jewellers and Goldsmit
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of De
S.A. Diamond Workers U

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND W

Cape Town Gas Workers U
Escom (Cape Western Unc
Escom Salaried Staff As
Escom Workers Associati
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of
Amalgamated Engineering
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Black Allied Workers Un
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction a
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Tr
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Engineering Industrial W
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers
National Union of Engine
Port Elizabeth Operative
S.A. Operative Masons' S
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and A
S.A. Electrical Workers

Staff Association

Union

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Sole was wrong, claims doctor

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The psychiatrist who treated Mr Sam Kikine said yesterday that medical information passed on by South Africa's Ambassador to Washington, Mr Donald Sole, to US legislators on the detained trade unionist was largely inaccurate.

Referring to Mr Sole's claim that Mr Kikine — the general secretary of the SA Allied Workers' Union — was one of a number of detainees who had faked mental illness for publicity purposes, the doctor said this was "certainly not a fair reflection" of his diagnosis.

In an interview yesterday, the psychiatrist, who may not be named for ethical reasons, said he couldn't understand where Mr Sole had got the information on Mr Kikine.

Mr Sole wrote: 'On the morning that the district surgeon was due to make his visit Mr Kikine began to scream and perform in his cell and behave strangely. The doctor felt he showed signs of severe mental disturbance and had him admitted to the hospital.

"He complained of suffering from depression but after only ten days in hospital where doctors could find little wrong with him mentally, he was returned to detention."

Yesterday the psychiatrist said this information was largely inaccurate. It was not what he had reported to the District Surgeon.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

Bill entrenches indefinite detention of prisoners

By ANNE SACKS

THE Minister of Law and Order will be able to overrule recommendations for parole of a "security" prisoner if the Internal Security Bill becomes law.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Parliament this week that the new central release board would consider remission or the conditional release of "security" prisoners.

But Section 28 of the Internal Security Bill empowers the Minister of Law Order to detain, in the interests of State security, a convicted person who has completed a sentence, said a spokesman for Lawyers for Human Rights.

The spokesman said yesterday the public should not be carried away with the hope that the central release board, set up a year ago, will bring about the release of "security" prisoners.

He said a section of the Bill, which flows from the Rabie Commission report and was read in Parliament for the first time this week, empowers the Minister of Law and Order to detain indefinitely people who have already served a sentence.

The section says the person should be detained in a manner similar to other security detainees, who have no contact with the outside world.

The spokesman said this type of provision was introduced a few years ago to deal with Mr Robert Sobukwe, leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, who was held on Robben Island for several years after completing his sentence.

The clause became known as the Sobukwe Clause, and was regarded as a temporary and extraordinary measure.

"It now appears to be a permanent part of our law," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the liaison section of the Prison Service said yesterday that the remission or conditional release of "security" prisoners would be considered by the central release board on an individual basis and only prisoners with a good prognosis would be considered.

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Textiles, Clothing,

African Garment Work
African Leather Work
African Trunk & Box
Black Allied Workers
Garment Workers Indu
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General Workers Unio
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Textile Workers Indu
Textile Workers Unio
Transvaal Leather an
Trunk & Box Workers

Wood & Wood Products

National Union of Fu
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South African Allied

Paper & Paper Produc

Amalgamated Engineer
Media Workers Associa
Paper, Wood & Allied
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S.A. Typographical Un
South African Allied

Terror trial witness held for 15 months

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has confirmed that a Transvaal man has been in detention for 15 months as a witness in a security laws trial.

The startling plight of Mr Richard Makinana came to light in Parliament this week when Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, answered questions posed by Mr Pat Rogers, NRP MP for King William's Town.

Inquiries into Mr Makinana's position were sparked by claims from Amnesty International that numerous efforts to establish the whereabouts of Mr Makinana had failed.

Mr Le Grange confirmed that Mr Makinana was first detained on February 9 last year for two weeks under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

From February 23 until March 31 he was detained in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and since April 1 he has been detained in terms of Section 12b of the Internal Security Act.

He was being detained as a witness in the case against a Mr Motlhabakwe and others facing charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Le Grange said the trial had begun on April 2 last year with the accused represented by advocate Poswa from Durban.

The trial had been postponed 15 times at the request of the defence for various periods of time varying from one day to almost a month.

A trial within a trial initiated by Mr Poswa concerning the admissibility of a confession by one of the accused alone had lasted for more than five months.

The State had closed its case on May 6 this year and, at the request of Mr Poswa, it had been postponed until this Monday to allow him to consult witnesses no longer required by the State.

Mr Le Grange said Mr Makinana had testified for the State and would be released as soon as the case ended.

Concern about Mr Makinana has led to a series of inquiries by the Chicago branch of Amnesty International, who claim they wrote to a number of Cabinet Ministers, the Prime Minister and the head of the security police without success.

lers

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officer
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S
Amalgamated Union of Building Trad
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Ch ... nion
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of
Mine Surface Officials Association
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel ... rs and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Associatio
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and ... ion
S.A. Technical Officials Associati
Underground Officials Association

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Workers U
Amalgamated Engineering Union of S
Bakery Employees Industrial Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Pa
Brewery Employees Union (Cape Pen
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers U
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Afr
Natal Baking Industry Employees U
Natal Sugar Industry Employees Un
National Milling Workers Industria
National Union of Dairy Employees
National Union of Operative Biscui
National Union of Sugar Manufactu ... ployees
National Union of Wine, Spirits ar
Operative Bakers, Confectioners & ... ape)
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging

Cape Times 15/5/82

Council told of torture

(324)

Staff Reporter

THE MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, said in the Provincial Council yesterday that she had first-hand accounts from ex-detainees of their "subjection to the most appalling forms of physical torture".

Speaking during the no confidence debate, she said the tortures described were those one associated "with Hitler's Germany, Russia and Idi Amin's Uganda".

To a barrage of interjections from Nationalist members, Mrs Blackburn described the experiences of a young uncharged ex-detainee to whom she had spoken.

She said he was forced to stand barefoot on a wet mat while his hands were tied behind him above the level of his head, given electric shocks until he lost consciousness and interrogated once he regained consciousness.

Mrs Blackburn said that as far as could be ascertained, 622 people were detained under security laws in the past year, and 24 detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

She quoted Dr Charl Vorster, of the Psychology Department of the Rand Afrikaans University, who has said: "Solitary confinement is a most severe mental torture. It is at the same level as the giving of electric shocks or other physical torture — it just appears more innocent."

She called the security laws "dangerous", and "a threat to the well-being of our State".

Dr John Sonnenberg, MPC for Green Point, said the migrant labour system, with the consequent disruption and fragmentation of family life, was the main cause of malnutrition in the rural areas of South Africa.

Ex-detainees told me of appalling torture—MPC

ARGUS 17/5/82

329

Provincial Staff

DETENTION without trial was not only morally dangerous but should also be considered a threat to the well-being of South Africa, Mrs Molly Blackburn (PFP Walmer) said during the no-confidence debate in the Provincial Council.

Mrs Blackburn called on the Administrator Mr Gene Louw, to make representations to the Minister of Law and Order to revert to the rule of law where detention without trial would not be possible.

"In putting forward a case for representations to be made to the Government on behalf of many of those living in our province, I would like to state that in addition to acknowledging that our present laws were formulated 20 years ago and, not withstanding the Rabie Commission they are due for radical surgery.

"As far as can be ascertained, 622 people have been detained under the security laws in the past year, excluding the Transkei, the Ciskei and Venda.

Quoting Dr Charl Vorster of the psychology department of the Rand Afrikaans University, she said: "Solitary confinement is a most severe mental torture. It is at the same level as giving electric shocks or other physical torture — it is just that it appears more innocent."

"If a country is prepared to accept the need for electric shock treatment and other physical torture for detainees, then it has also accepted the need for this greatest deprivation of all — and that is contact with fellow human beings."

Mrs Blackburn said she had had first-hand accounts from ex-detainees, none of whom had been charged with contravening any law, of their subjection "to the most appalling forms of physical torture."

"Methods that one associates with Hitler's Germany, with Russia and with Idi Amin's Uganda.

"Mrs Blackburn said in the same way police did not have to notify anyone that a person had been detained, they did not have to notify anyone that a person had been released.

"In the past month two families have, in a state of total despair, come to my office for assistance in tracing relatives who, according to the police, were released from detention last year."

She said in one case the police said the man was no longer in detention "yet no living person in South Africa, or for that matter in Lesotho, has seen him since the apparent date of his release."

Mrs Blackburn spoke to a barrage of interjections from Nationalist benches.

Mr S M Greef (NP Oudtshoorn), speaking immediately after Mrs Blackburn, accused the PFP of "crawling in the gutters."

190 still in detention — institute

(329)
18/5/82 Star

By Caroline Dempster

There are now 190 people detained in South Africa and the homelands, according to figures released yesterday by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The institute says the task of compiling an accurate list of detained and banned people is not an easy one and the list may not be definitive.

But there are still large discrepancies between the official figures given by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, in Parliament last week and the figures released by the institute.

On May 11 the Minister said 73 people were being held under security legislation in South Africa.

The total of 190 given by the institute includes the homeland areas, but the number of detainees in police custody outside the homelands still exceeds 73.

The process of getting information from the Security Police has been made doubly difficult by a new ruling.

Anybody who wishes to confirm the detention or release of a person has to give the name and address and date and place of birth before the Security Police will respond.

The institute says 104 people have been detained since the beginning of the year and of these only 34 are known to have been charged.

Some of those still detained have been in police custody since January last year and have spent longer than 17 months without being charged or appearing in court.

● See Page 19

ARGUS 18/5/82 (329)

Call for release of Issel

THE Detainees Parents Support Committee (Western Cape) today called for the immediate release of Mitchell's Plain community leader Mr Johnny Issel and all other detainees and for an end to the detention system.

The DPSC said in a statement today the Government had shown clarly the use of detention as a form of punishment for those whe were committed to working for a democratic South Africa.

"No reason was ever given for his detention, and the extention of his detention order for another six weeks only adds to what has already been a cruel form of punishment," said the statement.

Mr Issel has been held in Benoni under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act since November last year.

"His place of detention a 1 000 miles from his family has made it difficult for his wife to visit him as regularly as she would have liked. Many people who have wanted to see him have not been allowed to visit him, and his family has had a constant battle to get books and food through to him.

"What has been done to Johnny Issel is a reflection of the whole system of detention used so widely in our country. We call for the immediate release of Johnny Issel and all other detainees and an immediate end to the detention system," said the DPSC.

CAPE TIMES
18/5/82 (329)

Dalling: Minister will be accused of terror

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Dave Dalling, MP for Sandton, told Parliament last night that unless the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, withdrew his arbitrary powers to lock people up and subject them to detention-without-trial, he would stand accused of political terrorism.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Internal Security Bill, Mr Dalling said that the minister was guilty of institutional violence against those who were neither communists nor terrorists.

Mr Dalling's accusations against the minister of law and order led to a barrage of protest from the government benches. Mr Dalling went on to say that if Mr Le Grange did not withdraw his arbitrary powers to detain people without trial, which sometimes resulted in dealth, then he was entitled to ask what the difference was between the minister and Mr Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the ANC.

"I say the only difference is that Mr Mandela is not in power," Mr Dalling said.

Government speakers protested against Mr Dalling's remarks and called on the Speaker to rule them out of order.

Mr Dalling addressed the Speaker and argued that the Speaker had set a precedent on Friday last week when he allowed the Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, Mr S P Barnard, to ask whether there was any difference in the policy advanced by Mr Mandela and that advanced by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton.

'Full scale civil war' warning

ARGUS 18/5/82

329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa seems in ever greater degree to be heading for a full scale civil war, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, summed up last night at the end of a public protest meeting called by the Detainees Parents Support Committee.

The meeting, chaired by Mr Chaskalson, was attended by about 150. Under discussion were the proposed new security legislation based on the Rabie recommendations, and the activities of the DPSC.

Mr Chaskalson joined with Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, in slamming the Rabie Commission proposals, saying "security legislation of this nature is the product of bad law.

"It neither serves the need of the community — nor arises out of a community which functions properly."

In a review of the Internal Security Bill, which is modelled on the Rabie Commission's proposals, Professor Dugard said: "Some of us had naively hoped for real change in security legislation.

COSMETIC

"But all that has emerged is cosmetic surgery to existing laws."

Minor changes had been instituted in the categories of terrorism, subversion, sabotage and advocacy of communism, but in an overview the changes merely gave statutory status to existing practices.

As far as Section 6 of the Terrorism Act was concerned, which could become Section 9 under the new Bill if passed, it still had not been established whether the State authorised torture or not.

"Interrogation in solitary confinement is a form of torture and it is high time the authorities recognised that fact," said Professor Dugard.

Call for legal rules on detainees' medical treatment

(329) RDM 18/5/82

THE death in detention four years ago of Black Conciousness leader Steve Biko cast a shadow on South Africa's medical profession. The cell death of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett made things worse. The Professional Standards Committee of the University of Cape Town's medical faculty last month drew up proposed new rules of medical conduct for the treatment of detainees and prisoners. ADA STUIJT reports.

A BITTER split in South Africa's medical profession has grown in the four years since the death in detention of Black Conciousness leader Steve Biko.

Concerned doctors have demanded an immediate SA Medical and Dental Council hearing, and improved regulations for the medical treatment of detainees and prisoners. On both counts, nothing has been done.

The Medical Association of South Africa and the South African Medical and Dental Council have been racked by charges of a Government cover-up, denied by the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik.

Now the Professional Standards Committee of the Medical Faculty at the University of Cape Town has made the strongest demands yet to the Government.

Calling detention in solitary confinement and prolonged interrogation "tantamount to torture", the medical faculty's dean, Professor D McKenzie, outlined the committee's six proposed points of medical conduct to the authorities in the SA Medical Journal's May 8 issue.

These points of conduct are:

- In the delivery of health care to prisoners and detainees, the autonomy and judgment of the medical practitioner caring for the prisoner or detainee should at all times be paramount.

No-one should have the power to overrule such judgment offered by the practitioner, since under no circumstances can he practise his profession without ensuring that the health interests of his patient supersede all else.

- The rights of prisoners and detainees in medical care should be statutorily defined and the prisoner or detainee should be informed of such right of access to medical attention.
- The need under certain circumstances for maximum security is understood, but this should not be at the expense of available adequate facilities to enable the examining physician to discharge his responsibility to the patient in a proper professional manner
- There should be clear instructions which ensure that the use of paramedical health service personnel is not in any way abused.
- The dangers of injury and depression resulting from isolation cannot be too greatly stressed.
- The standards laid down and the adherence to these standards should come under constant review so that they are not allowed to lapse by default.

The committee expressed its deep concern about the medical effects of detention in solitary confinement or excessive and prolonged interrogation:

"Such procedures present a high risk of injury and severe psychological disturbance and an ever-present possibility of suicide.

"As such, these practices alone or in combination are tantamount to torture.

"The South African medical profession, as a signatory through MASA to the Tokyo Declaration, is committed not to 'countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading procedures, whatever the offence of which the victim of such procedures is suspected, accused or guilty, and whatever the victim's beliefs or motives, and in all situations including armed conflict and civil strife'.

"We call upon the appropriate Ministers of State and upon MADA and the SA Medical and Dental Council to do everything within their powers to assure *in law* proper protection and health rights for persons held in South African jails and to ensure that standards laid down should not be allowed to lapse by default.

"These six points have been verbally communicated to the relevant authorities ... as being the considered view of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Cape Town," Professor McKenzie wrote.

Meanwhile, the controversy continues.

For instance, summing up the problems of MASA in its wrangle on this issue, Dr S van der Spuy of Port Elizabeth's provincial hospital wrote:

"When dealing with individuals suspected of involvement in subversion or in the creation of social and industrial disorder, there are two sides to this coin.

"One side relates to the security of the State and the safety of its citizens, the other to the welfare and rights of the suspect and the duty of the (medical) profession in this regard. One side obviously cannot be divorced from the other."

Four unionists say they were quizzed

18/5/82 E. Post 329

By JIMMY MATYU

FOUR members of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union claim they were questioned by the security police on Saturday and later released, according to the union's organising secretary, Mr Government Zini.

They are Mr Wellington Mtsi, Mr Eric Nzube, Mr Norman Seya and Mr Stanley Ntsini, who were allegedly picked up by uniformed police on Saturday while distributing handbills on the boycott of SA Bottling Company products.

"They told me they were warned not to continue with the boycott," said Mr Zini, who described the incident as "needless interference".

Mr Zini said the police confiscated pamphlets found in the possession of the men.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, said today he was unaware of the incident.

"I was here on Saturday morning and I know nothing about this. The uniformed police might have taken a few of these pamphlets. If they have not been returned to the people I am sure they will be given back to them," he said.

Mr Zini said Macwusa had been in touch with the American black activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, and the International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations in Geneva, asking them to take up SA Bottling's refusal to reinstate 260 workers with the Coca Cola company in America. It was now awaiting a response.

(329) 18/05/82

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e unions



Carolyn Dempster with acknowledgements to the Labour Bulletin, Gerhard Mare's "Repression in and through the Bantustans" and the SA Institute of Race Relations.

mourners — killing his girlfriend, Miss Diliswa Roxiso.

When Thomazile Gqeta was admitted to the psychiatric ward of a Johannesburg hospital on February 17, less than two weeks after the death of Dr Neil Aggett, he had not been charged, and was still being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He was released on March 4 1982. No charge was brought against him.

Last week, and for the first time in a three-year chronicle of harassment, Mr Gqweta was charged under the Terrorism Act.

★ ★ ★

Emma Mashinini, general secretary of CCAWUSA, and Rita Ndzanga, organising secretary for GAWU, were released last week after six months in detention. Neither has been charged.

Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of MWASA, was released after 251 days in police custody without being charged. Five MACWUSA officials; Dumile Makanda, Maxwell Madlingozi, Mxolisi Didiza, Zandile Mjuza and Sipho Pityana, held after a series of sympathy strikes in Port Elizabeth on June 16 1981 were released after 270 days in detention. A month later four were banned for two years. None was charged.

At one stage, five GAWU officials were being held. Of those released, none has been charged. These are a mere handful of examples.

The rising bitterness at the "vendetta" being conducted by the Security Police was expressed by 10 major unions in a joint statement on March 11, pointing out that the concerted police attack had made a mockery of the State's new labour dispensations.

The employers have not all remained silent. Mr Tony Bloom, head of the giant Premier Milling Corporation, hit out at businessmen recently for not taking a stand on the havoc created by detention of trade unionists.

Anglo American spoke out after Dr Neil Aggett's death, and the Federated Chamber of Industries — one of the three employer bodies in South Africa — last week made representation to the Government on the severe consequences of Security Police action.

International protest at the treatment meted out to black trade union leaders and the death of Dr Neil Aggett came from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions representing 70 million workers worldwide, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions who imposed a week-long ban on SA shipping and air travel.

Despite the protests — now coming from all quarters — the harassment continues. It has reached the stage where Dr Alex Boraine describes the Security Police action against trade unions as having reached "crisis proportions." Mrs Helen Suzman MP added that "apathetic attitude" of the Minister of Manpower in such circumstances is "an invitation to anarchy."

trend in homelands

was replaced by the Public Security Act of the "independent" Transkei in 1977.

In this PSA law Transkeians had "seized upon all the worst aspects of South Africa's legal system and then honed and tempered them into a uniquely malevolent tool," (Mare), providing for a state of emergency, banishment by chiefs, house arrests and the prohibition of

SWANA the Internal Security Act 22 of 1979 became the equivalent of the Transkei Public Security Act, and Proclamation R174 made security provisions for a curfew, prohibition of movement, detention without trial and protection of chiefs.

Its Riotous Assemblies Act of 1978 allowed chiefs and headmen the power to prohibit mass meetings — an extension of the

of half of the church's full-time ministers in Venda: Dean T S Farisani, Rev N Phaswane, A Mahamba and Rev P M Phosiwa.In just over two months, 15 people had been detained and a Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe was alleged to have died while in detention.

● **CISKEI**, the most officious in application of security legislation since "independence" in December 1981 has

In addition, the South African security legislation has not been repealed. Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, backed by head of Security Charles Sebe has also admitted the "co-operation" of SA security police in trade union cases.

On September 6 last year, 205 union members were detained as they entered Mdant-

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Security

DETENTIONS IN 1982
(Including the homelands)

Date Detained	Name	Place	Detained under Law	Occupation/ Organisation	Date Released/Discharged
			January 1982		
1/1/82	NTSHONGWANA, L	Umtata	Sec 22 GLAA	Former Transkei official	Released 19/1/82
5/1/82	EVITAN, E	JHB	Sec 6 TA Sec 22 GLAA	Researcher Black Sash	Released 5/3/82
5/1/82	MDLELENI, V	Soweto	Sec 6 TA Sec 22 GLAA	Poet	Released 15/1/82
5/1/82	NANABHAI, S	JHB	Sec 6 TA Sec 22 GLAA	Ex-prisoner Robben Island	Charged 5/3/82
6/1/82	PHASWANA, N P	Venda	Sec 6 TA —	Minister of the Lutheran Church	Charged /2/82
7/1/82	KITSON, S	Pretoria	Sec 22 GLAA	English trade unionist	Released 13/1/82
8/1/82	JENKINS, M	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA		Charged 5/3/82
8/1/82	WORTLEY, R	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	Counsellor at the Univ Witwatersrand	Released 5/3/82
8/1/82	HUNTER, K	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Released 15/1/82
8/1/82	SMITH, D	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Released 15/1/82
8/1/82	ANTHONY, F	CT	Sec 22 GLAA	Ex-prisoner Robben Island	
8/1/82	MENNEL, J	CT	Sec 6 TA Sec 22 GLAA	Teacher	Released 22/1/82
8/1/82	CLAIMS, C	CT	Sec 6 TA Sec 22 GLAA	—	
8/1/82	CLAIMS, M	CT	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	—	
12/1/82	GALANT, R	CT	Sec 22 GLAA	University of Western Cape	
15/1/82	SAULS, J	CT	Sec 6 TA Sec 6 TA	University of Western Cape	
15/1/82	4 unnamed people	Venda	Sec 6 TA		Released
18/1/82	SITHOLE, J	Inanda	Sec 22 GLAA	Teacher	Released 21/2/82
20/1/82	MOMONIAT, I	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	Lecturer Univ Witwatersrand	Released 4/2/82
22/1/82	HENDRICKS, F T	CT	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	Science teacher	Released 4/2/82
22/1/82	ERASMUS, N	CT	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	University of Western Cape	
22/1/82	JULIUS, B	CT	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	BA student UWC	
22/1/82	SCHOLTZ, L	CT	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	Law student UWC	
22/1/82	STELLENBERG, G	CT	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	—	
22/1/82	MDLETSHE, G	Empangeni	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	—	Charged 24/4/82
/1/82	MOGOERANE, T	Pretoria	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	—	Charged 24/4/82
/1/82	MOSOLAI, J	Pretoria	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	—	
/1/82	KHAVELA, N	Venda	—	Lutheran Church	
/1/82	RATSHUTANGA,	Venda	—	—	
			February 1982		
2/2/82	LAMANI, L	Grahamstown	Sec 6 TA	Kwazakele Rugby Union	
11/2/82	LEBOANE, O	JHB	Sec 6 TA	—	
15/2/82	ISAACS, F	CT	Sec 6 TA	—	Released 22/3/82
15/2/82	RADEBE, S	Senoane	Sec 6 TA	—	
22/2/82	MADALANI, S	JHB	Sec 6 TA	—	
23/2/82	SELEWANI, M	Middelburg	Sec 6 TA	Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO)	Released 5/2/82
24/2/82	BERNHARDT, LINDA	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA	Showbusiness manager	
			March 1982		
3/3/82	MAPOKA, M	Bloemfontein	Sec 22 GLAA	Hospital worker	Charged 17/3/82
3/3/82	LESIBANE, M	Vaal	Sec 22 GLAA	Scholar	Released 4/3/82
3/3/82	MAPHALALA, J	Vaal	Sec 22 GLAA	Scholar	Charged 7/3/82
3/3/82	JOHNSON, T	Vaal	Sec 22 GLAA	Scholar	Charges dropped
3/3/82	MOHUNBETE, T	Vaal	Sec 22 GLAA	Scholar	
4/3/82	PHOLOTO, S	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA	General and Allied Workers' Union	Released 16/3/82
4/3/82	NTSEKE, M	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA	National organiser General and Allied Workers' Union	Released 16/3/82
4/3/82	SHABANGU, E	JHB	Sec 22 GLAA	General and Allied Workers' Union	Released 16/3/82
5/3/82	QWATI, W	Ciskei	Proclamation R252	Labourer	
5/3/82	QWATI, V	Ciskei	Proclamation R252	Student	
8/3/82	KHUMALO, Samson	Soweto	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	—	
8/3/82	KHUMALO, Steven	Soweto	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	—	
9/3/82	MUZI, Z	Krugersdorp	Sec 6 TA	Student	Charged 30/4/82
19/3/82	NOMGQOKWANA, V	Port Elizabeth	Sec 6 TA	Kwazekele Rugby Union	
19/3/82	NOJOKO, Z	Uitenhage	Sec 6 TA	Kwazekele Rugby Union	
23/3/82	OLIPHANT, M	Durban/JHB	Sec 22 GLAA Sec 6 TA	National Federation of Workers' Organisation	Released 8/4/82
23/3/82	ABRAHAM, A	CT CT	Sec 6 TA Sec 6 TA	Journalist University Western	

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police intere the trad

Trade unionists and workers have come under the detention-without-trial whip of South African and homeland security legislation in increasing numbers over recent years. Stories compiled by

Of the 768 people detained in 1979/80, only 21 were trade unionists and workers. Last year, more than 300 trade unionists and workers were detained out of a total of 772, including those in Venda, Ciskei and the Transkei.

These figures, drawn from SA Institute of Race Relations records, show a decided swing of security police interest: from the rebel students of 1976/7 to the leaders of the emergent unregistered trade unions of the past couple of years.

That detention without trial, as opposed to banning, has become the preferred method of the security police, is revealed by a quick glance at the history of security police action against trade unions in South Africa.

The relationship between the unions and the security police was thrown into sharp relief on February 5 this year, with the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, Transvaal regional secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU).

He was not the first trade unionist to be detained, nor the first to die while in police custody. In 1963 Looksmart Ngudle, a trade union leader, died while being held for interrogation. Others to follow were: Caleb Mayekiso (1969), Luke Mazwemba (1976), Lawrence Ndzanga (1977) and Elijah Loza (1977).

State action against unionists was not uncommon before 1950, but with the passing of the Suppression of Communism Act the Government acquired the necessary "tool" to weaken the independent trade unions.

Between 1960 and 1962, 50 South African Congress of Trade Union Leaders were banned, and 35 others rassed and persecuted by the State."

In the biggest crackdown on unionism since 1976, it became obvious which trade unions the State was most concerned with — the non-racial unregistered worker organisations. Although not registered nor recognised by some employers, these organisations are completely legal.

Among those who have suffered over the past 1½ years are:

SAAWU — South African Allied Workers' Union (85 000 members).

GAWU — General and Allied Workers' Union.

MACWUSA — Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union.

GWU — the General Workers' Union.

BMWU — Black Municipality Workers' Union.

A/FCWU — African/Food and Canning Workers Union (20 000 members).

BAWU — Black Allied Workers Union.

CCAWUSA — Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

It is no secret that the Security Police have endeavoured to "break" the 85 000-strong union of SAAWU or attempted to exert greater control over its leadership.

In September 1980 a confidential document was circulated to companies in East London containing proposals to London security officer had issued the document to employers. By so doing the Minister seemingly condoned the practice of interference in labour issues by security police, and the suppression of legal organisations.

And at a time when the entire SAAWU leadership was in police detention, June 29 1981, Mr le Grange stated that while the Government would tolerate some labour unrest, certain unionists were overstepping the mark.

It was with this attitude that the Security Police entered the "delicate and explosive labour arena" in South Africa.

* * *

Thomazile Gqeta, president of SAAWU, has probably felt the impact of South African and Ciskeian Security Police harassment more than any other union leader to date.

In 1980 Ciskei security officials searched the offices, interrogated him and on April 17 detained him under the Riotous Assemblies Act. He was released on R500 bail twice and then redetained in October with vice-president Sisa Njikelana.

In 1981 the South African Security Police held him on June 26, released him on August 3, redetained him for a day on August 26 and then placed him in detention on December 10.

In the interim, on November 1, a fire swept through the home of his mother and uncle resulting in the death of both, and on his return from the funeral Ciskeian police opened fire on the

Alarming

Over 50 percent of all the people detained in 1981 were homeland detainees, indicating the alarming effect of the introduction of separate security legislation by the black states.

Of the 772 detentions in 1981, 393 were in the homelands: Transkei 59, Ciskei 318, Venda 15, and Bophuthatswana [illegible]

lation of the central State (South Africa). Until the homeland chooses to pass a variation of or extension to these laws, they remain intact.

Some homelands use their own security legislation in conjunction with South African security law, giving the homeland officials a breadth of scope unequalled in South Africa.

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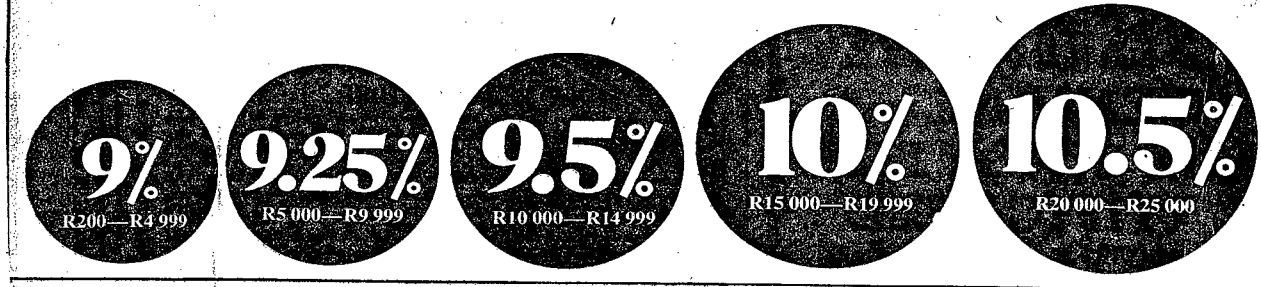
Rising time.

9%	9.25%	9.5%	10%	10.5%
R200—R4 999	R5 000—R9 999	R10 000—R14 999	R15 000—R19 999	R20 000—R25 000



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The New Republic Bank. We've got so much time for you.

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bring SAAWU to its knees.

"Urgent action is needed to break the power of SAAWU and other unregistered black trade unions" read the circular, variously alleged to have been issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Security Police, and for the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

In August 1981, Minister le Grange admitted than an East

In 198[illegible]e total of known [illegible]ations in the homes was 188, so the [illegible]e jumped 52 percen just over a year.

The re has been partially ibuted to the introion of additional sity legislation andforcement by the [illegible]led "independen homelands.

Contain in each constitut of these homelands a clause which fi entrenches the rity legis-

● **TRANSKEI**, the first homeland to be granted "independence," in October 1976, inherited the notorious Proclamation R400 which allowed for detention without trial for unlimited periods on the decision of a Bantu Affairs Commissioner, later Transkeian police.

Between 1963 and 1976, 1 170 people were detained, of whom 261 were released without charge.

Proclamation R400

strikes.

On September 23, 1980 members of the PAC who were detained in December 1978 were finally released after going on a hunger strike in protest at their continued detention. However, two were admitted to hospital and an appeal was made to the United Nations, OAU, Amnesty International and Red Cross before they were released.

● **In BOPHUTHATSWANA** Riotous Assemblies Act.

● In **VENDA**, which achieved statehood in September 1980, Proclamation R276 was modelled on R400 of the Transkei. Venda did not choose to repeal any of the central State's security legislation and is thus an example of the joint security legislation in force.

In January of this year, the Lutheran Church protested against the detention

used Proclamation R252 in action mainly against the trade unions.

Proclamation R252 was passed after the death of Steve Biko in 1977 and its terms restrict the holding of meetings; subversive or intimidating actions or statements; and the treatment of chiefs, ministers and headmen with disrespect, contempt or ridicule. Movement is also prohibited and 90 day detention without trial provided for.

sane by bus after a mass meeting; 181 were later charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The cases are pending.

Earlier in the year, 56 Wilson Rowntree workers were held — some were detained for up to three months. Ernest Owesha, branch chairman of the AFCWU, was the only one to be charged — with possession of banned literature.

With acknowledgements to a forthcoming publication, "Repression in/through the Bantustans" by Gerhard Mare of the Southern African Research Service.

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/3/82	TSHANGANE, A	Queenstown	Sec 6 TA	Cape	
			April 1982		
20/4/82	NCAPAYI, G	Soweto	Internal Sec A	Federation of SA Women	Released 20/4/82
20/4/82	SISULU, A	Soweto	Internal Sec A	Federation of SA Women	Released 20/4/82
20/4/82	KGALADI, K	Soweto	Internal Sec A	Federation of SA Women	Released 20/4/82
20/4/82	MOKOENA, M	Soweto	Internal Sec A	Federation of SA Women	Released 20/4/82
20/4/82	PTOLWENA, I	Soweto	Internal Sec A	Federation of SA Women	Released 20/4/82
20/4/82	MALULEKA, J	Soweto	Internal Sec A	Federation of SA Women	Released 20/4/82
23/4/82	NGOBENI, L	Zola	Sec 22 GLAA	—	
23/4/82	MATSOSE, D	Noledi	Sec 22 GLAA	—	
23/4/82	NTOMBELA, T	Orlando	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Released 7/5/82
27/4/82	MOKHANGANE, B	Mamelodi	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Charged 6/5/82
27/4/82	BILA, S	Mamelodi	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Charged 6/5/82
27/4/82	QOSA, M	Mamelodi	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Charged 6/5/82
27/4/82	QOSA, E	Mamelodi	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Released 5/5/82
27/4/82	MAHLANGU, E	Mamelodi	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Released: 5/5/82
			May 1982		
1/5/82	MARABA, P	Soweto	Sec 22 GLAA	—	Released 7/5/82
3/5/82	28 unnamed students	Fort Hare	—	Students Fort Hare University	
5/5/82	SHAPIRO, Ivor	Kimberley	Sec 22 GLAA	Anglican priest/editor	Charged 6/5/82
5/5/82	MLABA, K	Durban	Sec 22 GLAA	Legal Clerk	
5/5/82	GQWETA, T	East London	—	Pres South African Allied Workers' Union	Charged 6/5/82

* Dashes denote lack of or unconfirmed information.

More than 90 people have been detained since January 1 1982 and nine banned, according to records kept by the SA Institute of Race Relations. Of those detained, 50 are thought to be still in police custody.

Following a new ruling, the security police refuse to confirm detention or release without the name, address, date and place of birth of the suspected detainee, first being provided.

Under these circumstances, the list has been compiled on the basis of confirmation at the time of detention. It also includes detainees in the homelands — whether detained by SA security police or homeland officials.

obtained. Constant harassment, including raids on union offices, intimidation of workers, spying within union ranks and collusion with employers, became the methods used by the security police to keep tabs on the activities of the "independents."

The rise of the black unregistered trade unions over the last four to five years as potentially powerful worker organisations has elicited an even greater interest and attempt at indirect control by the State.

Reacting to the lack of evidence which the Security Police had against the trade unionists, even though it appeared many had spent months in detention, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP opposition spokesman, warned: "This substantiates the view that certain trade unions are being ha-

Lawyers' broadside

In the past month, lawyers have delivered blistering attacks on the proposals of the Rabie Commission on security laws as well as certain sections of the new Protection of Information Bill.

Both are significant and will have far-reaching effects if they become law.

The Rabie Commission report was published two days before the death of Dr Neil Aggett, trade unionist. Looking at the clauses for "added protection of detainees" it is doubtful that Dr Aggett's circumstances of detention would have been any different, as the report "seeks to give peremptory form and statutory recognition to practices that already exist," a seminar of 36 of the country's top lawyers decided at a recent meeting convened by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies in Johannesburg.

If the Rabie proposals had been effective when Dr Aggett was detained in November last year:

- He could have been examined by a district surgeon — this was already done.
- He would have been visited by a magistrate — he was on January 19.
- He would have been allowed a visit by relatives — they saw him on December 31.
- An inspector of detainees would have been to visit him — this happened on January 22.
- After 30 days the police would have had to explain to the Minister why he should not have been released. This is already provided for in the Terrorism Act.

The Rabie Commission's proposed changes, found the lawyers, did not, in fact, go much beyond the current law and as such were inadequate.

The Association of Law Societies expressed the same view in its examination of the Rabie Report, saying that the proposals did "not go far enough" to ensure the adequate protection of detainees.

The application of current security legislation had also not been thoroughly dealt with. "There are many instances of detainees held for lengthy periods and then released without charges being laid," said the lawyers, who also found it incredible that the commission had failed to investigate the methods of interrogation employed by the Security Police.

The Protection of Information Bill has been criticised because of its vagueness and the implications for the media's access to official information, should the Bill become law.

Section 3 of the Bill has been described by Mr Gilbert Marcus, a lawyer and one of the seminar members, as extremely objectionable.

The ambit is inordinately wide and carries a penalty of up to 20 years' imprisonment for an offence which is created purely by the intention to disclose information and not because of any intention to commit harm or possible prejudice. Furthermore, the critical words are not defined.

Section 3 provides that: any person who obtains or compiles information for disclosure to any foreign state or agent or to any hostile organisation or active supporter thereof relating to:

- Any prohibited place, armaments.
- Defence of the Republic, any military matter, security matter or the prevention or combating of terrorism.
- Any other matter which he knows of or reasonably should know may directly or indirectly be of use to a hostile organisation; will be guilty of an offence, and liable to a conviction to imprisonment for up to 20 years without the option of a fine.

The State President has the discretion to declare any foreign organisation a hostile organisation, for instance the United Nations.

Section 4 of the Bill could give rise to a multiplicity of charges, says Mr Marcus, an indication of the vagueness and extent of the legislation.

Mercury 19/8/82

Ambassador's information 'not accurate'

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Leon Bekker

MEDICAL information supplied to American legislators on Mr Pravin Gordhan by South Africa's ambassador to Washington, Mr Donald Sole, was not accurate, a Durban psychiatrist who treated Mr Gordhan said yesterday.

This is the second time that information in a letter which alleges that detainees were faking mental problems for publicity purposes, written by Mr Sole to American senators and congressmen, has been called into question.

The psychiatrist, who may not be named for ethical reasons, said yesterday that details in the letter on the medical condition of Mr Gordhan were 'not a correct reflection' of the true state of affairs.

Mr Sole wrote that Mr Gordhan had alleged depression while he was in hospital for an eye ailment. He was examined by a psychiatrist who had found that there was 'nothing seriously wrong with him'.

Meanwhile, questions about the controversial letter are likely to be asked by South African Pressmen at a media breakfast at the embassy in Washington today.

The Mercury established yesterday that Pressmen will be asking Mr Sole where he got his information on the detainees, and whether he has any comment on the statement by the psychiatrist that the information on Mr Sam Kikine and Mr Gordhan was incorrect.

The breakfast will be the last one to be hosted by Mr Sole, who leaves Washington on retirement for South Africa this week.

Last week a psychiatrist said medical information provided to American legislators by Mr Sole on the detained general secretary of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Kikine, was inaccurate.

The psychiatrist said he had no complaints about the co-operation he received from the authorities, but what appeared in Mr Sole's letter on the psychiatric history of Mr Kikine was not what he had conveyed to the commissioner of prisons and the district surgeon.

Le Grange defends detentions

Cape Times 19/5/82 329

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, yesterday defended detention without trial, denying that it was a "monstrous" form of torture as claimed by the opposition.

Replying to the second reading debate on South Africa's new consolidated Internal Security Bill, Mr Le Grange roundly attacked the opposition for constantly casting the security laws in a negative light.

He called on Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) to prove that detainees were tortured while in detention.

He also warned the Detainees' Parents Support Committee that his department was going to go on the "offensive" to expose exagerrated claims of ill-treatment in detention.

Mr Le Grange said that he had waited three weeks for the committee to prove wild claims of ill-treatment but nothing had happened.

"We will have to identify these people as liars," he said.

Detainees held in solitary confinement in terms of the old section or the present section 29 had more rights and contact with outsiders and other detainees than people held in solitary confinement on the order of a magistrate.

There was constant medical attention when available, they were given a half hour of exercise twice a day in the company of other detainees and they were usually kept in cells in the same block with other detainees where they could communicate with each other by talking between cells.

They were also visited daily by the prison chief.

Under these conditions, how could the opposition say that they were being deprived of all company.

They were also visited regularly by magistrates, inspectors, doctors and senior police officers.

Mr Le Grange said in reply to opposition queries, that "natuarally" the full cabinet accepted responsibility for the legislation.

There were enough safeguards in the legislation, such as visits to detainees and other conditions, that the cabinet could not be embarrassed by what happened in detention.

"Nothing secret will be done by the minister of law and order that would embarrass the cabinet," said Mr Le Grange.

PEOPLE BELIEVE DETAINEES MALTREATED—LAW SOCIETIES

ARGUS 19/5/82 329

THE public no longer believed that detainees were not maltreated, and no adequate explanation had yet been given for the number of suicides "who have preferred to die rather than to continue in detention and under interrogation", the Association of Law Societies said in a memorandum.

Prepared in response to the report of the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into security legislation, and addressed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the memorandum was issued to the Press last night together with a statement noting that neither the association nor the General Council of the Bar had been given any indication that any of its representations on the Internal Security Bill had been accepted.

Failed

A similar memorandum, detailing these representations was also issued by the General Council of the Bar to the Press and to leaders of the political parties represented in Parliament.

The association said the Rabie Commission had failed "effectively to recommend safeguards" against occurances such as suicide in detention, and in turn recommends:

1. That no person be detained except by a warrant signed by a person of at least Brigadier rank in the South African Police, and if the arrest takes place without such a warrant, a warrant should be obtained within four days.

Judge

2. Within 14 days of detention the Commissioner of Police must satisfy the Judge President of the Supreme Court that the detainee is properly detained under the Act.

The Judge President must be informed in detail of: a, The grounds for detention; b, The legal provisions under which the detention is being effected; c, The expected duration of the detention; d, Whether the detainee is a witness, an accused, or simply a potential informant.

The Judge President should have access to the detainee and should have the right at any time to order the immediate release of the detainee on grounds which he considers sufficient. The period of detention should be limited to a specified period unless convincing proof is placed before the Judge President to justify further detention.

Representation

The detainee should be entitled to present written representations to the Judge President, or to a standing commission which would supervise all detentions and be responsible for approving any detentions beyond the specified period. All decisions of the Judge President and the standing commission should be reported to Parliament.

3. Immediately a person is detained under the Act, reasonable efforts should be made to inform his family of the fact of his detention, and the place at which he is being held.

4. Each detainee should be informed immediately and in writing, of the reasons for his detention, and, again in writing, of any change in these reasons.

5. An officer of the rank of at least colonel in the uniformed branch of the police must be responsible for the safety of each detainee, and that officer's name must be placed on record.

6. A detailed code for the handling of detainees should be laid down.

7. Uniformed officers should be present at all interrogations.

Medical

8. A detainee should be medically examined and weighed at his initial detention and before and after any interrogation. During any period of interrogation medical examinations should take place at regular intervals.

9. A separate record book should be kept by the Uniformed Branch of the Police listing:

(a) The time and place of detention; (b) Grounds for detention; (c) The legislation under which a detainee is being held; (d) Any change in the grounds for detention, and the legislation authorising it; (e) The policeman responsible for the safety of the detainee at any time; (f) The authority, by warrant or otherwise, for the detention;

Interviews

(g) Details of all medical examinations; (h) All interrogations and interviews, showing the precise date, time, and place of each interrogation with the names of all interrogators; (i) A record of all meals and refreshments supplied; (j) All inspections by the Judge President, the magistrate, or otherwise;

(k) Any change in the place or circumstances of the detention; (l) The time, place and details of all complaints or requests made by the detainee or on his behalf; (m) Any observations about the physical and mental health of the detainee.

All relevant medical reports, warrants and other documents should be included in the record book, which should accompany the detainee wherever he is moved.

10: In addition to the medical examinations prescribed for the record book, private doctors nominated by the Judge President should be entitled to examine detainees at the start of their detention and after that at intervals of not more than seven days.

Inspection

11: The record book should be available for inspection in the case of death or injury of the detainee.

12: No detainees should be required to plead to any charge until he has been an ordinary awaiting trial prisoner, for a prescribed period, and until he has been able to take legal advice.

13: Express provision should be made to entitle any person under detention to have access to a lawyer of his choice, after fully answering any questions put to him and in connection with any matter unrelated to the grounds of his detention.

Appeal

The memorandum said provision should be made for former members and office bearers of banned organisations to appeal to the standing commission for a review of the decision and, if thought fit, a revocation of the declaration of unlawfulness.

The association said it believed it to be a "matter of urgency that procedures be instituted to satisfy the public that proper investigations are made following any untoward event in detention and that, where detainees have been badly handled, those responsible for the mishandling are dealt with."

Detentions may be kept secret

CAPE TIMES 19/5/82 (329)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Protection of Information Bill could be used to prevent the reporting of detentions of people who were not terrorists, Mr David Dalling said yesterday.

"Not only will the state have the power to detain without trial but it will have the power to keep these detentions secret, and that would be untenable in any democratic country," Mr Dalling said.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the bill in Parliament, Mr Dalling said the vaguely stated curbs on what "may or may not be published are horrendous and must be opposed".

He also said the power of the courts to hold trials in secret when security interests or "the other interests of the republic" came into focus "is an open licence to a closed form of justice".

Mr Dalling said the opposition was very unhappy at the very broad powers given to the courts to hold trials *in camera*.

It was also unhappy at the power of the State President "without any criteria being set, without any checks and balances being built in, to declare any association or group outside the Republic to be a 'hostile organization'."

Mr Dalling said the clauses of the bill relating to the publication of news about detentions could not be supported.

The Terrorism Act and Internal Security Act had on many occasions been used to detain people who were not terrorists.

A number of journalists, trade unionists and academics could testify to this fact.

Some poeple had even been detained to "cool off" as the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had himself said.

The former editor of the World, Mr Percy Qoboza, was not a communist or a terrorist but he had been detained for several months.

"If this clause can be used to prevent the publication of the fact of the detention of terrorists, it can be used to prevent the publication of the news of the detention of students, editors, trade unionists or anyone who is radically opposed to the government but who is not a communist and not a member of the ANC or PAC," Mr Dalling said.

Earlier, Mr Coetsee, who moved the bill, said the Rabie Commission had shown that there was little doubt that the publication of information which hindered police activities in fighting terrorism would be to the state's disadvantage.

The undisputed evidence in the trial of Dr Renfrew Christie that he had agreed to obtain information on nuclear power and energy matters in South Africa for the terrorist movement, had underlined the need for this measure, Mr Coetsee said.

CAPE TIMES 19/5/82 (329)

Detainees: Masa checking claims

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Medical Association of South Africa had noted with concern the allegations about deficiencies in the medical care of persons detained under section 6 of the Terrorism Act but could not comment on them as these had not as yet been proven or been supported by checkable evidence to the Masa, Dr C E M Viljoen, its secretary general, stated yesterday.

He announced the formation of another ad hoc committee by Masa's federal council, this time to inquire into the medical care of prisoners and detainees and to make recommendations if needed.

Commenting about the "six points of conduct" issued by the University of Cape Town's medical faculty — which include the demand that a doctor should have the final say about a detainee's medical treatment rather than the authorities — Dr Viljoen said:

'Discrimination'

"These proposals as published in the SA Medical Journal of May 8 have been noted and are not in conflict with the policies of Masa.

"Masa is doing everything in its ability to prevent discrimination on any basis, including race or colour in the medical care received by patients, and to ensure that such medical care will in fact be the best available.

"When the committee's findings are available, the matter will, if at all possible, be discussed with the authorities concerned, and if indicated, representations will be made in this regard."

Masa to probe medical care of detainees

By ADA STUIJT

ALLEGATIONS about deficiencies in the medical care of people detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act have been noted with concern — but as they have not yet been proved or supported by evidence to the Medical Association of SA, Masa could not comment on the charges, it was said yesterday.

Dr C E M Viljoen, Masa's secretary general, announced the formation of another ad hoc committee by Masa's federal council to inquire into the medical care of prisoners and detainees and to make recommendations if necessary.

Commenting on the "six points of conduct" issued by the University of Cape Town faculty of medicine — which include the demand that a doctor should have the final say about a detainee's medical treatment rather than the authorities — Dr Viljoen said:

"These proposals as published in the SA Medical Journal of May 8 have been noted and are not in conflict with the policies of Masa.

"Masa is doing everything in its ability to prevent discrimination on any basis, including race or colour, in the medical care received by patients and to insure that such medical care will in fact be the best available.

"When the committee's findings are available the matter will, if at all possible, be discussed with the authorities concerned, and if indicated representations will be made in this regard.

"As guidelines this committee will use the report prepared by the American Medical Association on the standards for health services in jails," he said.

Masa would seriuosly consider the university's recommendations, he said.

Dossier of detainees

(Continued from Page 8)

No	Name	Place	Law	Occupation	Date released, charged
	Nanabhai, S	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Ex-Robben Island	C 5/3/82
	Phaswana, N P	Venda		Minister Lutheran Church	C — 2/82
	Kitson, S	Pretoria	22 GLA	Son D Kitson	R 13/1/82
	Wortley, R	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA		C 5/3/82
	Jenkins, M	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Brother T Jenkins	C 5/3/82
	Hunter, K	Jhbg	22 GLA	Common-law wife of above	R 15/1/82
	Smith, D	Jhbg	22 GLA		R 15/1/82
135	Anthony, F	Cape Town	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Ex Robben Island Teacher	
136	Mennel, J	Cape Town	22 GLA/	Bell Tech	R 22/1/82
	Claims, C	Cape Town	22 GLA		
137	Claims, M	Cape Town	22 GLA/ 6 TA		
138	Galant, R	Cape Town	22 GLA/ 6 TA	UWC	
139	Sauls, J	Cape Town	6 TA	UWC	
143	4 unnamed people	Venda	6 TA		
	Sithole, J	Inanda	22 GLA	Teacher	Released
	Momoniat, I	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Lecturer — MWU	R 21/4/82
	Hendricks, F T	Cape Town	6 TA	School teacher	R 4/2/82
	Erasmus, N	Cape Town	6 TA	UWC	R 4/2/82
144	Julius, B	Cape Town	6 TA	BA, UWC	
145	Scholtz, L	Cape Town	6 TA	Law, UWC	
146	Stellenberg, G	Cape Town	6 TA		
147	Mdletshe, G	Empangeni	6 TA		C 24/4/82
	Mogoerane, T	Pretoria	6 TA		C 24/4/82
	Mosolai, J	Pretoria	6 TA		
148	Khavela, N	Venda		Lutheran Church	
149	Ratshutanga	Venda			
		February 1982			
150	Lamani, L	Grahamtown	6 TA	Kwaru	
151	Leboane, O	Jhbg	6 TA		
152	Isaacs, F	Cape Town	6 TA		R 22/3/82
	Radebe, S	Senoane	6 TA		
153	Madalani, S	Jhbg	6 TA		
154	Selewani, M	Middelburg	6 TA	Azapo	
	Bernhardt, L	Jhbg	22 GLA	Showbiz manager	R 5/2/82
		March 1982			
	Mafoka, M	Bloemfn	22 GLA	Hospital worker	C 17/3/82
	Lesibane, M	Vaal	22 GLA	Pupil	R 4/3/82
	Maphalala, J	Vaal	22 GLA	"	C 7/3/82
	Johnson, T	Vaal	22 GLA	"	Charges dropped 12/3/82
	Mohunbete, T	Vaal	22 GLA	"	R 16/3/82
	Ntseke, M	Jhbg	22 GLA	GAWU org	R 16/3/82
	Shabangu, E	Jhbg	22 GLA	GAWU member	R 16/3/82
	Phototo, S	Jhbg	22 GLA	GAWU member	
155	Qwati, W	Ciskei	R252	Labourer	
56	Qwati, V	Ciskei	R252	Ex-student	
57	Khumalo, Samson	Soweto	22 GLA/ 6 TA		
58	Khumalo, Steven	Soweto	6 TA		
	Muzi, Z	Krugersdp	6 TA	Student	C 30/4/82
59	Nomgqakwana, V	P Elizabeth	6 TA	Kwaru	
60	Nojoko, Z	Uitenhage	6 TA	Kwaru	
61	Oliphant, M	Dbn/Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Nat Fed of Workers org	
	Abraham, A	Cape Town	6 TA	Journalist — Cape Herald	R 8/4/82
	Patel, E	Cape Town	6 TA	UWC	R 8/4/82
162	Tshangane, A	Queenstn	6 TA		
		April 1982			
	Ncapayi, G	Soweto	I Sec	Fed SAW	R 20/4/82
	Sisulu, A	Soweto	I Sec	Fed SAW	R 20/4/82
	Kgaladi, K	Soweto	I Sec	Fed SAW	R 20/4/82
	Mokoena, M	Soweto	I Sec	Fed SAW	R 20/4/82
	Ptolwena, I	Soweto	I Sec	Fed SAW	R 20/4/82
	Maluleka, J	Soweto	I Sec	Fed SAW	R 20/4/82
	Kwadi, A	Soweto	I Sec	Fed SAW	
163	Ngobeni, L	Zola	22 GLA		
164	Matsose, D	Naledi	22 GLA		
165	Ntombela, T	Orlando	22 GLA		
166	Mokhangane, B	Mamelodi	22 GLA		
167	Bila, S	Mamelodi	22 GLA		
168	Qosa, M	Mamelodi	22 GLA		R 23/4/82
	Qosa, E	Mamelodi	22 GLA		R 23/4/82
	Mahlangu, E	Mamelodi	22 GLA		
		May 1982			
169	Maraba, P	Soweto	22 GLA		
170	25 students	Fort Hare		Protest against President Sebe at graduation WU — students	
194	Seretlo, T	Jhb/F Hare		"	
195	Ntombela, S	Jhb/F Hare		"	
196	Majola, S	Jhb/F Hare		"	
197	Boloko, M	Jhb/F Hare			
	Gqweta, T	E London	22 GLA		C 6/5/82

Vast powers under security laws

A total of 296 people are being detained or are banned under various security laws.

There are 99 people banned and about 197 people are in detention.

These figures are compiled from recent Government statements and records kept by the South African Institute of Race Relations and The Argus.

There is difficulty in keeping accurate figures as not all detentions are reported and the police would not release any statistics to this newspaper.

POLICE REPLY

When The Argus submitted a list of detainees to the Police Directorate of Public Relations recently, they replied: "The South African Police cannot confirm or comment on lists of named and unnamed people."

Since 1963, when the Institute of Race Relations started keeping records, more than 5 000 people have been detained under various security laws and at least 1 400 have been banned.

Over the past two decades 50 people are known to have died while in detention under the security laws of South Africa, Transkei and Venda.

Of the 50 deaths, 31 resulted in inquests. A dozen bodies had mysterious marks, wounds, bruises or swellings which were not necessarily the cause of death.

Of 25 detainees who committed suicide, 18 hanged themselves in their cells, using items of clothing or bedding. Five were said to have jumped from tall buildings and two committed suicide in an undisclosed manner.

The Government has vast powers under an array of laws to hold people in detention without trial.

BANNING

In terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act detainees can be held indefinitely. In terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act they can be held indefinitely without access to lawyers or family.

Under the General Laws Amendment Act people can be held for up to 14 days without being charged. At the end of the 14 days the detention can be renewed for a further period of 14 days.

People are often released from detention under this Act only to be detained again immediately under the Internal Security Act or Terrorism Act.

People can also be held under the Criminal Procedures Act, while meetings can be banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Banning orders for periods of up to five years are served in terms of the Internal Security Act and, though such orders are not handed out by courts and they cannot be challenged in courts, any infringement of their restrictions can lead to conviction and sentencing by courts.

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THE MENU

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Buckwheat Blini
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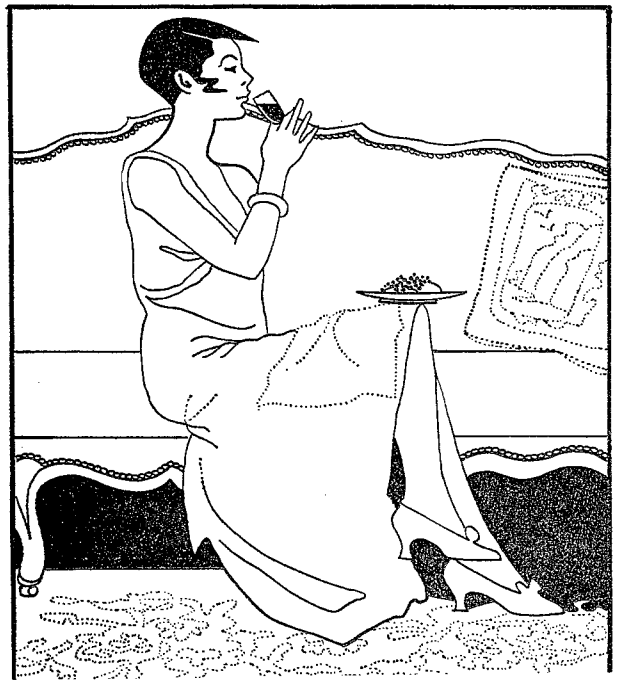
Melted Butter and Sour Cream
Marinated Kippers
Brown Bread
Pickled Mushrooms and Artichokes
Tomato and Cheese Platter
Winter Fruit Compote
Filter Coffee



BRUNCH is always a good way of sharing a meal with friends. Served between eleven and one, it is a cross between a hearty breakfast and a light lunch. It is a relaxed kind of affair, with no set number of courses or particular foods — just right for a lazy Sunday or public holiday.

Get off to a good start with a Screwdriver — a 1:3 combination of chilled vodka and freshly squeezed orange juice, served over ice in a wineglass. The buckwheat blini are a Russian version of a light dropscone. Serve with hot, melted butter, chilled thick sour cream and the always popular combination of chopped hardboiled egg, onion and the Danish answer to caviar.

The marinated kippers are an old Scotch recipe and very good with homemade brown bread and the suggested accompaniments. Prepare your favourite brown bread recipe the night before and leave it to rise in its tin in the refrigerator. Pop it into the oven on the day for a super fresh loaf.

BUCKWHEAT BLINI

2 cups milk, 1½ teaspoons dried yeast; ½ teaspoon sugar; ¾ cup sifted cake flour; ¼ cup buckwheat flour (obtainable from health shops); 2 eggs, separated (at room temperature); ¼ cup cooled melted butter; ¼ cup sour cream (at room temperature); pinch cream of tartar; salt.

First warm the milk; then dissolve the yeast and sugar in half a cup of the milk. Leave for about 10 minutes or until bubbly. Sift half a cup of the cake flour into a bowl and pour in the bubbly yeast mixture to form a thick paste. Very gently stir in the remaining milk. Cover and allow to rise in a warm place for about two hours or until spongy and bubbly.

Add the egg yolks and sift in the remaining flour, mixing until smooth. Once again, cover and allow to rise for two hours or until spongy and bubbly.

Stir in the melted butter, sour cream and a half a teaspoon salt. Beat the egg whites with a pinch of tartar and a pinch of salt until stiff. Gently fold into the yeast batter. Cover and allow to rise in a warm place for about half an hour. The batter will keep several days in the refrigerator, well covered.

Drop generous tablespoonfuls on to a well-buttered heavy frying pan or griddle. A non-stick frying pan works well and an electric pan is convenient because of its size. Cook until the bottom is lightly browned and bubbles break through the surface. Turn and brown the other side. Be careful to cook the blini over a medium heat as too high a heat will result in their browning before fully cooked and too low a heat causes toughening. Keep warm while making them, in a low oven, brushed generously with melted butter and covered tightly with foil to prevent them from drying out. Serve immediately. There will be well over 30 blini.

MARINATED KIPPERS

4-6 large kippers (very good ones at Woolworths); 1 onion, thinly sliced; 1 bay leaf; 3 lemons; 3 tablespoons white wine or apple cider vinegar; one third cup olive oil; 1 teaspoon sugar; milled black pepper.

Gently pull off the skin and bones from the kippers and snip into two neat fillets. (By all means use boned fillets to begin with but if they are small allow two a person. Place the fillets in a dish, tucking the onion rings between and topping with the bay leaf. Mix together the lemon juice, vinegar, oil and sugar. Add a generous grinding of pepper. Pour over the kippers so that they are immersed in the marinade. Refrigerate for at least a day, turning once or twice. Arrange the fillets, overlapping on a serving platter, moistened with some of the marinade.

PICKLED MUSHROOMS AND ARTICHOKES

300 g fresh button mushrooms; 1 can artichokes (400 g); ¾ cup white wine vinegar; ¼ cup sunflower oil; ¼ cup olive oil; 1 large clove garlic, crushed; 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley; 1 small bay leaf; ½ teaspoon dried origanum; 12 coriander seeds; 4 peppercorns; ½ teaspoon salt.

Cook the well washed mushrooms for barely five minutes. Pour off the water and return to the stove to allow any remaining moisture to evaporate. Turn into a suitable bowl, never a metal one. Quarter the artichokes and add to the bowl. Boil together the rest of the ingredients for five minutes and pour over the vegetables. Leave at room temperature for a few hours, turning occasionally. Then refrigerate for a day or two before serving. Correct seasoning and crush in another clove of garlic if you love it.

TOMATO AND CHEESE PLATTER

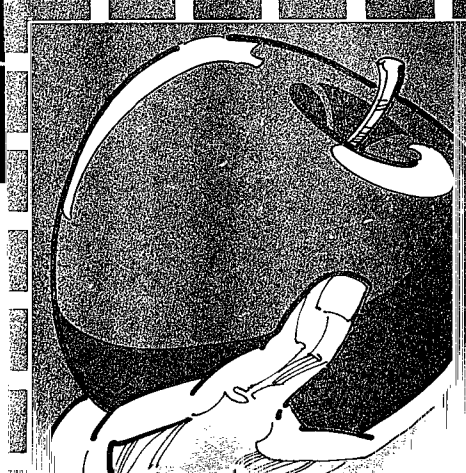
4-6 tomatoes; about 200 g mozzarella cheese; about 125 g feta cheese; a handful of ripe black olives; 3 tablespoons olive oil; chopped fresh basil leaves or dried origanum; milled black pepper.

Slice the tomatoes and cheeses and arrange on a platter in overlapping rows, alternating the cheeses. Scatter with the olives and drizzle with the oil, concentrating on the cheese. Sprinkle with the basil or some origanum and grind some black pepper over it all. It probably won't need any salt on account of the feta.

WINTER FRUIT COMPOTE

100 g dried apricots; 125 g dried figs; 100 g dried peaches; 1 stick cinnamon; 2 crisp pears; 2 bananas; 1 lemon; 2 oranges; 3 tablespoons Grand Marnier; 1 cup gooseberries (or add a second sliced orange).

Pour boiling water over the dried fruit. Add the cinnamon stick and leave overnight. Peel the pears and bananas and slice thinly. Soak in the juice of the lemon and one of the oranges with the liqueur in an attractive bowl. Peel the remaining orange, slice thinly and add to the bowl with the gooseberries. Lastly add the plumped dried fruit plus liquid. Chill until serving.



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Parliament

ARGUS 19/5/82 329

Le Grange defends detentions

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected arguments by opposition speakers, academics and others that solitary confinement was a severe form of mental torture.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the Internal Security Bill, he defended the Government's system for detainees under Security Police interrogation and accused the official Opposition of presenting a false picture.

The Minister also gave an assurance to the Assembly that the Prime Minister and the whole Cabinet accepted responsibility for the provisions of the Bill.

Rejecting an argument by Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) that the Minister would have powers of "life and death" over detainees, Mr le Grange said: "I ask him to show me where is his authority in this Bill? Is he implying that the Minister has power to kill people in detention?"

Mr Miller replied by way of an interjection: "Circumstances can kill them."

On the issue of solitary confinement, Mr le Grange rejected reported claims by Professor Charl Vorster of the Rand Afrikaans University, that this was a severe form of mental torture.

Professor Vorster's viewpoint had been quoted by opposition speakers in their fight against the principles contained in the Bill.

The Minister said he hoped opposition members would no longer present a picture to the outside world that was based on "such defective authority."

It was a misconception that a person placed in solitary confinement had no communication with anybody.

A person sentenced by a magistrate to solitary confinement was placed in a single cell which conformed to set standards of light and hygiene.

Twice daily the person was given the opportunity of physical exercise outside his cell with other prisoners in solitary confinement.

Such prisoners were all in one block and were able to communicate by talking to each other from their cells.

They received daily visits from the prison head and were in constant contact with prison staff.

Mr Le Grange said many prisoners regarded it as an honour to have a cell of their own and some wanted it for study purposes.

Security detainees were visited regularly by a magistrate, an inspector and police. They received daily visits and if they needed psychological aid they would be sent immediately for treatment.

Referring to remarks by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) about allegations that detainees were tortured, Mr Le Grange said: "What evidence does he have of any torture? What evidence did he give the Rabie Commission?"

Mr Le Grange then quoted from 10 court cases in which the magistrate or judge had dismissed allegations of torture or police brutality as unfounded.

After stating that the whole Cabinet accepted responsibility for the Bill, the Minister said the Bill had been approved by the Cabinet and was being presented to the Assembly where its provisions were being debated in public for the whole country to know.

The conditions laid down by the Commissioner of Police for people in detention were public knowledge. Enough safeguards were built into the system.

The Minister accused the official Opposition of opposing all forms of security legislation and of refraining from any attack on terrorists or organisations such as the ANC and the PAC.

The Bill was read a second time after members of the official Opposition and the New Republic Party, in turn, had left the Assembly, declining to support each other's amendments to the proposed legislation.

The Conservative Party supported the second reading and drew praise from the Government for its stand.

'Catch all' clause spurned

ARGUS 19/5/82 327

Parliamentary Staff

IT WOULD be an "untenable" situation if a measure preventing newspapers from reporting

He said the provision could easily be used to prevent the disclosure or making public of information to which the public should be entitled.

"Some people have been put in prison merely to 'cool off,' as the Minister of Justice told us earlier this year," said

are horrendous and must be opposed".

He also objected to another section of the Bill which granted "very

"Certainly South Africa is confronted by more than conventional enemies.

"Therefore, adaptations



Dossier of SA's detainees

THE following is a list of people who are in detention:

People who were detained in 1981 are indicated on the list. People who were charged or released in 1981 are not indicated on the list.

People who have been detained, charged or released in 1982 are indicated on the list.

The list is as accurate as it can be in circumstances where the Security Police persistently refuse to assist with lists of security detainees.

It is not definitive.

There may be people who have been released whose names appear. There may be people who are detained whose names also do not appear.

Anyone who has information which would assist in keeping the list as accurate as possible should contact the Institute of Race Relations.

The list was compiled up to May 7.

Two people who are known to have died in detention are not included.

They are Dr Neil Aggett, Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, who died on February 5 this year and Mr T I Muofhe, who died the day after he was detained in Venda on November 11 last year.

List of abbreviations

22 GLA	— Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.
6 TA	— Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.
12B ISA	— Section 12B of the Internal Security Act.
10 ISA	— Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.
R400	— Transkei Proclamation 400.
R252	— Ciskei Proclamation 252.
BISA	— Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act.
TPSA	— Transkei Public Security Act.

ORGANISATIONS/INSTITUTIONS

AYC	— African Youth Council.
AZAPO	— Azanian Peoples' Organisation.
AZASO	— Azanian Students' Organisation.
BPC	— Black Peoples' Convention.
CCAWUSA	— Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.
CBC	— Catholic Bishops Conference.
COSAS	— Congress of South African [illegible]

No	Name	Place	Law	Occupation	Date released, charged
		January 1981			
1	Moeketsi, P	Kimberley	6 TA		
2	Tati, P	Kimberley	6 TA		
3	Tshekisho, A	Kimberley	6 TA		
4	Mabika, M	Kimberley	6 TA	Members of Galeshewa Action Committee (GAC)	
5	Plaatjies, T	Kimberley	6 TA		
6	Charlie, L W	Kimberley	6 TA		
7	Masitoe, M	Kimberley	6 TA		
8	Swartz, B	Kimberley	6 TA		
9	Trekiso, P	Kimberley	6 TA		
10	Gushu, J	Transkei	TPSA	TDC employee	
	Ntshekang, M	Matola,	6 TA		Alleged release 24/2/82
	Mavusa, S	Mozam-	6 TA		Alleged release 24/2/82
11	Ntombela, D	bique	6 TA		
12	Kgwete, M	Mamelodi	6 TA	Cosas	
13	Lethoko, M	Mamelodi	6 TA	Refugee	
14	Gweba, M	Ciskei	R252		
		February 1981			
15	Makinana, R	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
16	Mmelesi, D	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
17	Diseko, T	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
18	Thuntsi, A	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
19	Malusi, C	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
20	Sekoe, D	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
21	Youth	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
22	Youth	Kimberley	6 TA	Pupil	
23	Tshungngwa, T	Ciskei	R252	Former chairman TK Leg Ass	
24	Dunywa, D	Transkei	TPSA	Sc principal	
25	Masi, T	Vaal area	6 TA	Cosas	
		March 1981			
26	Mdatyulwa, P	E London	6 TA		
27	Bikitsha, S G	Transkei	TPSA	Sc principal	
28	Molema, P	Turfloop	6 TA	Student	
29	Mpalweni, W	Soweto	6 TA		
30	Moleko, Z	Soweto	6 TA		
		April 1981			
31	Gwabe, N	Transkei	TPSA		
		May 1981			
32	Mayekiso, M	Ciskei	R252	Members of Ibandla L	
33	Mkonto, T	Ciskei	R252	Church	
		June 1981			
34	Pule, S	Mafikeng	BISA		
35	Mbeki, N	E London	12B ISA		
36	Madlebe, T	Transkei	TPSA	Son of synod	
37	Madlebe, S	Transkei	TPSA	3 years Robben Island	
38	Madlebe, A	Transkei	TPSA		
39	Ngcutinshe, V	Transkei	TPSA	Ex Sec Pol	
40	Nkonyeni, D M	Transkei	TPSA	3 years Robben Island	
41	Moleko, M	Soweto	6 TA		C — 12/81
	Keye, J	E London	6 TA		C — 12/81
	Duna, M	E London	6 TA		
42	Matsepe, P M	Soweto	6 TA/ 12B ISA	Student	
43	Mdhluli, M	Jhbg	22 GLA	Student — WU	Released
	Kekana, D	Soweto	6 TA		Released
	Motsisi, P	Soweto	6 TA		
44	Mbeki, W	E London	6 TA	Ex PAC	
45	Tatsa, M	Jhg	6 TA		
		July 1981			
	Ludwig, V	Cape Town	6 TA		Released
	Moses, S W	E London	6 TA		Released
46	Booi, N	E London	12B ISA	Pupil	
47	Booi, N	E London	12B ISA		
48	Kunene, M	E London	12B ISA		Released
49	Daniels, G	Cape Town	6 TA	Student, UWC	
50	Twana, M	P Elizabeth	6 TA	Pupil	
51	Dunjwa,	Transkei	TPSA	Student, St John's College	
52	Mbewu, E M	Transkei	TPSA	Clerk TK Department of the Interior	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	TPSA		
87	Makalima, M	E London	12B ISA		
88	Dlelembe, B	E London	22 GLA/ 6 TA		
89	Isaacs, N	Cape Town	22 GLA/ 6 TA		
90	De Beer, C	Jhbg	12B ISA	Student	
	Hogan, B	Jhbg	6 TA	EDA	
91	Van Heerden, A	Jhbg	12B ISA	EDA	C 26/3/82
	Fine, A	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Past president Nusas Assistant Secretary Liquor and Catering Union	C 26/3/82
		October 1981			
	Mayekiso, C	Mdantsane	R252		C — 12/81
	Koornhof, H	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA		
92	Tlhomane, J	Sebokeng	6 TA	Teacher — Benoni	C 5/3/82
	Mbatha, A	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Pupil — Cosas	
	Mbatha, K	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Field worker — CBC	R 13/4/82
	Monareng, O	Jhbg	6 TA	Wife of A Mbatha	R 13/4/82
	Van Heerden, C	Jhbg	6 TA	Cosas	C 29/3/82
	Coleman, K	Jhbg	6 TA	Student — WU	R 13/4/82
93	Mthembu, R	Durban	6 TA	SASPU,journalist AYC	R 13/4/82
		November 1981			
94	Issel, J	Cape Town	22 GLA/ 10 ISA	Churches Urban Plan Comm	
95	Papane, V	Soweto	6 TA	Student	
96	Ngwenya, J	Soweto	12B ISA	Ex-Cosas GAWU	
97	Farisani, T S	Venda	12B ISA	Dean ex-BPC	
98	Jolobe, L	Durban	22 GLA/ 6 TA		
99	Narsoo, M	Jhbg	12B ISA	Student — Natal Tech	
	Smithers, M	Jhbg	6 TA	Unionist	
	Maqubela, P	Durban	6 TA	EDA Lawyer	R 2/2/82 C 30/4/82
100	Pace, M	Durban	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Student — UND	
101	Reddy, M	Durban	6 TA	Student — UND	
102	Taho, M	Mdantsane	6 TA	Union member SAAWU	
	Gaba, M	Mdantsane	6 TA	Worker LTA	C 30/4/82
	Mahamba, M A	Venda	12B ISA/ 6 TA		Charges withdrawn 10/2/82
	Sols, C	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Minister Lutheran Church YCS	R 13/4/82
103	Masuku,O	Jhbg	6 TA	Cosas	
	Mashinini, E	Jhbg	6 TA	Gen sec CCAWUSA	R 6/5/82
	Kikine, S	Durban	6 TA	Gen sec SAAWU	C 6/5/82
104	Ndou, S	Jhbg	6 TA	Pres GAWU	
	Ndzanga, R	Jhbg	6 TA	Org sec GAWU	R 6/5/82
	Haysom, N	Jhbg	6 TA	Lawyer — WU	R 2/4/82
	Cachalia, F	Jhbg	6 TA	Student — WU	R 21/4/82
	Favis, M	Durban	6 TA	SALB — editor	R 21/4/82
	Elkon, D	Jhbg	6 TA	Medical student — WU	R2/4/82
	Floyd, L	Jhbg	6 TA	Medical doctor	R2/4/82
	Roux, R	Jhbg	6 TA	Ex project worker SAIRR	R2/4/82
105	Gordhan, P	Durban	6 TA	Lawyer — NIC	
	Mohammed, Y	Durban	6 TA	Lawyer — NIC	R 21/4/82
	Purkey, C	Jhbg	6 TA	Student — Unisa	R 2/4/82
	Mayson, C	Jhbg	6 TA	Ex-Christian Institute	C 26/3/82
106	Ngcuka, P	Durban	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Attorney	
117	11 people	Ciskei	R252	Suspected to be involved in plot to shoot General Sebe	
118	Maumela, T	Sibasa	6 TA		
119	Mutshekwa	Sibasa	6 TA		
	Nesiswe, S	Venda	6 TA		C 13/2/82

EDA	— Environmental Development Agency.
GAWU	— General and Allied Workers' Union.
KWARU	— Kwazakele Rugby Union.
MACWUSA	— Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union.
NIC	— Natal Indian Congress.
SAAWU	— South African and Allied Workers Union.
SALB	— South African Labour Bulletin.
SAIRR	— South African Institute of Race Relations.
SSRC	— Soweto Students' Representative Council.
UND	— University of Natal, Durban.
UNISA	— University of South Africa.
UWC	— University of the Western Cape.
WU	— University of the Witwatersrand.
TDC	— Transkei Development Corporation.
PAC	— Pan African Congress.
PLACES	
TK	— Transkei.
JHBG	— Johannesburg.

	Modise, J	E London	12B ISA	Pupil	
55	Diyani, V				
		August 1981			
56	Mgijima, N	E London	12B ISA		
57	Saliwa, J	Transkei	TPSA	Student teacher	
58	Mbane, T	Transkei	R400	Sc principal	
59	Kati, J	Transkei	TPSA	8 years Robben Island	
60	Peter, K	Transkei	TPSA		
61	Sparks, D	Transkei	R400	15 years Robben Island	
62	Marwalqana, A	Transkei	R400	Ex-Robben Island	
63	Singata, V J	P Elizabeth	6 TA	Worker Kwaru	
64	Pongwana, P	Transkei	TPSA	B Teller	
65	Pongoma, D	Transkei	R400	7 years Robben Island	
66	Gqobo, M	Transkei	R400		
67	Mdmtyuda, X	Transkei	R400	Post Office	
68	Shologu, R	Transkei	R400	Clerks in	
69	Notana, S	Transkei	R400	Umtata	
70	Gcuwa, S	Transkei	R400		
71	Mavume, L	Transkei	R400	Railway worker	
72	Ndingaye, O	E London	12B ISA		
73	Pule, R	E London	12B ISA		
74	Masemola, P	Transkei	TPSA	Worker	
75	Mbadamana	Transkei	TPSA	Worker	
76	Ntuli, P	Kwa Mashu	6 TA	Pupil	
77	Mpama, M	Transkei	TPSA	Railway worker	
78	Vanyaza, S	E London	12B ISA		
79	Ntsata, N	Zwelitsha	6 TA		
80	Dazana, T	Transkei	TPSA	Attorney	
	Sanger, A	Cape Town	22 GLA	Student UWC-SRC	Released
	De Vries, J	Cape Town	22 GLA	Student — UWC	Released
81	Mduzulwana, M	E London	22 GLA/ 6 TA		C—12/81
	Maninjwa, T	E London	6 TA		
82	Venkile, M	E London	12B ISA	Mechanic	
83	Solomon, M	Transkei	TPSA	Clerk TK	
84	Mbiya, E	Transkei	TPSA	Dept of Int	
85	Ndamase, M	Transkei	TPSA	Dept of PM	
86	Mbethe, M	Umtata	R400	Teller Standard Bank	
	Tshikororo, R	Venda	12B ISA/ 6 TA	Lutheran Church minister	Charges withdrawn 10/2/82
121	Tshivhase, S	Venda	6 TA	Supreme Court Interpreter	—
122	Marema, H	Venda	6 TA		
123	Moya, E	Soweto	6 TA		
124	Madikizela, P	Transkei	TPSA	Attorney	
125	Lerumo, S	Protea/Jhb	6 TA		
126	Keagile, L	Soweto	6 TA		
		December 1981			
127	Mpahlwa, L	Durban	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Tech student	
128	Hongo, M	Durban	6 TA	Articled clerk	
	Njikelana, S	E London	6 TA	V pres SAAWU	C 6/5/82
129	Jali, Z	Durban	6 TA	Businessman	
130	Mntonga, E	E London	6 TA	Br chair SAAWU	
131	Mbele, Z	Durban	6 TA	Law student — UND	
132	Appolis, A	Cape Town	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Employee — Escom	
133	Ralane, P	Mdantsane	6 TA		
	Maqhutyana, R	Umlazi	6 TA		C 30/4/82
		January 1982			
	Ntshongwana, L	Umtata	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Former TK chief of protocol	R 19/1/82
	Levitan, E	Jhbg	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Black Sash	R 5/3/82
	Mdleleni, V	Soweto	22 GLA/ 6 TA	Poet — Ex-BPC	R 15/1/82

(Continued on opposite page)

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VZ81/45411/R2

Addition to list

THE following is a list of names of people whose terms of detention have changed or have been charged or released or have been detained since the original list was compiled.

Name	Place	Law	Occupation	Date released or charged
		June 1981		
Seatholo, K	Soweto	6 TA	Ex SSRC	Detained
Loate, M	Soweto	6 TA		C 4/1/82
Sithole, G	Umlazi	6 TA		C 5/1/82
Ngcobo, J	Umlazi	6 TA		C 5/1/82
Ntenyane, T	Jhb	6 TA	Ex SSRC	C 5/1/82
		July 1981		
Selani, S	Soweto	12 BISA	Azanyu	Refused to give
Mazwai, T	Soweto	12 BISA	Editor Sowetan	evidence
Seleke, C	Soweto	12 BISA	Azapo	Sentenced
Somaale, S	Soweto	12 BISA	Azapo	13/2/82
Mazibuko, S	Soweto	12 BISA		
Methibedi, E	Soweto	12 BISA		
Greyling, B	Jhb	6 TA	Student WU	C 9/2/82
		August 1981		
Lax, L	Jhb	6 TA	Student WU	C 9/2/82
Mohammed, E	Jhb	6 TA	Student WU	C 9/2/82
O'Donovan, M	Jhb	6 TA	Student WU	C 9/2/82
		November 1981		
Ndou, S	Jhb	6 TA	Pres GAWU	R 7/5/82
		March 1982		
Khumalo, Steven	Soweto	6 TA		C 10/5/82
		April 1982		
Mokhangane, B	Mamelodi	22 GLA		C 6/5/82
Bila, S	Mamelodi	22 GLA		C 6/5/82
Qosa, M	Mamelodi	22 GLA		C 6/5/82
Qosa, E	Mamelodi	22 GLA		R 5/5/82
Mahlangu, E	Mamelodi	22 GLA		R 5/5/82
Maraba	Soweto	22 GLA		R 7/5/82
		May 1982		
Mlada	Dbn	22 GLA	Legal clerk	Detained

Parliament

Le Grange defends detentions

ARGUS 19/5/82 329

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected arguments by opposition speakers, academics and others that solitary confinement was a severe form of mental torture.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the Internal Security Bill, he defended the Government's system for detainees under Security Police interrogation and accused the official Opposition of presenting a false picture.

The Minister also gave an assurance to the Assembly that the Prime Minister and the whole Cabinet accepted responsibility for the provisions of the Bill.

Rejecting an argument by Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) that the Minister would have powers of "life and death" over detainees, Mr le Grange said: "I ask him to show me where is his authority in this Bill? Is he implying that the Minister has power to kill people in detention?"

Mr Miller replied by way of an interjection: "Circumstances can kill them."

On the issue of solitary confinement, Mr le Grange rejected reported claims by Professor Charl Vorster of the Rand Afrikaans University, that this was a severe form of mental torture.

Professor Vorster's viewpoint had been quoted by opposition speakers in their fight against the principles contained in the Bill.

The Minister said he hoped opposition members would no longer present a picture to the outside world that was based on "such defective authority."

It was a misconception that a person placed in solitary confinement had no communication with anybody.

A person sentenced by a magistrate to solitary confinement was placed in a single cell which conformed to set standards of light and hygiene.

Twice daily the person was given the opportunity of physical exercise outside his cell with other prisoners in solitary confinement.

Such prisoners were all in one block and were able to communicate by talking to each other from their cells.

They received daily visits from the prison head and were in constant contact with prison staff.

Mr Le Grange said many prisoners regarded it as an honour to have a cell of their own and some wanted it for study purposes.

Security detainees were visited regularly by a magistrate, an inspector and police. They received daily visits and if they needed psychological aid they would be sent immediately for treatment.

Referring to remarks by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) about allegations that detainees were tortured, Mr Le Grange said: "What evidence does he have of any torture? What evidence did he give the Rabie Commission?"

Mr Le Grange then quoted from 10 court cases in which the magistrate or judge had dismissed allegations of torture or police brutality as unfounded.

After stating that the whole Cabinet accepted responsibility for the Bill, the Minister said the Bill had been approved by the Cabinet and was being presented to the Assembly where its provisions were being debated in public for the whole country to know.

The conditions laid down by the Commissioner of Police for people in detention were public knowledge. Enough safeguards were built into the system.

The Minister accused the official Opposition of opposing all forms of security legislation and of refraining from any attack on terrorists or organisations such as the ANC and the PAC.

The Bill was read a second time after members of the official Opposition and the New Republic Party, in turn, had left the Assembly, declining to support each other's amendments to the proposed legislation.

The Conservative Party supported the second reading and drew praise from the Government for its stand.

'Catch all' clause spurned

ARGUS 19/5/82 327

Parliamentary Staff

IT WOULD be an "untenable" situation if a measure preventing newspapers from reporting security law detentions was passed by Parliament, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) said in the Assembly yesterday when he spoke against the Protection of Information Bill.

Mr Dalling was speaking during the second reading of the Bill.

He expressed concern about one particular clause of the Bill which he said effectively protected vital information, but in attempting to do so acted as a total "catch all."

He said the provision could easily be used to prevent the disclosure or making public of information to which the public should be entitled.

He wanted to ask the Minister straight out whether the clause could be used to prevent newspapers reporting on security law detentions.

"This is a question posed by many academics who have commented on this Bill," said Mr Dalling.

The Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act had been used on many occasions to detain people who were not terrorists. A number of journalists, trade unionists and academics could testify to that fact.

"Some people have been put in prison merely to 'cool off,' as the Minister of Justice told us earlier this year," said Mr Dalling.

If the clause provided for preventing the publication of the detention of terrorists, it could be used to prevent the publication of news of the detention of students, editors, trade unionists and others.

"Not only will the State have the power to detain without trial, but it will have the power to keep these detensions secret," he said.

Mr Dalling criticised the Bill for being vague, and said "the vaguely stated curbs on what may or may not be published are horrendous and must be opposed".

He also objected to another section of the Bill which granted "very broad powers" to the courts to hold trials in camera.

In cases involving intelligence or tactical defence matters the courts should have the power to hear evidence in camera, but the powers granted in the Bill were "an open licence to a closed form of justice".

Mr Dalling said a further measure in the Bill which would "caues a great deal of difficulty" was the power given to the State President to declare any association or group outside the Republic to be a "hostile organisation."

"Certainly South Africa is confronted by more than conventional enemies.

"Therefore, adaptations to laws to meet these modern threats are not out of place. But once again, regrettably, the cure devised here is far broader and all-embracing than that required to deal with the problem."

Mr Dalling moved an amendment calling for the House to decline to pass the second reading of the Bill because its provisions were too widely drawn and vaguely phrased, the State President was granted unfettered power to declare foreign organisations hostile, and the penalties were excessive.

WEEKEND WORLD

Re-enactment of 'abused' powers

ARGUS 19/5/82 327

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can Ambassador in Washington who had received a letter containing sinister implications. The Ambassador considered it to be imperative and in South Africa's interest to reply thereto.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Consumer Foundation

*13 Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether any relationship exists between the Internal Trade and Consumer Affairs Division of his Department and the Consumer Foundation; if so, what is the nature of the relationship;

(2) whether his Department has (a) given consideration to the functions of and (b) adopted an attitude to the Consumer Foundation; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) No.

(2) (a) and (b) The Consumer Foundation had informed the department of the aims and functions of the Foundation. The aims are praiseworthy and the Government trusts that the Consumer Foundation would pursue the responsibilities of a consumer organization in a balanced and responsible manner.

Mental condition of detainees 19/5/82
Hansard Q. 61, 857

12. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether any information was conveyed through his Department to the South African Ambassador to the United States regarding the mental condition of detainees who have been hospitalized in the Republic; if so, (a) what was the (i) source and (ii) nature of such information and (b) at whose request was the information conveyed;

(2) whether the Ambassador received instructions in respect of such information; if so, (a) what was the nature of such instructions and (b)(i) by whom and (ii) for what reason were they given?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information):

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) The South African Police.

(ii) The information relates to the hospitalization of certain detainees.

(b) At the request of the South Afri-

Questioning of 4 Gwusa men denied by police

E. Post 19/5/82

Post Reporter

THE head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Lt-Col Gerrit Erasmus, today denied an allegation that members of his staff yesterday questioned four members of the General Workers' Union of SA (Gwusa).

The organising secretary of Gwusa's sister union, the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of SA (Macwusa), Mr Government Zini, said the men had been picked up by security police while fetching pamphlets.

The pamphlets concerned a boycott of SA Bottling products after a dispute when 250 workers were paid off last year.

Mr Zini said a signed note he had given to the men — Mr Wellington Mtsi, Mr Eric Nzube, Mr Norman Seya and Mr Stanley Ntsini — was confiscated by police.

Col Erasmus said he and members of his staff knew nothing of the incident.

these people, to the increasing disadvantage of the existing academic staff whose requirements for research and teaching fall far below what they should be.

The University is fortunate in that, with the establishment of new departments in new buildings, the loan programmes provide reasonably adequate funds for equipment. There is no provision in the existing financial structure whereby additional funds can be made available to support research programmes for new members of staff.

The funds available to the University for research and post-graduate teaching are far less than adequate, and this is deeply felt by members of staff who honestly and seriously wish to fulfil more effectively their obligations under their conditions of appointment.

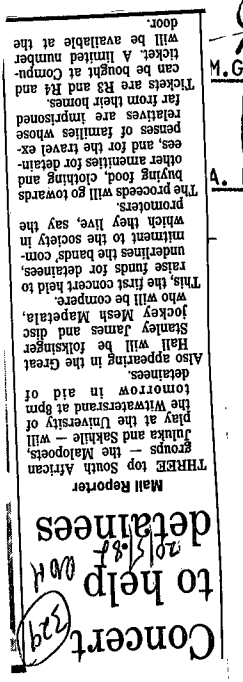
Whatever system evolves for financing research and post-graduate teaching within the next few years, the University must appreciate that its own contributions will have to be greatly augmented if the policy of continued attraction of top-class academics remains the most important criterion for the appointment of staff.

Yours sincerely,

M.G. HIBBARD.

A. KIRK.

A/19/74



Concert to help detainees

Mail Reporter

THREE top South African groups — the Malopoets, Juluka and Sakhile — will play at the University of the Witwatersrand at 8pm tomorrow in aid of detainees.

Also appearing in the Great Hall will be folksinger Stanley James and disc jockey Mesh Mapetala, who will be compere.

This, the first concert held to raise funds for detainees, underlines the bands' commitment to the society in which they live, say the promoters.

The proceeds will go towards buying food, clothing and other amenities for detainees, and for the travel expenses of families whose relatives are imprisoned far from their homes.

Tickets are R3 and R4 and can be bought at Computicket. A limited number will be available at the door.

Historic terror judgment

(329) Star 20/5/82

Appeal a landmark

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of Wilfred Marwane, upheld by a majority judgment of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday, marked only the third occasion in the history of the South African Appeal Court that a full Bench of 11 judges has sat.

Under the Supreme Court Act, 11 judges must sit when the validity is questioned of an Act of Parliament. This first happened in October 1956 when the court had to decide on the validity of the Senate Act of 1955 and the South African Act Amendment Act of 1956.

The effect of the latter was to remove coloured voters from the common roll in the Cape.

The second time 11 judges sat together was in September 1968 when the applicability of the Terrorism Act and section 5 of the General Laws Amendment Act to Namibia was at issue.

Yesterday a majority of seven of the 11 judges held that the South African Terrorism Act was not applicable in Bophuthatswana.

The Act has subsequently been repealed in the independent state. —Sapa.

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, in a historic majority judgment, yesterday held that the South African Terrorism Act, insofar as it is in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Bophuthatswsana, is not applicable in Bophuthatswana.

It was not applicable there at the time of an alleged contravention by Wilfred Sebonege Marwane of a section of the Act or at any other time relevant to his appeal against his conviction and sentence of 15 years imprisonment for it was effectively repealed by the constitution to the extent of the conflict.

This was decided by Mr Justice Miller, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Diemont, Mr Justice Viljoen and acting judges of appeal Mr Justice Galgut and Mr Justice van Heerden.

They set aside Marwane's conviction and sentence on the main charge of contravening the Terrorism Act and substituted a verdict of guilty of the second alternative charge — a contravention of the Arms and Ammunition Act to which Marwane had pleaded guilty — and imposed a sentence of three-and-a-half years imprisonment.

Marwane was convicted in the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana on November 28 1978.

Mr Justice Miller said the principle issue in the appeal related to the interpretation of the Constitution Act, particularly of Section 93(1).

There was no doubt that provisions of the Terrorism Act conflicted with those of the constitution, the judge said.

The judge quoted from the provisions and said it was apparent in respect of certain essential elements of "the offence of participation in terrorist activities" that the accused was responsible for proving beyond reasonable doubt the absence of such elements.

These provisions should be compared with section 12(7) of the constitution which read: "Every-one charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law."

Another conflict was: Section 6(5) of the Terrorism Act denied access to the courts to any person detained in terms of section 6(1). But section 12(5) of the constitution provided that everyone "who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided promptly by a court and his release ordered if the detention was not lawful."

Yet another conflict was that, whereas Section 9 (1) of the Terrorism Act provided that all but Sections 3, 6 and 7 "shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 27th day of June 1962 and shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or the common law contained, apply also in respect of or with reference to any act committed . . . at any time on or after the said date," Section 12(8) of the constitution provided that no one "shall be guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under the law in force when it was committed."

Mr Justice Miller said these three conflicts — he did not suggest they were the only ones — were manifest and real. — Sapa.

NOTE CAREFULLY

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2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
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4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
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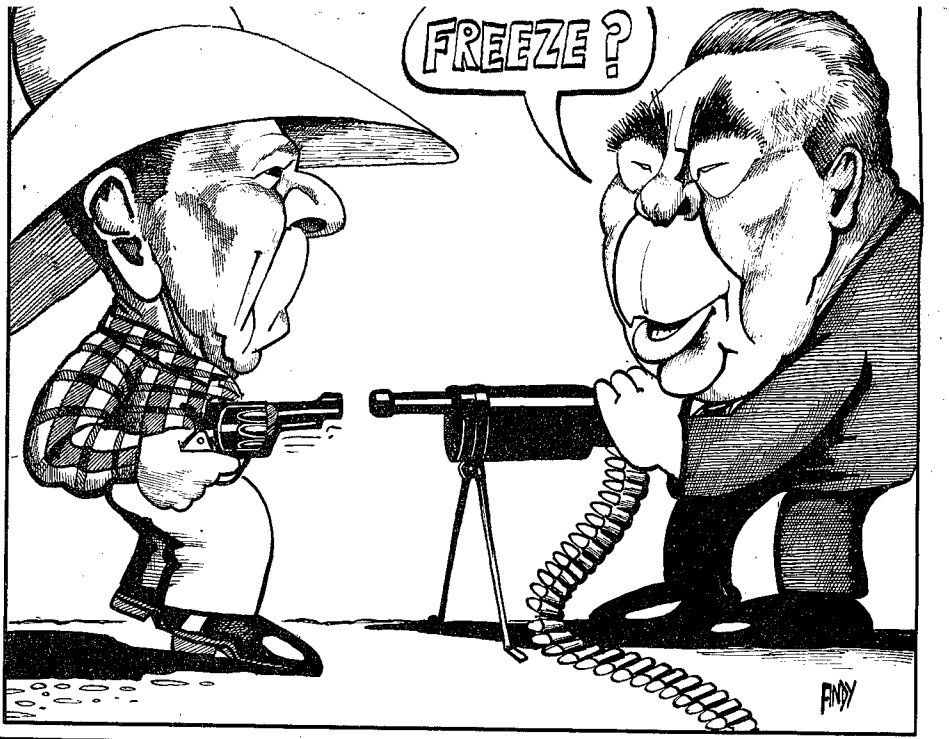

Solitary IS torture

(329)
RDM
20/5/82

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has again defended solitary confinement, rejecting that it is a form of mental torture, and claiming that detainees receive medical attention, opportunities to excercise and regular visits from magistrates, doctors and senior police officers. But, in this edited speech made during a recent meeting in Johannesburg, Dr S J SAUNDERS, principal of the University of Cape Town, says there is no doubt solitary confinement may result in serious psychological changes in detainees.

SOLITARY confinement means an individual is placed in a cell or a room by himself or herself without regular and frequent access to family and friends or anyone other than gaolers and interrogators.

Detainees usually receive no reading matter and have no items such as a radio. It is a condition under which many, if not all, people detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act have been held in detention in the Republic of South Africa for lengthy periods, and are being held now.

Holding these people in solitary confinement is not in the interests of justice and does not ensure truth surrounding any particular events will be obtained.

I shall also show it is a contravention of the Declaration of Tokyo which states:

"Article 1: The doctor shall not countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of civil, inhuman or degrading procedures, whatever the offence of which the victim of such procedures is suspected, accused or guilty, and whatever the victim's beliefs or motives, and in all situations including armed conflict and civil strife.

"Article 2: For the purpose of this declaration, torture is defined as the deliberate, systematic or wanton infliction of physical or mental suffering by one or more persons acting alone or on the orders of any authority, to force another person to yield information, to make a confession, or for any other reason."

The Medical Association of South Africa is a signatory to that declaration.

In medical terms, solitary confinement gives rise to sensory deprivation, and examples of abnormal mental behaviour in explorers, shipwrecked sailors and prisoners in solitary confinement have been known and recorded for centuries.

Particular attention was drawn to this phenomenon at the end of the Second World War, and, as documented graphically in the Battle for the Mind by William Sargant, sensory deprivation has been used in the brainwashing of prisoners of war, particularly by the Russians and the Communist Chinese.

These psychological phenomena result from a controlled interruption of the sensory input, that is, a removal of all the normal experiences in the environment which have such a profound influence on the mind of the man and on sustaining the integrity of that mind.

Sensory deprivation explains why innocent people in the Soviet Union have been able to sign extensive confessions to crimes which it has subsequently been clearly demonstrated they did not commit.

Researchers investigating the effects of sensory isolation experimentally used volunteer subjects under conditions of visual and tactile deprivation for varying periods, and the original work of the Montreal scientist, Hebb, and his colleagues has largely and substantially been confirmed.

They showed that after periods of up to seven days of solitary confinement, these volunteers were much more prone to accept suggestions made to them as being the truth, even though they were not the truth.

The volunteers became intensely anxious, showed evidence of considerable mental tension, were unable to concentrate or organise their thoughts logically, and developed vivid sensory imagery, usually visually, and sometimes developed hallucinations.

These hallucinations were often delusionary in quality, that is, what they saw, but was not really there at all, was distorted and could be threatening. They developed peculiar thoughts about their physical health and became very emotional.

These well-established, profound, psychological effects of solitary confinement have been documented repeatedly in human volunteers who knew they were going into a situation of solitary confinement voluntarily and freely, and who knew that they could withdraw from it voluntarily and freely at any time, should they so wish to do.

Can you imagine how much more intense the psychological change would be if somebody was removed from his home at 4 am and put into solitary confinement without any knowledge of the crime he or she was alleged to have committed, without ever being charged with any crime, and in the knowledge that solitary confinement might, and often has, lasted for months, and that no process of law can intervene on his behalf and that his detention is at the discretion of his captors?

Would it therefore surprise anybody with even the most rudimentary knowledge of psychology or psychiatry, or indeed the most minimal understanding of human behaviour, that people held for months in conditions of solitary confinement should develop intense psychological problems and should require treatment by psychiatrists?

Very simply, it can result in temporary insanity. There is absolutely no doubt that solitary confinement has profound effects on the human mind. There is clearly an increased risk of suicide. The experimental work in man has been widely confirmed in a large variety of experimental animals.

It was pointed out by researchers that in the sensory deprivation situation the subject becomes even more dependent on the experimenter in the experimental situation (or the interrogator) and must trust him and is entirely dependent on him for food, toilet facilities, and indeed for physical safety in every sense.

This results in those detained under solitary confinement wishing to please their interrogators and becoming increasingly ready to admit to any crime suggested to them.

Indeed, as has been documented, in the end both the interrogating police officer and the prisoner in solitary confinement may end up believing the crime originally suggested to the prisoner by the police officer, so that everybody may believe the lie, because the police officer also suffers from the effects of prolonged interrogation.

The deluded, hallucinated detainee can give a very convincing "confession".

If solitary confinement was the best way of arriving at truth, and if it had no dangers for prisoner and no dangers for society, it would be the logical and proper method to handle everybody charged with a crime and held in gaol.

However, this is not the case in any civilised society, and it is not the case in South Africa for people charged with crimes in the ordinary way.

There is no doubt whatsoever that solitary confinement such as that experienced by detainees held in South Africa under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act may result, and frequently will result, in serious psychological changes, which will impair the detainee's ability to arrive at the truth, and to convey that truth to the interrogators.

This therefore means that it may prevent justice being achieved. It may result in temporary insanity. It is also clear that it is contrary to the Tokyo Declaration and therefore completely unacceptable to the Medical Profession in South Africa. It must cease.

Security: PFP spells it out

Opposition MP Harry Pitman explains why his party strongly opposes the Internal Security Bill. Report by political writer Leon Marshall.

The Progressive Federal Party is often accused by the Government of being soft on security.

It has become a standard feature of parliamentary debates on security legislation for Nationalists to demand that the PFP spell out its attitude to security. The party is challenged to deny that there is a security threat and to say what its attitude is towards the African National Congress.

It happened again during this week's debate on the Internal Security Bill which consolidates various measures and which was strongly opposed by the PFP.

Mr Harry Pitman, PFP MP for Pinetown and a lawyer, took the opportunity to deal fully with the Nationalist criticism of his party.

He said it was a complete misconception to take the attitude that the PFP did not believe there was a planned campaign of violence in the urban and outlying areas of South Africa.

"Of course there is. We also know it is growing, increasing in intensity and that it leads to tragedy. It is not because we don't accept that, but because we do, that we are in these benches."

PFP candidates did not stand as candidates in the last election in the hope of gaining power and the fruits of being in government. Some forfeited careers in other fields because they were concerned about the security threat to South Africa and they hoped, however remotely, to help prevent the growing polarisation and the escalation of that security threat.

"We know all about the campaign of violence waged by the ANC, we know that there are arms caches in the country, that people are sent out for training and that there are campaigns to recruit new ANC members.

"We also know that the ANC is not a foreign organisation but one of South Africans which has taken advantage of foreign aid in the form of training and of obtaining weapons.

"Our purpose in opposing this Bill in the strongest parliamentary manner is to bring home to this government that grossly arbitrary laws are the essential sustenance of revolutionaries. Without arbitrary laws their battle is largely lost. With such laws their battle is half won.

"An ANC recruiter only has to say to others: Look at the laws in South Africa — is there any right to liberty? And he has an instant supporter.

"And if one interposed by saying, 'But look at our judges, our courts — they are fair,' their answer would be: 'Look at the Internal Security Bill. What powers have the judges and the courts got? — none'."

In answer to Nationalist arguments that arbitrary security laws would not become a permanent fixture because they were looked at by the government from time to time, Mr Pitman said: "That is not the point at all. Power given is never relinquished. That is the lesson of history and the nature of man.



Pitman . . . "Power given is never relinquished."

"The protections of law and procedural safeguards have not come about over the centuries by the unilateral action of rulers. They were bitterly fought for."

People sold themselves into slavery by allowing fundamental rights to be taken away. Experience in South Africa proved it.

"First we had 90 days' detention, but that was not enough. We went down the slippery path to 180 days' detention, and then to permanent, indefinite, which is the bottomless pit.

"Worse even, in 1963 a former Chief Justice said that even the threat of 90 days' detention was a form of torture. In 1982 a future Chief Justice actually advocates, not 90 days' detention but indefinite detention.

"In 1956 Justice Rumpf, later to become Chief Justice, said it was unthinkable that the State could deny a person a right to a lawyer. In 1963 the State created the unthinkable.

"In 1982 the Government is indignant that we even oppose such a measure. That is how South Africa has deteriorated under this Government and this Bill."

Mr Pitman said he and the PFP accepted that extraordinary security measures were necessary, but subject to two principles: they should be temporary and subject to control by the courts.

Power would be abused if not controlled. The fault did not lie with the police or officials but with those who gave uncontrolled power. Similarly, the blame for deaths in detention rested on those who gave uncontrolled power.

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Appeal hits at terror laws

By Joe Openshaw

A full Bench of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein has struck at the core of anti-terrorist legislation.

The judgment delivered by the Appellate Division on Wednesday ruled that the Terrorism Act was in conflict with the constitution of Bophuthatswana, and is viewed by legal experts as an indirect blow at the core of the Internal Security Act.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said today that the historic judgment meant that the main provisions of the Internal Security Act, which is based on the Terrorism Act, "have now been condemned as contrary to civilised standards."

Professor Dugard was commenting on the majority judgment of the Appeal Court in the appeal of Wilfred Sebonege Marwane against his conviction and sentence of 15 years' imprisonment, on a charge of contravening the Terrorism Act, imposed in the Supreme Court of BophuthaTswana on November 28 1978.

The decision of the Bench is considered to be the most important judgment delivered by the Appelate Division since 1952 when legislation aimed at removing coloured voters from the common role was invalidated.

This is the third time a full Bench has sat — the first was to hear the appeal against the removal of coloured people from the voter's roll and the second was in 1969 to hear an appeal against the extension of the Terrorism Act to Namibia.

Set aside

The conviction and sentence were set aside by the Appelate Division which brought in a verdict of guilty on the second alternate charge — contravening the Arms and Ammunitions Act to which Marwane pleaded guilty — and imposed a sentence of 3½ years imprisonment.

"In effect, the court has held that the present Terrorism Act 83 of 1967 is contrary to the notions of criminal justice which form part of our Western legal traditions," Professor Dugard said.

Mr Justice Miller, who delivered the judgment, said there was no doubt the provisions of the Ter-

To Page 3, Col 5

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"She was young and unused to travelling. We surmise that in her anxiety she turned herself upside down and broke her horn. When the truck stopped at Richmond, Virginia, for an inspection, the handler saw her state and contacted the park.

"When she arrived we had a forklift and medical attention waiting," she said.

Miss Carrington said the top animal importer in America, Jurgen Schulz of New York, had arranged the shipment and handling of the R5 000 rhino.

"He was here right until she died," Miss Carrington said

The two park employees were attacked when the animal was being taken out of the crate and rolled into the holding pen.

"She suddenly came round and attacked them. Because her horn was broken they only suffered bumps and bruises."

A male rhino that travelled with the female arrived safely and was doing well. The park already has a white rhino male called Albert.

"We will try to get another female," Miss Carrington said.

The ill-fated animal was buried in the park.

Pro-detainees concert on despite 'wreckers'

Tickets for tonight's "release all detainees" concert at Witwatersrand University have been sold out — but, according to a mysterious pamphleteer, the event has been called off.

Pamphlets announcing that the concert had been cancelled or would take place next week in the City Hall, were distributed on the Wits campus and elsewhere in Johannesburg yesterday.

REPLICAS

Proceeds from the performance, which features Malopoets, Juluka, Sahile and Stan James, will be used to buy food, clothing and reading material for people detained without trial under security laws.

The event has the backing of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee

Some pamphlets distributed yesterday are identical to those originally used to advertise the concert, except that they carry "cancelled" in red letters.

Others — also virtual replicas of the originals — announce that the concert will take place next Friday at 9 pm in the City Hall, and that admission costs R7,50.

An organiser emphasised yesterday that there had been no change in the arrangements. The music will start at 8 this evening in the Wits great hall and tickets cost from R3 to R4.

The organiser said a concert with similar aims, organised in Sharpeville by the Vaal branch of the DPSC, had been called off recently, after "mysterious wrecking tactics."

On two occasions, halls which had been hired suddenly became unavailable. Notices advertising the concert had been torn down or daubed "cancelled."

DISRUPTING

Mr Adrian Tyghe, organiser of the concert, said pamphlets advising that it had been postponed until next week at the City Hall had been brought to him.

"The concert is going ahead as scheduled tonight. Someone is obviously trying to disrupt the event, which is sold out," he said.

"Some of our pamphlets with the word 'cancelled' in red across them were also distributed," he said.

Mr Tyghe said he was seeking advice on whether or not to lay a complaint with the police.



329 THE ARGUS, FRIDAY MAY 21 1982

Solidarity week with banned, detained

THE Week of the Innocent, a period of solidarity with banned or detained people not found guilty of any offence, will start from Monday.

For the past three years a group of South Africans have observed the last week of May as the Week of the Innocent.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, said today: "Just as the detained are denied access to the courts, so too are the courts denied access to them. Just as the banned are denied the right to speak to us, so too are we denied the right to listen to them."

The league called on all citizens to live the life of a banned person for one week from Monday.

Mr Bishop said: "You may not be with more than one person at a time, or leave your magisterial district, or leave your home between 6 pm and 6 am.

"From 6 pm on Friday May 28 to 6 am on Monday May 31, you are under house arrest and may not leave your home or receive visitors.

"Bear in mind that you have broken no law and that the banned endure these and other restrictions year in and year out," he said.

CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF UNIVERSITY PLANNING

MEMORANDUM FROM PROFESSOR Z.S. GURZYNSKI

A. The University as an Organisation

1. The University is a structural organisation whose declared aim is the advancement and dissemination of knowledge through research and teaching.

As at present constituted it may be said to comprise three elements :

(a) The academic element, composed of the academic staff and students organised into Faculties and Departments.

(b) The research element, composed of staff whose sole or main occupation is research, organised into Institutes, Units, etc. relatively loosely connected with the University.

(c) The administrative element which provides services to the other two elements, through the processing of information and control of the funds.

2. Through historical accident, the organisation of the academic element in this University took the form of groups of Departments joined together into Faculties, roughly on the basis of a certain community of interests or cognacy.

(a) While the avowed purpose of this organisational structure is the promotion of academic affairs, the pyramidal flow of control and power has meant that "academic" reasons have been used for ends which are "academic" in only a remote sense such as the promotion of departmental mini-empires and the promotion of competition between Faculties for buildings, equipment and staffing. The questions asked are not primarily what is the contribution of certain decisions to the promotion of academic achievement (although this is used as the ostensible argument) but what is the proportionate share of each Faculty in the University's allocations of funds and what is the staffing position relative to teaching burdens, as measured by student numbers and courses given.

(b) Because Faculties have grown by the addition of various "specialised" departments, Faculties have begun to assume the characteristics of incongruous conglomerates. Consequently certain departments have splintered off to form their own Faculties or to form Schools, as seems to be happening now in the Faculty of Science. A move has also been initiated in the Faculty of Arts to form a number of Schools within a combined and re-united Arts-Social Science Faculty. All these moves have been, and are, dictated primarily (although not exclusively) and quite openly [redacted]

DETAINEE DISPUTE (329)
The SA Institute of Race Relations maintains there are 190 people detained in SA, including the homelands, and more than 73 excluding the homelands. Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange tells Parliament that only 73 people are being detained in SA. FM 21/5/82

The Cape Times, Frid

'High risks' in interrogation and solitary

CAPE Times 21/5/82

329

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The dean of the Medical School at the University of Cape Town, Dr D McKenzie, said detention in solitary confinement and prolonged interrogation presented a high risk of injury.

It could cause severe psychological disturbance and even the possibility of suicide, he said.

Dr McKenzie said in a recent letter to the editor of the South African Medical Journal that the medical profession would not "condone the practice of torture, including armed conflict and civil strife".

Proper protection

On behalf of the medical faculty he called on the appropriate ministers, the SA Medical Association and the SA Medical and Dental Council "to do everything in their powers to assure in law the proper protection and health rights for persons held in South African jails".

He also demanded the assurance that standards laid down for prisoners should not be allowed to lapse.

"The faculty is very concerned that detention in solitary confinement and long interrogation procedures are tantamount to torture," said Dr McKenzie.

"The medical profession, as a signatory through the Medical Association to the Tokyo Declaration, is committed not to condone or participate in torture."

Detainees' rights

At a meeting of the professional standards committee of the medical faculty at UCT, it had been decided that the judgment and autonomy of doctors caring for prisoners and detainees should at all times be paramount, he said.

No one should have the power to overrule a doctor's judgment because his patient's health superseded all else.

All detainees should be informed of their rights of access to medical attention and proper facilities should be provided.

There should be clear instructions to ensure that the use of paramedical health service personnel was not in any way abused.

Dr McKenzie said the decisions had been "verbally communicated to the relevant authorities" and that "interim improvements" would be welcomed.

CAPE TIMES

Detainees parents challenge minister

329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Detainees' Parents Support Committee has challenged the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to repeat outside Parliament an allegation that they were liars.

This follows a speech this week in which Mr Le Grange warned the DPSC that his department was going to go on the "offensive" to expose exaggerated claims of ill treatment in detention.

He told Parliament he had waited for three weeks for the committee to prove wild claims of ill treatment, but nothing had happened.

"We have to identify these people as liars," Mr Le Grange said.

'Privilege'

In a statement last night, the DPSC said it had noted with regret that Mr Le Grange "has used his parliamentary privilege to call us liars".

The statement continued: "We invite the minister to repeat these allegations outside Parliament. He accuses us of having done nothing to substantiate our claims.

"He is no doubt aware that the CID are investigating the allegations and that we have met with Colonel Grobbler of the CID as requested and subsequently answered by letter that the DPSC is quite willing to provide information to substantiate our allegations."

The statement concluded that the DPSC was in the process of documenting the information for the police. "However, as has been pointed out to the police there is ample information on record for them to investigate at this stage," the statement said.

Students call for Issel's release

THE South African Students' Association has called for the immediate release from detention of Mitchell's Plain community leader, Mr Johnny Issel.

Mr Issel, a father of three young children, has been held in Benoni, Transvaal, under Section 10 of the Interpol Security Act, for six months.

The association also called for the release of all other people who are detained without option of trial.

Today's call from SASA follows a similar call earlier this week from the Detainess Parent Support Committee (Western Cape), which also called for an end to the detention system.

"BLUNDER"

In a statement today, the association condemned the State for yet another "blunder of the suppression of freedom." which, it said, was daily becoming "non-existent in this country."

The statement said the judicial force used by the State against community leaders, "authentic voices of the disenfranchised, points to the insincerity of the ruling system and the superficial climate of change."

The association said Mr Issel's continued detention, and the detention of others, was part of the cause of increasing polarisation.

Jamming in aid of detainees

SHOWBIZ

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

PUT Juluka, Sakhile and Malopoets on the same stage and you'll be "risking" an explosion — an explosion so loud that it will leave the audience at the Wits University Great Hall numb in a concert to help political prisoners.

The detonative experience for tonight will also feature folk singer Stanley James.

According to the promoters, the three groups have donated their services free of charge to the benefit concert.

The proceeds will fund clothing, food and other amenities for detainees and pay for families to visit relatives imprisoned far from their homes.

"It is the first time a concert has been held in aid of detainees in South Africa, and it underlines the bands' commitment to the society in which they live. All have some expression of social protest in their songs," says Adrian Tyghe, one of the concert organisers.

Juluka needs no introduction, but we can note that there have been some additions to the stompin' outfit.

Johnny Clegg and Sipho Mchunu, originators of Juluka, have compiled a backing group. This comprises of ex-Clout bass guitarist Gary van Zyl, drummer Zola Mtiya and vocalist/percussionist Umvovo Shelembe. For the benefit concert, Juluka will do brand new material as well as cuts from their albums.

Sakhile is a fusion group with strong African influences and American jazz spiced here and there. Sakhile has emerged as one of South Africa's leading groups. It boasts talent like Gabriel Thobejane, Khaya Mahlangu and Sipho Gumede.

Malopoets is basically indigenous with slight Western influences. Stanley James is a Jo'burger whose music hits where it hurts most — lyrical and satirical.

Radio SR's popular deejay, Mesh Mapetla will compere. The concert kicks off at 8pm and better be there, folks.



SAKHILE PERCUSSIONIST EXTRAORDINAIRE: Gabriel Thobejane.

Fears on detainee rights by Bar Council

ARGUS 21/5/82

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WIDE powers of detention for interrogation are given by the Internal Security Bill now making a stormy passage through Parliament.

The Bill, however, gives no guidance on methods of interrogating a detainee, how long he can be interrogated on any day and what rights he has during his detention, says the General Council of the Bar in representations to the Government on the Bill.

Dangers

In a memorandum, the Bar said too much was left to the discretion of those who had custody of the detainee and referred to the Bennet Commission which drew up detainee safeguards for Northern Ireland.

On interrogation, the Bennet Commission said: "One of the real dangers arising from the use of improper methods is that the prisoner, in order to bring the questioning to an end, may be prepared to confess anything, true or false."

The Bar said that both the Bennet Commission and the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure had suggested that the law should contain a specific prohibition on violence, threats of violence, torture (including psychological torture such as solitary confinement) and inhuman or degrading treatment.

The Bar and Internal Security Bill should provide for:

- Limitations on the duration of interviews;
- The interruption of interviews for refreshments and meals after specified times;
- A prohibition on interviewing at night if the detainee has been interviewed for any substantial period in the day, or immediately after he has awakened;
- Conditions relating to lighting, ventilation and seating in the interview room.

It said solitary confinement created a special problem, since it was recognised by experts as a form of assault on the mind and psyche of a detainee.

"There should accordingly, be very strong safeguards built in against such detention for any prolonged period of time," the Bar said.

It added that there were certain provisions in the legislation which required re-examination. The offence of "subversion" as created by Section 54 (2) for instance, would create "very considerable difficulties in practice. A perfectly lawful strike within the Republic, conducted with the objective of enabling the strikers to obtain some change in their conditions of employment, might constitute subversion.

Strikes

"The legislator would surely not wish to enact legislation which would make otherwise lawful strikes punishable as subversion," the Bar asked.

The crime of "sabotage" as detailed in another section, was also widely enough phrased to include otherwise lawful activity "which could not conceivably be intended to be prohibited as sabotage. Thus, a lawful striker, or a person assisting such a striker, could be found guilty of sabotage in terms of this section."

The Bar also pointed out that a detainee in terms of Section 29 of the Bill, whose detention could be for an indefinite period, had no machinery through which to seek relief from anyone whose decision was binding on those who had detained him.

"The Bar considers, firstly, that the relevant

interviewing people under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

- A limitation on the number of interrogators present at any one time during an interrogation;

against to carry out the recommendations of the Review Board. If its function is solely advisory and the Minister is free to refuse to carry out its recommendations, there is little point in continuing such a Review Board."

Court finds SA laws 'beyond the pale'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Appeal Court has indirectly but unmistakably found the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Bill — still before Parliament — to be in conflict with accepted Western principles of justice, top legal experts said yesterday.

They were commenting on the historic decision of the Appeal Court to uphold an appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act on the grounds that the Act is inconsistent with the Declaration of Fundamental Rights in Bophuthatswana's Constitution.

The appeal was heard by a full bench of 11 Appeal Court judges. The appeal was upheld by a majority of seven to four. One of the dissenting judges was Mr Justice Rabie, Chief Justice-elect and chairman of the Rabie Commission into security laws.

Only twice before has a full bench of the court convened — once to hear an appeal against the removal of coloureds from the common voters' roll in the mid-1950s and once, in 1969, to hear an appeal against the extension of the Terrorism Act to South West Africa.

The appellant, Mr Wilfred Marwane, was found guilty under the Terrorism Act in 1979 and sentenced to 15 years' jail by Bophuthatswana's Supreme Court. He appealed against his conviction, arguing that the Terrorism Act was inconsistent with Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights.

Bophuthatswana inherited South Africa's Terrorism Act when it attained independence in 1977. Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights is based on the European Convention on Human Rights, which is seen as a definitive statement by the West of its position on human rights.

Prof Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, said: "The implication of the Appeal Court judgment is that South Africa's Terrorism Act cannot stand the test of measurement against the European Convention of Human Rights."

The professor, who is a legal advisor to the Bophuthatswana Government and who helped frame its Declaration of Fundamental Rights, added: "In as much as the Terrorism Act continues to exist in the Internal Security Bill, the Appeal Court judgment applies equally to it in a moral, though not legally enforceable, sense."

Prof John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, had earlier pointed out that Section Six of the Terrorism Act — which provides for detention without trial — has been incorporated into the Internal Security Bill.

Describing the Appeal Court judgment as "terribly important", Prof Dugard, author of a penetrating study of human rights in South Africa, said: "What the court has said is that the South African Terrorism Act is contrary to Western principles of criminal justice".

Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights enshrines a number of rights, including:

- The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
- The right of detainees to test the validity of their incarceration in a court of law.
- The right to protection against retroactive legislation (although only passed in 1967, the Terrorism Act was made retroactive to 1962).

The Appeal Court — which functions as the highest court of appeal for the "independent homelands" as well as South Africa — found that the Terrorism Act was in conflict with the Declaration of Rights.

Bophuthatswana has since repealed South Africa's Terrorism Act. Its security legislation is contained in its Internal Security Act of 1979, which — according to Prof Wiechers — was drawn up with the conscious objective of reconciling it with the Declaration of Rights.

South Africa, whose constitution does not have an enforceable Bill of Rights, bequeathed its Terrorism Act to Transkei, Venda and Ciskei when they became independent.

The Transkei, which does not have a Bill of Rights, subsequently repealed the Terrorism Act, only to re-assert many of its draconian powers in its Public Security Act.

Venda still relies on the Terrorism Act. Lutheran ministers of religion face charges under it in connection with the African National Congress attack on the Sibasa police station last October.

New detention clause spurned by Opposition

ARGUS 21/5/82 (329)

Parliamentary Staff

A CLAUSE providing for detention for interrogation purposes and described as "the most objectionable of all" clauses in the Internal Security Bill, was strongly opposed by the PFP when it came under discussion in the Assembly today.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) moved an amendment calling for the clause to be negated, while other PFP members proposed various amendments which they saw as improvements.

Mrs Suzban said the clause in the new Bill was "exactly the same" as Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which allowed for detainees to be held in isolation for an indefinite period.

LAWYERS

She said the Minister argued that a number of other countries had similar legislation. However, even the toughest measures applied in other countries allowed detainees to have access to their lawyers, which was not allowed in South Africa.

Earlier the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, read out a list of countries where he said security legislation similar to that contained in the Bill was applied.

These countries included Bophuthatswana, the Central African Republic, Hong Kong, Ghana, India, Israel, Malawi, the Netherlands, Zimbabwe and Uganda.

Mrs Suzman said this list was "very impressive, I must say" — but the Minister had failed to mention the USSR, where she was convinced such abhorrent laws of detention were "rife."

The clause providing for detentions for interrogation was the most objectionable clause in the entire security legislation and one which had got South Africa into trouble throughout the world.

Mr Nic Oliver (PFP, nominated) proposed several amendments aimed at limiting the period of detention to seven days, before the Minister himself received a report and decided on extending the period, placing an onus on those responsible for the detention of a person to ensure that his or her next of kin were informed, and to achieve access to the detainee by the next of kin.

MEDICAL

Dr Marius Barnard (PFP, Parktown) proposed amendments dealing with the medical care of detainees.

He said this was extremely important in view of past experiences. "It is not just a matter of medical care, but one of life and death," he said.

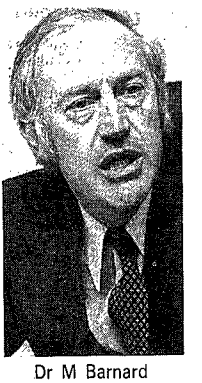
Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, was concerned about accusations that detainees were abused under interrogation, and proposed an amendment which he felt would make it clear that the code proposed by the Minister would exclude such behaviour.



Mr H Pitman



Mrs H Suzman



Dr M Barnard

Rondalia: Govt role questioned

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Questions are to be asked in Parliament to establish if the government, through various bodies, has taken effective control of the new Rondalia financial institution.

The old Rondalia Bank was placed under curatorship in 1976, only a few months after government bodies such as administration boards and others injected millions of rands in investments into the bank.

However, since then various bodies have been allotted millions of 1c shares in a new institution against their outstanding investments.

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, revealed yesterday that nine administration boards alone now have 13,2 percent of the shares in the new body.

Replying to a question by the opposition's chief finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, he said that the nine boards had 28 044 000 shares.

Now, Mr John Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central and another opposition spokesman on finance, is to ask how many shares other government and quasi-government bodies have been allotted in return for what has been regarded as a "shareholder's loan".

Detention 'only police weapon'

Cape Times 22/5/82, 329

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Detention for the purpose of interrogation was the police's strongest weapon in anticipating and combating terrorism, Mr Adriaan Vlok (NP Verwoerdburg) said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the clause in the Internal Security Bill providing for detention of suspects or potential witnesses, Mr Vlok said the Progressive Federal Party wanted to deny the police the use of what the Rabie Commission had said was possibly their only weapon in the fight against terrorism.

Mr Vlok said opposition arguments that detainees should be held for only seven days and that their next-of-kin be informed immediately of their detention were not practicable.

It sometimes took the police up to 21 days just to establish the name of somebody detained on the border.

Mr Harry Pitman (PFP Pinetown) said it was wrong of Mr Vlok to claim that only people suspected of having committed, or intending to commit acts of sabotage and subversion would be detained.

The clause also made provision for the detention of any person suspected of withholding information relating to the commission or intended commission of such an act, or relating to any person who had committed or intended to commit such an act.

"Indefinite detention of a potential witness is a very different matter from detention of a suspect," Mr Pitman said.

He opposed a sub-section providing that "no court of law shall have jurisdiction to pronounce upon the validity of any action taken in terms of this section, or to order the release of any person detained in terms of the provisions of this section".

Mr Pitman said that in a situation in which nearly four dozen people had died in detention, the Supreme Court should surely have access to detainees.

If it did not occur to the minister to give judges access to detainees, the suspicion was raised that the government did not want judges to know what was going on in detention cases. — Sapa

(329)

Cape Times, Saturday, May 22, 1982 3

Issel detention adds to SA 'polarization'

THE continued detention of Mitchell's Plain community leader Johnny Issel was increasing polarization between the voteless and the electorate and illustrated "the futility of peaceful change", the South African Students' Association (Sasa) said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Issel, former organizer of the community newsletter Grassroots, has been held without trial for the past six months at Modderbee Prison in the Transvaal. His detention order was recently extended to June 30.

Sasa said Mr Issel's detention was another act of "the suppression of individual freedom, which is daily becoming non-existent in this country.

"Johnny Issel is deeply committed to eradicating the social injustices and economic imbalance which is causing unnecessary friction and tension in South African society.

"The judicial force used by the State against community leaders and authentic voices of the disenfranchized points to the insincerity of the ruling system and the superficial climate of change."

Sasa called for the immediate release of Mr Issel and all other persons presently detained without trial throughout the country.

Gandhi win

NEW DELHI. — The Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, won a victory through an electoral alliance in southern Kerala state yesterday, but her Congress Party is trailing in two other states and running neck-and-neck in a fourth in regional elections. — Sapa-Reuter

research. The Commission recommends that the C.U.P. should, as a first step, initiate an investigation into the possibilities and opportunities for co-operation between the universities in this field. After that it should be possible for the C.U.P. to work out and formulate effective ways of achieving such co-operation in practice. The underlying principle is that of the national interest as well as the interests of the universities concerned.

25.10 It struck the Commission that there was a wide range of degrees and diplomas in the field of post-graduate training where the regulations required the attendance of courses and their completion by examinations. The prerequisite for admission to these courses of study is an appropriate bachelor's degree, but there is no research component and the course... er in this respect from the higher degree ... l so far. Examples of these degrees and ... .B. and B.Ed. degrees, the Diploma ... d the post-graduate Engineering ...

As the Commissio... he necessity of encouraging post-gradu... as made provision for this in devising ... State subvention to universities.

Research Facilities at ...

26.1 The Commission has ... ecessity for post-graduate training ... n research) leading up to higher de... s training to be supported and encourage... he Commission agrees that there shoul... for the academic staff to conduct or tak... . In this section, the Commission ... research facili... students and academ... discuss the desiral... between the univers... ishment of expens... n between univers... e field of researc... ch, and finally ... ervice staff.

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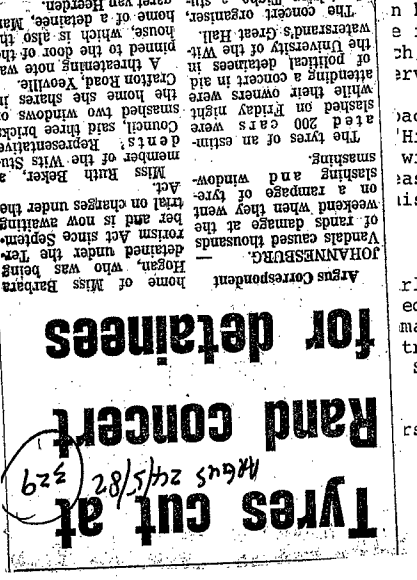

Tyres cut at Rand concert for detainees

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Vandals caused thousands of rands damage at the weekend when they went on a rampage of tyre-slashing and window-smashing.

The tyres of an estimated 200 cars were slashed on Friday night while their owners were attending a concert in aid of political detainees in the University of the Witwatersrand's Great Hall.

The concert organiser, Mr Adrian Tighe, a student at the university, said motorists helped each other to change tyres. Some people had two tyres slashed and were given lifts home.

Two ways of pamphlets purporting to cancel and postpone the concert had been distributed some days before the concert in an apparent attempt to sabotage it.

Mr Tighe said the campaign had failed and the concert was sold out. It had raised R2 000 which would be used to finance food parcels and clothing for less affluent detainees.

Two concert-goers who escaped the tyre-slashing were the victims of vandals later that night.

Miss Lisa Setzel, a former Nusas projects officer, said a stone was hurled through the windscreen of her car while it was parked outside the home of Miss Barbara Hogan, who was being detained under the Terrorism Act since September last year.

Miss Ruth Baker, a member of the Wits Student Representative Council, said three bricks smashed two windows of the home she shares in Creation Road, Yeoville.

A threatening note was pinned to the door of the house, which is also the home of a detainee, Margaret van Heerden.

Both Yeoville houses have been the target of attacks by vandals in the past few months.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Associ[illegible]
Orange-Vaal General W[illegible]
Trawler and Lin[illegible]

MINING AND QUA[illegible]

Amalgamated En[illegible]
Amalgamated Uni[illegible]
Amalgamated So[illegible]
Black Allied W[illegible]
Black Mineworke[illegible]
Federated Minin[illegible]
Iron Moulders S[illegible]
Mine Coloured S[illegible]
Mine Surface Of[illegible]
Mine Workers Un[illegible]
S.A. Boilermake[illegible]
S.A. Electrical[illegible]
S.A. Engine Dri[illegible]
S.A. Technical [illegible]
Underground Off[illegible]

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverag[illegible]

African Food a[illegible]
Amalgamated En[illegible]
Bakery Employe[illegible]
Black Allied W[illegible]
Boland Inmaakw[illegible]
Brewery Employ[illegible]
Cadbury In-Com[illegible]
East London Me[illegible]
Food and Cannn[illegible]
Food, Beverage[illegible]
General Workers[illegible]
General Workers[illegible]
Natal Baking Ir[illegible]
Natal Sugar Inc[illegible]
National Millir[illegible]
National Union [illegible]
National Union [illegible]
National Union [illegible]
National Union [illegible]
Operative Baker[illegible]
Pretoriase Bakn[illegible]

Welders Society

2 The Cape Times, Monday, May 24, 1982

SAP: 'Solitary confinement is non-existent'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Solitary confinement does not exist for detainees because they are visited so often by police, according to a statement by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations.

And the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant General J P Otto, said more than R2 million had been spent by his department on "outside" medical treatment of prisoners.

Spokesmen for both departments were asked to comment on six proposals for medical conduct in the treatment of detainees and prisoners made recently to the authorities by a committee of the University of Cape Town's medical faculty.

The most controversial of the six proposals was that doctors treating detainees or prisoners should have the final say over their medical care.

Solitary confinement is described by the medical committee as "tantamount to torture".

'Doctor is no angel'

In Parliament on Friday, Dr Marius Barnard, chief Opposition health spokesman, said a doctor nominated by the SA Medical Association should be allowed to examine detainees.

This was rejected by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange: "There is a risk involved. A medical doctor is no angel."

Replying to questions on the six proposals, the SAP said in a telexed statement:

"Obviously, to expedite matters the detainees must be available for interrogation. and to allow unlimited reading material, countless visits by all and sundry and protracted study courses will seriously hamper the police in finalising investigations. This also thus benefits the detainee.

"Regular visits by senior police officers — divisional commissioners, district commanders and station commanders — add to this hourly visits by members of the SAP on 'cell duty' — and there can be no question of solitary confinement."

General Otto said prisoners had full access to medical treatment at all times because the district surgeon's duties specified visits to sick prisoners "as often as is neeessary".

And the district surgeon had to refer sick prisoners to outside sources if health facilities were lacking.

329

PFP condemns bannings, detentions

ARGUS 24/5/82

329

THE 10 members of the Progressive Federal Party in the Cape Provincial Council today unanimously condemned bannings and detentions.

In a statement issued at the start of the Week of the Innocent, they said they were deeply disturbed "by the unabated arbitrary action taken against increasing numbers of our fellow citizens in the form of bannings and detentions.

"The consequent destruction of the rule of law is not in the slightest way justified. It is essential that the public continues to be reminded that all people in detention are innocent until found guilty and that all who are banned are innocent.

"At the stroke of a pen, a list of normal activities are made illegal for those who are banned.

"TORTURE"

"Solitary confinement and continued accounts of torture are a cause of severe concern, notwithstanding official denials. The Internal Security Bill, at present before Parliament, holds no prospect of improvement. Claims that detainees fake mental illness are unsupported and we reject such claims. More and more South Africans will no longer be fooled.

"We stand by every South African's right to liberty. We condemn totally the National Party Government's dismissal of the urgent pleas for a return to the rule of law."

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

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Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

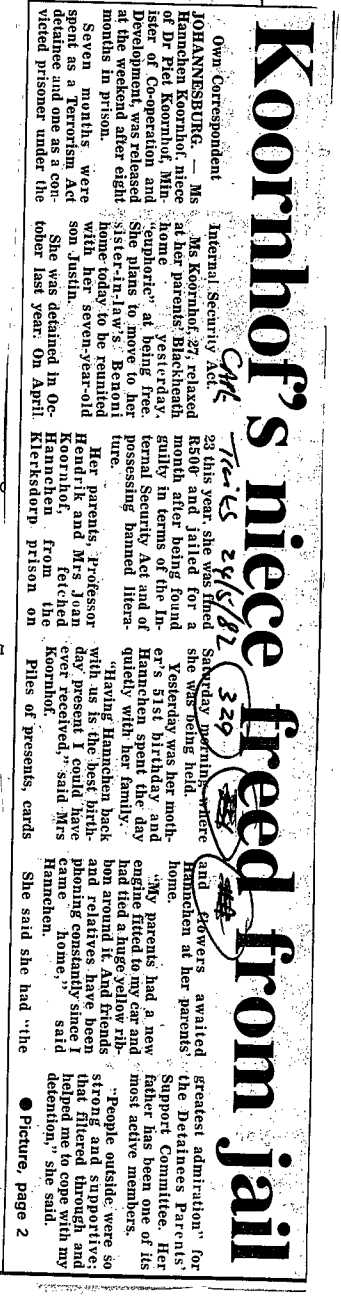
MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Unic
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operators Associatio
S.A. Technical Officials Association
Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Workers Union
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Bakery Employees Industrial Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Paarl)
Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
National Milling Workers Industrial Union
National Union of Dairy Employees
National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers & Packers
National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Em
National Union of Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers
Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Conductors Union (C
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging



Koornhof's niece freed from jail

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Ms Hannchen Koornhof, niece of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was released at the weekend after eight months in prison.

Seven months were spent as a Terrorism Act detainee and one as a convicted prisoner under the Internal Security Act.

Ms Koornhof, 27, relaxed at her parents' Blackheath home yesterday, "euphoric" at being free. She plans to move to her sister-in-law's Benoni home today to be reunited with her seven-year-old son Justin.

She was detained in October last year. On April 22 this year, she was fined R500 and jailed for a month after being found guilty in terms of the Internal Security Act and of possessing banned literature.

Her parents, Professor Hendrik and Mrs Joan Koornhof, fetched Hannchen from the Kierksdorp prison on Saturday morning where she was being held.

Yesterday was her mother's 51st birthday and Hannchen spent the day quietly with her family.

"Having Hannchen back with us is the best birthday present I could have ever received," said Mrs Koornhof.

Piles of presents, cards and flowers awaited Hannchen at her parents' home.

"My parents had a new engine fitted to my car and had tied a huge yellow ribbon around it. And friends and relatives have been phoning constantly since I came home," said Hannchen.

She said she had "the greatest admiration" for the Detainees Parents' Support Committee. Her father has been one of its most active members.

"People outside were so strong and supportive that filtered through and helped me to cope with my detention," she said.

● Picture, page 2

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, May 24, 1982

Police visits mean no solitary, say SAP

By ADA STUIJT

DETENTION in solitary confinement does not exist because detainees are visited so often by police, according to a statement by the SAP directorate of public relations.

And the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, has told the Mail that more than R2-million has been spent by the Prisons Department on "outside" medical treatment of prisoners.

Spokesmen for both departments were asked to comment on the six points of medical conduct in the treatment of detainees and prisoners suggested to authorities by a committee of the University of Cape Town's medical faculty recently.

The most controversial of the six points was a proposal that doctors treating detainees or prisoners should have the final say on their medical care and should warn authorities on the dangers of solitary confinement and long-term interrogation.

Both these factors are described by the medical committee as "tantamount to torture".

In Parliament last Friday, Dr Marius Barnard, chief Opposition health spokesman, said a doctor nominated by the Medical Association of SA should be allowed to examine detainees.

This was rejected by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, who said police did not want information they had obtained from a detainee publicised. "There is a risk involved (in appointing independent doctors). A medical doctor is no angel," Mr Le Grange said.

The SAP public relations directorate, in a general reply to Mail questions on the six points, said in a telex:

"Obviously, to expedite matters the detainees must be available for interrogation, and to allow unlimited reading material, countless visits by all and sundry and protracted study courses will seriously hamper the police in finalising the investigations. This also thus benefits the detainee."

"Regular visits by senior police officers — divisional commissioners, district commandants and station commanders — add to this hourly visits by members of the SA Police on 'cell duty', and there can be no question of solitary confinement."

Replying to the six points of medical conduct, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said prisoners had full access to medical treatment at all times because the district surgeon's duties specified he must visit a sick prisoner "as often as is necessary".

Gen Otto said the district surgeon's professional discretion was in no way impeded or restricted.

And the district surgeon had to refer the sick prisoner to outside sources if health facilities were lacking.

The commissioner said that in the financial year ending March 31, R2 416 041 had been spent by Prisons on additional outside medical treatment.



n Mrs Koornhof's 51st
1 months.

Russians to see the deep end of space

London Bureau

LONDON. — A telescope big enough to see to the far reaches of the universe is to be built in Russia. Its mirror will be 25m in diameter compared with the 5m mirror of America's largest optical telescope on Mount Palomar.

Dr N Steshenko, one of the designers, said the giant mirror will be made up of about 400 hexagonal units, fitted together in a honeycomb. "The larger mirror should enable objects at a distance of 10 000 million light years to be seen," he said. "This will enable us to look at events which took place in the earliest stages of the evolution of the universe."

Schwarz demands support for Rand

Pretoria Bureau

THE Reserve Bank should take immediate action to halt the deteriorating value of the Rand and to bring about a healthier balance of payments position.

This is the view of the PFP finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz. He was commenting on the continued depreciation of the Rand in terms of dollars.

The Rand's decline has persisted for months and during the past two weeks it fell by 2,5 cents to 93 US cents.

Mr Schwarz said the declining value of the Rand would have a significant inflationary effect when the country's inflation rate was an unacceptably high 15% plus.

"The fall in the value of our currency indicates international concern about South Africa's economy."

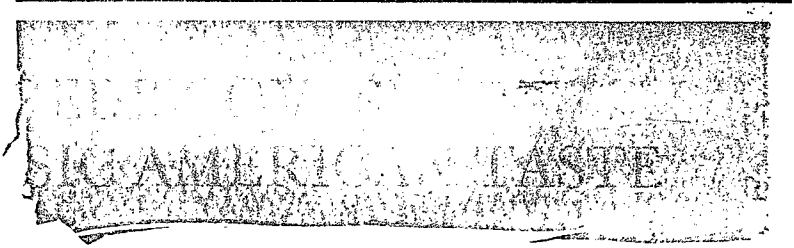
The only saving grace, Mr Schwarz said, was the shrinking value of the Rand in terms of dollars cushioned some of the effects of the low gold price.

Mining houses gained when earnings for gold were converted back to Rands.

But he said the cheaper Rand indicated an unhealthy direction in our economy and this was justification for the intervention of the Reserve Bank.

Increased costs of imports would add to the country's inflationary pressures.

However this would be offset in part by increased export volumes due to the cheap Rand.



Tyres slashed at detainee concert

CAPE Times 24/5/82 (329) BEEC

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The tyres of about 200 cars were slashed outside a detainees' benefit concert at the University of the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

Also at the weekend bricks were hurled through the windows of a detainee's former home and the windscreen of a car outside the home of another detainee was shattered.

Pamphlets

There was an attempt on Thursday to sabotage the benefit concert when Wits campus and the Crown Mines area were flooded with pamphlets announcing the concert had been cancelled.

A second fake pamphlet said the concert would take place a week later at a different venue.

After the concert on Friday night, concert-goers left the Great Hall to find that cars parked alongside the hall in Yale Road and in a parking lot across the road from Wits all had at least one tyre slashed.

R2 000 raised

The concert organizer, Mr Adrian Tighe, said that about 200 cars were involved.

The concert, which raised R2 000 in aid of detainees and their families, was organized under the auspices of the Students' Representative Council Culture Committee.

Popular local Afro-jazz groups Sakhile and Malopoets, as well as Jaluka and folk-singer Stan James performed.

Three bricks were hurled through the windows of two bedrooms in the former Grafton Road, Yeoville, home of detainee Mr Auret van Heerden. just before midnight on Friday.

Later that night a threatening note was written on a message pad pinned to the front door.

Mr Lloyd Vogelman, who now lives in the house, said the bricks had been been thrown with "a great deal of force".

Two bricks were thrown through one bedroom window, shattering the entire window and showering glass over the sleeping occupants of the room. A third was thrown through another window.

"It was obviously quite a well-worked out attack because we looked through the window and saw a car outside with its lights off so one couldn't see the number plates. It then roared off," said Mr Vogelman.

Third time

In the morning, an anonymous note bearing the words: "Someone is setting a trap for the mouse. Beware" was found written on the message pad attached to the front door of the house.

This is the third time this year that the house has been attacked. A pot-plant was thrown through the window of one of the bedrooms at 3 o'clock one morning several weeks ago, and at the beginning of March this year, bricks were thrown through one of the bedroom windows.

At 11,50pm on Friday night, a stone was thrown through the window of a car belonging to a former National Union of South African Students projects officer, Ms Lisa Seftel.

Ms Seftel's car was parked outside the home of Ms Barbara Hogan in Hunter Street, Yeoville, who has been held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act since September last year and is now awaiting trial on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Ms Hogan's home was attacked in November last year. A brick was thrown thorugh a window.

Police could not be contacted last night to confirm that charges had been laid in connection with the incidents.

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, S
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Provonce Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Indu
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Wor
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersverenigting

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Union (Western Provonce)
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa

Board officials told adjoining rooms but an ... were promised ...

Cops detain six Azanyu members

329

25/5/82 Sowetan

POLICE HAVE CONFIRMED they have arrested several executive members of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu).

By NHLANHLA MBATHA

Six members of the organisation were detained in a Security Police swoop on their homes in Kagiso, Krugersdorp and Soweto over the weekend.

Police said all the detained people are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1966. The law allows for one to be held incommunicado for 14 days.

They are Mr Sipho Ngcobo, national general secretary of the movement, Mr Mfana Mtshali, Kagiso branch chairman, Mr Sipho Michigan (also known as Elias Mtshingane), organiser Richard (no surname given), treasurer Ms Bafedile Shadrack Rampete, additional member and Mr Velile Churchill Luvuno.

A neighbour of the Ngcobo family told **The SOWETAN** that they were woken by heavy knocks at the door. "When we opened the door a group of white and black policemen came in and asked who Sipho was.

"They searched the house and took with them a box belonging to Sipho which had books and badges of Azanyu."

Three other members of Azanyu are being held in detention. They are the National President, Carter Seleke, and National Organiser Alex Selani, who are both serving 18 months for refusing to testify against Khotso Seatlholo, and former president of the banned SSRC and the Soweto branch secretary Ms Masabata Loate, who is serving a five year sentence.

Azanyu said in a statement that they deplored in strongest terms the detention of their executive members.

"This intimidation and harassment of Azanyu won't deter us from discharging our noble duty, the repossession of the Motherland to its rightful owners, the indigenous people of Azania.

"We therefore demand the immediate release of our comrades or that they should be tried in a court if they are guilty of any crime."

From Page 1

Arms for Argen

wished him well in the difficult times ahead.

Dr Slabbert said he found it deeply disturbing that allegations could be made to the effect that South Africa was supplying military equipment to Argentina for use against British forces involved in the Falklands.

"We in the official Opposition find this totally intolerable and believe that it is perfectly in order not to continue with a contractual obligation once hostilities have broken out. There are many international precedents for this.

"Given the historical and other ties that exist between South Africa and Great Britain, this has the potential for severely dividing our country and I believe it is the responsibility of the Government to clear up any misunderstanding on this issue as soon as possible.

"Quite apart from this, there are also very important principles of respect for sovere... armed forces in t... Falklands," he said.

The British Fo... London was awaiti... Pretoria Embassy o...

A Foreign Offi... clined immediate c... port, but said "a... ments" had been m... Argentinian invasi... about all aspects of

'UK fights off air offensive'

LONDON — Seven Argentine warplanes were shotdown and several British ships "probably damaged" during action in the Falklands yesterday, the Defence Ministry announced.

The Argentine planes were brought down over San Carlos, where British forces landed last Friday, a spokesman said. — AFP.

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COURSES OFFERED

Thug

RIGHTWING ... marred another ... pendous benefit ... in aid of ... Wits University ... weekend.

The university's ... Hall overflowed ... fans who were t... dazzling perfo... by three of t... groups in the co... Sakhile, Malopo... Juluka — until ... hours of the morn...

But after the ...

Pimvi

RESIDENTS of ... Soweto's prest... townships, Pi... Zone 7, have for... vigilante group in ... tempt to curb the ... tion of housebr... and theft in the ar...

Minister's action over Aggett ruling

329

25/5/82 RDM

Mail Reporter

THE Pretoria Supreme Court will hear an urgent application from the Minister of Law and Order on June 2, for review of a magistrate's decision during the inquest into the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett.

It is understood the inquest will resume in the Johannesburg Regional Court on June 7.

At the April 13 hearing, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order was granted an opportunity to ask the Supreme Court to review a decision made by the presiding magistrate, Mr P Kotze.

Mr Kotze decided a statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died — and alleging he had been assaulted — could be used in the proceedings.

In an unusual move, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order challenged the decision.

The magistrate agreed to postpone the hearings so the Minister could apply to the Supreme Court to review his decision.

The inquest was due to resume on June 1, but is likely to to be delayed to June 7 to allow the Supreme Court to complete its hearing.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square at 1.30am on February 5.

The Commission recommends that, with the aid of a computer, a central register for the building up of an individual data system in respect of students should be provided in close co-operation with the universities. As regards the objections of certain universities to divulging the names of individual students, the Commission feels that there could be no objection to the use of code names. After all, a student's identity and his academic progress are a private matter between university and student.

University Teaching Staff

28.1 The Commission is aware of the difficulties that universities have experienced and are still experiencing in recruiting and retaining top-level academic staff. One of the main reasons [illegible] competition from other organisations, parti[illegible]ate sector of the economy. The Commis[illegible]re of the important part play[illegible]n placing universities in a c[illegible] The other conditions of servi[illegible]tractive, and among other things [illegible]i have sufficient opportunity for res[illegible]emic work. The Commission studied [illegible] may be considered a reasonable teachi[illegible]ds that the academic staff should be give[illegible]ve and technical assistance to enabl[illegible]e time to their professional duties. [illegible] ratio was considered, inter al[illegible]sonable balance between the number c[illegible]hing staff. The Commission has come [illegible]hat more attention should be given to t[illegible] the universities.

As regards the [illegible]ructure, teaching costs were calculate[illegible]our staff grades with the following d[illegible]s:

Junior lecturer[illegible] 15%

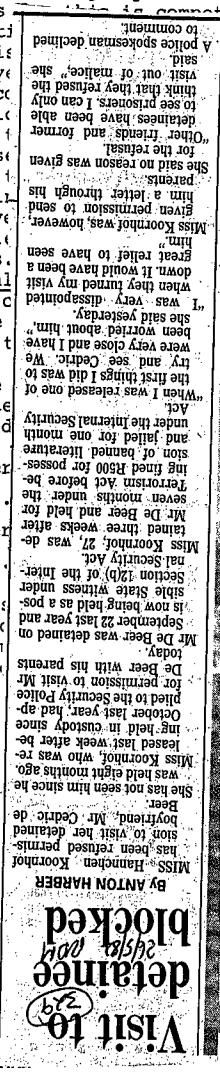
Lecturers .....[illegible] 40%

Senior lecturer[illegible] 25%

Professors ...[illegible] 20%

The Commission feel[illegible]eaching staff should be able to expect t[illegible]l circumstances to the top of the lect[illegible]r which promotion to higher grades shoul[illegible]ection on merit only. It is stated [illegible]eport that a lectureship should [illegible]eer grade. In the paragraphs that fol[illegible]ts will be discussed, as well as other as[illegible] with university teaching staff.

[illegible]Attracting/...



Visit to detainee blocked

By ANTON HARBER

MISS Hanneken Koornhof has been refused permission to visit her detained boyfriend, Mr Cedric de Beer.

She has not seen him since he was held eight months ago.

Miss Koornhof, who was released last week after being held in custody since October last year, had applied to the Security Police for permission to visit Mr De Beer with his parents today.

Mr De Beer was detained on September 22 last year and is now being held as a possible State Witness under Section 12(b) of the Internal Security Act.

Miss Koornhof, 27, was detained three weeks after Mr De Beer and held for seven months under the Terrorism Act before being fined R500 for possession of banned literature and jailed for one month under the Internal Security Act.

"When I was released one of the first things I did was to try and see Cedric. We were very close and I have been worried about him," she said yesterday.

"I was very disappointed when they turned my visit down. It would have been a great relief to have seen him."

Miss Koornhof was, however, given permission to send him a letter through his parents.

She said no reason was given for the refusal.

"Other friends and former detainees have been able to see prisoners. I can only think that they refused the visit out of malice," she said.

A police spokesman declined to comment.

Period of Study for First Degrees

(p) That there is no reason why the minimum period for obtaining a first degree, as laid down by the Joint Statute, should be changed; and that the rules of the universities with regard to a slower rate of progress are satisfactory.

Length of the Academic Year and Use of Vacations

(q) That well-planned academic vacation work could constitute a useful part of academic training, and that this should be given more consideration by the universities.

Balance between Formal Teaching and Independent Study

(r) That an undergraduate of average ability should have about 24 hours a week for independent study, but that there are indications that the time required for formal teaching in certain fields of study, especially in the pure and applied sciences, is excessive at some universities, and that too much time is taken up by practical classes. Curricula should be constantly revised and brought up to date and teaching aids such as closed-circuit television should be used to reduce the time spent in formal teaching.

Equivalence of Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates

(s) That fairly uniform standa[illegible], and that it is sound practice for aca[illegible] university to act as external examiners [illegible]

(t) That the universities dif[illegible]rements for a D.Sc. (or Ph.D.) degree, [illegible]y in respect of the status and designa[illegible] desirable.

The Examination System

(u) That the marks obtained i[illegible] at the end of the academic year should [illegible]t 50% of the final marks.

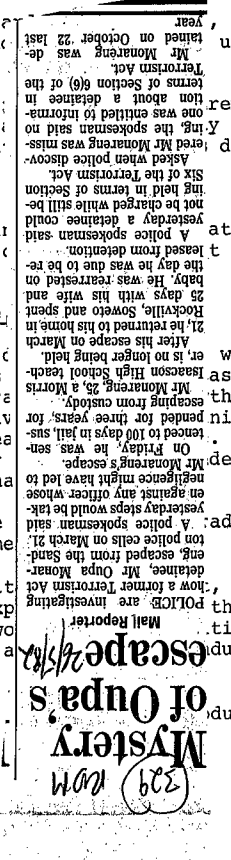
Training of Post-graduate

(v) That, since the war, the [illegible] with advanced university qualifications [illegible]ased as a result of the country's ra[illegible]th. This demand comes from the priv[illegible]niversities, research institutes, resea[illegible]. The provision of training for [illegible]dents has become a matter of nationa[illegible]

(w) That, in order to provide [illegible]aduate training, various needs should be me[illegible]

(i) Research facilit[illegible], which are sometimes so exp[illegible] that their joint use by two[illegible]ties should be considered, a[illegible]dual

duction/...



...ing confines him. ... chief magistrate, A van Dam, yester... fused to comment ...e matter. The ... member said Mr ... was told to buy an ...et first before the ... could be relaxed. ... Sisulus had inten... ...ing with Walter ... coming weekend ...ee visits divided ...essions of 30 ...s each.

... Sisulu's health ... been good lately, ...erwent surgery in ...cial hospital and ...ts for an undis... ...lness.

...rned 70 last week.

Carlos water in the East Falklands, during yesterday's attack on the British task force.

Two Cape detainees released

ARGUS 26/5/82

329

TWO Kraaifontein detainees were released on Monday after being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for about four months.

They are Mr Freddy Schrader of Impala Road, Kraaifontein, and Mr Julian Sauls 19, a University of the Western Cape final-year student.

Both men were taken unnanounced to their homes at about 3 pm by policemen.

Mr Sauls, was detained on January 9 this year in Kimberley, shortly after he returned from a holiday in Zimbabwe and held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act for 14 days.

For the rest of the detention period and until his release on Monday he was held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Sauls said today that he had been held in "solitary confinement" in a police cell at the Kuils River police station, a short distance from his home.

He hoped to complete his final year at the university.

Mr Schrader who had a one-year-old son before he was detained now also has a five-month-old baby.

The baby, which was born a few days after his father was detained, still has no name.

Mrs Marta Schrader said today that she had waited for her husband's release so that they could decide together on a name for the child.

Her husband had missed their other son's first birthday.

Mr Schrader, a supermarket worker, was detained at his home last December

...IER forecast for ...eninsula. Boland ...verberg for the ...ending 6 pm to-

...te fine and mild, ... overnight.

...s moderate fresh ...erly to south-

...inimum, tempera... D F Malan Air... ...ll be between ... deg C.

THE MOON

...	May 29
...	June 6
...	June 14
...	June 21

THE SUN

...	1747
...rrow	0740

THE TIDES

High water		
...	0527	1757
...	0622	1854
Low water		
...	1143	——
...	0015	1237

TEMPERATURES

...	10.0 deg C
...	Closed
...	14.5 deg C
...	16.0 deg C
...	16.0 deg C

Cold

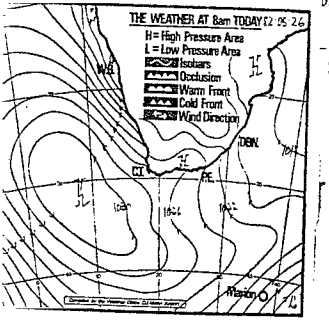
TEMPERATURES (0800)

Johannesburg	11 deg C
Kimberley	3 deg C
Durban	17 deg C
East London	12 deg C
Port Elizabeth	11 deg C
Upington	6 deg C
Bloemfontein	2 deg C
Windhoek	7 deg C
Pretoria	11 deg C
Cape Town (Yesterday 1400)	15.2 deg C
Cape Town (Today 0900)	11.9 deg C

D F Malan climatological data for yesterday May 25 (the figures in brackets show the average for the month).

Maximum temperature	15.8 (19.8) deg C
Minimum temperature	8.6 (9.2) deg C
Mean temperature	12.4 (14.2) deg C
Maximum humidity	96 (98) percent
Minimum humidity	49 (57) percent
Mean humidity	70 (80) percent
Mean atmospheric pressure	1024.2 (1017.8) mb
Rainfall 0800-0800	Drop
Progressive total for the month:	42.4 (76.4) mm
Sunshine	7.2 (6.6) hours
Prevailing wind direction	SSE (NNW)
Maximum hourly velocity	SSE 8.9 (NW 16.5)
Maximum gust	SSE 13.7 (W 31.0)

For the latest detailed weather information for today telephone 46-1261.



the cell of high pressure in position of the country, the weather over the ...ula and vicinity will remain fine.

...s win at..

THE ARGUS, WEDNESDAY MAY 26 1982

1 year guarantee

39

★ Deliveries ...

GUD FILTERS ABRASIVES, LAND ROVER SUSPENSION ACCESSORIES

JUST PHONE US A... PAARDEN EILAND

Can you afford to be

25. That, for every final year examination, use should be made of external examiners outside the university and that external examiners inside or outside the university should also be used for other examinations.

Training of Post-graduate Students

26. That the universities should develop post-graduate training in order to meet the growing demand for persons with advanced university qualifications.

27. That, in view of the limitations imposed by financial and manpower factors, there should be close co-operation between the universities in connection with post-graduate training, the exchange of specialist staff and the co-ordination of research; that the universities should systematically develop their own specialised post-graduate training in consultation with one another; and that the C.U.P. should attend to this matter as one of its permanent functions.

28. That more ample financia post-graduate study should be made av ng graduates, and that in this regard

(a) the fact that the s ried should be taken into accou

(b) it should not be ma at the training should take place c cilities exist or could be provide

Research Facilities at U

29. That, as a corollary to 27, the C.U.P., in consultation councils, should constantly give t ote the co-ordination of research a he joint use of expensive scientific e building up of specialised collecti libraries.

Individual Data System

30. That an individual data of the students in South Africa be esta isclosing the identity of students, c being to serve as a control mechanism fo he financing of universities.

University Teaching St

31. That a university lect career post, and that the posts and ould allow for this.

32. That it is sound pract sing young graduates as temporary th limited teaching duties and wi romotion to a

reship/...

DPSC to report to CID soon

By LIZ MCGREGOR

INFORMATION on alleged abuse of detainees was constantly being documented and would be submitted to the CID shortly, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said yesterday.

The DPSC was co-operating fully with the CID in its investigation of alleged abuse of detainees, the DPSC said in a statement yesterday.

"We met the CID officer appointed to conduct an investigation and assured him of our every co-operation in furnishing him with any information which will enable him to investigate SP abuse of detainees," said the statement.

"Such information is constantly being documented in a form suitable for presentation to the CID and submission of these documents will commence shortly."

The DPSC said it had "read conflicting reports as to whether the Minister of Law and Order has referred to us as liars or whether he simply disbelieves us.

"The distinction is not clear to us but we wish to repeat that we stand firmly behind our claims of SP abuse of detainees as outlined in our memorandum submitted to the Minister."

Detainee abuse claims repeated

ARGUS 27/5/82 329

THE Detainees Parents Support Committee is standing by its claim that the security police have abused detainees.

The committee said in a statement today that it was not clear whether the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had referred to committee members as liars or had disbelieved them.

"The distinction is not clear to us. But we wish to repeat that we stand fully behind our claims of security police abuses of detainees as outlined in the memorandum submitted to the Minister," the statement said.

It added: "To suggest that we have made no move to substantiate these claims is totally incorrect. We have met the CID officer appointed to conduct an investigation and assured him of every co-operation in furnishing him with information which will enable him to investigate security police abuse of detainees."

The information was being documented in a form suitable for presentation to the CID and it would be submitted soon, the committee said.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISH

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Offi
Orange-Vaal General Workers Un
Trawler and Line Fishermen's U

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union
Amalgamated Union of Building
Amalgamated Society of Woodwor
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives an ... Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Associatio
Mine Surface Officials Associa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and St ... ders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Associ
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens ... ation
S.A. Technical Officials Asso
Underground Officials Associat

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Work
Amalgamated Engineering Unior
Bakery Employees Industrial U
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersverenigin
Brewery Employees Union (Cape
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Uni
Food, Beverage & Allied Worke
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of Sout
Natal Baking Industry Employe
Natal Sugar Industry Employee
National Milling Workers Indu
National Union of Dairy Emplo
National Union of Operative B ... ers
National Union of Sugar Manuf ... g Employees
National Union of Wine, Spiri ... s
Operative Bakers, Confectione ... (Cape)
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereni

Student detainees released in City

329

CAPE TIMES 27/5/82

By CRAIG TYSON

FOUR Western Cape students were released by security police in Cape Town yesterday morning, after being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for about five months.

The men, from Kraaifontein, are Roger Galant, Benjamin Julius, Lionel Scholtz, all students at the University of the Western Cape, and Johannes Mannel of the Bellville Technikon.

Security police were unable to confirm the releases last night, but the mother of one of the former detainees said she had spoken to the students' parents who had confirmed their release.

Arrested

The men were arrested in a pre-dawn security police swoop in January. They were held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and later under Section 6.

Their release brings the number of detainees freed this week to six.

Another two Kraaifontein detainees were released on Monday — Mr Freddy Schrader, a supermarket worker, and Mr Julian Sauls, a final-year student at the University of the Western Cape.

A police press liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Gerhard van Rooyen, said late last night he had not received any confirmation on the release of the four men, but did confirm the release of Mr Schrader and Mr Sauls.

329) Hansard Q.61.936
Mental condition of detainees
28/5/82

*10. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police conveyed any information to the South African Ambassador to the United States regarding the mental condition of detainees who have been hospitalized in the Republic; if so, (a) what was the (i) source and (ii) nature of such information and (b) on whose authorization was it submitted to the Ambassador;

(2) whether medical advice was sought in compiling such information; if not, why not; if so, whose advice?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes. Information was upon request furnished to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information.

(a) (i) It is neither the policy nor the practice of the South African Police to disclose its sources of information.

(ii) The information relates to the hospitalization of certain detainees.

(b) The hon. member is referred to the reply to his question no 12 on Wednesday, 19 May 1982, by the hon. the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

(2) For reasons mentioned in (1) (a) (i), I am not prepared to disclose this information.

Other

Diamond Cutters Union o:
Jewellers and Goldsmith:
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dent
S.A. Diamond Workers Uni

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WA

Cape Town Gas Workers U
Escom (Cape Western Und
Escom Salaried Staff As
Escom Workers Associati
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of
Amalgamated Engineering
Amalgamated Union of B
Black Allied Workers U
Blankebouwerkersvakbor
Building, Constructior
Building Workers Unior
Electrical and Allied
Electrical and Allied
Engineering and Allied
Engineering Industrial
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Worke
National Union of Engi
Port Elizabeth Operati
S.A. Operative Masons'
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

Union officials on terror charge

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Three executive members of the South African Allied Workers' Union, SAAWU, appeared in the regional court here on a charge under the Terrorism Act.

The president of the union, Mr Thomazile Richard Gqweta, the general secretary, Mr Sam Bekhuwise Kikine, and the national organiser Mr Sisa James Njikelana, were represented by Mrs Priscilla Jana.

The unionists appeared with Miss Barbara Anne Hogan, 30, of Hunter Street, Yeoville, Mr Cedric Radcliffe Mayson, 54, of St Georges Street, Bellevue, and Mr Alan Morris Fine, 26, of Sharp Street, Bellevue, who were represented by Miss Kathy Satchwell.

They were not asked to plead and the magistrate, Mr E Dry, remanded the six people until June 14 for further investigation.

Miss Hogan, Mr Mayson, Mr Fine, Mr Kikine and Mr Njikelana have been in detention since last year. Mr Gqweta was detained earlier this month.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

Sisulu visits his father tomorrow

Sowetan 329 28/5/82

THE FORMER president of Mwasa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been granted permission by Johannesburg's Chief Magistrate to visit his imprisoned father, ANC leader Walter Sisulu, in Cape Town tomorrow.

But in terms of the permission, Mr Sisulu must leave Johannesburg for Cape Town at 9.30 am to be back at his Orlando West home the same day before 6 pm.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

The granting of the permission by Mr J A van Dam will enable the banned Mr Sisulu to see his father in Pollsmoor Prison, together with his wife Zodwa and child Moyikwa-Zwelakhe.

Zodwa and their two-year-old baby earlier left Johannesburg by train and arrived in Cape Town yesterday. The news of Sisulu's ban being relaxed will ease the tension and turmoil that surrounded his family as he was not given permission immediately.

In terms of the permission, Mr Sisulu is required not to leave his Orlando West home before 6 am and to proceed directly to Jan Smuts Airport.

While in Cape Town, he is to confine his movements to either Pollsmoor Prison or to the home of the Reverend Tetiwe at Langa location and to the D F Malan Airport.

The third condition is that he return to Johannesburg tomorrow and on arrival back here proceed direct to his home.

The visit to Cape Town will be only the third time that he and his wife have visited his father in prison. Zwelakhe last saw his father in 1980. A month before his scheduled visit in July, he was detained.

On arrival in Cape Town yesterday, Mrs Sisulu is reported to have said that when she last saw her father-in-law last October he was still strong, although his hair was completely grey.

She said Sisulu looks very much like her husband and her son communicated very well with his grandfather.

"He is a good family man, and even though he has not seen the children in the more than 20 years he has been in prison he still communicates with them very well."



SISULU: Banning relaxed.

Although Sisulu had not been with his family for 18 years, and his children were very young when he was last with them as a free man, they still "cherished the time that he was with them. He is Zwelakhe's hero," Mrs Sisulu said.

No contact is allowed during the visits. They are separated by a soundproof window and speak via telephones.

4

Student leader claims R7 000 for alleged assault by policemen

By CHRIS RENNIE

A STUDENT leader sued the Minister of Justice and Constable P E Mbombela for R7 000 damages in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today.

Mr Bonsile Matthews Mbikanye alleged that Constable Mbombela and other security branch policemen kicked, hit, slapped and threatened him at the Sanlam Buildings on May 20 and 21, 1980, while he was in custody.

He alleged that as a result he received bruises and injuries to his head and body and was left with impairment to his sight and hearing.

When the case started today, Mr Mbikanye withdrew his action against Constable Mbombela. He also withdrew the allegation that he had been assaulted on November 21, 1980.

Dr J Moodliar said he examined Mr Mbikanye on May 24, 1980. Mr Mbikanye had a black eye, complained of a sore cheek and had a small perforation of his right eardrum. All were consistent with an assault. In his opinion the injuries were two or three days old.

Cross-examined, he said the eye injury could not cause any impairment to vision by itself. The ear injury might have caused temporary partial deafness in that ear. He had seen Mr Mbikanye and there was no residual damage.

He agreed that there were no injuries to Mr Mbikanye's body at the time and that he had complained of none.

Mr Mbikanye told the court he was 21 and in Standard 5. In 1980 he was 20 and in Standard 4.

During 1980 there was unrest at the school and he was one of the leaders in the schools' boycott. He had been instrumental in organising placards and had written one of them.

He told of his arrest on the afternoon of May 20, 1980. Inside the police car he recognised Mlandi Stemile, another of the student leaders. He said later he was told the man who had arrested him was Mbombela.

At this stage Constable Mbombela was brought into court and Mr Mbikanye said he did not recognise him.

After visiting the Kwazakele charge office, he and Mr Stemile were taken to the Sanlam building and put in an office with six detectives including Const Mbombela.

He told the court he was threatened and then assaulted by Const Mbombela, while two other policemen held him.

One of the other policemen told him he had better tell the truth or he would die.

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973		98	320	418
1974		28	294	322
1975		26	305	331
1976		21	201	222
1977		30		
1978				
1979				
1980				

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

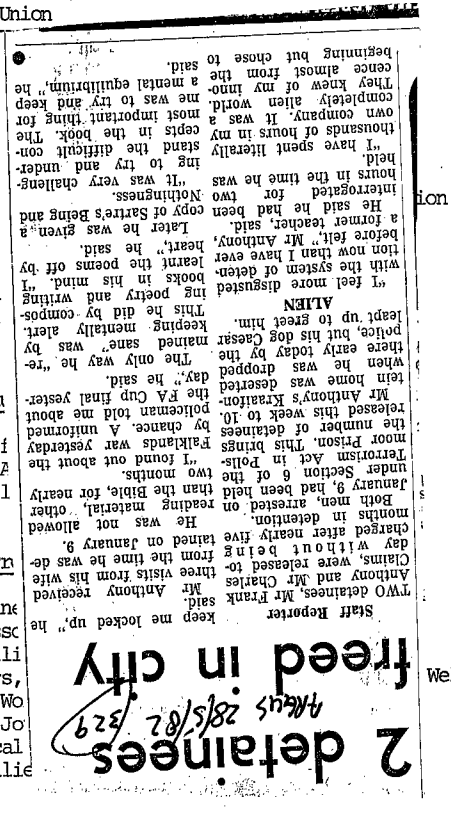
African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
General Workers Union
General Workers
National Union c
National Union c
National Union c
South African Al
S.A. Canvas & R
S.A. Canvas & Rc
Tailoring Worker
Tanning, Footwea
Textile Workers
Textile Workers
Transvaal Leathe
Trunk & Box Work

Wood & Wood Prodt

National Union of
Paper, Wood and P
South African All

Paper & Paper Pn

Amalgamated Engine
Media Workers Assc
Paper, Wood & Alli
S.A. Boilermakers,
S.A. Electrical Wo
S.A. Society of Jo
S.A. Typographical
South African Allie



2 detainees freed in city

Staff Reporter

TWO detainees, Mr Frank Anthony and Mr Charles Claims, were released today without being charged after nearly five months in detention.

Both men, arrested on January 9, had been held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in Pollsmoor Prison. This brings the number of detainees released this week to 10.

Mr Anthony's Kraaifontein home was dropped there early today by the police, but his dog Caesar leapt up to greet him.

ALIEN

"I feel more disgusted with the system of detention now than I have ever before felt," Mr Anthony, a former teacher, said.

He said he had been interrogated for two hours in the time he was held.

"I have spent literally thousands of hours in my own company. It was a completely alien world. They knew of my innocence almost from the beginning but chose to keep me locked up," he said.

Mr Anthony received three visits from his wife from the time he was detained on January 9.

He was not allowed reading material, other than the Bible, for nearly two months.

"I found out about the Falklands war yesterday by chance. A uniformed policeman told me about the FA Cup final yesterday," he said.

The only way he "remained sane" was by keeping mentally alert. This he did by composing poetry and writing books in his mind. "I learnt the poems off by heart," he said.

Later he was given a copy of Sartre's Being and Nothingness.

"It was very challenging to try and understand the difficult concepts in the book. The most important thing for me was to try and keep a mental equilibrium," he said.

ion

Welders

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN.

Minutes of the meeting of the Planning and Development Committee held at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, 2nd December, 1974, in Room 122, Bremner Building, Lovers' Walk, Rondebosch.

PRESENT: The Principal (Sir Richard Luyt - Chairman)
Professors R.D. Cherry, J.S. de Wet, Dr. F.A.H. Wilson,
The Registrar (Mr. P.G. McDonald), The Deputy Registrar
(Finance)(Mr. L. Read), Director of the Planning Unit
(Mr. J. Elliott).

In attendance: Mr. M.A. ... oster.

APOLOGIES for absence w ... ity Principal (Professor
M.F. Kapla ... Assistant Principal -
Academic), ... Mr. E. Carter, Mr.
F.C. Robb ...

1. MINUTES:

The minutes of the mee ... 1974, as circulated,
were confirmed and sig ...

2. THE REPORT OF THE V/N ... INQUIRY INTO UNIVERSITIES.

A. The Committee not ... e of Council and Senate
to consider the R ... ies Commission of Inquiry
into Universities ... 1974 to refer the follow-
ing sections of t ... with the request that its
comments with specific ... and RECOMMENDATIONS of
the Commission be sent ... 11th December 1974:-

(i) CHAPTER VIII: th ...

(ii) CHAPTER X : th ...

B. The Committee als ... hairman of the Joint
Committee that, f ... rsity Principals'
meeting to be hel ... he C.U.P.'s Executive
Committee had re ... number of matters in
the Commission's Repo ... Committee. As it was
important that this U ... nown to the C.U.P. Sub-
Committees, the Joint ... w the attention of the
Planning and Developm ... that the following specific
matters had been so r ... t its comments be sent to
the Joint Committee b ...

(i) Standard of Offi ...

(Sections 20.8 a ... - i.e. part of Sections
20.1 to 20.9, Tr ... iversity, Chapter VIII).

(ii) Military Trainin ...

(Section 21.10, p ... ections 21.1 to 21.12,
High Rate of Failu ... , Chapter VIII).

(iii) Co-operation between Universities in regard to Postgraduate Training

Puzzle of missing son

A SOWETO family are puzzled by the disappearance of their son who was last week taken away by a group of people who forced their way into their Jabavu home at night.

Mr William Majola of 1346B White City Jabavu, Soweto, yesterday told The SOWETAN that on Monday, May 17, at about 11.30pm they were awoken by a group of men and two women who forced their way into the house looking for his younger brother Paul, whom they found and took away.

Mr Majola said after they had made enquiries about his brother's whereabouts his mother went to Protea police station to make further enquiries.

At Protea, Mr Majola said, his mother was told that Paul had been detained at the police station for questioning but had escaped from police custody.

Major Mazibuko, Soweto police liaison officer, denied any knowledge of the case.

Sowetan 28/5/82

Page 2

SAP refuse source of detainees' health report

(329) E. Post 29/5/82 (2011)

CAPE TOWN — The South African Police have refused to disclose the source of the information on the mental health of four detainees recently admitted for psychiatric treatment.

The information — claiming that two of them were faking — was later transmitted via the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information to the Ambassador in Washington, Mr Donald Sole, who relayed it to the Press.

Psychiatrists who dealt with the detainees subsequently challenged the claims and the issue has now blown into a political row.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday refused to answer Dr Marius Barnard, the PFP's chief spokesman on health, as tothe source of the report.

Dr Barnard asked what was the source of the information and on whose authority was it submitted to the Ambassador. Mr Le Grange replied that it was neither policy nor practice of the South African Police to disclose its sources of information.

Last week Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed that Mr Sole had asked for information on the mental health of the detainees after he had received a letter "with sinister implications". Mr Botha said the information on the detainees had been submitted by the police.

Other

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Jewellers
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S.A. Assoc
S.A. Diamo

ELECTRICIT

Cape Town
Escom (Cap
Escom Sala
Escom Work
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

Give detainees access to courts — Wits head

W/E ARGUS 29/5/82 (329)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Bertrand Leon Bernstein, today called on the Government to consider the suspension or drastic amendment of legislation to allow detainees access to open courts.

Addressing the university's graduation ceremony, Dr Bernstein said allowing detainees access to courts was fundamental to the rule of law as practised in civilised Western countries.

"The Government claims that these draconian measures are necessary for the safety of the State . . . this is hardly a procedure of which justice-loving people can be proud — for they cannot be certain that it is necessary, nor can they be certain that it is never abused.

"It reeks too much of the notoriety achieved by the inquisition of the Middle Ages and the OGPU, Gestapo and KGB of modern times"

CAPE Times 29/5/82 329

Police able to prevent reports of detentions

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Police will be able to prevent, or at least delay the reporting of people detained in connection with terrorist activities in terms of the Protection of Information Bill.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr , Kobie Coetsee.

He said in reply to the third reading debate of the Protection of Information Bill, which replaces the Official Secrets Act, that news of detentions was only affected where it concerned terrorist activities.

Where news of a detention was "common knowledge", such as where it was announced by the detainee's family, it could be published. In other cases, or where newspapers were unsure, they should approach the police for clearance to publish.



Mr Kobie Coetsee

It would then be up to the police to decide whether or not publication could take place. Publication contrary to police advice would constitute an offence.

The bill prohibits publication of information which a person knows, or reasonably should have known, concerns "a security matter or the prevention or combating of terrorism".

Mr Coetsee said the provision would also prevent disclosure of anti-terrorist activities which could be hampered by publication.

He cited a case where police were involved in a follow-up operation. Newspapers had been informed and asked not to publish the information but one newspaper had carried a report.

"Fortunately the terrorists didn't see it but we want to avoid that sort of thing."

The bill would also prevent the publication of other information which could be useful to an enemy. Mr Coetsee said the damage was as great whether information reached an enemy through deliberate spying or through a "leak" published in the newspapers.

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersverenigting

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
National Union [illegible]

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Transvaal L
Trunk & Box

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Paper, Wood
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S.A. Electr
S.A. Societ
S.A. Typogr
South Afric

Cape Times (329) 29/5/82

Le Grange objects to report on DPSC

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has objected to reports claiming he had said the Detainees Parents' Support Committee were liars.

He was quoted in the Cape Times last week as referring to the DPSC and then saying: "We have to identify these people as liars."

A police spokesman has drawn attention to the Hansard report of his speech and pointed out that the two statements were not directly linked.

In the section of Hansard produced by his department, Mr Le Grange said only that DPSC members had made "irresponsible and exaggerated allegations about detainees" and added: "I am now becoming convinced that a person cannot believe them."

● Our political staff report that later in the same speech, but without naming the DPSC directly, he said all people who made wild and exaggerrated allegations about detainees had to be identified as liars.

During his speech, Mr Le Grange said there was a continuous use of terms and concepts out of context which furthered the continuous "wild and false allegations which are made particularly for consumption overseas. I say that the Official Opposition is part of this pattern".

Mr Le Grange then said that one of the best examples of this pattern was the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, and others.

He had waited weeks for three professional people, Dr Coleman, Dr Koornhof and Mr Floyd to "back their irresponsible and exaggerated allegations. They are also part of the total pattern".

He went on to say that he was still waiting for their reply and "I think that it is high time that it is said that I am now becoming convinced that a person cannot believe them".

However, later in his speech Mr Le Grange returned to the theme of people making wild allegations about conditions in detention. He appealed for people to be positive about the police record that there had been only 28 complaints — not all of which concerned ill-treatment — out of more than 1 600 from detainees.

He said people should put the other side of the story and quote cases where false allegations of ill-treatment had been made but could not be substantiated.

While he did not mention the DPSC by name, he went on to say: "I want to ask that we identify all people who make these wild exaggerated allegations, wherever they are made, as liars and continue to identify them as liars.

"Every person who opens his mouth about these exaggerated things must get a direct accusation from every right-thinking and responsible inhabitant of South Africa that we cannot believe you, you are a liar."

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuild
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Dr
S.A. Technical
Underground Of

MANUFACTURIN

Food & Bever

African Food
Amalgamated
Bakery Emplo
Black Allie
Boland Inma
Brewery Emp
Cadbury In-
East London
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11 City detainees are released

CAPE TIMES

Staff Reporter 29/6/82 (329)

ALL 11 people arrested by Cape Town security police in January this year have been released.

Yesterday the last three detainees returned to their homes after being held for nearly five months.

Released yesterday were a former high school teacher, Mr Frank Anthony, a textile worker, Mr Charles Claims, and Mr Tom Barends. They had been held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Earlier this week eight other detainees were released in the Western Cape. They were Mr Roger Galant, Mr Julian Sauls, Mr Lionel Scholtz, Mr Ben Julius all students at the University of the Western Cape; Mr Johannes Mannel, a student at the Bellville Technikon. Mr Freddy Schrader, a supermarket worker; Mr Albert Tashangana, and Mr Alfred Appolis, an Escom employee.

Cape has not given orders to district surgeons

Weekend Post Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No specific instructions have been issued by the Cape Provincial Administration to district surgeons in regard to evidence of assault or injury to people awaiting trial or in detention.

In the Provincial Council, Mrs Di Bishop (PFP, Gardens) asked whether there were instructions to district surgeons who found evidence of assault or injury to people detained in police custody, who were awaiting trial or serving a period of imprisonment.

Mr Piet Loubser, MEC in charge of hospital services, replied: "The actions of district surgeons and medical officers are dictated by their ethical codes.

"However, guidelines have been published by the State Department of Health and Welfare in a booklet entitled *The Medical Practitioner in the Health Service.*

"Copies have been furnished to district surgeons.

"It is not considered necessary to issue this booklet to medical officers in the service of the province, as all the categories of patients referred to are seen by a district surgeon before being referred to a hospital."

Courage and sacrifice shown by detainees

CAPE Times 1/6/82 329

letters

From Dr ANDRÉ SCHULMAN (Newlands):

IT does not help our understanding of the hardships endured by security detainees to use scientific psychologists' terminology like "sensory deprivation" or "depersonalization". Do these terms mean anything more than can be better described by the language of general and literary experience? Such terminology is meant to impress us with being scientific but, as we have had no explanation of or references to the scientific methods and experiments on which it is based, it is simply bamboozling us with an appeal to Mysterious Authority. This is unnecessary.

Know why

Also inaccurate as a general picture of what has happened is the image of being hauled away in the small hours and held in solitary confinement for undefined periods, uncharged and without the faintest innocent idea why, and that all this is enough to create "temporary insanity" and suicide. Of course the detainees know why and, when their relatives saw them at Christmas-time, they were fit and well.

St Jerome and many other religious mystics would not have thought "temporary insanity" a good term to use for their own mental conditions after very much longer periods of self-imposed solitary confinement, and suicide did not occur to them. Neither do explorers or long-haul truck drivers, who have been mentioned as examples by the Principal of UCT (Cape Times, May 13), commit suicide on the job.

One's understanding of solitary confinement is that it imposes bare existence upon us without the distractions of work, hobby or conversation. It removes us from contact with anybody of our own choice from the outside world from whom we can gain any kind of encouragement or support for our own point of view. This makes one's lonely point of view vulnerable to captors who ceaselessly attempt to argue us out of our ideological and personal loyalties sufficiently to make us talk.

More plausible as a cause of suicide is the knowledge that one has betrayed one's mission and colleagues or the fear that one will. I had thought there was still plausible doubt that many of the detainees' deaths were due to police violence but, in your editorial of May 14, you seem to accept suicide.

There can be no criticism of detainees as human beings; there would be something disgusting in any armchair criticism of heroes. Might one suggest ways in which those of us who disagree with their political views, and are not convinced that the authorities are unjustified in holding them, can yet express support and admiration for them? Many of them are people who have freely chosen to sacrifice a regular and lucrative life for one that risks imprisonment, banning and worse. Such courage and sacrifice remain as undisputed facts whether the cause fought for is left-wing, right-wing, progressive, reactionary or whatever. They remain as undisputed facts whether one agrees or disagrees with their cause or changes one's mind later. Courage is the same whether it is "communist", "democratic" or anything else.

Another reason to support them is in their evidence for the continuation of the spirit of human freedom which does seem to survive authoritarian government but may be under greater threat at source from the dreary influence of bureaucrats and behavioural scientists.

To correspondents

WHEN WRITING to the Editor, please be brief, double-space, use only one side of the page, sign your name and give your full address, not only a post office box number. Unless the circumstances are exceptional, pseudonyms are not acceptable. Letters are liable to be shortened and edited.

Mugged on way to the Nico

From Mr MICHAEL REES (Berea, Johannesburg):

MY own experience on Monday, May 10, at the Nico Malan theatre may be worth your bringing to the attention of Capetonians and civic officers alike.

A visitor from faraway unbeautiful Johannesburg and being presented with the opportunity to combine my first visit to the famous Nico with my first Wagner opera, I arrived by train in daylight and walked across from the station. Rounding the Nico and (incorrectly) ascending the flight to the pedestrian bridge linking the civic centre to the theatre, I was grabbed by the tie by the first man, with two others seen peripherally in the background.

Having suffered previously at the hands of Swahili professionals in urban East Africa, I was not as completely surprised as the comparatively well-dressed and clean appearance of First Assailant may have implied. I actually did not see his knife at first, otherwise I might not have reacted by rolling down the flight, taking him with me and throwing him off to enable me to arrive at the bottom with a cut finger but recovered voice, and my bellowing put them off.

Limits to 'jawing'

From RENÉ HOWELL (Fish Hoek):

WITH regard to your editorial about the Falklands (May 22), I am in complete agreement with you that "jaw is better than war", but there has to be a point beyond where "jaw" is no longer tolerable. And you have to remember that Argentina acted first without warning.

What then, do we just talk and talk and talk? No, certainly not. What would have happened in 1939-45 if *after* Hitler's invasion of Europe, we started jawing and jawing and jawing? He'd still be the boss-man and dictator of Europe.

No, Britain has been very tolerant. It had to act *now*! Good luck to the efforts against the aggressor

Non-Metallic Mineral Produc
South African Allied Workers Union
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Weskaapse Plofstof & Chemiese Werkers Unie
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
Metal and Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
Industrial Salaried Staff Association
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union

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Amalgamated Engineering Unior
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Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives s Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A
Mine Coloured Staff Associat
Mine Surface Officials Assoc
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and ders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Asso
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemen ation
S.A. Technical Officials Ass
Underground Officials Associ

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Wo
Amalgamated Engineering Unic
Bakery Employees Industrial
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersverenigi
Brewery Employees Union (Cap
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Unior
Food and Cannning Workers Ur
Food, Beverage & Allied Work
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of Sou
Natal Baking Industry Employ
Natal Sugar Industry Employe
National Milling Workers In
National Union of Dairy Emp
National Union of Operative ers
National Union of Sugar Man g Employees
National Union of Wine, Spi s
Operative Bakers, Confectio n (Cape)
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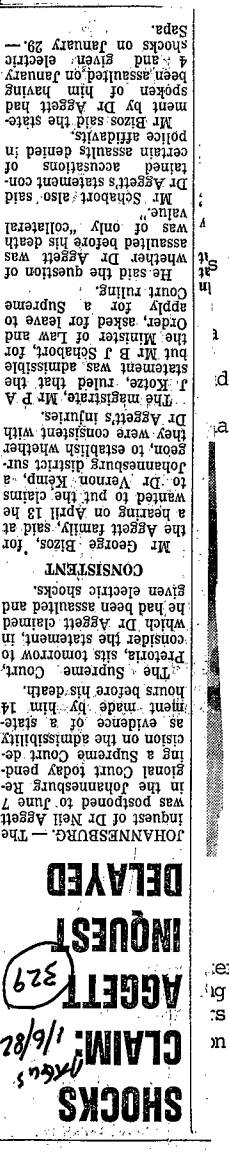

SHOCKS CLAIM: AGGETT INQUEST DELAYED

329

Argus 1/6/82

JOHANNESBURG. — The inquest of Dr Neil Aggett was postponed to June 7 in the Johannesburg Regional Court today pending a Supreme Court decision on the admissibility as evidence of a statement made by him 14 hours before his death.

The Supreme Court, Pretoria, sits tomorrow to consider the statement, in which Dr Aggett claimed he had been assaulted and given electric shocks.

CONSISTENT

Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, said at a hearing on April 13 he wanted to put the claims to Dr Vernon Kemp, a Johannesburg district surgeon, to establish whether they were consistent with Dr Aggett's injuries.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, ruled that the statement was admissible but Mr B J Schabort, for the Minister of Law and Order, asked for leave to apply for a Supreme Court ruling.

He said the question of whether Dr Aggett was assaulted before his death was of only "collateral value."

Mr Schabort also said Dr Aggett's statement contained accusations of certain assaults denied in police affidavits.

Mr Bizos said the statement by Dr Aggett had spoken of him having been assaulted on January 4 and given electric shocks on January 29.— Sapa.

Detainees: Other side of the coin

YOUR editorial of May 18 referring to the list of detainees exemplifies the attitude which your newspaper continually pursues in defence of detainees.

You indicate that the cause for their detention is their anti-government posture and blame their detention on so-called unjust laws and political systems.

On the other side of the coin lies the detainees' all too frequent link with political organisations proven to be socially disruptive.

These organisations would thrive under normal laws which protect civilised societies and therefore stricter regulations and laws have to be introduced to curb their activities to allow reform to proceed in a moderate and orderly way.

Detention is one of these strict laws and is designed to prevent public massacres from occurring.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that the great majority of the total population of South Africa are peace-loving people who, although requiring the benefits of reform, wish reform to take place in a peaceful way and to be protected from those who are committed to disrupting this process.

MODERATE REALIST

Cape Town

Think of your pet

WITH winter approaching, I would like to appeal to pet owners to make sure that their pets are sheltered from the elements. Dogs should not be there just to guard property.

People should bear in mind that dogs make better watchdogs if allowed to sleep indoors at night.

(Mrs) ESTHER HIBBERT

Bothasig

Detainees' doctors should say if overruled official

Cape Times 1/6/82

329

Staff Reporter

DOCTORS responsible for the care of detainees who felt that their advice was in any way overruled, could and should immediately appeal to a senior district surgeon, Dr J de Beer, Director-General of the Department of Health and Welfare, said in a footnote to a letter published in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal.

The letter, written by Dr P V Suckling of Kenilworth, referred to the death of Steve Biko and the continuing attention still being paid to this "appalling event".

Dr Suckling said he had yet to see any "clear-cut plan to prevent a repetition" of the case which, as he saw it, involved the advice of three doctors being overruled by a security police officer.

He believed members of the police had the authority to overrule medical advice without reference to higher medical authority.

In reply, Dr De Beer said medical officers responsible for the health care of detainees were employed by the Department of Health and Welfare. If they felt that their advice was in any way overruled, they could and should immediately appeal to the senior district surgeon or the regional director for health services.

Detainees' doctors have 'appeal right'

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Doctors responsible for the care of detainees who felt that their advice was being overruled should immediately appeal to a senior district surgeon.

That was advice given by Dr J de Beer, director-general of the Department of Health and Welfare, in a footnote to a letter published in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal.

The letter, written by Dr P V Suckling of Kenilworth, referred to the death of Steve Biko and the continuing attention still being paid to it.

Dr Suckling said he had yet to see any "clear-cut plan to prevent a repetition" of the case which, as he saw it, involved the advice of three doctors being overruled by a Security Police officer.

In reply, Dr De Beer said medical officers responsible for the health care of detainees were employed by his department and if they felt their advice was being overruled, they should immediately appeal to a senior district surgeon.

Appeal on Aggett evidence

(329) Star 2/6/82

from page 1

inquest which had been postponed.

Mr Schabort claimed Dr Aggett's affidavit was not only inadmissable but that the Minister of Law and Order and other police officers would be implicated by the statement. He said Dr Aggett was not alive to answer to the contents of his affidavit.

Mr Schabort also claimed it was in the national interest and the interest of State security that Dr Aggett's statement not be made public as it would disclose the working methods and techniques of the Security Police.

Mr Bizos said none of the grounds advanced by Mr Schabort was valid or sufficient to entitle the Supreme Court to interfere in a regional court inquest.

"Allegations of police assault by detainees have been examined by our courts before," he said. "In some cases damages have been awarded against police officers and the Minister responsible.

"It is inconceivable that Dr Aggett's affidavit should be kept secret," said Mr Bizos. He claimed it was necessary to use the affidavit to test the credibility of witnesses — particularly those who had claimed Dr Aggett had a good relationship with his captors.

"Once allegations of assault have been made, I submit it may be more in the national interest and in the interests of the security of the State that such allegations be answered by those implicated," Mr Bizos said.

Aggett claims: ruling on Friday

(329) Star 2/6/82

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's international reputation and the esteem of the South African Police would suffer if all the circumstances surrounding the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett were not fully probed, a Pretoria Supreme Court judge said today.

Mr Justice C F Eloff made this statement while hearing argument on the admissibility as evidence of an affidavit made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died on February 4.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, and five of the applicants are appealing against a Johannesburg Regional Court decision that the statement was admissible.

Judgment in the case has been reserved until Friday.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square while held under section six of the Terrorism Act. He had been in detention for 70 days.

In the disputed affidavit Dr Aggett alleged he was assaulted a month before his death on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

Mr George Bizos, SC, who is representing the Aggett family, third respondents in the case, called the application to the Supreme Court by Mr B J Schabort, appearing for the Minister of Law and Order, "frivolous and vexatious."

Mr Bizos asked that the application be dismissed with costs to his client. He claimed that Mr and Mrs Aggett, elderly parents of the deceased, had travelled at great expense to Johannesburg from Somerset West for the

To Page 3, Col 1

(Continued from Page 1)

Argus 2/6/82

Aggett 329

against police officers and the Minister responsible.

"Sometimes courts fail to exonerate police officers in relation to deaths in detention. In other cases allegations were found to be false or could not be proved.

"It is inconceivable that Dr Aggett's affidavit should be kept secret."

It was necessary to use the affidavit to test the credibility of witnesses, particularly those who had claimed that Dr Aggett had established a good relationship with his captors.

"Once allegations of assault have been made, I submit it may be more in the national interest and in the interests of the security of the State that such allegations be answered by those implicated," Mr Bizos said.

Judgment in the case has been reserved until Friday morning when the Supreme Court will decide whether it is desirable for the court to interfere at this stage with the proceedings of the inquest.

during the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available; if so, (a) when and (b) in terms of what statutory provision;

(2) whether he has since been released; if so, (a) when and (b) where;

(3) whether he was visited by a (a) magistrate and (b) district surgeon during the period of his detention; if so, (i) on what dates was he visited, (ii) by whom and (iii) what was the purpose of the visits;

(4) whether he has been reported missing since his release; if so,

(5) whether any attempt is being made to find him?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) From 26 June 1981 till 10 August 1981.

(b) In terms of section 50 (1) of Act 51 of 1977, thereafter in terms of section 22 (1) of Act 62 of 1966 and from 10 July 1981 in terms of section 6 (1) of Act 83 of 1967.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 10 August 1981.

(b) Port Elizabeth.

(3) (a) and (b) No. He was, however on 3 August 1981 visited by an inspector of detainess.

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes.

329 Hansard Q. 61. 951-952

Detention of Gcinisizwe Kondile 2/6/82

*1. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether Gcinisizwe Kondile was detained by the South African Police

→

329 Hansard Q. 61, 952-953

Terrorism trial: State witnesses

2/6/82

*2. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

→

Whether any State witnesses in terrorism trials (a) died and (b) were injured as a result of attacks on them during the latest specified period of twelve months for which figures are available; if so, how many in each case?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The reply to both (a) and (b) in respect of the period of 12 months which ended on 28 May 1982, is "no". Before this period, however, various State witnesses have been murdered, assaulted and intimidated. It is further known that it is one of the declared aims of a certain terrorist organization to eliminate certain designated State Witnesses.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operators Association
S.A. Technical Officials Association
Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Workers Union
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Bakery Employees I
Black Allied Worke
Boland Inmaakwerke
Brewery Employees
Cadbury In-Company
East London Meat T
Food and Cannning
Food, Beverage & A
General Workers Un
General Workers Un
Natal Baking Indus
Natal Sugar Indust
National Milling W
National Union of
National Union of
National Union of
National Union of
Operative Bakers,
Pretoriase Baknywe

Venda security trial:
Churchman is jailed

THOHOYANDOU. — An Evangelical Lutheran Church minister was yesterday sentenced in Venda to two years' imprisonment, conditionally suspended, under the Internal Security Act.

Another minister was found not guilty after the two men had appeared in the Venda Supreme Court on charges of murder and attempted murder and on counts under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts.

Pastor M P Posiwa was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition that he does not take part in any subversive activities designed to promote the aims of communism. He had pleaded guilty.

Pastor N P Phaswana was found not guilty and discharged.

The trial arose from a grenade attack on the Sibasa police station last October.

Posiwa was found guilty under Section 11E of the Internal Security Act for offering accommodation in April, 1981, to people who later promoted terrorism. — Sapa

Dlamini allegedly detained

MR PHILLIP Dlamini, general secretary of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union (Sabmawu), is believed to have been detained by Security Police.

Relatives of the trade unionist said yesterday that he was taken by Security Police from his Zola Township home in Soweto on Saturday.

But Major H V Haynes, public relations officer for the police in Pretoria, said he could not confirm Mr Dlamini's detention "because we do not have his name in our records."

Mr Dlamini, who is also a black consciousness exponent, formed Sabmawu when disputes in the Black Municipal Workers' Union (Mawu) forced him to resign.

In a statement released to the Press yesterday, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) condemned Mr Dlamini's detention and said it was yet another onslaught on the black trade union movement.

"Azapo deplores in extreme terms the brutal tactics of the Security Police, especially when we remember what happened to Dr Neil Aggett.

"Azapo is calling upon the regime to stop this menace and release the detained, who include, among others, Azanyu leaders detained a week ago. In the same spirit Azapo outrightly rejects all Government security legislation as oppressive and a violation to man's civilisation," the statement read.

Aggett: SA's reputation at stake

judge

ARGUS 2/6/82 (329)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's international reputation and the esteem of the South African Police would suffer if all the circumstances surrounding the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett were not fully probed, a Pretoria Supreme Court judge said today.

Mr Justice Eloff made this statement while hearing argument on the admissibility in a Johannesburg inquest court of an affidavit made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died on February 4.

Dr Aggett, an active trade union official, was found hanging in his cell at John Vorster Square at 1.30 am. He was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and had been in detention for 70 days.

In the disputed affidavit Dr Aggett alleged he was assaulted a month earlier on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

In court today to observe the proceedings was General J Coetzee, head of the security police. General Coetzee prepared the founding affidavit on which today's application to the Supreme Court, Pretoria, was based.

Mr George Bizos, SC, who is representing the Aggett family, called an application to the Supreme Court made by Mr B J Schabort, appearing for the Minister of Law and Order, "frivolous and vexatious".

Mr Bizos asked that the application be dismissed with costs to his client.

He claimed that Mr and Mrs Aggett, the elderly parents of the deceased, had travelled at great expense to Johannesburg from Somerset West for the inquest.

Three weeks had been set aside for the case and Mr Schabort's application had inconvenienced all concerned and had meant that the inquest had had to be postponed until June 7.

Mr Schabort claimed that Dr Aggett's affidavit was not only inadmissible but further that the Minister of Law and Order and other police officers would be implicated by the statement.

Dr Aggett was not alive, he said, to answer to the contents of his affidavit.

Mr Schabort also claimed that is was in the national interest and the interest of State security that Dr Aggett's statement should not be made public. The affidavit would disclose the working methods and techniques of the security police.

Mr Bizos denied that any of the grounds advanced by Mr Schabort were valid or sufficent to entitle the Supreme Court to interfere in a Regional Court inquest at this stage.

"Allegations of police assaults by detainees have been examined by our courts before," he said. "In some cases damages have been awarded

(Contd on Page 11, col 3)

Aggett claimed assault and electric shocks

A statement in which Dr Neil Aggett claimed he was assaulted and left bleeding, and tortured by being given electric shocks, was the centre of a dispute in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The statement was made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he was found hanged in his cell in John Vorster Square at 1.30 am on February 5.

In the statement Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and trade unionist, claimed he was slapped, punched and kicked and given electric shocks through handcuffs while blindfolded with a towel.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, and five other applicants are appealing against a Johannesburg Regional Court decision that the statement is admissible as evidence in the inquest on Dr Aggett.

Mr Justice C F Eloff, with Mr Justice Goldstone, will rule tomorrow whether the Supreme Court is justified in intervening at this stage of the inquest proceedings.

Mr Justice Eloff said yesterday that South Africa's international reputation and the reputation of the South African Police would suffer if all the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr Aggett in detention were not fully probed.

In his statement Dr Aggett alleged he was assaulted by a Railway Police sergeant who hit him with an open hand on his face so that he fell on his back against a table.

Mr George Bizos, SC, who is representing the Aggett family, third respondents in the case, called the application to the Supreme Court by Mr B J Schabort, appearing for the Minister of Law and Order, "frivolous and vexatious."

Mr Bizos asked that the application be dismissed with costs to his client. He said that Mr and Mrs Aggett, Dr Aggett's elderly parents, had travelled at great expense to Johannesburg from Somerset West for the inquest which had been postponed.

Mr Schabort claimed Dr Aggett's affidavit was not only inadmissible but that the Minister of Law and Order and other police officers would be implicated by the statement. He said Dr Aggett was not alive to answer to the contents of his affidavit.

Mr Schabort also claimed it was in the national interest and the interest of State security that Dr Aggett's statement not be made public as it would disclose the working methods and techniques of the Security Police.

Mr Bizos said none of the grounds advanced by Mr Schabort was valid or sufficient to entitle the Supreme Court to interfere in a regional court inquest.

"It is inconceivable that Dr Aggett's affidavit should be kept secret," said Mr Bizos. He claimed it was necessary to use the affidavit to test the credibility of witnesses — particularly those who had claimed Dr Aggett had a good relationship with his captors.

Statement dictated 14 hours before he died

Dr Neil Aggett's statement made 14 hours before he died was dictated by him and written down by Sergeant Aletta Blom.

This is the full text of the statement (spelling and grammatical errors not altered):

"I, Neil Hudson Aggett a adult white male at the age of 28 years and residing 420A Fox Street Jeppe and employed at the Food and Canning Workers Union, 816 Lekton House, 5 Wonderess street, Tel 23-5836 and part time at the Baragwanath Hospital as a medical doctor in casualty department Tel 944-1100 states:

"I was arrested on the 81.11.27 by a Capt. Crause of the Security Police and am detained under Sec 6(1) Act. 83/1967 at John Vorster Square cells.

"On the 82.01.04 a black member of the force called Chauke come to fetch me at the cells and took me to the 10th Floor room 1012.

"In the room was Lt. Whitehead the black policemen Chauke and a railway police security sergeant called Schalk present.

"I was interrogated by Lt Whitehead and everytime that he had asked me a question and I denied it, he accused me of calling him a liar. Then this Schalk would assault me he hit me with his open hand through my face and I fell against the table with my back and I could feel a scab on my back. He also assaulted me with his fists by hitting me on the side of my temple and my chest. He also kicked me with his knee on the side of my thigh. This Schalk wore a watch which cut my right forearm and it was bleeding. Later this Schalk went to wash off the blood that was on him. While I was assaulted by him he grabbed me by the scrotum and squeezed my testicles.

"I was kept awake since the morning 82.01.28 to the 82.01.30. During the night of the 82.01.28 Lt Whitehead and another security sergeant who's name I don't know and another black male also a policeman were present when Lt Whitehead blindfolded me with a towel.

"They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through the handcuffs. I don't know what they used to shock me. I was shocked a few times. I have a scratch on my left pulse (radial nerve) where I was injured whilst being handcuffed.

"The scab on my back and the scar on my pulse as well as the scar on my forearm were the only injuries that I received as a result of this assault.

"I complained at the cells to W/O McPherson who is working at the cells about my back. I was not seen by a doctor. I was visited by Magistrate Wessels on January 18 1982 and I reported to him that I was assaulted by the security police.

"I know and understand the contents of this declaration. I have no objections in taking the prescribed oath. I consider the oath to be binding on my conscience. — Signed N H AGGETT February 4 1982.

"I certify that the deponent knows and understands the contents of this declaration which was sworn to before me and his signature placed there on in my presence. Signed G BLOM W64655K, Ex Officio, Commissioner of Oath in the RSA and SWA. Johannesburg 1 Commissioner-st February 4 1982 — 10h45."

Aggett: Judge warns of harm

CAPE TIMES 3/6/82 (329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Fourteen hours before he died, Dr Neil Aggett made a statement claiming he had received injuries and was bleeding after being assaulted and tortured by security police during interrogation.

The statement is at the centre of a dispute brought before the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order and five other applicants for an admissibility ruling.

Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the minister, Mr Louis le Grange, told the court that security police interrogation methods were a secret that would be exposed if Dr Aggett's statement were used at his inquest.



Leaving the Supreme Court yesterday are, from left, Mrs Audrey Coleman, a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, Mr Paul Burger and Mrs Jill Burger, sister and brother-in-law of Dr Aggett.

'Beaten, kicked'

In his statement, Dr Aggett alleged he was assaulted, kept awake for 48 hours, beaten, kicked and blindfolded before being handcuffed and given electric shocks.

Hours after making the allegations he was found hanged in his cell in John Vorster Square at 1.30am on February 5.

Yesterday's three-hour hearing arose out of the minister's opposition to a decision by the inquest magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, that the statement be put to a State witness for comment.

Mr Justice C F Eloff, with Mr Justice R Goldstone, will decide tomorrow if the Supreme Court is justified in intervening at this stage of the inquest proceedings.

Mr Justice Eloff said the suppression of Dr Aggett's statement could cause harm.

"If the statement were not used, would the public not suspect that something was not right about the circumstances surrounding Dr Aggett's death?" he asked.

Mr Schabort argued that the contents of Dr Aggett's statement should not be made public in "the interests of national security".

'Implicated'

He said the Minister of Law and Order and individual police officers would be implicated in the statement and Dr Aggett was not alive to answer questions on the contents of his statement.

Mr Justice Eloff said it was inevitable that the period before Dr Aggett's death would be probed and that the conduct of those with whom "he was in touch before his death will have to be explored".

Present in court yesterday was Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, chief of the security police, who signed the affidavit on which the minister's urgent application was based.

Mr Bizos said he did not know what General Coetzee meant when he said in his affidavit that publication of the statement would prejudice the security police.

He asked that the application be dismissed with costs to his clients. The Aggetts, he said, who were elderly, had travelled from Somerset West to be at the inquest and they had been inconvenienced by the postponement.

"Allegations of police assault by detainees have been examined by our courts before," he said.

"In some cases damages have been awarded against police officers and the minister responsible.

"It is inconceivable that Dr Aggett's affidavit should be kept secret."

Mr Bizos said it was necessary to use the affidavit to test the credibility of witnesses, particularly those who claimed Dr Aggett had a good relationship with his captors.

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Uni
Engineering and Allied Work
Engineering Industrial Work
Federated Mining, Explosiv
Industrial Salaried Staff A
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Un
National Union of Engineeri
National Union of Motor Ass
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South Af ... Allied Worker
Steel, E
Umbogint
Weskaaps

Non-Meta

Building
Glass &
Glass W
Nationa
Nationa
Transpo

Base Me
Machine

Amalgam
Amalgar
Black
Electr
Electr
Engine
Engine
Gener
Gener
Iron
Metal
Motor
Motor
Motor
Motor
Motor
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Radi
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Lawyers want torture probe

Cape Times 3/6/82 (329)

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape branch of Lawyers for Human Rights yesterday voiced its concern that allegations of torture and assault of detainees, although denied by the authorities, "may conceivably be true".

In a statement the branch, which represents about 100 local attorneys, reiterated its "total opposition" to detention without trial and called on the government to set up an independent and wide-ranging investigation into the allegations of torture and maltreatment of detainees.

The statement was issued following a recent memorandum submitted to the ministers of Justice and Law and Order by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC).

The committee charged that there had been a "systematic application of torture and assault by members of the security police upon people detained under security legislation". It listed allegations of sleep, food and drink deprivation, electric shocks, hooding, physical assaults and enforced standing for long periods of time.

The lawyers' statement said: "Lawyers for Human Rights also wishes to express its disappointment that virtually the only government response to these serious allegations and similar allegations has been to deny them and to challenge the makers to prove the truth of the allegations."

The statement said the DPSC's allegations had to be viewed against the background of 40 deaths in detention over the past 15 years.

The lawyers called for "minimum protective measures" for detainees, including freedom of access to family, lawyers and courts; freedom of access to independent doctors of the detainee's choice; strict control and independent monitoring of interrogation practices; prompt reporting of detentions to relatives and the press; and the provision of books, newspapers, study materials and food and clothing parcels.

"Without these or similar protective measures and without an independent investigation into the alleged practice of torture of detainees, the reputation of the administration of justice in South Africa will continue to decline."

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Cape Town Gas Workers Union
Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association
Escom Salaried Staff Association
Escom Workers Association
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

CONSTRUCTION

Amalga
Amalga
Amalga
Black
Blanke
Buildi
Buildi
Electr
Electr
Engine
Engine
Genera
Metal
Nation
Port E
S.A. O
S.A. W
Steel,
S.A. E

WHOLESA

Wholesa

Black
Commerc
Concess
Domesti
Kimberl
Nationa
Nationa
Pretori
Transva

Caterin

Commerc
East Lc



THURSDAY JUNE 3 1982 11

ALLEGATIONS of torture and assault of detainees by members of the Security Police may conceivably be true, the Western Cape branch of Lawyers for Human Rights said in a statement yesterday.

The lawyers were reacting to a memorandum recently placed before the ministers of Justice and Law and Order, Mr Kobie Coetsee and Mr Louis le Grange, by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

The memorandum alleged there was a "systematic application of torture and assault by many members of the Security Police upon persons detained under security legislation".

The allegations included: sleep, food and drink deprivation, electric shocks, hooding, physical assaults and enforced standing for long periods.

The lawyers said these allegations, "although denied by the authorities, may conceivably be true".

They were disappointed that virtually the only Government response had been to deny the allegation and to challenge the makers to prove their truth.

"It is important to note that the allegations of the DPSC cannot be viewed in isolation.

"In less than 15 years, South Africans have died in detention under security legislation, and recently the president of the Association of Law Societies said in a memorandum that the public no longer believed detainees are not being mistreated."

Against this background and given the seriousness of the allegations which reflect not only on the South African Police but on the whole administration of justice in South Africa, it would only be reasonable to expect that the Government would itself take immediate steps to set up a wide-ranging and independent investigation," the statement said.

SAFEGUARDS

It added: "Instead, however, the last few weeks have seen the introduction of legislation sanctioning the retention of indefinite detention without trial and creating a situation where even the mere fact of a person's detention can remain secret."

The lawyers restated their total opposition to the principle of detention without trial.

Since it had, however, become a permanent feature of the South African legal system, the lawyers supported the call for the following minimum protective measures for detainees:

Freedom of access to family, lawyers, courts, and independent doctors of the detainee's choice, an approved code of conduct for interrogators, strict control and independent monitoring of interrogation practices, prompt and open reporting of detentions to family and press, books, newspapers and study material, and food and clothing parcels and letters.

The lawyers said that without these or similar protective measures and without an independent investigation into the alleged torture of detainees, the reputation of the administration of justice in South Africa would continue to decline.

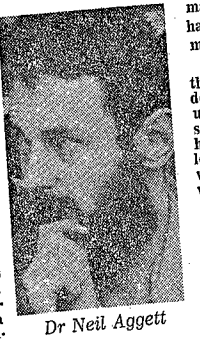
AGGETT'S STATEMENT

ARGUS 3/6/82

329

THIS is the full text of the disputed statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before he was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square at 1.30 on February 5:

"I Neil Hudson Aggett, an adult white male at the age of 28 years and residing 420A Fox Street, Jeppe and employed at the Food and Canning Workers' Union, 816 Lekton House, 5 Wanderers Street, tel 23-5836 and part time at the Baragwanath Hospital as a medical doctor in casualty department tel 944-1100 state:



Dr Neil Aggett

ARRESTED

"I was arrested on November 27, 81 by a Captain Crause of the Security Police and am detained under Sec 6(1) Act 83/1967 at John Vorster Square cells.

"On January 4, 82 a black member of the force called Chauke came to fetch me at the cells and took me to the 10th floor room 1012.

"In the room was Lieutenant Whitehead, the black policeman Chauke, and a railway police security sergeant called Schalk present.

ASSAULT

"I was interrogated by Lieutenant Whitehead and every time that he had asked me a question and I denied it, he accused me of calling him a liar. Then this Schalk would assault me. He hit me with his open hand in my face and I fell against the table with my back and I could feel a scab on my back.

"He also assaulted me with his fists by hitting me on the side of my temple and my chest. He also kicked me with his knee on the side of my thigh. This Schalk wore a watch which cut my right forearm and it was bleeding. Later this Schalk went to wash off the blood that was on him. While I was assaulted by him he grabbed me by the scrotum and squeezed my testicles.

HANDCUFFED

"I was kept awake since the morning 82.01.28 to the 82.01.30. During the night of the 82.01.29 Lieutenant Whitehead and another security sergeant whose name I don't know and another black male also a policeman were present when Lieutenant Whitehead blindfolded me with a towel. He made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back.

"I was shocked through the handcuffs. I don't know what they used to shock me. I was shocked a few times. I have a scratch on my left pulse (radial nerve) where I was injured whilst being handcuffed.

SCAR

"The scab on my back and the scar on my pulse as well as the scar on my forearm were the only injuries that I received as a result of this assault.

"I complained at the cells to WO McPherson, who is working at the cells, about my back. I was not seen by a doctor. I was visited by magistrate Wessels on the January 18 1982 and I reported to him that I was assaulted by the Security Police.

"BINDING"

"I know and understand the contents of this declaration. I have no objections in taking the prescribed oath, I consider the oath to be binding on my conscience" — signed N H Aggett 4.7.82.

"I certify that the deponent knows and understands the contents of this declaration which was sworn to before me and his signature placed thereon in my presence." — signed G Blom W64655K, ex officio, Commissioner of Oaths in the RSA and SWA. Johannesburg, 1 Commissioner Str. — Sapa.

See Page 3.

Dr Aggett's SP torture statement

By ANNE SACKS

HOURS before he died, Dr Neil Aggett made a statement claiming Security Police assaults and torture during an interrogation session had left him injured and bleeding.

The statement is at the centre of a dispute brought before the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, and five other applicants, for an admissibility ruling.

Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, told the court that Security Police interrogation methods were a secret that would be exposed if Dr Aggett's statement was used at his inquest.

In his statement, Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and trade unionist, alleged he was assaulted, kept awake for 48 hours, beaten, kicked, and blindfolded with a towel before being handcuffed and given electric shocks.

"This Schalk (a Railways Police sergeant) would assault me with his fists by hitting me with his open hand through my face and I fell against the table with my back and I could feel a scab on my back," the statement said.

"He also assaulted me with his fists by hitting me on the side of my temple and my chest. He also kicked me with his knee on the side of my thigh.

"This Schalk wore a watch which cut my right forearm and it was bleeding. Later this Schalk went to wash off the blood that was on him."

Later, Dr Aggett claims a Lieut Whitehead blindfolded him with a towel.

"They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through the handcuffs. I don't know what they used to shock me."

At 1.30am on February 5, hours after making the allegations, he was found hanged in his cell.

The court's three-hour hearing arose out of the Minister's opposition to a decision by the inquest magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, that the statement be put to a State witness for comment.

Mr Justice C F Eloff, with Mr Justice R Goldstone, will decide tomorrow if the Supreme Court is justified in intervening at this stage of the inquest proceedings.

Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, called the Minister's application to the Supreme Court "frivolous and vexatious".

Mr Schabort said "a lot of harm could be avoided" if the disputed statement were ruled inadmissible.



Leaving the Supreme Court yesterday were Mrs Jill Burger, sister and brother-in-law of Dr Aggett.

Last statement before he died

Mail Reporter

THIS is the full text of the disputed statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before he was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square at 1.30am on February 5. Spelling and grammatical errors have not been altered.

The statement was dictated by Dr Aggett and written down by Sergeant Aletta Gertrude Blom.

"I, Neil Hudson Aggett a adult white male at the age of 28 years and residing 420A Fox street Jeppe and employed at the Food and Canning Workers Union, 816 Lekton house, 5 Wonderess street, Tel 23-5836 and part time at the Barragwanath Hospital as a medical doctor in casualty department Tel. 944-1100 states:

"I was arrested on the 81.11.27 by a Capt. Crause of the Security Police and am detained under Sec 6(1) Act. 83/1967 at John Vorster Square cells.

"On the 82.01.04 a black member of the force called Chauke come to fetch me at the cells and took me to the 10th Floor room 1012.

"In the room was Lt. Whitehead the black policemen Chauke and a railway police security sergeant called Schalk present.

"I was interogated by Lt. Whitehead and everytime that he had asked me a question and I denied it, he accusing me of calling him a liar. Then this Schalk would assault me he hit me with his open hand through my face and I fell against the table with my back and I could feel a scab on my back. He also assaulted me with his fists by hitting me on the side of my temple and my chest. He also kicked me with his knee on the side of my thigh. This Schalk wore a watch which cut my right forearm and it was bleeding. Later this Schalk went to wash off the blood that was on him. While I was assaulted by him he grabbed me by the scrotum and squesed my testicles.

"I was kept awake since the morning 82.01.28 to the 82.01.30. During the night of the 82.01.29 Lt. Whitehead and another security sergeant who's name I don't know and another black male also a policeman were present when Lt. Whitehead blindfolded me with a towel. They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through the handcuffs. I dont know what they used to shock me. I was shocked a few times. I have a scratch on my left pulse (radial nerve) where I was injured whilst being

☐ To Page 3

"If not, a situation would be created where people would have to answer to allegations and would be unable to cross-examine" the man who made the statements.

"The good name and reputation of the SAP is involved, and if detrimentally affected, would reduce the esteem in which the police are held by the public and by other nations, and therefore between other nations and SA."

Mr Justice Eloff said the suppression of Dr Aggett's statement could cause harm.

"If the statement were not used, would the public not suspect that something was not right about the circumstances surrounding Dr Aggett's death?" he asked.

He added the statement had already been published in court documents.

Mr Schabort also argued that the contents of Dr Aggett's statement should not be made public in "the interests of national security". Publication would disclose the working methods and techniques of the Security Police.

He said the Minister of Law and Order and individual police officers would be implicated in the statement, and that Dr Aggett was not alive to answer questions on the contents of his statement.

Mr Justice Eloff said it was inevitable that the conduct of those with whom "he was in touch before his death will have to be explored".

Present in court yesterday was Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, Chief of the Security Police, who signed the affidavit on which the Minister's urgent application was based.

Mr Bizos said: "Allegations of police assault by detainees have been examined by our courts before. In some cases damages have been awarded against police officers and the Minister responsible."

He said it was necessary to use the affidavit to test the credibility of witnesses, particularly those who claimed Dr Aggett had a good relationship with his captors.

"Once allegations of assault have been made, I submit it may be more in the national interest and in the interests of the security of the State that such allegations be answered by those implicated," he said.

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Aggett: Shocks, blows

RDM 329 3/6/82

☐ From Page 1

handcuffed.

"The scab on my back and the scar on my pulse as well as the scar on my forearm were the only injuries that I received as a result of this assault.

"I complained at the cells to W/O McPherson who is working at the cells about my back. I was not seen by a doctor. I was visited by Magistrate Wessels on the 82.01.18 and I reported to him that I was assaulted by the security police.

"I know and understand the contentse of this declaration. I have no objections in taking the prescribed oath. I consider the oath to be binding on my concience. — Signed N H AGGETT 4.2.82.

"I certify that the deponent knows and understand the contents of this declaration which was sworn to before me and his signature placed there on in my presence. — Signed G BLOM W64655K, Ex Officio, Commissioner of Oath in the RSA and SWA. Johannesburg 1 Commissioner Str. 82.02.04 — 10h45"

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3/06/82

(324)



udrey Coleman, (left) a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee; Mr Paul Burger and Mrs

Picture: NOEL WATSON

Aggett torture statement in court dispute

ARGUS 3/6/82 329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A statement in which Dr Neil Aggett claimed he was assaulted and left bleeding and tortured by being given electric shocks was the centre of a dispute brought before the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday.

The statement was made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he was found hanged in his cell in John Vorster Square at 1.30 am on February 5.

In his statement Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and trade unionist, claimed he was slapped, punched and kicked and was given electric shocks through handcuffs he was wearing while blindfolded with a towel.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and five other applicants are appealing against a Johannesburg Regional Court decision that the statement by Dr Aggett is admissible as evidence in the inquest into his death.

REPUTATION

Mr Justice Eloff, with Mr Justice Goldstone, will rule tomorrow whether the Supreme Court is justified in intervening at this stage of the inquest proceedings.

Mr Justice Eloff said yesterday South Africa's international reputation and the esteem of the South African Police would suffer if all the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr Aggett in detention were not fully probed.

In his statement Dr Aggett alleged he was assaulted by a policeman who hit him with an open hand in his face so that he fell against a table with his back.

"He also assaulted me by hitting me on the side of my temple and my chest. He kicked me with his knees on the side of my thighs."

Dr Aggett claimed that later a Lieutenant Whitehead blindfolded him with a towel.

"They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through my handcuffs, I don't know what they used to shock me," the statement said.

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Cape Town Gas Workers Union
Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association
Escom Salaried Staff Association
Escom Workers Association
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
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Building, Construction and Allied Workers Unic
Building Workers Union
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Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South A
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General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees
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Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Ship
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industri
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Worker
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
National Union of Clothing Workers
National Union of Leather Workers
National Union of Textile Workers
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)
Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Furriers I
Tanning, Footwear and Allied Workers Union
Textile Workers Industrial Union
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industr
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union

Wood & Wood Products, including Furniture

National Union of Furniture & Allied Worker
Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Paper & Paper Products, Printing & Publish

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Afri
Media Workers Association of South Africa
Paper, Wood & Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Sh
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Society of Journalists
S.A. Typographical Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

PE man missing after his release from detention

E. Post 3/6/82

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A Port Elizabeth man has allegedly disappeared after police claim they released him in August last year after three months in detention.

It is also alleged the man disappeared mysteriously from Lesotho on the day the security police later confirmed he had been detained in South Africa.

The mystery surrounding Mr Gebisizwe Kondile, a University of Fort Hare law graduate, was raised in Parliament yesterday by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP, Parktown).

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, confirmed yesterday that Mr Kondile had been detained from June 26 until August 10 last year under various security laws.

He said Mr Kondile had been released on August 10 last year by the security police in Port Elizabeth.

Answering further questions, Mr Le Grange admitted the man had never been visited by a magistrate or district surgeon during his detention, but had seen an inspector of detainees on August 3.

He confirmed Mr Kondile had been reported missing since his release and that attempts had been made to find him.

Dr Barnard said he had in his possession affidavits which indicated that the detainee had disappeared and that his parents were still searching for him.

It appeared Mr Kondile had been living with his grandparents, but left Port Elizabeth with two other people in late 1980.

His father had subsequently been called to see a Sergeant Visser of the security police, who had asked him why his son was living in Lesotho.

Towards the second half of 1981, Mr Kondile had learnt that his son had disappeared from Lesotho.

Inquiries revealed that on June 26 — the day he was reported by police to have been detained — Mr Kondile had gone to a telephone booth in Lesotho to call his girlfriend in Port Elizabeth.

Midway through the conversation the line had suddenly gone dead. Friends in Lesotho later found abandoned the car in which Mr Kondile had travelled. An intensive search in Lesotho had failed to locate him.

Dr Barnard said it appeared from correspondence he had in his possession that Mr Kondile's parents had been in touch with the police in an effort to locate their son. Although the police said he had been released, the parents claimed their son had not been seen since his disappearance from Lesotho.

His father, Mr Dumile Kondile, a Port Elizabeth attorney, said today he found it strange his son had not visited his family immediately after being released.

Statement by Aggett is admissible

(329) Star 4/6/82

The statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before he was found dead in his cell is admissible as evidence, the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled today.

Mr Justice C F Eloff said in judgment: "I can't think of no reason to interfere at this stage. The application is dismissed with costs."

The inquest on Dr Aggett will continue in Johannesburg on Monday.

The review appeal was brought before the court by the Minister of Law and Order and five other applicants after Johannesburg Regional Court inquest magistrate, Mr Petrus Arnoldus Jurgens Kotze, had ruled the statement admissible.

Mr P J Schabort, for the police, objected and the case was referred to the higher court.

INTERFERENCE

Today Mr Eloff, with Mr Justice R J Goldstone, found the application did not warrant interference with the inferior court's proceedings.

Mr Eloff praised Mr Kotze for affixing the statement to the inquest records which were handed into court on Wednesday.

"It was extremely proper of Mr Kotze,

To Page 3, Col 11

Star (329) 4/6/82

Aggett statement t admissible

>> from page 1

the designate magistrate, to attach the affidavit to the court records," he said.

Dr Aggett alleged torture and assault by members of the Security Branch during his interrogation and detention.

PREJUDICE

He claimed he was hit, kicked, punched, cut, blindfolded and electrically shocked, and that his private parts were assaulted.

Mr Eloff said it seemed the applicants were "labouring under a misapprehension by saying they would suffer prejudice if the allegations were disclosed.

"I do not think that by allowing the question Mr Kotze will be barred from reaching a just decision," he said.

"The applicants will not be deprived from putting their side more fully. I do not think there is any reason to interfere at this stage."

The "question" to which Mr Eloff was referring was the original question put by Mr George Bizos SC, counsel for the Aggett family, to Dr Vernon Kemp, the district surgeon who conducted the post-mortem examination on Dr Aggett.

INJURIES

Mr Bizos wanted to ask questions relating to the consistency of the injuries described by Dr Aggett in his statement. He was to cross-examine Dr Kemp as to whether they were consistent with his findings.

Mr Eloff also found that Mr Kotze had not acted illegally in allowing the question.

An application by Mr Bizos that his client, Mr John Aubrey Edward Aggett, Dr Aggett's father, be awarded costs was dismissed.

Leader detained

THE acting president of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu), Mr Nhlanganiso Sibanda, has been detained by the Security Police.

Sowetan 4/6/82 (329)

Mr Sibanda, who was picked up from his Alexandra home early on Tuesday morning, is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. The founder-president of Azanyu, Mr Nthuteng Seleke, is serving an 18 months' sentence.

Also believed detained is an Azanyu member, Ms Mampe Ntshingwa of Kagiso in Krugersdorp.

Although the South African Police Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed Mr Sibanda's detention, they could not say if Ms Ntshingwa was being held.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operators Association
S.A. Technical Officials Association
Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Foc[illegible] and Canning Workers Union
Amalgamated
Bakery Empl
Black Allie
Boland Inm
Brewery Em
Cadbury In
East Londo
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Ex-detainee missing

PORT ELIZABETH — Mystery shrouds the disappearance of the son of a Port Elizabeth attorney since his release from detention 10 months ago.

A University of Fort Hare law graduate, Mr Gcinisizwe Kondile, was detained for 1½ months last year. His father, Dumile, has not seen his son since 1980 when he left his grandparents' home here and apparently entered Lesotho.

Security Police of his son's detention.

News of Gcinisizwe's detention only reached his father in September when, after a number of attempts to establish his whereabouts, Mr Kondile finally approached the Security Police with the help of a friend.

Asked about the possible reasons behind his son's detention, Mr Kondile said he could only surmise that it may have been Gcinisizwe's "contact with chaps like Mr Thozamile Botha and other political refugees in Lesotho."

He had been held in terms of "various security laws."

In an interview yesterday Mr Dumile Kondile said he was never officially informed by the

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BCC: second worker held

(329) D. Dispatch 11/6/82

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A second field worker of the Border Council of Churches (BCC) has been detained by the Ciskei police, according to a BCC official, Mr Stage Cuntu.

Mr Cuntu said Mr Alfred Metele, of Mdantsane, was detained on Wednesday. He said a Ciskeian policeman had telephoned his office and said someone should come and fetch Mr Metele's car from the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in Zone Six, Zwelitsha. The policeman had told him Mr Metele had been detained but refused to say where he was being held, Mr Cuntu said.

Mr Mzwandile Msoki, another field worker, also of Mdantsane, was detained at the weekend.

No comment could be obtained from the CCIS. Senior members were not available. — DDR.

AGRICULTURE,

Black Allied
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operators Association
S.A. Technical Officials Association
Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Workers Union
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Bakery Employees Industrial Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Paarl)
Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
National Milling Workers Industrial Union
National Union of Dairy Employees
National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers & Packers
National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees
National Union of Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers
Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Conductors Union (Cape)
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging

Two Border church men detained

ZWELITSHA. — Two officials of the Border Council of Churches have been detained by Ciskei security police, a council spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Mzwandile Msoki was arrested on Sunday at Mdantsane near East London while attending a funeral and Mr Alfred Metele was detained yesterday at Zwelitsha.

Mr Metele is to appear at the Alice Magistrate's Court on June 9 with 19 others, on a charge of public violence.

Major General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, was not available for comment yesterday. — Sapa.

Parents back claims of abuse by SP

Information relating to claims of abuse of detainees by the Security Police in a memorandum drawn up by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee has been sent to the investigating CID Officer.

The first batch of information, substantiating the contents of the memorandum, was handed to the investigating officer, Colonel Quartus Grobler, by a legal representative of the committee.

No sworn affidavits have been submitted by the complainants and police investigations are continuing.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, June 5, 1982

Aggett torture statement can now be used

329

By ANNE SACKS

THE statement alleging police abuse which detainee Dr Neil Aggett made hours before his death can now be used at his inquest, following a Supreme Court ruling yesterday.

The court decided not to intervene in the inquest into the death in detention of Dr Aggett, and has dismissed with costs an urgent application by the Minister of Law and Order and others.

The action was brought by the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, and five other applicants, and signed by General Johann Coetzee, Chief of Security Police, because they opposed the inquest magistrate's ruling that a statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died be used in the proceedings.

Lawyers said yesterday the cost of the Supreme Court action could be as much as R15 000, which taxpayers would have to pay.

Mr Justice C F Eloff, with Mr Justice R Goldstone, said in a brief judgment yesterday that the Minister, the SA Transport Services and four Security Policemen were "labouring under a misapprehension" if they believed the use of Dr Aggett's disputed statement would prejudice their case.

He did not believe Security Police interrogation methods would be divulged to the detriment of the police and the State if the statement were put to a State witness for comment.

"I assume the police will testify at the inquest, and that they may tell what techniques are used to induce the making of affidavits," he said. "Police have frequently had to give reasons why confessions are made."

In his statement, Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and trade unionist, claimed he was kept awake for 48 hours, assaulted, beaten, kicked, and blindfolded before being handcuffed and given electric shocks. Hours later he was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square.

Mr Justice Eloff said the Minister's case would not be prejudiced because the disputed statement was published as a court document at the launch of the Supreme Court proceedings, and there had been no court ruling to the contrary.

He added that the State witness, Dr Vernon Kemp, would not be prejudiced because he could "more precisely" answer the questions put to him by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family.

During the April 13 inquest, Mr Bizos had been about to ask Dr Kemp if Dr Aggett's injuries were consistent with post mortem findings when counsel for the Minister objected.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, then gave the Minister an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a review of his decision.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Eloff said it was "proper" that the inquest magistrate include Dr Aggett's statement in the inquest records.

"However, I believe the Minister and the other applicants had a bona fide case," he said.

● Editorial comment — Page 5

No sign of missing student

Staff Reporter

CONCERN is mounting over the whereabouts and well-being of a Port Elizabeth student leader, Mr Siphiwo Mthimkulu, who is suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 after allegedly being poisoned while in security police detention.

Mr Mthimkulu went missing on April 14 with another man, Mr Topsy Madaka, after returning from Livingstone Hospital. Although Mr Madaka's car was later found near the Lesotho border, neither he nor Mr Mthimkulu have been in touch with their relatives yet.

The 21-year-old student leader, a member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for five months last year. He became ill soon after his release in October and was later admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital, where doctors diagnosed poisoning by thallium — a deadly rodent poison outlawed in most Western countries.

Mr Mthimkulu suffered extreme pain in his limbs and stomach, lost all his hair and later had to be confined to a wheelchair. The poison caused minimal brain damage and Mr Mthimkulu was confused and delirious when transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital in November.

By mid-January, however, he had recovered sufficiently to be discharged and sent home to Port Elizabeth. The police later confirmed that they were investigating the poisoning and that Mr Mthimkulu had instituted legal proceedings against the Minister of Police. His attorney, Mr Herbert Fischat, said the student leader was suing the minister for R150 000 arising from the poisoning.

Mr Mthimkulu was due to return to Groote Schuur Hospital on May 3 for further neurological tests, but went missing on April 14. His mother, Mrs Joyce Mthimkulu, said she last saw him when Mr Madaka fetched him at home to collect his medical file from Livingstone Hospital. His doctor said he had arrived at hospital, but disappeared soon afterward without the file. The doctor assumed that he had left for home.

Mr Madaka's car was later found near

Mr Mthimkulu

Sterkspruit in the Transkei, which is close to the Lesotho border. This prompted suggestions that the men had fled to Lesotho, but church officials and others in the neighbouring State have been unable to locate either him or Mr Madaka.

The PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said last night that he had approached the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, two days ago to discuss the matter. Mr Le Grange had told him that Mr Mthimkulu was "not in the hands of the South African security police".

To date, neither of the men have contacted their families. Friends of Mr Mthimkulu said he was close to his parents and would have contacted them as soon as possible.

Towards the end of April, a friend in Kwazekele, Port Elizabeth, claimed that Mr Mthimkulu had telephoned him to say he and Mr Madaka were "safe". He said the caller did not identify himself or disclose their whereabouts, but he recognized Mr Mthimkulu's voice. The friend conveyed the message to both men's mothers.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, who became acquainted with Mr Mthimkulu while he was in Groote Schuur Hospital, yesterday described him as "a force for peace in our country".

"Although many young black men are filled with bitterness and hatred, we never heard a word of bitterness from Siphiwo. His message was always one of peace, hope and cheerfulness," he said.

Mrs Mthimkulu and Mr Fischat, the student leader's attorney, could not be contacted last night.



Le Grange's about-face over Aggett

(329) E. Post 5/6/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Within four months, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has taken directly contradictory stands over the admission of allegations of torture to the Aggett inquest.

In February this year he angrily demanded that Mrs Helen Suzman should submit to the inquest court her allegations in Parliament that Dr Neil Aggett had been assaulted while in detention.

But four months later he and his top police officials were waging a desperate battle through the Supreme Court to prevent an allegation of torture — made by Dr Aggett himself — from being admitted to the inquest.

During debate on the Rabie Commission report in Parliament in February Mrs Suzman broke the sub judice rule of the House to read out an affidavit from somebody who claimed to have seen interrogators torturing Dr Aggett.

An angry Mr Le Grange challenged Mrs Suzman to produce any evidence to Parliament or before the inquest magistrate to substantiate the "disgraceful" allegations.

He called upon her to place her source and her evidence at his disposal so that it could be "brought into the open".

"I am asking them in all decency, in all courtesy and with all the responsibility at my command to produce their evidence before the court," he said.

But in papers before the Supreme Court this week Mr Le Grange called on the Supreme Court to prevent publication of an affidavit made by Dr Aggett alleging he was assaulted. He also asked that the affidavit should not be handed into the inquest court.

Mr Le Grange's argument was that publication of the affidavit would prejudice the security police, reveal their interrogation techniques and be unfair to the police as the deponent — Dr Aggett — was no longer alive to answer questions on the allegations.

The court turned down the appeal, allowed the admission of the affidavit to the inquest and awarded costs to the defendant.

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1980				460	Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Address: 201/4 City Centre
Corporation Street
Cape Town
8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary: A.Frazer

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

Aggett statement admissible

CAPE TIMES 5/6/82 329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The statement made by detainee Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before he was found dead in his cell is admissible as evidence, the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

The court dismissed with costs an urgent application by the Minister of Law and Order and others opposing an inquest magistrate's ruling that the statement be used in the proceedings.

Mr Justice C F Eloff, with Mr Justice R Goldstone, said in a brief judgement yesterday that the minister, the SA Transport Services and four security policemen were "labouring under a misapprehension" if they believed the use of Dr Aggett's disputed statement would prejudice their case.

He did not believe Security Police interrogation methods would be divulged to the detriment of the police and the State if the statement were put to a State witness for comment.

"I assume that police will testify at the inquest, and that they may tell what techniques are used to induce the making of affidavits," he said.

"Police have frequently had to give reasons why

To page 2

CAPE TIMES 5/6/82 329

From page 1

confessions are made.

In his statement, (published in full in the Cape Times yesterday) Dr Aggett claimed that he was kept awake for 48 hours, beaten, kicked, had his testicles squeezed, was blindfolded with a towel, handcuffed and given electric shocks.

Mr Justice Eloff said the minister's case would not be prejudiced because the disputed statement was published as court documents at the launch of the Supreme Court proceedings, and there had been no court ruling to the contrary.

He added that the State witness, Dr Vernon Kemp, would not be prejudiced because he could "more precisely" answer the questions put to him by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family.

Mr Justice Eloff said, "I do not think there is any reason to interfere in the inquest at this stage.

"However, I believe the minister and the other applicants had a bona fide case."

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Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

THE NEIL AGGETT INQUEST

A massive legal bill soaks up parents' retirement savings

. . . AND TAXPAYERS WILL HAVE TO FOOT R15 000 OF THE COSTS

THE death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett has already cost his aged parents R50 000 in legal fees — paid from the savings intended for their last years.

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

The massive bill has been reached after less than two days of the inquest hearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court and does not include the R15 000 cost of two days in the Pretoria Supreme Court to hear argument about the admissibility of Dr Aggett's affidavit, made 14 hours before he died.

On Friday Mr Justice C F Eloff, assisted by Mr Justice R J Goldstone, found the application against the affidavit brought by the Minister of Law and Order and four security police officers did not warrant interference with the inquest hearing.

The judges dismissed the application with costs — which means taxpayers will have to foot an estimated R15 000 bill for the two brief days in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

However, the bill footed by the Minister of Law and Order, courtesy of the South African taxpayer, will not include the client attorney costs, which it is believed are considerable.

A spokesman for the family said the lawyers involved had spent a considerable amount of time preparing argument for the Supreme Court hearing.

It is also believed legal representatives have taken unprecedented security precautions with the vast wads of evidence, affidavits and other documentation in their possession.

They tightened security following the intrusion into the Somerset West home of Dr Aggett's parents by an armed man shortly after Dr Aggett was found dead in a cell at John Vorster Square on February 5, and while they were consulting with lawyers in Johannesburg.

Police have still not arrested anyone. The man held up the maid and then rifled through all papers and documents in the house.

The search for the truth about the conditions under which their youngest child died has taken a heavy toll on the emotions of the Aggett family.

Mr and Mrs Aggett have been offered help by a United States legal aid fund, but so far they have refused, drawing heavily instead on their retirement savings and money from the sale of their farm.

Dr Aggett's parents — conservative farming people who came from Kenya in the Sixties — have made numerous trips to the Witwatersrand since their son's death to attend inquest hearings and to consult lawyers.

They arrive in Johannesburg tomorrow to attend the third resumption of the inquest hearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court at 11,15am.

Mrs Jill Berger, Dr Aggett's sister, said the family was relieved that the Pretoria Supreme Court decided to allow the affidavit to be used in the hearing — bolstering the earlier decision of Johannesburg magistrate, Mr P J Kotze.

Detained trade unionist's last statement from cells

GOVERNMENT fears that police methods of interrogation might come into the open were dismissed by the Pretoria Supreme Court this week when it ruled that an affidavit by Dr Neil Aggett, made 14 hours before he was found dead in his cell, should be admitted in evidence at his inquest.

Therefore Mr Justice Eloff, with Mr Justice R Goldstone, did not think that making public Dr Aggett's affidavit would ensure the Minister of Law and Order, the SA Transport Services and four security policemen (who brought the application) would "suffer grave and irreparable damage".

Mr Justice Eloff dismissed the applications with costs.

This is Dr Aggett's statement. The spelling and grammatical errors have not been altered:

"I, Neil Hudson Aggett a adult white male at the age of 28 years and residing 420A Fox street Jeppe and employed at the Food and Canning Workers Union, 816 Lekton House, 5 Wonderess street, Tel 23-5836 and part time at the Barragwanath Hospital as a medical doctor in the casualty department Tel 944-1110 states:

"I was arrested on the 81.11.27 by a Capt. Crause of the Security Police and am detained under Sec 6 (1) Act 83/1967 at John Vorster Square cells.

"On the 82.01.04 a black member of the force called Chauke come to fetch me at the cells and took me to the 10th Floor room 1012.

"In the room was Lt. Whitehead the black policemen Chauke and a railway police security sergeant called Schalk present.

"I was interrogated by Lt. Whitehead and everytime that he had asked me a question and I denied it, he accused me of calling him a liar. Then this Schalk would assault me he hit me with his open hand through my face and I fell against the table with my back and I could feel a scab on my back. He also assaulted me with his fists by hitting me on the side of my temple and my chest. He also kicked me with his knee on the side of my thigh. This

6/06/82

(324)

cut my right forearm and it was bleeding. Later this Schalk went to wash off the blood that was on him. While I was assaulted by him he grabbed me by the srcotum and squesed my testicles.

"I was kept awake since the morning 82.01.28 to the 82.01.30. During the night of the 82.01.29 Lt. Whitehead and another security sergeant who's name I don't know and another black male also a policeman were present when Lt. Whitehead blindfolded me with a towel. They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through the handcuffs. I dont know what they used to shock me. I was shocked a few times. I have a scratch on my left pulse (radial nerve) where I was injured whilst being handcuffed.

"The scab on my back and the scar on my pulse as well as the scar on my forearm were the only injuries that I received as a result of this assault. I complained at the cells to W/O McPherson who is working at the cells about my back. I was not seen by a doctor. I was visited by Magistrate Wessels on 82.01.18 and I reported to him that I was assaulted by the security policee.

"I know and understand the contentse of this declaration. I have no objections in taking the prescribed oath. I consider the oath to be binding on my concience. Signed N H AGGETT 4.2.82.

"I certify that the deponent knows and understand the contents of this declaration which was sworn to before me and his signature placed there on in my presence.

"Signed G BLOM W64655K, Ex Officio, Commissioner of Oath in the RSA and SWA.

Johannesburg
1 Commissioner STR
82.02.04 — 10h45."

been allowed to stand far too close to the buses (about five metres away), that there were no marshalls to keep the crowds away and no safety barrier in case things did go wrong.

"There was no warning that the car was racing towards the buses either," Mr Martin said.

There had been some announcement over the public address system, "but this was not loud enough for anyone to hear".

Sorry

"There was a woman with two children in a Mini crossing when he came.

"He missed her by a few centimetres.

"If he had hit that Mini he would have killed a lot of people."

Mr Johan du Preez estimates that his car suffered between R500 and R1 000 damage.

He says the owners of the pleasure resort said the matter "had nothing to do with them".

"When Conradie saw the damage all he said was: 'I'm sorry.'

"I had to park there as that was the only parking," said Mr du Preez.

He had just stopped parking when he saw Mr Conradie's car approaching the buses.

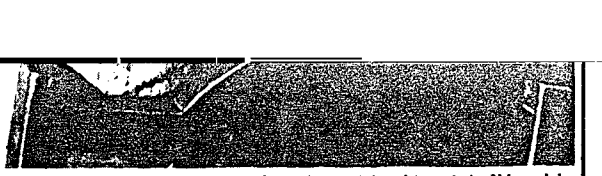
IN YOUR magazine

SUPERMEN: Are they a dying breed?



IN YOUR magazine

THE WOMAN WHO DOES NOTHING — AND DOES IT WELL!



Mr Farisani, home again with his wife Regina and daughters, baby Ndamulelo and Ndzumbululo Picture: JOHAN KUUS

S. Times 6/6/82 329

Detained dean is happy to be home

A THRICE detained dean of the Lutheran Church in Venda was released from police custody this week after suffering "the worst detention I have experienced so far".

The Rev T S Farisani, 34, was held since November.

Originally detained under the Terrorism Act, the conditions of detention were changed in February and he was then held as a prospective State witness in the trial of two Lutheran churchmen charged with murder.

However, in a surprise finale to seven months of investigation and interrogation of witnesses, the State this week dropped the murder charges against Rev N P Phaswana and Rev M P Phosiwa.

Mr Phaswana was acquitted by Mr Justice van Rhyn of charges under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Phosiwa was given a two-year jail sentence suspended for five years under the same Act.

A third accused, Mr J M Ravele, was last month sent to prison for five years for taking part in terrorist activities and under the Arms and Ammunitions Act.

By WILMAR UTTING

All the accused were charged as a result of a grenade attack on the Sibasa Police Station last October.

After the attack, 21 church members were held.

Two women were released, but one prominent and popular young member, Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe, died soon after being taken into custody.

Hospital

An inquest to establish the cause and circumstances of his death will take place in Sibasa on July 15.

Two other potential State witnesses were released this week. They were the Rev A M Mahamba, and a church lay member, Mr R Tshikororo.

In the garden of his home at Beuster Mission, the dean spoke of how he had been moved from police station to police station, then to prison, and finally to the Tshilidzini Hospital.

He was admitted there in February for treatment for bruising, cardiac ailments, circulation and stomach problems — all, he alleges, the result of assault and the conditions of his detention.

"The attitude of the local police when I was in Masisi Prison in Tshandama, near Sibasa, and then in Sibasa police station itself, was positive.

"But when I was in Venda Central Prison, that was different.

"That was bad. Of my three detentions that was the worst. I lost 30kg because of the food. I put it on again in hospital.

"They would take me unexpectedly for questioning. I would think to myself 'Oh, dear, poor me'. But I had my faith to keep me going.

"I don't want to discuss the details because my seniors in the church and the lawyers will decide whether we will now bring charges of torture against the Minister of Police," he said.

During his detention, the dean was twice taken to hospital for treatment, the first time in handcuffs.

He was also admitted to hospital on two occasions, apart from his last stay as a patient from February until his release.

"On Tuesday, a security policeman came to the hospital to fetch me.

"He did not tell me what it was about. He took me to the office of the Attorney-General, Mr J H Visser.

"He told me I would not be needed as a witness, I was a free man and I could go," the dean said.

He still attends hospital for treatment, but now spends his time recuperating with his wife, Regina, and his two daughters, Ndzumbululo and baby Ndamulelo Mbfholowo.

"One of the worst parts of solitary detention is the loneliness.

"When I felt the loneliness I would try and remember my baby's face.

"But she was only a few weeks old when they took me away and her face started fading from my memory. This was a great sadness," he said.

Two shot in Durban high-speed chase

Two black men died — one with a bullet wound — and another was arrested after a routine police roadblock on Durban's outer Ring Road on Friday night.

A police spokesman said a light delivery van made a U-turn near the roadblock and drove off at high speed.

The van was chased by the police. Near Chatsworth four shots were fired and the vehicle overturned.

Police found two dead men, and eight dagga bags, inside.

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The ...nic

Aggett statement may be used today

(329)
RSM 7/6/82

Mail Reporter

THE DISPUTED statement made by Dr Neil Aggett hours before he died in detention — in which he claimed he was abused by police — is likely to be used in today's inquest hearing in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

The inquest resumes this morning after the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled on Friday that the statement could be put to a State witness for comment.

On April 13 the inquest magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, postponed the proceedings to give the Minister of Law and Order an opportunity to ask for a Supreme Court review of his decision that the statement become part of the inquest records.

At that hearing Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, had been about to ask a State witness, Dr Vernon Kemp, if Dr Aggett's injuries were consistent with the post mortem findings.

In his statement Dr Aggett claimed Security Police assaults and torture during an interrogation session left him injured and bleeding.

Fourteen hours later, at 1.30am on February 5, he was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square.

Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, objected to Mr Bizos using the statement in the proceedings.

The Minister was then allowed to apply to the Supreme Court to have the decision reviewed.

Almost two months later, Mr Justice C F Eloff ruled the Supreme Court was not justified in intervening in the inquest proceedings at that stage.

Aggett injury matched claim, says surgeon

Court Staff

An injury described by Dr Neil Aggett in a statement made by him hours before his death corresponded with a scar found in a post-mortem on him, a Johannesburg district surgeon.

He said other injuries described in a statement were not found during the post-mortem but they could easily have been there.

Dr Kemp was giving evidence at the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett in detention on February 5.

In a statement dictated to a police sergeant 14 hours before his death, Dr Aggett claimed he had been slapped and punched and given electric shocks.

He said a railways policeman named Schalk had cut him on his right forearm with his watch during the assault causing a wound which bled.

The statement also said that he had been punched in the face and fell with his back against the table causing an injury to his back.

Later that day (January 4), Schalk grabbed him by the scrotum and squeezed his testicles.

Dr Aggett's statement said that during a three-day period in which he was not allowed to speak, he was blindfolded and shocked through handcuffs on his wrists.

The only injuries he sustained from these assaults were a scar on his pulse, a scar on his forearm and a scab on his back.

In answer to a question by Mr George Bizos SC for the Aggett family, Dr Kemp told the inquest magistrate Mr P A J Kotze, he had found a fairly recent 1,5 cm triangular scar on Dr Aggett's right forearm which was consistent with the injuries described as being caused by Schalk's watch.

He agreed the wound would have been visible to anyone who had contact with Dr Aggett and that Dr Aggett would have been entitled to medical attention for it.

Dr Kemp said he saw no evidence of a scar on Dr Aggett's back or on his pulse.

The descriptions "scab" and "scratch" used in Dr Aggett's statement were inconsistent and could be ascribed to the fact that the policewoman who took the statement was not proficient in English, Mr Bizos said.

Electricity for the shocks described by Dr Aggett could not have come from an ordinary plug insert. This would have resulted in death or burns, Dr Kemp said. No marks of being hit on the temple with a fist would be visible at the post mortem.

Being grabbed by the scrotum and having the testicles squeezed would not have shown any signs either, but the victim would experience

To Page 3, Col 1

Injury matched claim — surgeon

From page 1

severe pain, he said in reference to the statement.

He told the hearing although he did not find a scar on Dr Aggett's back it may have been there as the body had been placed on its back and had criss-cross lines on it from the pressure of the material underneath.

Mr Bizos said that recovering consciousness from a torture described as "squeezing the pips out of the Adam's apple" was a horrifying experience, and many prisoners have died through miscalculation of the torture by security policemen."

Mr Bizos quoted the torture from a book "Inside BOSS" by Gordon Winter. Mr Winter was employed by the Security Branch in South Africa. He described the torture as "the most dangerous used by security policemen.

A wet towel is pulled tight around the throat until the victim is about to faint. The torture leaves no marks.

Dr Kemp agreed that Dr Aggett's death may not have been caused by hanging but that he could have been strangled with a ligature, in other words anything other than human hands.

He said it was possible that if Dr Aggett had died very shortly before he was hanged this would not have shown up in the post-mortem.

(Proceeding)

Aggett witness unaware of 'towel strangulation'

(329) Star 8/6/82

From page 1

hannesburg District Surgeon, conducted an autopsy, said there were trauma marks and irregular discoloration on Dr Aggett's throat, stretching from ear to ear. There was also a slight haemorrhage mark on the neck which corresponded with a knot in the material by which he was suspended.

The cause of death was consistent with those of hanging and there was no concrete evidence to suggest any other cause of death, said Dr Botha.

"I cannot conceive that the deceased died as a result of strangulation and then post mortem hanging," said Dr Botha.

Cross-examined by Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, Dr Botha said he was not aware of the "Adam's Apple" technique of strangulation described by Gordon Winter in his book "Inside Boss". He had not had this method in mind when he conducted a post mortem.

During yesterday's hearing Mr Bizos had quoted from the book "Inside BOSS" by Gordon Winter.

Mr Winter is a self-confessed former BOSS agent.

Mr Winter, in the book, described "the most dangerous method used by security policemen."

This involved pulling a wet towel tightly around the throat until the victim was about to faint.

This was repeated several times. The torture left no marks but many prisoners died when miscalculation occurred, Mr Bizos said.

In response to a question by Mr Bizos, the District Surgeon, Dr Vernon Kemp, had agreed that Dr Aggett's death might not have been caused by hanging.

He had said Dr Aggett could have been strangled with a ligature — in other words anything other than human hands — causing him to lose consciousness or to die before being hoisted up and left to hang.

Dr Botha said today there was nothing which would exclude the possibility that Dr Aggett had been strangled by this method and hanged while unconscious.

But he said he found difficulty with the Winter hypothesis. He said, if a wet towel were applied with force around the throat of a man until he lost consciousness, it would have to be rapidly released and he would have to be hung up quickly before he regained consciousness.

"I would expect to see evidence of this," said Dr Botha.

"In other words, this technique would have to be performed with some expertise and by people who had practice at it as mentioned by Gordon Winter?" Mr Bizos asked Dr Botha.

"Yes, I expect so," replied Dr Botha.

Cross-examined by Mr B J Schabort SC, for the Minister of Law and Order, Dr Botha said his findings were entirely consistent with suicidal hanging but he could not exclude other possibilities.

(Proceeding)

Aggett: 'no signs of a struggle'

(329) 8/6/82

By Michael Tissong and Diann Shoebotham

The Chief Pathologist of Johannesburg, Professor Nicholas Schepers, today told a Johannesburg inquest court investigating the death of Dr Neil Aggett, that he examined a brain sample taken from Dr Aggett's body and found it to be bloodless.

He said this finding was indicative of two types of hanging — suicidal hanging and hanging while the victim was unconscious.

Professor Schepers was giving his post-mortem findings in the second day of evidence in the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett who was found hanging in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

The inquest was postponed three times previously.

The latest adjournments were so that the Supreme Court could determine the admissibility as evidence of a statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before his death in which he alleged assault and application of electric shocks by the police.

Professor Schepers said if a person were forcibly hanged while conscious, he would fight back. Blood would rush to the head as his blood pressure increased.

If he died in these circumstances, he would have a blue coloration of the face and the rush of blood would rupture capillaries in the eyes and parts of the face.

Dr Aggett's face was pale, showing there was no resistance to hanging. Histologically, the symptom of a bloodless brain was consistent in suicidal hanging and hanging while the person was unconscious, he said.

Professor Schepers did histological studies of samples of tissue taken from Dr Aggett's brain, heart, lungs and skin from his neck and back.

SKIN

He found the skin taken from Dr Aggett's back was not damaged. He hypothesised it was possible for about five people to put a limp person's body in a hanging position without damaging any part of his skin.

Dr J B C Botha, a consultant pathologist who was present when Dr Vernon Kemp, Jo-

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Cape Times 8/6/82 329

DPSC memo on detainees 'echoed'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Methods of security police abuse of detainees alleged by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee in a controversial memorandum were echoed in Dr Neil Aggett's statement that he was beaten, the DPSC said last night.

The group described as "significant" the attempt by Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, to have the statement suppressed at the inquest on Dr Aggett.

In his statement, made 14 hours before he died, Dr Aggett claimed he was assaulted, beaten, kicked, kept awake for 62 hours, and blindfolded with a towel before being handcuffed and given electric shocks.

The DPSC memorandum alleging widespread abuse of detainees was handed to Mr Le Grange, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, at a meeting in April.

Mr Le Grange rejected the DPSC claims as farfetched.

In their memorandum, the DPSC asked what interrogation techniques were officially condoned and what official departmental limits were placed on interrogation practices.

sentations from people opposed to the controversial new provincial school sport policy.

● Page 3

Prosperity to poverty

A FORMER millionaire who once lived in a 13-roomed Houghton mansion was found living in poverty in a dank, crumbling Berea boarding house by the Rand Daily Mail this week.

● Page 5

War boost for gold

WAR IN the Middle East and the Falkland Islands gave a negligible $8 boost to gold yesterday. It was fixed at $325,25 in London in the afternoon.

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Appointments	19,20
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Bridge	20
Business Mail	11-14
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Comics	16
Crosswords	19
Flair	1
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Motor Mail	
Parliament	
Racing	2
Radio	2
Shop Talk	1
Show Mail	
Sport	20-2
TV	
Weather Mail	
World News	
Your Stars	1

Ring the Rand Daily Mail 710-91

...ilts on the ground floor.
...ard was stationed outside
...ay and an armed security
...debris had been cleared
...nue yesterday.
...normal at the Cape Town

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...the Orange: — Fine and
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...rain, otherwise fine and
...east coast in the morn-
...g the day over the south

Mail

...significant numbers he said.

...Major Saad Hadad, the comma...
...assistance if asked.

329 ROM 8/6/82

Dr Aggett might still be alive — district surgeon

By ANNE SACKS and LIZ McGREGOR

DR NEIL Aggett might be alive today if he had seen a district surgeon while in detention, Dr Vernon Kemp, Johannesburg's Chief District Surgeon, said yesterday.

Dr Kemp was giving evidence for the State at the inquest into the death in detention of Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and trade unionist. The inquest resumed in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

The court also of claims in a book by a former Bureau of State Security agent that detainees who died as a result of "miscalculation by the torturer" were strung up and said to have committed suicide by hanging.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square at 1.30am on February 5. He was the 46th person to have died in detention since 1963.

The inquest into his death was postponed on April 13 to allow the Supreme Court to review a decision by the magistrate Mr F A J Kotze that a statement made by Dr Aggett hours before he died — and alleging police abuse — be put to Dr Kemp for comment.

The Minister of Law and Order brought the application before the Supreme Court, which on Friday upheld the magistrate's decision.

In cross-examining Dr Kemp yesterday, Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, said in terms of the Prisons Act and Public Health Act, district surgeons did not need police permission to see detainees.

"But in your experience," Mr Bizos said, "you need permission to see detainees."

Dr Kemp agreed, adding it was not protocol in the civil service to "go barging into someone else's department".

He conceded district surgeons saw detainees only at the "goodwill of the Security Police", and did not know, as Mr Bizos put it, who "protected detainees from their protectors".

Asked what his response would have been if he had

□ To Page 2

Detainees 'strung up'

329 RDM 8/6/82

□ From Page 1

seen Dr Aggett, he replied: "I would have told them they were overdoing things".

Mr Bizos asked if Dr Aggett would have been alive today if medical attention did not depend "on the whim of the interrogator".

"Yes," said Dr Kemp. "It is not a probability, but a possibility."

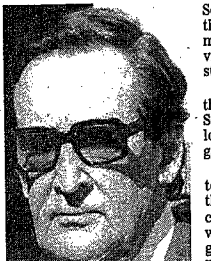
The court heard that there was no evidence that Dr Aggett saw a district surgeon while in detention from last November.

Dr Kemp disclosed earlier that district surgeons had an understanding with the Security Police to examine detainees within 24 hours of their arrest and release.

Mr Bizos said it was axiomatic that there would be signs of a struggle if someone tried to hang someone else — unless the victim was in an unconscious or semi-conscious state.

He then read to the court from a banned book, "Inside BOSS", by Gordon Winter, a former BOSS agent.

In a chapter on torture in South Africa, Mr Winter wrote: "The most dangerous torture of all is the Adam's Apple".



DR VERNON KEMP
agreement with SP

"They love that joke. A wet towel is wrapped round the throat and pulled tight until the victim is about to faint. Leaves no marks on the throat."

Later the book says many prisoners "have died owing to 'miscalculation' by the torturer. In such cases the victim is strung up in his cell with a torn shirt around his neck: he committed suicide by hanging".

The book said this "almost certainly explains" why 19 out of 53 detainees who died were found hanging in their cells.

Both Dr Kemp and another medical witness, Dr N J Scheepers, Chief State Pathologist, agreed it was almost impossible to tell if a victim hanged himself or was strangled by someone else.

Dr Kemp had conducted the post mortem, and Dr Scheepers performed histological tests on skin and organ samples.

Dr Kemp said a post mortem finding of a faint scar on the right forearm about five centimetres above the wrist was consistent with Dr Aggett's disputed statement, in which he alleged he was assaulted.

Dr Aggett said in his statement: "This Schalk wore a watch which cut my right forearm and it was bleeding".

In his statement, Dr Aggett said he had been in an interrogation room for 62 hours.

Dr Kemp said Security Police had never sought his advice on the length of time a person could endure interrogation, adding he would "hate" to be interrogated for 62 hours.

Dr Aggett also claimed his testicles were squeezed, causing what Dr Kemp described as "very severe pain".

The hearing continues today.

Cape Town blast victim buried today

Mail Correspondent

...in St Mary's Cathedral.

...Mr Mtee said he and his partners were ...too happy with the findings.

...After discussion with the company's attorney, Mr Mervyn Key, they resolved to bring an urgent application before the Supreme Court that night to stop publication of the ...

...finding to several newspapers and news agencies, including the M...

...The case was postponed to 16 June.

...Mr M Dalel was on the Bench. Mr F Stry...dom appeared for the State.

...ned the police when I ...lised they were miss...
..." Mrs Taylor said.
...observant policeman ...d he had seen a photo in ...Rand Daily Mail, show...the three dogs in a pa...l car."
...r she went to fetch the ...see dogs at the weekend, ...s found the SPCA was ...sed so she had to wait ...til yesterday.

Ciskei police arrest 8 people

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — Eight people, probably members of the banned ANC, were arrested by Ciskeian security police at the weekend.

This was announced yesterday by the State President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Chief Sebe said the suspects were arrested before they could enter Mdantsane. He said the security situation was well looked after, with Ciskeian and South African police working together.

President Sebe said the ANC was using funerals as rallying places in Ciskei.

He said the South African Allied Workers Union, which was getting overseas support, was also taking part in these funerals.

Ciskei was the only black state that sheltered former ANC members and the Government even employed them.

"It seems they are now misusing this," he said. "It is against our culture that a coffin be used be used as a football."

Sebe tells of security force arrests

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei security forces arrested eight people at the weekend, President Lennox Sebe announced yesterday.

Reiterating his appeal to Ciskeians to be security conscious he said he was happy to report that even before these people could enter Mdantsane "my men spotted them."

Ciskei and South Africa were working hand-in-hand in the Border area on security matters. The situation was well looked after in this area.

President Sebe said Ciskei was the only black state that agreed to give former members of the ANC shelter and the government even employed them.

"It seems they are now misusing that and use funerals as rallying places. We cannot tolerate that."

He said the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), which received overseas support, also took part in these funerals.

"It is against our culture that a coffin be used as a football."

He announced that the Commander-General of State Security, Major-General X. C. Sebe, had been booked off sick for a week but because of pressure of work was working at home. — DDR.

Convict escapes

PRETORIA — A dangerous long-term prisoner escaped yesterday from the Baviaanspoort Prison Farm near here, a Prisons Department spokesman said last night.

The escapee, Thaleng William Mansilele, 49, described as being approximately 1,7m tall with the name "Lousi" tattoed on his left hand was serving a 10 year sentence for theft and rape. — SAPA.



Mr George Costa, 30, Mozambique's national director of security, tells reporters why he applied for political asylum in South Africa yesterday.

Crisis esca... forces ...

LONDON — The Middle East crisis escalated dangerously late last night as a massive Israeli assault force were 25 km from Beirut and heading for a clash with 250 000 Palestinians.

Beirut reports monitored here said it was feared the fighting would move into the capital.

The BBC reported that the coastal town of Damur, just 16 km south of Beirut, was being heavily pounded by Israeli warships last night.

"They are preparing the way it seems for an Israeli drive further north," said the BBC.

The reports said Israel was going all out to deal the PLO a crippling blow that would "leave them reeling for years to come."

This was backed by horrifying scenes on British television of the aftermath of Israeli bombings of Beirut yesterday with dismembered bodies shown being carried away to ambulances.

RDM
8/6/82

RANI

Ciskei holds 8 alleged terrorists

329

EAST LONDON. — Eight suspected terrorists have been detained by Ciskei police in Mdantsane, Ciskei's President Sebe told the National Assembly yesterday.

Mr Sebe said it was unfortunate the African National Congress was misusing the privilege offered by the government of accepting its members within Ciskei, and even employing some of them — which no other state had done in Southern Africa.

He said the ANC, together with the South African People's Allied Union, was using funerals as a platform to further its activities.

Mr Sebe also said experts from Puerto Rico would visit Ciskei this month. The poultry farming delegation would advise tribal authorities. — Sapa.

Union describes detention without trial as 'barbaric'

Labour Correspondent

THE Black Allied Workers' Union yesterday slammed the recent detention of trade unionist Mr Philip Dlamini and labelled the country's detention without trial laws "barbaric".

Mr Dlamini was arrested at his Soweto home by police last week. It is not yet clear under which Act he is being held.

A former secretary of the Black Municipality Workers Union, Mr Dlamini had broken away to form his own union.

In a statement by its Johannesburg branch secretary, Mr Cosmos Thokoa, BAWU said Mr Dlamini's detention "affects all workers in South Africa".

It described his detention as a "shock" but noted it as the latest in a series of such actions against trade unions.

BAWU said detention without trial laws were a "barbaric way of dealing with civilised people".

The statement demanded that Mr Dlamini be immediately "brought before a court of justice" or released.

'No sign of struggle' in Aggett hanging

Argus 8/6/82 329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The chief pathologist of Johannesburg, Professor Nicholas Schepers, today told the Johannesburg inquest on Dr Neil Aggett that he examined a brain sample taken from Dr Aggett and found it to be bloodless.

This finding was indicative of two types of hanging — suicidal hanging and hanging while the person was unconscious.

Professor Schepers said that if a person were forcibly hanged while conscious, he would fight back and blood would rush to his head as his blood pressure increased.

If he died in these circumstances, he would have a blue coloration of the face and the blood would rupture capillaries in the eyes and parts of the face.

Dr Aggett's face was pale, showing there was no resistance to the hanging. Histologically, the symptom of a bloodless brain was consistent with suicidal hanging and hanging while the person was unconscious, he said.

Professor Schepers did histological studies of samples of tissue taken from Dr Aggett's brain, heart, lungs and skin from the neck and back.

He found that the skin taken from Dr Aggett's back was not damaged. He hypothesised that it was possible for about five people to put a limp person's body in a hanging position without damaging any part of his skin.

Professor Schepers was giving his post-mortem findings in the second day of evidence in the inquest into the death of

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)

Govt silent on Bill for Press

Political Staff

NEW provisions for the registration of newspapers are contained in a Bill being introduced in the Assembly today by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

The Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill will only be published tomorrow, but early indications today were that the opposition might take the unusual step of opposing it at first reading.

According to the Bill's long title it will make new provision for the registration of newspapers and will for that purpose amend the Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act of 1971 and

(Contd on Page 3, col 6)

coastal city of Sidon
Palestinian bases i



Terror bombing arres

PRETORIA. — Three people had been detained for questioning in connection with bombings of fuel tanks at Pauli-pietersburg and a grain silo at Vryheid, a spokesman for the police division of public relations said in Pretoria today.

The ... of secur... said.

Two ... been resp... fully iden...

(Continued from Page 1)

Aggett

Argus 8/6/82 329

Dr Aggett, who was found hanging in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

Dr J B C Botha, a consultant pathologist who was present when Dr Vernon Kemp, a Johannesburg district surgeon conducted an autopsy, said there were trauma marks and irregular discolouration on Dr Aggetts throat, stretching from ear to ear, and a slight haemorrhage mark on the neck which corresponded with a knot in the material by which he was suspended.

Cause of death was consistent with hanging and there was no concrete evidence one way or the other to suggest any other cause of death, said Dr Botha.

"I cannot conceive that the deceased died as a result of strangulation and then post-mortem hanging," said Dr Botha.

Cross examined by Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, Dr Botha said he was not aware of the "Adam's Apple" technique of strangulation described by Gordon Winter in his book Inside Boss. This method was not in the forefront of his mind when he conducted a post mortem.

He said there was nothing which would exclude the possibility that Dr Aggett had been strangled by this method and hanged while unconscious.

He said, however, that he found difficulty with the Winter hypothesis. He said that if a wet towel were applied with force around the throat of a man until he lost consciousness, it would have to be rapidly released and he would have to be hung up quickly before he regained consciousness.

"I would expect to see evidence of this," said Dr Botha.

"In other words, this technique would have to be performed with some expertise and by people who had practice at it as mentioned by Gordon Winter?" Mr Bizos asked.

"Yes, I expect so," said Dr Botha.

Examined by Mr B J Schabort SC, for the Minister of Law and Order, Dr Botha said his findings were entirely consistent with suicidal hanging but he could not exclude other possibilities.

(Proceeding)

division.

This is the view of 123 signatories of a letter calling for a "just society" in South Africa.

All people who regard South Africa as their fatherland should be involved in developing a new political dispensation.

"Justice, and not merely law and order, must be the guiding premise in ordering society," the letter says.

"We believe matters like the forced removal of people, the disruption of marriage and family ... and human dignity."

ALL RACES

The signatories are of all races in the four churches in the Ned Geref Kerk family.

They include Professor David Bosch, lecturer at University of South Africa, Dr Piet Meiring of Lynnwood Ridge, Pretoria, and Professor Nico Smith, who became minister of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika at Mamelodi.

A Cape signatory, Dr Pieter de Villiers, senior lecturer in biblical studies at Stellenbosch, said the ... of loyalty to ... I am just as ... whole churc... things we di... letter," Dr de ...

"And I am ... the Afrikane... must be u... coming fro... Ned Geref ... from within ... community ... loyalty to it."

NOT RE...

He said the letter represented a growing consensus that the Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act and Popula... church.

"We are saying so ... aspects of present pol... cannot be defended. I... it is not for the Chu...

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General Galtieri

more were listed as missing.

In London Government sources said up to 60 Argentine soldiers had been killed in clashes in the last five days and the Defence Ministry said last night four British soldiers died when their Gazelle helicopter crashed on Saturday.

Ministry spokesman, Mr Ian McDonald said British forces continued to bombard and attack Argentine positions while Argentinian planes had bombed British troops, causing no casualties.

The British force around Port Stanley was reported yesterday to have cut Argentinian supply lines by moving on to heights within artillery range of Stanley airfield.

REINFORCEMENT

Michael Nicholson, the Independent Television news reporter on the Falklands, said the move would make reinforcement or resupply of the Port Stanley garrison virtually impossible.

Correspondent Leslie Dowd, in a report filed from the British front line on Sunday, said that Argentinian supplies had been getting in on Hercules C-130 transports, flying at night from main-

Family's 'wait and see' over Issel

THE family of Mitchell's Plain community organiser Mr Johnny Issel have adopted a wait and see attitude to his detention.

Mr Issel was detained on November 2, last year. He is being held at Modderbee Prison in the Transvaal under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

He was due to be released at the end of last month but the terms of his detention order were extended to June 30.

Mr Issel is the subject of the regular weekly "Prisoners of Conscience" feature in The Times, London, today.

Mr Issel's wife, Shahieda, visited mib three weeks ago.

She said he was looking fine under the circumstances and was studying for a psychology III exam with a view to doing a post-graduate course next year.

Their youngest child, Fidel, turned four while his father was in prison.

He was taken to visit his father, but became upset at the atmosphere in the prison and left crying.

"He wanted to kiss his father but couldn't understand why he had to do it through the glass. He became very upset and left the prison in tears without saying goodbye," Mrs Issel said.

Mr Issel, 35, was selected Amnesty International prisoner of the month in April.

He has been detained four times under security laws and banned twice



PRIME MINISTER Menachem Begin of Israel, right, and Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Charon, centre, tour Beaufort Castle, the PLO stronghold captured by Israeli forces yesterday.

New Indian group area—city claim

Divisional Council Reporter

A NEW Indian group area at Zeekoevlei should be planned by the City Engineer's department and not by the Divisional Council, the Town Clerk of Cape Town, Dr Stanley Evans, believes.

In a report considered by the City Council's executive committee today he pointed out that more than four-fifths of the stage of the development and the City Council the second, and that it should then be decided which should be the local authority for the area.

The City Council was not represented at the meeting, nor has it been consulted on the decisions taken, Dr Evans continued.

He said the bulk of the area was a large block of City Council-owned and State-owned land in the area once funds are available".

Dr Evans has advised the council to express its concern that it was not included in the discussion and decision-making, and to offer to undertake the overall planning of the area.

He suggested that it should ask for a meeting with representatives of the department and the Divisional Council to discuss the matter.

(Continued from Page 1)

Bill on Press

the Publications Act of 1974.

The measure is the first Press legislation to be introduced since the

Watershed judgment on detention without trial

By ALLISTER SPARKS (329) 8/6/82 E. Post

RATHER like the old song about being one's own grandpa, South Africa's Chief Justice presided over a court the other day which delivered a judgment effectively finding a law recommended by himself to be unjust.

Chief Justice Rabie issued a dissenting judgment, but the situation highlighted the legal tangle that is beginning to develop from Pretoria's policy of granting independence to tribal homelands.

The homelands are fragmented, so that bits and pieces of foreign territory are scattered all over South Africa with no visible frontiers. Moreover, as each homeland becomes independent all members of the African tribe concerned cease to be South Africans and become citizens of the new homeland state, whether they reside in it or not.

All this may be a political sham but in terms of the law it is fact, notes Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand.

There are four independent homelands so far. With South Africa, that means five legal writs run crisscross through what in reality is still one country.

Two weeks ago Godfrey Raseroke appeared in Pretoria Magistrate's Court charged with stealing a car in the local black township of Sebokeng.

The magistrate, Mr C J Strydom, discharged him, because Sebokeng is technically part of Bophuthatswana and the court has no jurisdiction over matters which occur in a foreign country.

As it happens Raseroka lives in another Pretoria township, Atteridgeville, which is technically part of South Africa, so Bophuthatswana cannot prosecute him either unless he is extradited.

Last August Bobby Tsotsobe was sentenced to death for high treason after evidence that he had attacked a Johannesburg police station, blown up a railway line and thrown grenades at a Government building.

Now Tsotsobe is appealing on the ground that, because he is a Xhosa-speaker, the law defines him as a citizen of the Transkei homeland and he cannot therefore be guilty of treason against South Africa.

The case featuring Chief Justice Rabie is the most important so far. It concerns Wilfred Marwane, a member of the Tswana tribe who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court in 1978 under the Terrorism Act for being in possession of weapons.

Bophuthatswana had become independent the year before, automatically inheriting South Africa's formidable security legislation as it did so.

However, President Lucas Mangope, being a man of somewhat more democratic outlook than some of his counterparts in the other homelands, commissioned liberal lawyers to draft a Bill of Rights which he entrenched in Bophuthatswana's constitution.

It is almost a replica of the European Convention of Human Rights guaranteeing, among other things, the individual's right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, and his right to test the validity of his detention in a court of law.

The main feature of the Terrorism Act under which Marwane was convicted is a provision allowing the security police to detain and interrogate people indefinitely without charges.

They have no recourse to the courts. And if they are eventually charged, the Act contains elements placing the onus of proof on the accused.

After his conviction Marwane's lawyers took the case to the Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court, which functions as the highest court of appeal for the independent homelands as well as for South Africa.

By a majority of seven to four the court struck down the conviction, ruling that the Terrorism Act conflicts with Bophuthatswana's Bill of Rights.

As Prof Dugard says, "What the judgment means is that South Africa's Terrorism Act is contrary to Western principles of criminal justice."

That may come as no surprise to jurists in the West, but it was an embarrassment to Judge Rabie, the newly-appointed Chief Justice.

Prior to his appointment Judge Rabie served as chairman of a commission which recommended that the system of detention without trial should continue.

It so happened that Parliament was debating this new Internal Security Bill at the very moment that the Appeal Court, with Judge Rabie presiding, delivered its judgment describing its core provision as unjust. Not surprisingly, the Chief Justice was among the four dissenters.

Court told of 'torture methods'

Cape Times 28/8/82 329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Neil Aggett might have been alive today if he had seen a district surgeon while in detention, Dr Vernon Kemp, Johannesburg's Chief District Surgeon, said yesterday.

Dr Kemp was giving evidence for the State at the inquest on Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and trade unionist, which resumed in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

The court also heard that detainees who died as a result of "miscalculation by the torturer" were strung up and said to have committed suicide by hanging.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square at 1.30am on February 5.

The inquest was postponed on April 13 to allow the Supreme Court to review a decision by the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, that a statement made by Dr Aggett hours before he died — and alleging police abuse — be put to Dr Kemp for comment.

'Barging in'

The Minister of Law and Order brought the application before the Supreme Court, which upheld the magistrate's decision on Friday.

In cross-examining Dr Kemp yesterday, Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, said that in terms of the Prisons Act and Public Health Act, district surgeons did not need police permission to see detainees.

"But in your experience," Mr Bizos said, "you need permission to see detainees?"

Dr Kemp agreed, adding that it was not protocol in the civil service to "go barging into someone else's department".

He conceded that district surgeons saw detainees only at the "goodwill of the security police", and did not know, as Mr Bizos put it, who "protected detainees from their protectors".

Asked what his response would have been if he had seen Dr Aggett, he replied: "I would have told them they were overdoing things."

Mr Bizos asked if Dr Aggett would have been alive today if medical attention did not depend "on the whim of the interrogator".

"Yes," said Dr Kemp. "It is not a probability, but a possibility."

The court heard that there was no evidence that Dr Aggett saw a district surgeon while in detention from last November.

Dr Kemp disclosed earlier that district surgeons had an understanding with the security police to examine detainees within 24 hours of their arrest and release.

Mr Bizos said it was axiomatic that there would be signs of a struggle if someone tried to hang someone else — unless the victim was in an unconscious or semi-conscious state.

He then read to the court from a banned book, "Inside BOSS", by Gordon Winter, a former BSS agent.

Adam's Apple

In a chapter on torture in South Africa, Mr Winter wrote "the most dangerous torture of all" is the Adam's Apple.

"They love that joke. A wet towel is wrapped round the throat and pulled tight until the victim is about to faint. Leaves no marks on the throat."

Later the book says many prisoners "have

**** A To page 2

Dr Aggett said in his statement: "This Schalk wore a watch which cut my right forearm and it was bleeding."

In his statement, Dr Aggett said he had been in an interrogation room for 62 hours.

Dr Kemp said security police had never sought his advice on the length of time a person could endure interrogation, adding he would "hate" to be interrogated for 62 hours.

Dr Aggett also claimed his testicles were squeezed, causing what Dr Kemp described as "very severe pain".

Dr Kemp was shown photographs of Dr Aggett hanging in his cell. He was facing towards the cell.

Dr Kemp agreed it would have been more natural for him to face outwards, but it was not difficult "to go up with your back to the door".

The hearing continues today.

A From page 1

...ed owing to 'miscal-
...ulation' by the torturer.
... such cases the victim is
...rung up in his cell with
...torn shirt around his
...eck, he committed sui-
...de by hanging".
The book said this "al-
...ost certainly explains"
...hy 19 out of 53 detainees
...ho died were found
...anging in their cells.
A major part of the pro-
...eedings dealt with
...nalysing medical ways of
...elling whether death was
...aused by suicide or
...omicide.
Both Dr Kemp and an-
...other medical witness, Dr
...J Scheepers, Chief
...tate Pathologist, agreed
...t was almost impossible
...o tell if a victim hanged
...imself or was strangled
...y someone else.

Forearm scar

Dr Kemp had conduct-
...ed the post-mortem, and
Dr Scheepers performed
histological tests on skin
and organ samples.
Dr Kemp said a post-
mortem finding of a faint
scar on the right forearm
about five centimetres
above the wrist was con-
sistent with Dr Aggett's
disputed statement, in
which he alleged he was
assaulted.

NEWS

329

Gag bid on Aggett 'was an admission'

Star 8/6/82

The attempt to suppress publication of a statement by Dr Neil Aggett was an implicit admission by The Minister of Law and Order that interrogation of detainees went beyond simple questioning, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said today.

A DPSC statement challenged the Minister "to clarify how far beyond simple questioning interrogators are allowed to go and what techniques are officially condoned."

It said: "These questions were put to the Minister in a memorandum some weeks ago.

"The DPSC said it was aware that widespread use was being made by the Security Police of interrogation methods which included assault and physical and mental torture.

"Many of the abuses listed are echoed in Dr Aggett's statement."

At the time the DPSC presented the memorandum the claims were rejected by Ministers as far-fetched.

The Ministers challenged the committee to substantiate the allegations.

"We are responding by supplying detailed information to the CID," says the DPSC.

Detentions cause Tucsa splinter

(329) Star 9/6/82

By Tony Davis, Labour Reporter

The resignation of two unions this month from the Trade Union Council of South Africa throws into stark relief the bitter differences between some member unions and the federation over the issue of detention without trial.

Two Tucsa unions — the National Union of Distributive Workers and the National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers — announced their decision to disaffiliate in a joint statement this week.

The unions, with a membership of about 12 000 workers between them, partially reflect worker protest and anger over Tucsa's stance towards the detention of trade unionists.

In response to growing union protest late last year against security law detentions, Tucsa stated that although it objected to continued detention without trial, it "distanced itself" from protest against these measures.

After unionist Dr Neil Aggett died in police custody, Tucsa appeared unwilling — even when pressed — to associate itself with the resulting wave of protest

Some unionists claimed Tucsa was moving further to the right and that the recent affiliation of the Artisan Staff Association and the SA Footplate Staff Association to Tucsa bore this out.

The influx of new unions with largely white memberships to the right in the would produce a swing federation's national executive committee, certain unionists feared.

CRITICISE

In their joint statement the two unions criticise Tucsa's "semantic quibbling" on the issue of detention and solitary confinement.

Tucsa also had unnecessarily distanced itself from protest over Dr Aggett's death, the unions claimed.

Their statement also pointed out that one of their own organisers, Mr Alan Fine, was detained last year as was an associate unionist Mrs Emma Mashinini. The federation had failed to protest.

Tucsa unionists and husband of Mrs Mashinini, Mr Tom Mashinini, resigned from his federation duties in protest at their coordinating body's stance. He remained an active member of a Tucsa affiliate the National Union of Clothing Workers.

Two other Tucsa unions recently dissaffiliated from the federation, although for different reasons.

Mrs Evelyn Seloro's Textile Workers Union in the Transvaal disaffiliated over what the union described as "poaching" of their members by other Tucsa affiliates. The Natal Bakery Employees' Union left the federation but did not disclosed its reasons.

With more than 60 affiliates and 360 000 members, Tucsa remains a substantial force in the labour field despite recent defections.

But the two commercial trade unions that disaffiliated were long-standing members. Each had participated in the federation for more than 15 years and the unions' joint general secretary, Miss Dulcie Hartwell, is a long-standing colleague of Tucsa president Dr Anna Scheepers.

Commenting on the unions' resignation, Dr Scheepers said: "We regret this very much because they were among our older affiliates. We hope that they will reconsider the move at a later stage."

A Tucsa spokesman said the national executive committee would probably meet to discuss the two unions' allegations and their disaffiliation.

Detained Issel studies for degree

Cape Times 9/6/82 329

. Staff Reporter

BANNED community leader Mr Johnny Issel has started studying for his honours degree in psychology and was recently joined by two more detainees in Modderbee prison near Benoni, his wife Shahieda said yesterday.

Mr Issel, former organizer of the community newsletter Grassroots, has been held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act since last November. No charges have been brought against him.

Mrs Issel, who visited her husband recently, said he and two other security detainees were now sharing a dormitory cell. Mr Issel, whose detention order was extended to June 30 last month, was previously held in solitary confinement.

Mrs Issel said yesterday that her husband's continued detention was "becoming unbearable" for her and their three young children.

"If you know that he has done something wrong, you can somehow reconcile yourself to the idea of him being in prison. But he has not been convicted of any crime."

She said Mr Issel had started studying for his honours degree and was being allowed to receive text books.

● The Times of London yesterday featured Mr Issel in its weekly "Prisoner of Conscience" column. The newspaper detailed his career as a student and community leader and said he had been held without charge or trial since November 2 last year.

In April this year, Amnesty International featured Mr Issel as one of its "Prisoners of the Month". Amnesty said he had not used or advocated violence and his continued detention was a violation of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.

Cell visits unheard of sergeant

329 ROM

9/6/82

By ANNE SACKS

THE police sergeant who discovered Dr Neil Aggett hanging in his cell said he had never heard of an Inspector of Detainees before being questioned at yesterday's inquest hearing.

Sergeant James Achenbach said that in the month he had been in charge of the John Vorster Square cells before Dr Aggett died, he had never seen a district surgeon or a magistrate visiting a security detainee.

"I only know about district surgeons visiting when they are telephoned (by police)," he said in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

Sgt Achenbach found Dr Aggett, 29, a trade unionist, hanging in his cell at John Vorster Square at about 1.30am on February 5.

He said he had orders to visit detainees every hour, but on the night Dr Aggett died, he had been too busy.

Three hours had passed between visits to Dr Aggett. These long lapses frequently occurred because police were too busy to visit the prisoners, he said.

At about 1.15am, he remembered there were some cells he had forgotten. When he visited Dr Aggett, he looked at the mat on which Dr Aggett was lying and reading when he last saw him.

"My attention was attracted to the right of the room. There I saw Dr Aggett hanging from the grille with a length of cloth around his neck."

The court heard Dr Aggett's feet were suspended five or six centimetres from the floor. Security Police were called.

Amid State objections about the accuracy of a Press report, Mr Dennis Kuny, for the Aggett family, said General Johann Coetzee, Chief of Security Police, had been reported as saying a sergeant had visited Dr Aggett every half-hour on the night he died.

"I did not say that," Sgt Achenbach said. "And there was no other sergeant on duty that night."

The night Dr Aggett died, Sgt Achenbach discovered a set of duplicate keys to the cell doors, which were kept sealed in the charge office.

He admitted he would not have been able to save Dr Aggett if he had heard screams because he did not have keys to the cell. The inquest continues today.

● More evidence — Page 11

(2) whether it was reported to the Police that Miss Mngadi had been interrogated; if so,

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result of this report; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes, the matter is being investigated.

(4) No.

Miss Cindy Mngadi: interrogation

*11. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether Miss Cindy Mngadi was interrogated by officials of his Department on or about 31 May 1982; if so, (a) on whose instructions and (b)(i) where and (ii) under what circumstances did the interrogation take place;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) The Chief Commissioner, Natal, the Commissioner, Durban and the Administration Board of Port Natal indicated that no official of the Department of Co-operation and Development or of the Administration Board concerned, interrogated Miss Mngadi.

Miss Cindy Mngadi: interrogation 9/6/82
(329) Hansard Q.601.1013-4

*10. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether Miss Cindy Mngadi was interrogated by members of the South African Police on or about 31 May 1982; if so, (a) which branch of the Police was involved and (b)(i) where and (ii) under what circumstances did the interrogation take place; if not,

three Israeli-Syrian dogfights yesterday — two over Lebanon and one over Galilee in north Israel. On each occasion Israeli jets were reported

guerilla rockets fell on Galilee and the south Lebanese border enclave controlled by the Israeli-

pronged advance in the first two days suggested the army would have achieved its initial objectives by today.

spokesman said Israeli aircraft had attacked Syrian positions at Jezzine and Syrian air defences had brought down one of the raiders.

● Picture, page 4

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	$330,50
FT index (close)	594,00

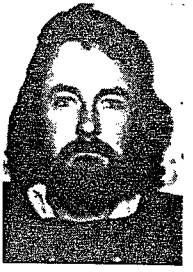
Cell guard 'too busy' to check

Cape Times 9/6/82 (329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The police sergeant who discovered Dr Neil Aggett hanging in his cell said he had never heard of an Inspector of Detainees before he was questioned at yesterday's inquest hearing.

Sergeant James Achenbach said in the month he had been in charge of the John Vorster Square cells before Dr Aggett died, he had never seen a district surgeon or a magistrate visiting a security detainee.



Dr Neil Aggett

When telephoned

"I only know about district surgeons visiting when they are telephoned (by police)," he said at the hearing, which resumed in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Monday after two postponements.

Sergeant Achenbach found Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and trade unionist, hanging in his cell at John Vorster Square about 1.30am on February 5.

He said he had "standing orders" to visit detainees every hour, but on the night Dr Aggett died, he had been "too busy" to comply.

Three hours had passed between visits to Dr Aggett, and long lapses frequently occurred because police in charge of three floors of cells and about 250 prisoners were often too busy to obey the order, he said.

At about 1.15am, he remembered there were some cells he had forgotten to visit.

When he visited Dr Aggett, he automatically looked at the mat on which Dr Aggett was lying and reading when he last saw him.

"My attention was attracted to the right of the room. There I saw Dr Aggett hanging from the grille with a length of cloth around his neck."

The court heard Dr Aggett's feet were suspended five or six centimetres from the floor. Security Police were called, and their investigations began.

Amid State objections about the accuracy of a newspaper report, Mr Dennis Kuny, for the Aggett family, said General Johann Coetzee, Chief of Security Police, had been reported as saying a sergeant had visited Dr Aggett every half-hour on the night he died.

"I did not say that," Sergeant Achenbach said. "And there was no other sergeant on duty that night."

He said police switched on the lights when visiting detainees, which disturbed some and not others.

No keys

He was sure police in the charge office with a wooden door at the end of a long passage would be able to hear detainees who screamed for help during the night.

The night Dr Aggett died, he discovered a set of duplicate keys to the cell doors, which were kept sealed in the charge office.

He admitted he would not have been able to save Dr Aggett if he had heard screams because he did not have keys to the cell.

The inquest continues today.

20	Aircraft	20	Court Roll	20	Radio	20	The Facts correction service, ☎ 41-3361 (Mon to Fri) Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town. (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)
	Burger	12	Crossword	8	Smalls	13-20	
3-20	Business	10-12	Editorials	8	Sport	21-22	
	Cinema	6	Horoscope	20	Transport	12	
20	Column	5	Parliament	4	Women's	7	
	Comics	14	Racing	21	World Report	4	

Grand Bazaars

INFLATION FIGHTERS SALE

Plain Pack PANTIHOSE

In beach bronze and bare beige.

Sizes: S-SL

35c pkt

HURRY!! LAST FEW DAYS

EXCLUDING GST

ed a dry cleaners' driver on his farm in 1978, yesterday had an action brought against him in the Supreme Court for R69 521 damages.

Mr Alfred Williams, 54, a former dry cleaners' driver from Worcester, is claiming damages from Mr P van der Merwe of the farm Ruigtevlei, for injuries he alleges he received in the incident.

In an affidavit before

paired.

In an answering affidavit, Mr Van der Merwe admitted throwing a stone at Mr Williams, but said he did not know if the stone had hit him. He denied assaulting him further.

'Provocation'

He admitted that the assault was unlawful, but denied that it was wrongful or malicious. He claimed Mr Williams had been trespassing on his

Detentions cause Tucsa splinter

Star 9/6/82

By Tony Davis, Labour Reporter

The resignation of two unions this month from the Trade Union Council of South Africa throws into stark relief the bitter differences between some member unions and the federation over the issue of detention without trial.

Two Tucsa unions — the National Union of Distributive Workers and the National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers — announced their decision to disaffiliate in a joint statement this week.

The unions, with a membership of about 12 000 workers between them, partially reflect worker protest and anger over Tucsa's stance towards the detention of trade unionists.

In response to growing union protest late last year against security law detentions, Tucsa stated that although it objected to continued detention without trial, it "distanced itself" from protest against these measures.

After unionist Dr Neil Aggett died in police custody, Tucsa appeared unwilling — even when pressed — to associate itself with the resulting wave of protest.

Some unionists claimed Tucsa was moving further to the right and that the recent affiliation of the Artisan Staff Association and the SA Footplate Staff Association to Tucsa bore this out.

The influx of new unions with largely white memberships to the right in the would produce a swing federation's national executive committee, certain unionists feared.

CRITICISE

In their joint statement the two unions criticise Tucsa's "semantic quibbling" on the issue of detention and solitary confinement.

Tucsa also had unnecessarily distanced itself from protest over Dr Aggett's death, the unions claimed.

Their statement also pointed out that one of their own organisers, Mr Alan Fine, was detained last year as was an associate unionist Mrs Emma Mashinini. The federation had failed to protest.

Tucsa unionists and husband of Mrs Mashinini, Mr Tom Mashinini, resigned from his federation duties in protest at their co-ordinating body's stance. He remained an active member of a Tucsa affiliate the National Union of Clothing Workers.

Two other Tucsa unions recently dissaffiliated from the federation, although for different reasons.

Mrs Evelyn Seloro's Textile Workers Union in the Transvaal disaffiliated over what the union described as "poaching" of their members by other Tucsa affiliates. The Natal Bakery Employees' Union left the federation but did not disclosed its reasons.

With more than 60 affiliates and 360 000 members, Tucsa remains a substantial force in the labour field despite recent defections.

But the two commercial trade unions that disaffiliated were long-standing members. Each had participated in the federation for more than 15 years and the unions' joint general secretary, Miss Dulcie Hartwell, is a long-standing colleague of Tucsa president Dr Anna Scheepers.

Commenting on the unions' resignation, Dr Scheepers said: "We regret this very much because they were among our older affiliates. We hope that they will reconsider the move at a later stage."

A Tucsa spokesman said the national executive committee would probably meet to discuss the two unions' allegations and their disaffiliation.

(329)

Missing PE man mystery

D. Dispatch 9/6/82

PORT ELIZABETH — The disappearance of a former Port Elizabeth detainee who is suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 after allegedly being poisoned while in Security Police detention has not been solved and concern for his well-being is mounting.

Since the disappearance of Mr Siphiwo Mthimkulu and another man, Mr Topsy Madaka, on April 14, neither has contacted his family.

Mr Mthimkulu's mother, Mrs Joyce Mthimkulu, said she had no reason to believe her son had left the country.

She was extremely worried about him.

On April 14 Mr Madaka gave him a lift and the car was found abandoned a few days later at Sterkspruit, in Transkei.

This sparked speculation that the men had fled to Lesotho but nobody has been able to locate them. — DDC.

Aggett not available, magistrate was told

Argus 9/4/82 (329)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The inquest on Dr Neil Aggett heard today from a police witness that two magistrates and an inspector of detainees had called at John Vorster Square to see Dr Aggett, but were told on each occasion that he was not available.

The witness, Warrant Officer Walter Macpherson said that on December 29, a magistrate, Mr P C van der Merwe, asked to see Dr Aggett and he told the magistrate that Dr Aggett was not available.

PROCEDURE

Warrant Officer Macpherson said it was procedure that if a detainee received such a visit, he would either bring the detainee to the visitor in an office or tell the visitor where the detainee was if he were not in his cell.

On January 4, an inspector of detainees, Mr Mouton went to see the trade unionist, Dr Aggett but he did not get access to him. It was the specific duty of an inspector of detainees to visit detainees. Mr Mouton made a written remark that "the detainee was again not available for an interview. I was told he was out on investigation."

NOT IN CELL

Warrant Officer Macpherson commented: "When I said he was not there, I meant he was not in the cell. I remember I told the inspector that Dr Aggett was on the tenth floor, but he was in a hurry. Mr Mouton did not want to wait."

Mr D Kuny, who appeared for the Aggett family put it to Warrant Officer Macpherson that on January 6, another magistrate, a Mr Wessels went to see Dr Aggett and he was also told that Dr Aggett was not available. "The magistrate did not choose to go to the tenth floor where Dr Aggett was," Warrant Officer Macpherson replied.

DISTRICT SURGEON

Warrant Officer Macpherson said he worked on the second floor of John Vorster Square where security detainees were kept, since August 1977. He said the district surgeon came very sel-

(Contd. on Page 2, col 1)

P.T.O

Aggett probe looks at life in SP cells



Mr Aubrey Aggett, father of Dr Neil Aggett, has attended every day of the inquest into the death of his son

ANNE SACKS reports on the Aggett inquest.

SOUTH Africa's system of indefinite detention by Security Police, widely known as detention without trial, continued to come under intense scrutiny yesterday at the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square at about 1.30am on February 5.

After two postponements, the inquest resumed in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Monday before the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, and an assessor.

The court heard district surgeons depended on "the good will" of the SP to see detainees, although they could take the initiative at any time in terms of the Prisons Act and the Public Health Act.

The court also heard that a police sergeant in charge of the John Vorster Square cells at the time of Dr Aggett's death, had not heard of an Inspector of Detainees before appearing in court yesterday.

Medical evidence concluded at lunch yesterday, with all four medical witnesses agreeing that Dr Aggett died by hanging. All added it was medically impossible to tell if Dr Aggett had taken his own life or if he was strangled.

The evidence, which was lengthy and technical, began when Dr Vernon Kemp, Johannesburg's Chief District Surgeon, answered questions referring to a disputed statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died and alleging police abuse.

Dr Kemp, who performed the autopsy, believed a scar on Dr Aggett's right forearm about 5cm above the wrist was the only injury consistent with Dr Aggett's claim that he was assaulted by the SP.

In the witness box most of the day, Dr Kemp regarded as "abnormal" Dr Aggett's interrogation session, which lasted 62 hours — from January 28 to February 1. He added he was not aware of SP interrogation methods, and they had never sought his advice on the matter.

Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, then asked Dr Kemp about the role of district surgeons.

Kemp: We take the initiative when we see something wrong with a detainee. Then the SP carry out our instructions.

Bizos: That is only when the police bring you a detainee. If a detainee is bleeding and the SP decide they are responsible for the bleeding, they won't bring the detainee to you?

Kemp: Yes.

Bizos: If the law was complied with and inspections took place at the initiative of district surgeons, would there be evidence of maltreatment?

Kemp: Yes, if district surgeons were allowed to inspect the cells.

Bizos: A person in the service of the State is not required to get permission to see detainees?

Kemp: Yes.

Bizos: But in your experience you are not welcome on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square?

Kemp: Yes, you can't go barging into someone else's department.

Bizos: Why could you not select a day to see detainees?

Kemp: If I had the staff . . .

Bizos: Surely, to prevent deaths in detention, you need more staff?

Kemp: I wish I did have. (It emerged previously that 50% of the 20 Johannesburg medical posts were vacant.)

Bizos: If you had seen Dr Aggett, what would your response have been?

Kemp: I would have told them they were overdoing things.

Dr Kemp said "it was a possibility, but not a probability" Dr Aggett would still be alive if visited by a district surgeon during his detention.

Mr Bizos read from a banned book, "Inside BOSS", by former BOSS agent Gordon Winter, who wrote that "victims" who died in detention owing to "a miscalculation by a torturer" who pulled a wet towel wrapped around a detainee's neck too tightly were said to have committed suicide by hanging.

Mr Bizos suggested Dr Aggett might have died before he was found hanging in his cell, and the fact that he was facing into the cell might indicate that had happened.

Dr Kemp agreed it would have been more natural for Dr Aggett to have been facing outwards, but it was not difficult "to go up with your back".

He and another medical witness, Dr N J Scheepers, the Chief State Pathologist, Department of Health, Johannesburg, agreed it would be medically impossible to tell if Dr Aggett had taken his own life or if he had been strangled by someone else.

Dr Scheepers said he found a sample of Dr Aggett's brain to be bloodless, which indicated he committed suicide by hanging or he was hanged when unconscious.

Dr Aggett's face, he said, was pale. If there had been a struggle, his face would have been blue and the rush of blood would have ruptured the capillaries in the eyes. There were no indications of this.

Dr Jan Botha, a consultant pathologist who conducted the post mortem for the Aggett family, said the cause of death by hanging was consistent with the autopsy findings.

He was unable to say if Dr Aggett "voluntarily elevated himself with the cloth around his neck or whether he was elevated by others while in a semi-conscious or unconscious state".

It was unlikely Dr Aggett was a victim of the Adam's Apple method described by Gordon Winter because the victim would have to be suspended within minutes before regaining consciousness.

He agreed with Mr Bizos that the technique might be successful, depending on circumstances such as the length of time the victim was unconscious and the experience of the interrogators applying the technique.

The last medical witness, Professor Johann Loubser, Chief State Pathologist, Pretoria, and head of the department of forensic medicine at the University of Pretoria, after reading reports, agreed death was caused by hanging.

He said laymen would at times confuse death with unconsciousness. It was possible for about five people to suspend a limp body in a hanging position without damaging the skin.

After lunch yesterday, Sergeant James Achenbach, who discovered Dr Aggett hanging in his cell while he was on night shift, entered the witness box.

In charge of three floors of cells at John Vorster Square, he was instructed to visit security detainees on the second floor every hour, to give them water, see they had had food, and not to talk to them.

He came on duty in the late afternoon, and when he visited Dr Aggett and asked him if he was alright, Dr Aggett, who was lying on his right side on the mat reading a book, "blinked his eyes". He did not talk to the sergeant.

At about 1.15am, he remembered there were certain cells he had forgotten to visit. He had been "very busy" until then, and it frequently happened that the police in charge of cells were too busy to visit detainees every hour.

"When I opened the door of Dr Aggett's cell," he said, "I automatically looked at the mat. My attention was attracted to the right side of the cell, and I saw Dr Aggett hanging from the grille, which is on the right of the door.

"I took his pulse on his right hand. There was no heartbeat. I put my hand under his jersey to feel breathing. There was none. It seemed to me Dr Aggett was dead. It was about 1.30am.

"It's hard to say if the body was still warm. I got such a fright that I can't remember all the details.

"I went back to the charge office and called my colleague, Constable Marais."

He said he had been in charge of the cells for a month when Dr Aggett died. In that time, he had never seen a magistrate or a district surgeon visiting detainees. As far as he knew, district surgeons came when they were telephoned by the police.

The hearing continues today.

Aggett: officials 'turned away'

(329) Star 9/6/82

A police witness told the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett today that two magistrates and an inspector of detainees had called at John Vorster Square to see Dr Aggett, but were told on each occasion that he was not available.

The witness, Warrant-Officer Walter MacPherson, said that on December 29, a magistrate, Mr P C van der Merwe, asked to see Dr Aggett. He told the magistrate Dr Aggett was not available.

Warrant-Officer MacPherson said it was procedure in such cases that he would either bring the detainee to the visitor in an office or tell the visitor where the detainee was if he were not in his cell.

On January 4 an inspector of detainees, a Mr Mouton, went to see the trade unionist but he did not get access to Dr Aggett. It is the specific duty of an inspector of detainees to visit detainees.

Mr Mouton made a written remark that "the detainee was again not available for an interview. I was told he was out on investigation."

'No access' to Aggett (329) Star 9/6/82

From page 1

worked on the first floor of the cells and recorded the coming and going of prisoners for interrogation said that although instructions were to check on prisoners every hour, he and other policemen had been very busy the night before Dr Aggett died and he made an incorrect entry into the occurrence book that they had visited prisoners just before 1 am.

In the false entry, he noted that the prisoners had no complaints.

He told the magistrate that they had in fact visited the cells at 1.30 am when Dr Aggett was found hanging from the cell door.

Constable Martin said that he had not gone with the other men when Dr Aggett had been found and Sergeant James Agenbag had told him Dr Aggett was dead.

OCCURRENCE BOOK

During cross-examination, Mr D Juny, for the Aggett family, pointed out to Sergeant Agenbag there was an entry in the occurrence book that on January 18, prisoners had been visited at 10.30 pm and were not checked on again until 5 am the following morning.

Sergeant Agenbag agreed this entry was correct but could not say how often such a long period of time was allowed to pass between visits.

The hearing continues.

Appearances: Mr P A J Kotze, assisted by Professor L S Smith, presided. Mr G Bizos, SC, and Mr D Kuny appeared for the Aggett family. Mr P G Haasbroek, SC, and Mr H G de Vries appeared for the State. Mr B J Schabort, SC, and Mr S F Burger appeared for the Minister of Law and Order, the South African Police, the South African Transport Services and the South African Railways and Harbours Police.

NOT IN CELL

Warrant-Officer MacPherson commented: "When I said he was not there, I meant he was not in the cell. I remember I told the inspector Dr Aggett was on the tenth floor, but he was in a hurry. Mr Mouton did not want to wait."

Mr D Kuny, for the Aggett family, put it to Warrant-Officer MacPherson that on January 6, another magistrate, a Mr Wessels, went to see Dr Aggett and was also told Dr Aggett was not available.

"The magistrate did not choose to go to the tenth floor where Dr Aggett was," Warrant-Officer McPherson replied.

SELDOM

Warrant-Officer MacPherson said he had worked on the second floor of John Vorster Square, where security detainees were kept, since August 1977. He said the district surgeon very seldom visited the detainees. "I cannot remember when last a district surgeon went to the second floor," he said.

He added that the occasions Dr Aggett saw a magistarte no entry was made of the visits. "I forgot to enter it," he said.

Earlier today a police constable said that in the seven months he worked in the cells at John Vorster Square, he never saw a magistrate or an inspector of detainees.

The policeman, Mr André Martin, who

To Page 3, Col 2

Aggett fingerprint found near noose

(329) Star 10/6/82

By Joe Openshaw and Diann Shoebotham

A fingerprint left by Dr Neil Aggett had been found on the bar from which he was found hanging, but there were many other marks on the grille which might also have been fingerprints, a Johannesburg inquest magistrate heard yesterday.

This was said by a South African Police fingerprint expert, Detective Warrant-Officer Charl Wynand Lambrechts, who visited the cell two hours after Dr Aggett's body was found on February 5.

He said he had taken photographs of the hanging body and was still present when the noose — made of a piece of material resembling a scarf — was cut to take it down.

He told the court he had found a print of Dr Aggett's left index finger. It was on a bar just above the knot in the material from which the detainee was hanging.

"This print gave me the impression that someone had climbed up the grille-work of the cell. It was about 2,5 m above the floor," he said.

Detective Warrant-Officer Lambrechts told the court he had found many marks on the grille-work which could have been fingerprints, but he could not identify them as they were on rough surfaces of bars.

He could not say whether the prints belonged to Dr Aggett or to anyone else.

Captain Jacob Casper Strauss, a member of the Security Police, told the court he had gone to Dr Aggett's house in Crown Mines at 6.15 am on November 27. He had found Dr Aggett in bed.

Captain Strauss said he arrested Dr Aggett for his activities in furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

Dr Aggett had refused to answer questions. In reply to a question about his involvement with the ANC, Dr Aggett allegedly answered: "Come on, you tell me — you guys have arrested me." On another occasion he swore at the policemen.

Captain Strauss said Dr Aggett had accompanied him while he searched a residence in Fox Street, Fairview, and the SA Food and Canning Workers' Union offices on the corner of Bree Street and Wanderers Street in Johannesburg.

BOOKS

More than 100 books, documents and letters were taken from these two premises.

Mr D Kuny, for the Aggett family, asked Captain Strauss why he had arrested Dr Aggett when he had only a warrant for detention and a search warrant.

Captain Strauss said his instructions were to arrest Dr Aggett for his ANC activities, but he could not say why Dr Aggett had not been charged at the police station or in court.

He agreed the warrant for detention contained no mention of ANC activities and that it made provision for detention only.

Appearances: Mr P A J Kotze, assisted by Professor L S Smith, presided. Mr G Bizos SC and Mr D Kuny appeared for the Aggett family. Mr P G Haasbroek SC and Mr H G de Vries appeared for the State. Mr P J Schabort SC and Mr S P Burger appeared for the Minister of Law and Order, the South African Police, the South African Transport Services and the South African Railways and Harbours Police.

THURSDAY, 10 JUNE 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: (329) Hansard 10/6/82
Q. 60. 1029 - 1023

Detention without trial provision: detainees

608. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons who have been detained in terms of the detention without trial provision since its introduction into the legislation of the Republic have been (a) released without any charges being laid against them, (b) taken to court, (c) convicted in court and (d) served with banning orders;

(2) in respect of what date are these figures given?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

It is not clear to which statutory provision the hon. member is referring. Section 10(1)(a)*bis* of the Internal Security Act, 1950 is primarily aimed at preventive detention, while section 12B of that Act and section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 relate to the detention of witnesses in criminal proceedings, among others in cases where there is reason to believe that their personal safety is in danger or that they may be intimidated. Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, 1967 relates to the detention for purposes of interrogation of persons in respect of who there is reason to believe that they are terrorists or are withholding certain information relating to terrorist activities from the South African Police.

The provisions concerned have no direct bearing on criminal charges and the required information, since the introduction of those provisions, is not readily available. The gathering thereof is a huge task which will take up a lot of time. I, however, refer the hon. member to the information contained in my replies to Ques-

tion No. 30 on 19 February 1982, No. 88 on 12 March 1982 and No. 89 on 12 March 1982.

Inquest told of false entry in book

CAPE Times 10/6/82 329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Inspector of Detainees was in too much of a hurry to wait to see Dr Neil Aggett, the inquest on Dr Aggett was told yesterday.

The inquest court heard previously that on January 4, the day he visited, Dr Aggett was being interrogated on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

The court was also told that a key witness, Mr Maurice Smithers, a banned former detainee and environmental worker, has been subpoenaed to give evidence at the inquest.

The court heard that the Inspector of Detainees, Mr N H Mouton, had come to visit Dr Aggett on January 4, but was told he could not.

Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5 about 1.30am.

Warrant Officer Walter MacPherson of the Security Police, who is in charge of security detainees on the second floor of John Vorster Square, told the inspector he could not see Dr Aggett because he was not in his cell.

Under cross-examination by Mr Dennis Kuny, for the Aggett family, W/O MacPherson said he was responsible for giving information about detainees to the inspector and to magistrates, but could not remember if he had said Dr Aggett was out of his cell on an investigation.

He said Mr Mouton had told him he was in a hurry and could not wait to see Dr Aggett.

Constable Andre Martin, who was on duty the night Dr Aggett died, admitted to the court that he had made an entry in the occurrences book stating police officers had visited the cells at 12.54am — about 35 minutes before Dr Aggett was found dead — but no such visit had in fact taken place.

He had added to the false entry that there had been no complaints.

He also explained how someone could enter the second floor cells without being seen.

The Security Police required a slip from the duty officer to take a detainee out of a cell, but did not require one to enter the cells.

A person could come into the building on the ground level and climb two flights of stairs — without being seen by the officer on duty. It emerged that keys to padlocks on the grille gate in the cell are handed to Security Police at night.

The hearing continues today.

Cape Times 10/6/82

Police still hold trade unionist

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IT IS six months today since trade unionist Mr Eric Mntonga was arrested at his union office in central East London and held under South African security legislation.

Mr Mntonga, the East London branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), was first detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act on December 10 last year, but has now been held for more than five months at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Hospital

During February he was admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital for treatment for five days before being returned to detention.

A spokesman for the South African Police Public Relations Division, who confirmed Mr Mntonga's hospitalization, said yesterday he could not disclose the reason for it because it was "privileged information". He said, however, that Mr Mntonga had not been admitted for psychiatric treatment.

Boycott

Mr Mntonga, who turned 30 in detention earlier this year, was the chairman of the workers' committee at Wilson Rowntree. He was at the forefront of a national consumer boycott of Wilson Rowntree products following a strike by workers at that factory early last year.

Shortly after the strike, he was detained by Ciskei security police and held under emergency Proclamation R252 for three months before being released, along with 54 other detained Wilson Rowntree workers. He was charged with incitement to violence, a charge which was later withdrawn.

'In the dark'

Mr Mntonga's elderly father, Mr Norman Mntonga, who has not visited his son since April, said yesterday he was "in the dark" as to why his son was being held. "I am very worried and very angry. How long are they going to keep him there?"

Apart from his trade union activities, Eric Mntonga is well known in the Border region as a lock forward for the Tembu United rugby team.

Court told of Aggett's books and documents

ARGUS 10/6/82 (329)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Security Police lieutenant told an inquest court today that an inventory he had made of 109 documents and books, seized when Dr Neill Aggett and Dr Liz Floyd were arrested, did not tally with inventories signed by them at the time.

The security policeman, Lieutenant Charles Philip Prince, was giving evidence at the inquest on Dr Aggett who died on February 5 and said there were documents and books on the list he had prepared which did not appear on the lists signed by Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd.

He told the court that the inventory he had made was of documents and books which were handed to him and which in his opinion related to the political activities of the African National Congress.

UNION OFFICES

His inventory was of some of the books seized at Dr Aggett's home and the offices of the South African Food and Canning Workers Union after Dr Aggett had been arrested on November 27 by Security Police for activities allegedly in furtherance of the aims of the banned African National Congress.

Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd had signed inventories of the books taken at that time and later on December 11 and 12, he got Dr Aggett to point out which documents and books belonged to him.

He had made no mention of Dr Aggett identifying documents and books in his statement read in court.

SUITCASE

Lieutenant Prince admitted that three ANC documents which appeared on his inventory did not appear on the inventory of documents and books seized by the Security Police for which Dr Aggett had signed. These documents had been in a black suitcase which was described in the inventory.

"There was a black suitcase and other containers and files which were listed on the inventory made by the Security Police but their contents were not listed.

"I chose the documents from the suitcase and containers which I thought relevant to the political activities of the ANC and placed them on my list," said Lieutenant Prince.

There was a delay in the start of the inquest hearing today in order that all the documents and books mentioned on Lieutenant Prince's inventory could be brought to court and compared with lists.

(Proceeding)

The day Aggett couldn't be visited

By ANNE SACKS

JANUARY 4, 1982, has emerged as a significant day in the detention of Dr Neil Aggett.

The inquest court was told that on that day Dr Aggett, a 29-year-old medical doctor and Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was interrogated on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

It was also the day that the Inspector of Detainees came to visit Dr Aggett, but was not able to see him.

Later that same day, Dr Aggett complained of a backache.

He chose not to see a district surgeon, but was allowed to select a pain killer for himself from the John Vorster Square medicine cupboard.

Also emerging out of yesterday's hearing was a detailed explanation of how a person could gain access to the second floor cells without being seen.

The inquest arises out of Dr Aggett's death in detention on February 5, when he was found hanging in his cell with a length of cloth knotted around his neck about 1.30am.

He was the 46th person to have died in detention since 1963.

Warrant-Officer Walter MacPherson of the Security Police, who is responsible for the care of security detainees on the second floor, told the court that the Inspector of Detainees, Mr N H Mouton, came to visit Dr Aggett on January 4.

Cross-examined by Mr Dennis Kuny, for the Aggett family, W/O MacPherson said: "I told him Dr Aggett was not in his cell. He said he could not wait. I can't remember if I told him Dr Aggett was out on investigation. I could have."

Kuny: But we know Dr Aggett was on the 10th floor.

MacPherson: He was not in his cell.

Kuny: The inspector came to visit Dr Aggett. It is his duty to visit detainees.

MacPherson: He said he was in a hurry and couldn't wait. I couldn't leave him alone while I went to the 10th floor, and there was no telephone at the time for me to use.

W/O MacPherson added he could not leave the inspector with another detainee while he fetched Dr Aggett because that detainee might try to flee from the second floor office, where interviews are held.

He also could not lock a magistrate in a cell.

He admitted that he usually supplied information about detainees to the Inspector of Detainees and to magistrates.

On January 6 a magistrate, Mr J Wessels, was told Dr Aggett was not available. On December 29, another magistrate, Mr P C van der Merwe, was also told Dr Aggett was not available.

On December 17 W/O MacPherson wrote in the occurrences book that Dr Aggett had seen a magistrate, but he had forgotten to make a similar entry when Dr Aggett was seen by a magistrate on January 18.

On January 4, the day he was interrogated, Dr Aggett complained to W/O MacPherson of a backache.

He refused to see a doctor, but instead selected a pain killer for himself.

W/O MacPherson, who was present, said he did not know that Brufen, the drug chosen by Dr Aggett, could only be prescribed by a doctor.

He did not check the safety of the drug with a district surgeon and did not call a district surgeon because Dr Aggett was a medical doctor.

He was ignorant about dosages, and said Dr Aggett took 200mgs every day for three days. This is although the prescribed dosage is 1 200mgs for adults.

The warrant-officer said he was responsible for supervising the detainees' statutory one hour's exercise, but many stopped or said they were tired before the time was up.

Dr Aggett would run in his cell or in the passage during his exercise period.

He always stopped before the hour was up.

Police described Dr Aggett as a quiet person, who mostly spoke only when he was spoken to. He was never disagreeable.

Another policeman, Constable Andre Martin, who was on duty the night Dr Aggett died, admitted to making a false entry in the occurrences book.

He had written that cells were visited at 12.56am, 34 minutes before Dr Aggett was found dead, but no such visit had taken place. To the false entry, he had added there were no complaints.

Police are required to visit the cells every hour, but admitted it was impossible in practice because of the workload.

Const Martin explained at length that a person could gain entry to the second floor cells without being seen.

A member of the Security Police was required to get a slip from the officer on duty if he wished to take a detainee out of a cell.

No slip was required for access to cells.

It was possible to reach the second floor without being seen by the night duty officer by coming in at the ground level and climbing two flights of stairs.

While police in charge of cells had keys to the wooden doors, keys to the padlocks on the grille gate in the cell were handed to the Security Police by W/O MacPherson when he went off duty.

Duplicate keys to the grille gate padlocks were kept sealed in the first-floor charge office.

Also on duty the night Dr Aggett died was W/O Johannes Stephanus Marais, who admitted he was ignorant about Security Police procedures.

He remembered Dr Aggett's body was warm when found, but if he needed a district surgeon, W/O Marais would have telephoned the Security Police for guidance.

After Dr Aggett was found, he telephoned the Security Police and then resumed his normal duties.

A fingerprints expert, Detective W/O Charl Wynand Lamprechts, said he arrived at John Vorster Square about 3.30am, and found fingerprints belonging to Dr Aggett on the portion of the grille gate on which the knot was tied.

He said there were several other marks on the grille gate, but none were distinguishable as fingerprints.

Captain Jacob Casper Strauss of the Security Police told the court about events in the early morning of November 27, when Dr Aggett was detained.

He said he had been given a detention warrant in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and a search warrant.

He arrived at a Crown Mines house with several other police officers, and found Dr Aggett in bed with his girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, who was also detained that night.

He told Dr Aggett that he was being "arrested for ANC activities".

Although he said he understood the difference between an arrest and a detention, he insisted he had arrested Dr Aggett.

Dr Aggett was then taken to his home in Fox Street, Jeppe, and the offices of the AFCWU in Wanderers Street.

Police seized more than 100 books and documents, mainly on labour matters.

Dr Aggett was held at the Pretoria Central Prison before he was transferred to John Vorster Square.

The hearing continues today.

Inspector 'couldn't wait for Aggett'

By ANNE SACKS

THE Inspector of Detainees was in too much of a hurry to wait to see Dr Neil Aggett, the inquest court was told yesterday.

The court heard previously that on January 4, the day he visited, Dr Aggett was being interrogated on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

The court was also told that a key witness, Mr Maurice Smithers, a banned former detainee and environmental worker, has been subpoenaed to give evidence at the inquest.

The court heard that the Inspector of Detainees, Mr N H Mouton, had come to visit Dr Aggett on January 4, but was told this could not be done.

Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5. He was the 46th person to die in detention since 1963.

Warrant Officer Walter MacPherson of the Security Police, who is in charge of security detainees at John Vorster Square, told the inspector he could not see Dr Aggett because he was not in his cell.

Under cross-examination by Mr Denis Kuny, for the Aggett family, W/O MacPherson said he was responsible for giving information about detainees to the inspector and to magistrates, but could not remember if he had said Dr Aggett was out of his cell on an investigation.

He said Mr Mouton had told him he was in a hurry and could not wait to see Dr Aggett.

Constable Andre Martin, who was on duty the night Dr Aggett died, admitted to the court that he had made an entry in the occurrences book stating police officers had visited the cells at 12.54am — about 35 minutes before Dr Aggett was found dead — but no such visit had in fact taken place.

He had added to the false entry that there had been no complaints.

The hearing continues today.

The day Aggett could not be visited — Page 9

Aggett was 'committed to democratic unions'

By ANNE SACKS

DR NEIL Aggett stressed his commitment to open, legal and democratic trade unions in a statement to his interrogators.

He said "a basic contradiction arose" when the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) dissolved and went underground because there could be no democratic control over the policies of an underground union movement.

"A trade union must be open, legal and run democratically," he wrote. "It is for this reason that I believe that Sactu (which is aligned to the ANC) is taking a wrong path."

The statement was read at yesterday's inquest into the death of Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and trade unionist, who was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

Detective Warrant Officer Lawrence Prins of the Security Police said several books and documents seized from Dr Aggett's home and office at the African Food and Canning Workers' Union had been handed to him.

He drew up an inventory of 119 publications which included books and papers by Lenin, Trotsky, the Housewives' League, and the Wiehahn Commission.

Also included was "Trade Unions and the Struggle for the Liberation of South Africa".

Dr Aggett's statement was read out by Mr Dennis Kuny, for the Aggett family, after WO Prins admitted he did not know the publication was strongly critical of Sactu.

The statement said: "I have read about Sactu, and, as a nonracial, independent federation of trade unions, I think its history is commendable. Our union was a leading member of Sactu, and I think it was the correct decision of the membership to affiliate at that time.

"Politics always cuts across trade union matters, particularly in SA where influx control and contract labour directly affect the lives of the union membership.

"For this reason, the alliance of Sactu and the ANC was a valid one in the past.

"However, when Sactu dissolved and went underground, a basic contradiction arose. It is impossible to have an underground trade union because there can be no possible democratic (word missing) over the policies of that union."

The court heard that the SP sign all books and documents they seize during a search. They also endorse papers kept in a file by signing the cover only.

An inventory is drawn up which the owner is asked to sign.

Three ANC documents were found in a Dr Aggett's briefcase. They had not been signed by him, nor did they appear on an inventory which he had signed.

However, they appeared on an inventory later drawn up by the SP.

Colonel Daniel Oosthuizen, station commander at John Vorster Square, said none of the security detainees ever complained to him, although this did not mean there were no complaints against the SP.

The hearing continues in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

(39) Hansard Q.61.1035

Detainees: medical examination

11/6/82

*6. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have standing instructions relating to the medical examination of detainees by district surgeons; if so, what is the nature of such instructions;

(2) whether any detainees were not examined by district surgeons in terms of such instructions during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes, a detainee must be examined by a district surgeon as soon as possible after his arrest. The detainee is thereafter at his request or the request of the Police examined by a doctor. The treatment of such a patient is entirely in the hands of the doctor.

(2) Statistics of this nature are not kept.

329 ~~134~~ ~~138~~ ~~139~~ ~~140~~

Inquest told of Aggett's views on unions

CAPE TIMES 11/6/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Neil Aggett emphasized his commitment to open, legal and democratic trade unions in a statement to his interrogators, the inquest court here heard yesterday.

He had said "a basic contradiction arose" when the SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) dissolved and went underground, because there could be no democratic control over the policies of an underground union movement.

"A trade union must be open, legal and run democratically," he wrote. "It is for this reason that I believe that Sactu (which is aligned to the ANC) is taking a wrong path, although it has a good history."

The statement was read at yesterday's inquest on Dr Aggett, 29, a medical doctor and trade unionist, who was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

Books seized

Detective Warrant Officer Lawrence Prins of the security police told the court that books and documents seized from Dr Aggett's home and office at the African Food and Canning Workers' Union had been handed to him.

He had made an inventory of 119 publications which, he believed, related to Dr Aggett's alleged activities.

The list included books and papers by Lenin, Trotsky, the Housewives' League and the Wiehahn Commission.

Also included was "Trade Unions and the Struggle for the Liberation of South Africa".

Warrant Officer Prins said he had read sections of the publication and was satisfied the contents were relevant to Dr Aggett's activities.

Dr Aggett's statement was read out by Mr Dennis Kuny, representing the Aggett family, after the detective had admitted he did not know the publication was strongly critical of Sactu.

Dr Aggett's statement said: "I have read about Sactu, and, as a non-racial, independent federation of trade unions, I think its history is commendable. Our union was itself a leading member of Sactu, and I think it was the correct decision of the membership to affiliate at that time.

"Politics always cuts across trade union matters, particularly in South Africa, where influx control and contract labour directly affect the lives of the union membership.

"For this reason, the alliance of Sactu and the ANC was a valid one in the past. It was also important that the workers had their own organization within the alliance to make sure that their aspirations were catered for.

ANC documents

"However, when Sactu dissolved and went underground, a basic contradiction arose. It is impossible to have an underground trade union, because there can be no possible democratic (word missing) over the policies of that union."

The court heard that when the security police seize books or documents, an inventory is drawn up which the owner is asked to sign.

Three ANC documents were found in a briefcase belonging to Dr Aggett. They did not appear on an inventory which he had signed.

The hearing continues in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

CAPE Times 11/6/82

Prisons Act Lawyer fined

JOHANNESBURG. — A Johannesburg attorney, Graham Dyson, was found guilty yesterday of contravening the Prisons Act by trying to take crumpled tissues with verses of poetry on one of them out of the Fort Prison after visiting a security detainee.

Dyson had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Johannesburg District Magistrate, Mr M P Prinsloo, sentenced Dyson to a fine of R200 or three months' imprisonment.

Mr Prinsloo said Dyson could expect further action to be taken against him.

Dyson, 30, who has been practising as an attorney since 1980, consulted his client, Miss Elaine Mohammed, at the Fort Prison on December 22 last year to discuss matters in mitigation of sentence.

Wardress

During the consultation, which was watched over by a wardress, Mrs Esther Mtsweni, Miss Mohammed had tissues in her hand.

According to Mrs Mtsweni, Miss Mohammed stealthily handed over a bunch of tissues to Dyson, who crushed them and placed them out of sight behind his attache case. Dyson told the court that after the consultation he had "crumpled an ashtray I had made out of paper and which I was using during the consultation and put it into my right-hand pocket. I looked around to see if she had left any mess".

"On the chair near me, I saw crumpled but clearly unused tissue paper. I put it into my lefthand pocket. I was going to dispose of the tissues and the ashtray in a dirtbin just outside the prison.

"I was unaware that there was writing on the tissues until I saw this when the tissues were handed over," he said. — Sapa

Dossier came day before Aggett died

Argus 11/6/82

329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Allegations of assault and electric shock torture made by Dr Neil Aggett against the Security Police were investigated on the day before he died, almost three weeks after the complaints were made to a magistrate.

This was said in evidence today by Sergeant Aletta Getruida Blom at the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett.

Sergeant Blom told the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, that a magistrate had visited Dr Aggett.

Sergeant Blom said the magistrate, Mr A G Wessels, wrote to the divisional commissioner in Johannesburg on January 19 in connection with Dr Aggett's complaints and she received a dossier to investigate the complaints on February 4.

She said that she saw Dr Aggett on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on the day she received the dossier and took a statement from him under oath which he read and signed.

"He pointed out a scar on his forearm which he said had been caused by the watch worn by the person who assaulted him.

"Dr Aggett did not elect to see a doctor," she said

Referring to Dr Aggett's statement, Mr Kotze said he did not regard the statement as an affidavit because it was not written in connection with any death in respect of which the inquest was being held.

He said the statement was not admissable proof of the truth of its contents and that the statement could be included in the proceedings. It's value would be judged at the conclusion of evidence.

(Proceeding)

Argus 11/6/87

(329)

Son of Methodist president detained

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — For the second time, Maritzburg security police have detained Mr Duma Gqubule, the 17-year-old son of the president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

The police, under the command of a Captain de Jager, held him at his home at Imbali here, last night.

The Rev Simon Gqubule, his father, said that Duma had also been detained in 1980 at Durban's Louis Botha Airport when he was on his way from Waterford School at Mbabane, Swaziland.

He was then held by the police for five days before being allowed to go home.

The head of the security police in Maritzburg, Colonel B J Beukes, confirmed that Duma was being held in the city as a suspect under the Criminal Procedure Act, Section 50.

The section deals with the detention of a person with or without a warrant and his appearance in court within 48 hours.

Mr Gqubule said the police had told him that his son was being detained under the section.

Three weeks to investigate complaints by Aggett

(329) Star 11/6/82

By Joe Openshaw and Michael Tissong

Allegations of assault and electric shock torture made by Dr Neil Aggett against the Security Police were investigated on the day before he died, almost three weeks after the complaints were first made to a magistrate.

This was said today by Sergeant Aletta Gertruida Blom at the fourth day of the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett.

Sergeant Blom said that the magistrate, Mr A G Wessels, wrote to the Divisional Commissioner in Johannesburg in connection with complaints of assaults made by Dr Aggett on January 19 and she received a dossier to investigate the complaints on February 4.

She saw Dr Aggett on the tenth floor of John Vorster Square on the day she received the dossier and took a statement from him under oath which he read and signed. "He pointed out a scar on his forearm which he said had been caused by the watch of the person who assaulted him.

"Dr Aggett did not elect to see a doctor," she said.

Referring to the statement made by Dr Aggett, the inquest magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, said he did not regard the statement as an affidavit because it was not written in connection with any death in respect of which the inquest was being held.

The statement was not admissible proof of the truth of its contents but, he added, it could be included in the proceedings and the value of it would be judged at the conclusion of evidence.

In earlier evidence it was heard that the Station Commander of John Vorster Square could overrule the Security Police if they refused to allow detainees to see a magistrate or a doctor.

Colonel Daniel Gert Oosthuizen, Station Commander of John Vorster Square, said he had seen Dr Aggett every day when he was held there until his death on February 5. If Dr Aggett had complained of the way he had been interrogated, he would have taken a statement from him and registered a case.

He could overrule the Security Police if a man wanted to see a doctor and was prevented from doing so, and he had in the past given the Security Police instructions to allow a detainee to see one.

Colonel Oosthuizen said he last saw Dr Aggett alive on the morning before he was found hanged in his cell. Dr Aggett appeared to him to be well educated and a quiet man and he had seen no dramatic change in his behaviour before February 5.

He had now been aware that Dr Aggett had complained about being assaulted.

"I do not know why Dr Aggett didn't tell me about complaints he made to a magistrate or a statement he made to Sergeant Blom," he said. He knew, however, that Dr Aggett had complained to a magistrate.

Appearances: Mr P A J Kotze, assisted by Professor L S Smith, presided. Mr G Bizos SC and Mr D Kuny appeared for the Aggett family. Mr P C Haasbroek SC and Mr A P de Vries appeared for the State. Mr P J Schabort SC and Mr S F Burger appeared for the Minister of Law and Order, the South African Police, the South African Transport Services and the South African Railways and Harbours Police.



Sergeant Aletta Gertruida Blom, the policewoman who took down a statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before he was found hanged.

10 days before Aggett complaint was discussed

(329 IDM 12/6/82

By ANNE SACKS

COMPLAINTS about abuse made by security detainees were not properly investigated and were shown to the people against whom they were made, the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett was told.

The inquest court also heard that it took 10 days before a complaint lodged by Dr Aggett to a magistrate on January 19 was discussed with him.

And the presiding magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, warned those in court not to interfere with witnesses after a member of the SP, who was sitting directly opposite a witness, was seen shaking his head after a question was put to her.

Mr Kotze also ruled that a disputed statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died on February 5 — alleging torture — may be used in the proceedings, but not as a sworn statement of fact.

His warning to inquest observers came after an outburst from Mr George Bizos, SC, who claimed he saw Detective Warrant Officer Lawrence Prins shaking his head in the direction of Detective Sergeant Aletta Blom after he had put a question to her.

Mr Bizos grilled Sgt Blom for about three hours on the statement she took from Dr Aggett in the same room in which he was being interrogated on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on February 4.

At the end of the afternoon's hearing, Mr Bizos motivated his reasons for submitting affidavits to the magistrate from three former detainees, Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Firoz Cachalia and Mr Ishmail Momoniat.

Addressing the magistrate, he said: "Complaining about ill-treatment does not help because the complaint is not properly investigated and is made known to the persons against whom the complaint is made.

"We have proof that this is done on a systematic basis. Others will tell what happened to them after they made statements complaining about their interrogators."

Dr Aggett's complaint travelled through several channels for 10 days before Sgt Blom was given the docket.

After taking the statement from Dr Aggett, she said she put it "on the desk" of a senior officer to read.

The inquest continues on Monday.

Aggett inquest evidence on complaints

CAPE TIMES 12/6/82

329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Complaints about abuse made by security detainees were not properly investigated and were shown to the people against whom they were made, the inquest here on Dr Neil Aggett was told yesterday.

The inquest court also heard that it took 10 days before a complaint lodged by Dr Aggett to a magistrate on January 19 was discussed with him.

During the hearing, the inquest magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, warned those in court not to interfere with witnesses, after a man sitting opposite a witness had been seen shaking his head when a question was put to the witness by counsel representing the Aggett family.

Mr Kotze also ruled that a disputed statement, alleging torture, made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died on February 5, could be used in the proceedings, but not as a sworn statement.

His warning to those in court came after Mr George Bizos, SC, representing the Aggett family, had claimed he had seen Detective Warrant Officer Lawrence Prins shaking his head in the direction of Detective Sergeant Aletta Blom after Mr Bizos had put a question to her.

Mr Bizos questioned Sergeant Blom for about three hours on the statement she had taken from Dr Aggett in the same room in which he was being interrogated on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on February 4.

The court heard that a magistrate, Mr A Wessels, wrote to the District Commandant of the Security Police on January 19. On January 25, the district commandant wrote to Johannesburg's district investigating officer, who wrote to the detective branch at John Vorster Square on January 28.

The letter was received on February 1, and a docket was opened the next day. On February 3, the docket containing complaints about the SAP was signed for by the uniformed branch and referred to the detective branch.

On February 4, Sergeant Blom received the docket. She said she was granted permission from Major Arthur Cronwright of the security police to see Dr Aggett, who was being interrogated on the 10th floor.

'Showed scar'

She said she was left alone with Dr Aggett, who had shown her a scar on his right forearm. He claimed the scar was the result of a cut he received after "a Railways Police sergeant called Schalk" had assaulted him.

She insisted Dr Aggett did not ask to see a district surgeon, although this fact was not included in her affidavit.

Dr Aggett also claimed he was given electric shocks, but she said she made no attempt to look for the instrument that might have been used.

She said she regarded his complaint as serious and perceived that he sought her protection.

After taking the statement from Dr Aggett, she said she put it "on the desk" of a senior officer.

The inquest continues on Monday.

(329) ROM 12/6/82

Drama of Aggett inquest continues

By ANNE SACKS

DISTRICT Surgeons seek Security Police permission to see detainees. It is not medically possible to tell if Dr Neil Aggett died by suicide or homicide. The Inspector of Detainees visited Dr Aggett on the day he was being interrogated, but was not able to see him. Detainee complaints are not properly investigated and are shown to the people against whom they are made.

These were some of the claims made during the first dramatic week of the inquest into the death in detention of Dr Aggett, a 28-year-old trade unionist and medical doctor, who was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

The inquest resumed on Monday in the Johannesburg Regional Court after two postponements. The hearings have been punctuated with adjournments, and during the breaks, Dr Aggett's family and friends share a patch of western sun in the corridor with the Security Police.

Inside the courtroom, legal teams for the Aggett family, the Minister of Law and Order and the SA Transport Services sit shoulder-to-shoulder in the well.

The magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, listens attentively, interrupting occasionally. Yesterday he ruled that a statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died and alleging torture might be used in the proceedings, but not as a sworn statement of fact.

"The statement may be used because it is our duty to examine the circumstances surrounding Dr Aggett's death," he said.

He also warned those present not to interfere with witnesses. His warning was provoked by an outburst by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family. He told the magistrate yesterday he had seen a member of the SP shaking his head in the direction of a witness while he was questioning her.

This week's proceedings have been taken up with medical evidence and a full account of what happened on the night Dr Aggett was found hanging in his cell with a length of striped cloth around his neck.

The court heard that, every day at 4.30pm, the Security Police were given the padlock keys to the gate of the grille, which creates a small entrance within the cell and stands immediately behind a wooden door.

Anyone with a set of keys to the grille gate could enter the cell without being seen. A slip was required only if a detainee was taken out of the cell.

There was activity at night. An entry in the occurrences books showed Dr Aggett was returned to his cell at 3.30am on January 31.

On Thursday, February 4, Dr Aggett was interrogated by the SP on the 10th floor. At about 9.30am, he made a statement to Detective Sergeant Aletta Blom, claiming he had been assaulted, beaten, kicked and blindfolded with a towel before being handcuffed and given electric shocks. She insisted Dr Aggett had told her he did not wish to see a doctor.

The court heard that a complaint by Dr Aggett had been lodged with a magistrate 10 days previously.

Mr George Bizos, SC, for the Aggett family, claimed such complaints by detainees were not properly investigated and were shown to the "persons against whom the complaint is made".

Later that day, the Inspector of Detainees, Mr N H Mouton, came to see Dr Aggett, in the course of his duty. The court heard Dr Aggett "was out of his cell", and that the inspector was in too much of a hurry to wait.

The court heard that at 10.30 that night, Dr Aggett told three police officers in charge of cells that he had no complaints. They were inspecting the cells, and told the court Dr Aggett was lying on his right side and reading. He ghave a thumbs up sign, they claimed.

According to further evidence, Dr Aggett was said to have been reading "Zorba the Greek" and "Go Down Moses", at about 11pm, when a police constable peered through the peephole of the outer wooden door to check whether all was in order.

Another constable, Andre Martin, admitted before the court that he had made a false entry in the occurrences book that the cells had been inspected at 12.54am and that there were no complaints. No such inspection took place, he said.

At 1.30am, Sergeant James Agenbag toured the cells, which he was supposed to do every hour. He said he opened the wooden door of cell 209 and expected to see Dr Aggett lying and reading. Instead, he saw Dr Aggett hanging from the right of the grille with a length of cloth around his neck.

The court heard that his feet were about 12cm to 15cm from the ground and he was facing towards the cell. He was wearing jeans, a dark blue jersey, socks and slippers. He was dead.

Members of the uniformed branch and the SP all described Dr Aggett to the court as a quiet person who mostly spoke only when spoken to. They said he was never disagreeable but always co-operative.

At about 5.30am, Captain Andries Struwig of the SP cut loose the noose before his colleagues, who had been summoned. One of them, a fingerprints expert, said he found a print of Dr Aggett's left index finger on the portion of the grille near the knot. There were other marks, but none identifiable as fingerprints.

All four medical witnesses agreed Dr Aggett died by hanging. The conclusion they made to the court was that it was medically impossible to tell if he had committed suicide or if he had been strangled while unconscious and then hanged. One medical witness said there were no signs of a struggle.

Mr Bizos read the court an extract from a book by former Bureau of State Security agent, Mr Gordon Winter, who wrote about the "Adam's Apple" treatment. According to Winter, a wet towel was wrapped around a detainees throat. If it was pulled too tightly, the victim could die.

The Chief District Surgeon of Johannesburg, Dr Vernon Kemp, said he believed Dr Aggett might still be alive if he had been seen by a doctor during his detention, which began on November 27 last year. "It is a possibility, but not a probability," he said.

Although the Prisons Act and the Public Health Act gives district surgeons the right to see detainees, he said they never did so without Security Police permission.

The hearing continues on Monday.

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INDEPENDENT 'TORTURE' PROBE URGED

329
C-Herald
12/6/82

By Ryland Fisher

A RENEWED call has been made for an independent investigation into the alleged torture of security detainees.

The Western Cape branch of Lawyers for Human Rights said in a statement that without such an investigation, the "reputation of the administration of justice in South Africa will continue to decline."

The statement was in response to a memorandum handed to the Ministers of Justice and Law and Order by the Detainees Parents Support Committee.

In the memorandum the DPSC claimed detainees were subjected to "torture" like sleep, food and drink deprivation, electric shocks, hooding, physical assault and enforced standing for long periods of time.

The Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) said it was concerned "that these allegations, although denied by the authorities, may conceivably be true."

IMPORTANT

"It is important to note that the allegations of the DPSC cannot be viewed in isolation. In less than 15 years, 40 South Africans have died in detention under security legislation."

The LHR said they were against the principle of detention without trial, which had become a "permanent feature of the South African legal system."

The LHR called for nine "minimum protective measures" for detainees. These were:

- Freedom of access to lawyers and the courts;
- Freedom of access to independent doctors of the detainees' choice;
- An approved code of conduct for interrogators;
- Strict control and independent monitoring of interrogation practices;
- Prompt and open reporting of a detention to family and Press;
- Availability of books, newspapers and study material;
- Food and clothing parcels and
- Letters.

First black US Governor?

NEW YORK. — The Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr Tom Bradley, is well on his way to becoming the first elected black governer in the United States.

During the reconstruction period a black man served as governor in the South, but he was appointed not elected.

A May California poll shows that Mr Bradley, a low-key mayor, is way ahead of his democratic opponents, with 75 percent of the democratic vote behind him.

He also has an edge on his Republican opponents. They trail behind him by 17 and 13 percentage points.

Upgrade the existing plain suburbs — call

A CALL has been made on the City Council to first upgrade existing Mitchells Plain suburbs before thinking of completing the development programme.

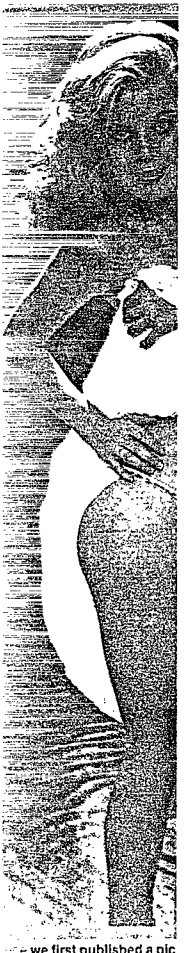
The call comes from the Rev Wilfred Abrahams, secretary of the Mitchells Plain Ministers Fraternal, who said the council should first provide amenities before building more houses.

Last week the council's housing committee postponed a decision on the development of 13 000 plots including 12 600 houses until further information on financial and other aspects was available.

But, it did agree to give priority to the construction of 2 664 houses between Tafelsig and the thing about this. People have been uprooted and even here they prefer improvements to come first."

In Tafelsig and Eastridge, people have moved into homes without hot water. The suburbs do not have schools, proper community centres, clinics, and the transport services are almost non-existent at night.

Tafelsig residents feel particularly isolated because their suburb is far removed from the other suburbs which are next to each other.



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HOLIDAY HELP

Defence outburst during Aggett inquest

329 Mercury 2/6/82

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Complaints of abuse by security detainees were not properly investigated and were shown to the people against whom they were made, the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett was told.

The Inquest Court also heard that it took 10 days before a complaint, lodged by Dr Aggett with a magistrate, was discussed with him.

During the proceedings the inquest Magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, warned those in court not to interfere with witnesses after a member of the Security Branch, sitting directly opposite a witness, was seen shaking his head after a question was put to her by counsel for the Aggett family.

Mr Kotze also ruled that a disputed statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died on February 5 — and alleging torture — could be used in the proceedings, but not as a sworn statement of fact.

Grilled

His warning to observers came after an outburst from Mr George Bizos, SC, who claimed he saw Det-W/O Lawrence Prins shaking his head in the direction of Det-Sgt. Aletta Blom after he had put a question to her.

Mr Bizos grilled Sgt Blom for about three hours on the statement she took from Dr Aggett.

At the end of the afternoon's hearing, Mr Bizos motivated his reasons for submitting affidavits to the magistrate from three former detainees.

Complaining about ill-treatment does not help because the complaint is not properly investigated and is made known to the persons against whom the complaint is made.

We have proof that this is done on a systematic basis. Others will tell what happened to them after they made statements complaining about their interrogators,' he said.

Permission

Dr Aggett's complaint travelled through several channels for 10 days before Sgt Blom was given the docket.

She received the docket on February 4 and was granted permission to see Dr Aggett, who was being interrogated on the 10th floor, the Court heard.

She said she was left alone with Dr Aggett, who showed her a scar on his right forearm. He claimed the scar was the result of a cut he sustained after 'a Railways police sergeant' had assaulted him. He claimed he was bleeding after the assault.

Dr Aggett also claimed he was given electric shocks, but Sgt Blom said she made no attempt to look for the instrument that might have been used.

She said she regarded his complaint as serious and perceived he sought protection from her.

The inquest continues on Monday.

(329)

Why Aggett did not see a doctor

Star 12/6/82

By Michael Tissong and Joe Openshaw

Allegations of assault made by detainees against security policemen were fruitless and worsened their position because the complaints were carried by the investigating officer to the security police involved.

This was said yesterday by Mr George Bizos, SC, at the inquest into the death of Dr Niel Aggett.

Mr Bizos said evidence would be led on sworn affidavits from at least three former detainees — Mr Ismael Momoniat, Mr Firoz Cachalia and Mr Keith Coleman — about what happened to them when they made complaints about maltreatment by the Security Police.

Mr Bizos who is appearing for the Aggett family, had been questioning Detective Sergeant Aletta Blom, the policewoman to whom Dr Aggett made a statement alleging assault and electric shocks less than a day before he was found hanged in his cell on the morning of February 5.

Sergeant Blom had said in a statement that she did not take Dr Aggett to see a medical doctor about his injuries because members of the Security Police were still busy with him.

She also felt his injuries were not serious. "He told me that he did not want to see a doctor," she said.

Mr Bizos: The reason you gave in your statement for not taking him to a doctor and the reason you give now are contradictory.

Sergeant Blom: I do not regard it as contradictory.

Mr Bizos. What did you do on February 4 to protect him from further possible assaults?

Sergeant Blom: I took his statement and the case would have been investigated.

Sergeant Blom admitted that if a detainee complained about assaults, it was not for the detainee to decide whether he should see a doctor or not, it was for the investigating officer to decide. She decided that he need not see a doctor because his injuries did not seem serious.

The hearing before Johannesburg magistrate Mr P A Kotze resumes on Monday.

329

Teenager detained

Crime Reporter

SECURITY Branch police in Pietermaritzburg confirmed yesterday that Duma Gqubule, 17, had been detained for questioning under the Criminal Procedure Act.

He was handcuffed and removed from the home of his parents in Edenvale Township on Thursday night by two white and two black security policemen who also seized some tapes and documents allegedly found in his room.

The youth is the son of the Rev Simon Gqubule, president of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

w/e Argus. 12/6/82

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Assault complaints 'fruitless'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Allegations of assault made by detainees against security policemen were fruitless and worsened their position because the complaints were carried by the investigating officer to the security police involved, Mr George Bizos, SC, said at the inquest on Dr Neill Aggett yesterday.

Mr Bizos said evidence would be given that "what happened to other detainees who made complaints to Detective-Sergeant Aletta Gertruida Blom happened to Dr Aggett."

He would provide the magistrate, Mr P A Kotze, with sworn affidavits from at least three former detainees, Mr Mismael Momoniat, Mr Firo Cachalia and Mr Keith Coleman, about what happened to them when they made complaints about maltreatment.

Mr Bizos, for the Aggett family, had been questioning Sergeant Blom, the policewoman to whom Dr Aggett made a statement alleging assault and electric shocks less than a day before he was found hanged in his cell.

She denied she had shown Major Cronwright, the man in charge of the team interrogating Dr Aggett, the statement Dr Aggett made to her.

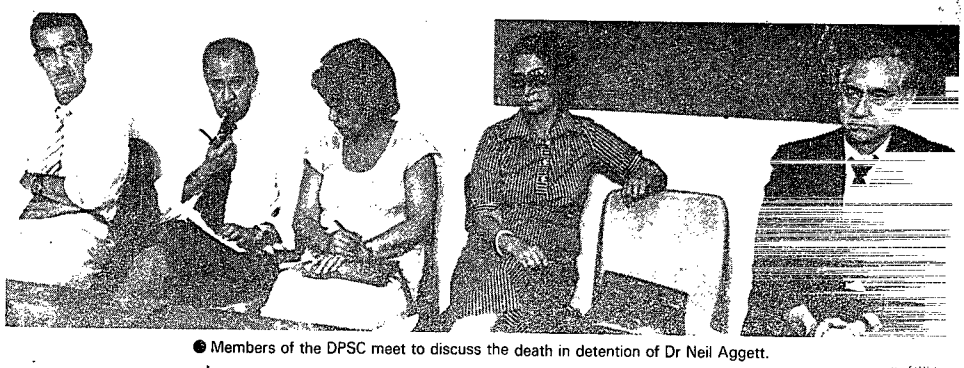
"Before I saw Dr Aggett I went to Major Cronwright and he said I should see Dr Aggett and take his statement. I could not take the statement without Major Cronwright's permission," she said.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

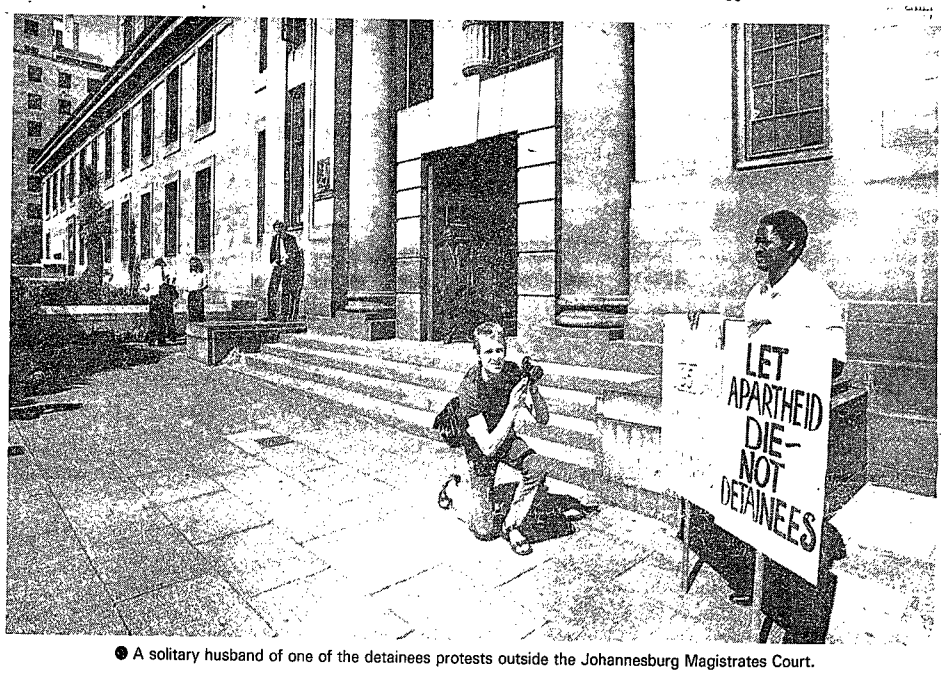
right of a fair trial



Former detainees, Keith Coleman and Nicholas Fink' Haysom. Shortly after being released from prison where they were both banned.



● Members of the DPSC meet to discuss the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett.



● A solitary husband of one of the detainees protests outside the Johannesburg Magistrates Court.

Story: CHARLOTTE BAUER

THE Detainees Parents' Support Committee seeks to be the representative voice of the silenced hundreds of South Africans held without trial in prison cells around the country.

Political detainees are isolated from the world, and the world has lost touch with them.

But by exploiting all the nuances of the legal loophole in a maze of information-stifling Acts, the DPSC has managed to break the silence.

At dawn on September 22 last year, Security Police arrested nine people who were taken to John Vorster Square for interrogation.

Two were released. Seven were detained in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which permits detention for a fortnight. Two weeks later, their detention was extended in terms of Section six of the Terrorism Act which allows them to be held indefinitely.

That night a group of friends met and decided to start a movement to help detainees. Someone suggested that the families of detainees should be involved as well, and the nucleus of the DPSC was born.

Initially referred to by the papers simply as 'relatives and friends' of the young people who had been detained, the DPSC set up 'care groups' – which literally took care of detainees' requirements by sending them clothes and food in prison while at home making sure their rent, phone and electricity bills were paid.

Gradually the DPSC moved into the public eye.

Its members mounted night-long vigils, one-person demonstrations outside police stations and courts, meetings, petitions and open challenges to the police.

For some, the DPSC blew in like a breath of fresh air, for others it crept up like an embarrassing disease. It became increasingly difficult to ignore.

Telegrams of support and offers of assistance have flooded in from around the world. But the DPSC has not escaped harassment either. Most members have experienced threatening telephone calls, smashed windows or damaged cars. They are convinced they have been followed to their homes and offices. Demonstration placards have been snatched from them and anonymous warnings have been issued.

If anything, they say, the threats have served to strengthen their resolve.

The members of the DPSC comprise a hotch-potch of people of different colours and diverse political aspirations who have joined to give vent to their collective anger about the detention without trial of their loved ones.

There is no chairperson, secretary, treasurer or spokesperson. Meetings are held twice a week but no formal minutes are taken, and so far, members have always reached consensus by discussion rather than voting.

They find this surprising.

"I think it's something of a small miracle that such an odd mixture of people have worked together successfully, giving rise to some very frank give and take sessions," remarks Sheila de Beer, the mother of Cedric de Beer who has been in detention for more than eight months.

Cedric is 29. Until his arrest in September last year he worked for the Environmental Development Agency, an organisation that provides a sort of do-it-yourself self-help scheme to rural blacks. He has a BA degree in local government and politics.

In 1976 while a member of the Nusas executive, he, along with four others, was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. All five were acquitted. After the trial Cedric decided to find work that 'wasn't political'. He found the job with the EDA.

There are no official DPSC membership figures – in Johannesburg alone there have been as few as 12 and as many as 40 people on the committee – people who are willy-nilly involved by virtue of having a relative, friend or colleague detained.

Press statements are made by consensus, but when members speak to other groups they do so in their individual capacity, otherwise, as Sheila de Beer says, "one could not possibly convey and reconcile the many divergent views held by members who range from very politicised people indeed to conservative, in fact ultra-conservative people".

As a bewildered journalist once asked at one of the DPSC's earliest meetings; "what can a doctor, a black trade unionist, a coloured lecturer of mathematics and a retired import/export agent have in common?"

A cause, that's what.

Broadly, the DPSC aims to:

● Engineer the abolition of the clauses in any laws which abrogate the principle of habeas corpus.

● Campaign for the release of all detainees unconditionally and the scrapping of the Internal Security Act as it stands now.

● Abolish all acts of mental or physical cruelty against detainess that come to the attention of the DPSC.

● Prepare a file of sworn affidavits on the security police.

● Make representations to the highest authorities about any discrimination with regard to conditions of detention between blacks and whites.

On this last point, members have expressed conflicting opinions.

In April a delegation of the DPSC met the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, in Cape Town to discuss the detainee situation.

Some members felt that to discuss anything with Government officials gave the authorities a credibility they did not deserve.

Audrey Coleman, the mother of former detainee, Keith Coleman, was one of them.

Keith is 21 and was in the middle of a BA honours course in industrial sociology when he was arrested and detained. Before his imprisonment Keith had co-edited Saspu National, the student magazine that was recently banned.

Released without being charged and immediately banned for two years in April this year, Keith was not allowed to accompany his parents on holiday to the Eastern Cape.

Unlike Charles and Sheila de Beer, who when asked to explain their political leanings described themselves as "apolitical – rather fuddy duddy, really," Max and Audrey Coleman are highly politicised.

Commenting on the April discussions, Mrs Coleman says she doubted their validity.

"Because I believe our Government is so entrenched in what it is doing, I'm always very dubious about meeting with them – they are not going to change their policies. But I think, in the end, the deputation was correct in their strategy. As responsible citizens we have given the authorities the opportunity to be aware of what happens during interrogation by the security police."

Conversely, the De Beers felt that the delegation went to the authorities in a show of strength and by doing so brought certain aspects to light and so achieved what those who refuse to have truck with the Government have been trying to achieve for years.

As far as the detainees themselves are concerned, the DPSC sees them, not as 'criminals to be cast away,' but as 'builders to be honoured'.

Says Audrey Coleman: "They are the avant-garde, wittingly or unwittingly, of an age where a person will be judged according to the qualities of character, not according to the colour of skin."

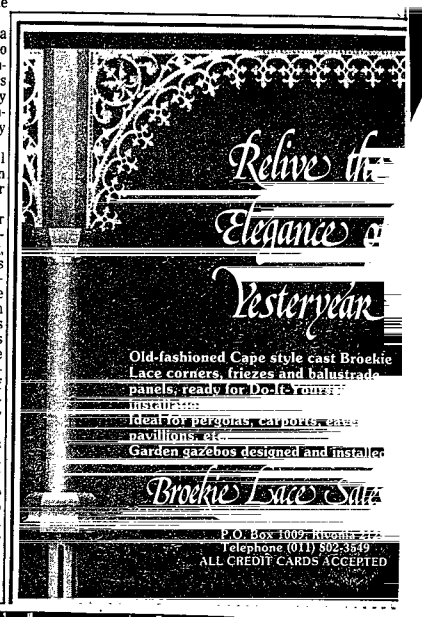
With a touch of irony, the DPSC points out that as far as they are concerned, the Detainees Parents' Support Committee is Government appointed.

"Had the authorities not arrested our children and spouses, the committee would not have come into existence. There is a lesson there . . .

"Every act of repression will give birth to a greater surge for freedom; every move back toward the dark ages will yield a greater outpouring of Light; every man shackled by those who are afraid of being submerged in the coming age of brotherhood will produce 20 more men to continue the work toward a more egalitarian society . . ."



Christmas Mr Denis van Heerden had two — Auret and Clive — in detention. Here he wraps presents for them.



Jilly Cooper of the rapier thrust

By RAY WOODLEY



● Jilly Cooper, witty, acerbic and as sharp as a razor.

THIS week I intend crossing swords with the most formidable woman in journalism. Namely, Ms Jilly Cooper, who writes with the thrust of a rapier dipped in vitriol.

She was formerly on Fleet Street's staid Sunday Times until five weeks ago when she was weaned away by that brand-new newspaper coyly called The Mail on Sunday.

The paper is a larger brother — Jilly would have it, sister — of the tabloid Daily Mail. It's a fatter (for males), and plumper (for females) version of the daily edition.

Ms Cooper claims there are an "alarming number of wimps in London" these days. Wimps, I might explain, is American word slang for men who have become increasing wet, indecisive and lacking in male virility.

"Wimps" gloats Jilly, "despite their drippish behaviour, still get hotly pursued by women because there is such a dearth of spare men in London.

"Wimps tend to be more prevalent among the 30-50 age group, because they seem to be more affected by Women's Lib."

Ms Cooper also quotes a case of a 39-year-old advertising man and his 32-year-old barrister wife, who is most attractive — but although her husband is surrounded by beautiful women at work, he is not turned on by the opposite sex.

Instead he wimpered (sorry, whimpered) about his wife: "She's too aggressive. She questions everything I say. I am never in a state of 'mental cosiness'."

Doesn't he expect to be cross-examined by a barrister? All wives have a natural instinct to question husbands — especially at 2am. If he had married a judge (female, naturally) I suppose he would expect to discover a mixture of Solomon's wisdom and "mental cosiness".

By now Joltin' Jilly has the bit firmly in her teeth: "The best party I have ever attended was when I wore black boots and trousers, a white silk shirt and black tie.

"Suddenly all sorts of wimps, who had never shown a flicker of interest before, started prowling round me." Her equipment would have been complete with a whip.

I would have asked Jilly where she had tethered her pony and if the parking meter didn't need feeding.

I am more noted for my profundity (did someone murmur crudity?) than my drawingroom manners.

Jilly quotes her (female) secretary who went to a party dressed like a head waiter and came home starry-eyed at 11.30 next morning vowing she had the most wonderful time of her life.

Pardon my cynicism, but possibly someone DID mistake her for a head waiter and she made a fortune in tips.

Frankly, I find this new male image as attractive as keeping company with a bunch of cowhands in the bunkhouse.

I am constantly surrounded by women wearing jeans which no self-respecting park-bench lay-about would bother to wear.

Those jeans are tattered and torn with enough fringes to make a bramble bush look tidy. They — the jeans, I mean — do not even look clean.

Jilly also quotes a Bologna taxi driver (she gets around, that gal) who told her of a recent conference of English marketing men who fused their hotel's power system, all blow-drying their hair before going out on the town.

Can you imagine this happening to a convention of Free State farmers doing the town in Johannesburg? You cannot do the town in Bloemfontein because everyone is asleep by 9pm. I know, because I once tried to get a late meal after a Test match.

Besides, the farmers would need a rake to get rid of the corn cobs from their homely tresses.

Apparently, most young couples in London today go Dutch perhaps because the boy needs the reassurance that the girl is going out for his company not his cheque book — or diner's card.

I have never met this type of girl. When it comes to picking up the tab they vanish into the powder room — no, not the type of powder room one finds on a battleship.

"American women," quotes Playboy magazine, "have realised something precious in the male has been driven into hiding.

"It is time," says the mirror of the female form, "to welcome him back, a man who respected women, but didn't pander to them, who was capable of lust without apology, who above all revelled in his maleness."

That's the play to give 'em, boy.

It's time we got firmly back into the saddle again and after a good ride through the cacti, khaki weed and sage bush, returned to the 'cosiness' of the hearth and a good slug of raw brandy.

I do not agree with the American description of a wimp. Instead, I believe wimps stands for "women in male pants".

Instead of burning their bras they should make bonfires of their jeans and return to pretty print dresses.

But then I am an old-fashioned square who prefers a sweet aroma to last week's dust.

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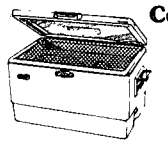

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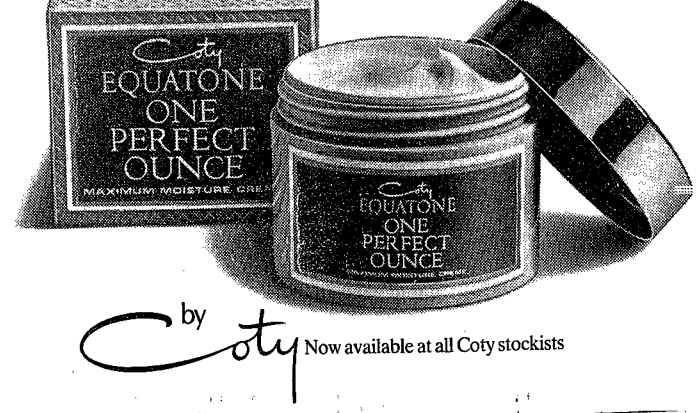

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Security vs the

Story: ANGELA GILCHRIST

Two diametrically opposed groups have recently been formed as a direct result of the uproar over detentions without trial. Although such detentions have been in existence for two decades, public awareness has been heightened by the establishment of these two groups. Living investigates their opposing viewpoints.

THEY support detention without trial, do not believe detainees are kept in *real* solitary confinement and welcome the recommendations of the Rabie Commission on security legislation.

"Do we sound extreme?" asks former security policeman Paul Asmussen, anxiously at lunch, as I finish reading this declaration of the recently-formed Security Forces Support Committee (SFSC).

The committee's chairman, Jonathan Leontsinis, a quietly-spoken horticulturalist, is also listening.

I hesitate.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange himself, could not have made his position more clear.

"Well, certainly it is right-wing," goes the reply.

But Mr Asmussen and Mr Leontsinis say they have no political affiliations. Rather naively, these two men who describe themselves as "political animals" had hoped to launch their committee *without* getting involved in politics.

"We are conservative," confesses Paul, a former builder, "we can't help it, that's the way we are. But anyone who wants to support us is welcome, irrespective of colour or creed. We don't want only Nats and we don't want only Progs.

"Neither do we want extremists of any kind."

They say the aim of their committee is not to undermine the work of the staunchly anti detention-without-trial Detainers Parents' Support Committee (DPSC).

"We've been wanting to start something for about two years, and when we saw the DPSC advertisements in the Press, we thought it was as good a time as any. We're not in opposition to the DPSC. If I was the parent of a detainee, I would do exactly the same thing as them. We are not out to knock any organisation."

The DPSC and the SFSC are diametrically opposed in their thinking and in their objectives. This is obvious from the advertisements stating their aims and claims that are put out by both organisations.

What the two committees have in common, is that they *both* call for public support.

The aim of the Security Forces Support Committee is two-pronged. First, to counteract "communist and revolutionary propaganda".

The second is to enhance the image of the South African security forces and in particular, the security police.

This is where Paul fits in:

"When I first started working for the security police, my family and friends were horrified. The SP have this dreadful image of being mean, nasty torturers and beaters-up of people. Well, it's not like that — and I don't believe it's all that bad in detention."

But obviously, I counter with a raised fork, there *is* abuse of the system, otherwise 46 people to date, would not have died in security police detention.

"We are not condoning deaths in detention — those must stop. They are detrimental to the image of the security police.

"But you know, people fail to realise that revolutionaries who feel they have given away too much, sometimes believe they have no other option but to commit suicide.

"It's also a form of martyrdom — like the hunger strike staged by the Irish Republican Army in Belfast last year.

"Things could be a hell of a lot worse in South Africa. There are only 195 people being detained without trial out of our population of 27-million. It's not even a percentage, so there must be a very restrained hand somewhere.

"I don't believe those people in detention are completely innocent — they can't be, otherwise they wouldn't be there."

Jon says it is because we live in a democracy (he admits it's a limited one) that we have detention without trial.

I say I don't understand.

Both put down knives and forks and prepare for a lengthy explanation.

"We believe it necessary for any democratic government facing a serious emergency to resort to special powers — and detention without trial is one of these.

"We in South Africa *are* facing a serious emergency. There is a big communistic onslaught against the country.

"Detention without trial is a partial curtailment of the freedom of the individual, but it is a temporary measure. Most detainees are subsequently tried under one or more of our security laws.

"Special powers have to be resorted to because the normal judicial processes are so slow. These special powers are a temporary expedient used as an ultimate weapon to save democracy from its enemies within."

Adds Paul: "Revolutionary propaganda eagerly seizes on confused emotionalism about basic rights being trampled on and uses it to foster its myth of repression."

This gets hard to follow. If someone is guilty of breaking the law, then why can't he or she be charged under that law?

Jon is ready for that one: "In a serious emergency, the normal judicial processes may simply be unable to function. They can break down because of terrorisation and intimidation of witnesses and lawyers.

"The police may be totally hamstrung in their attempts to get a man known to be guilty actually convicted and sentenced by a court of law. Are they then to return him to society to continue his systematic murder?"

I take the point, at least for the sake of argument and move on to another public bone of contention — solitary confinement.

"Ah," says Paul, "our concept of solitary confinement is isolation in a darkened cell, no contact whatsoever with other human beings and the receipt of nourishment through a hatch.

"That doesn't happen in this country. Detainees have contact with other people — the police who question them. They are in detention to be questioned, so obviously this contact takes place. Detainees also have a daily exercise period.

"They are not allowed to communicate with other detainees — if they were, they would hatch a plot to ensure they withheld as much information as possible."

Their view, I suggest, is contrary to that of several experts who insist that solitary confinement South African style is psychologically damaging.

"I can't believe they are confined to that extent," Paul



● Jonathan Leontsinis ... a horticulturist concerned with the future of South Africa.

"Some of those who wrote to us were maddies, from both the left and the right. The left-wing sent us swastika-embossed letters saying we belonged in Nazi Germany, while the extreme right-wing said, this is just what we need — kill all the blacks.

"We don't hold with either of these views," Jon went on, "We believe there must be change in this country, but that it must come about peacefully. The security forces are maintaining the peace while the Government

13/04/82

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...ously tortured while questioned relentlessly. In fact, you are interrogating us now."

They say they have had "an enormous amount of support" from close on 900 people.

...Louis Paul: "We want to encourage people to support the security forces in their task and engineer a positive attitude towards the future of the country. That's why we are in this. We love South Africa and want the country to work."

SECURITY FORCES SUPPORT COMMITTEE

TERRORISM-DENTENTIONS-A DECLARATION.

THE TRUE FACTS:

- there are currently thousands of terrorists and their sympathisers actively supporting the USSR and its surrogates, the SA Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC), in their attempts to bring about terrorism, subversion and bloody revolution in the RSA.
- Detention of terrorists, subversives, revolutionaries and their active sympathisers is recognised throughout the world as being the MAIN and most effective weapon against revolution, terrorism and subversion.

detainees parents support committee

DETENTIONS — A DECLARATION

THE FACTS

- There are currently more than 200 people in detention.
- Detainees are kept in solitary confinement, a cruel form of mental torture.
- Detainees have no access to their doctors or lawyers.
- Few detainees have had visits from their families.
- In the last two months at least six detainees are known to have been hospitalized, three of whom were placed in psychiatric wards.
- On February 5th this year, trade unionist Dr. Neil Aggett died whilst being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He is the 52nd detainee to have died in police custody.
- Detention is being used in an attempt to crush opposition to apartheid and minority rule. The security laws are used to label opposition of apartheid as 'criminals'.

IN THE LIGHT OF THE ABOVE FACTS, WE DEMAND THE

● The advertisements put out by the two opposing groups.

(329) S. Times 13/6/82

AGGETT CASE ALLEGATION:

'If detainees complained about the interrogators, this woman sergeant told the interrogators'

By WILMAR UTTING

STARTLING allegations that a woman policeman had systematically passed complaints by detainees back to the very policemen they had accused of ill-treatment, were made at the Aggett inquest this week.

Mr George Bizos, SC, made this dramatic claim in the closing stages of Friday's hearing to establish the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr Neil Aggett, the medical doctor and trade unionist who was found dead in his cell at John Vorster Square.

Minutes before, a startled court heard Mr Bizos, appearing for the Aggett family, angrily draw attention to a security policeman who was "making signs" towards Sergeant Aletta Blom — who had taken the detainees' affidavits — while she was being questioned in the witness box.

Warning

He pointed to Detective Warrant Officer Lawrence Prins who had "shaken his head" when Mr Bizos asked Sergeant Blom how many complaints against the Security Branch had been investigated.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, warned the witness against making signs or indicating responses to the witness.

Mr Bizos handed in sworn affidavits from detainees. He said that he intended trying to show that complaints by detainees did not help "because the contents of the allegations made in these affidavits are not properly investigated".



Dr Aggett's parents, left and front right, in a tea-break discussion in the court corridor with their counsel Mr D Kuny who is appearing with Mr Bizos

"They were also made known to the persons against whom the allegations were directed," he said.

It was a fact that this led to "further difficulties" for the detainee. "And this was done by this witness (Sgt Blom) on a systematic basis," Mr Bizos said.

"Dr Aggett is not able to say what happened to him on February 4.

"Evidence will depend on what happened to others who made statements to this witness, and the court may draw the inference that it was part of the system.

"The court may be able to draw the inference that what happened to other detainees, after they made statements, happened to Dr Aggett," Mr Bizos said.

Mr Kotze said he would study all the sworn statements and give a decision about their admissibility tomorrow.

This week's evidence highlighted the life of a detainee in custody, and how his protection was affected by an acute staff shortage in the civil service.

Witnesses revealed:

- A magistrate made three visits to see Dr Aggett, only to be told he was "out". Dr Aggett was finally visited on January 18 and made a complaint of illtreatment.

His statement was taken by Sgt Blom on February 4, 14 days later.

- Visits by district surgeons to detainees were dependent on the "goodwill" of the police. They could not "barge into someone else's department".

- Keys to the padlocked inner-grille doors of the cells were in the sole possession of security police. SAP members could not gain access to a detainee in case of a night emergency, but had to find and notify the security police.

'Too busy'

Security police could enter cells at any time of the day and night.

- Policemen on duty at night were supposed to check on detainees hourly, but they were "often too busy".

- To conceal neglect of duty, the policemen who left Dr Aggett's cell unchecked for three hours on the night of his death, had falsified times in the occurrence book.

Interest in the Aggett case has mounted since the magistrate agreed earlier this month that witnesses could be questioned on a statement made by Dr Aggett to Sgt Blom only 16 hours before he was found dead.

The Minister of Law and Order and five other Cabinet Ministers then appealed against the ruling to the Supreme Court on the basis that the questioning of witnesses about the facts in the statement could "cause serious and irreparable prejudice to the South African Police" and would disclose "methods of work and the techniques of the Security Branch".

The appeal failed.

Dr Aggett's statement read: "This Schalk (a Railways Police sergeant) would assault me with his fists by hitting me with his open hand through my face.

"He also assaulted me with his fists by hitting me on the side of my temple and my chest. He also kicked me with his knee on the side of my thigh.

"This Schalk wore a watch which cut my right forearm and it was bleeding. Later this Schalk went to wash off the blood that was on him."

Dr Aggett's statement also stated that Schalk had also grabbed him by the scrotum and squeezed his testicles.

He had been kept awake, the statement continued, for 48 hours from January 28 to January 31. "A Lieutenant Whitehead blindfolded me, handcuffed his arms behind me and I was shocked through the handcuffs".

On Friday, large numbers of security policemen listened to a nervous Sgt Blom answer questions by Mr Bizos on how she felt when a person made "an allegation against your colleagues when under oath".

She told the court she had considered Dr Aggett's allegation serious. She had reported the matter to her commanding officer.

She had taken no further steps to protect Dr Aggett from possible assaults during the following weekend of February 6 and 7.

"Did you not think it was a very dangerous weekend for Dr Aggett to be used for the same purpose as the previous one," Mr Bizos asked.

'No complaints'

"No, the complaints had been made already," Sgt [illegible]plied.

13/06/82 (324)

SUNDAY TIMES, Jun



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13/6/82



Sergeant Aletta Blom . . . took the detainees' affadavits

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...blom re...

She will continue to give evidence tomorrow when the hearing resumes in Court 18.

Among those who attended this week's hearings were large numbers of security policemen who thronged the court corridors and the court itself.

Also present were Dr Aggett's elderly parents, Mr and Mrs Aubrey Aggett. Mrs Aggett walking with a stick, and obviously under strain, has missed only one day.

On Friday she quickly covered her eyes when the striped length of cloth from which her son was cut down was produced in court.

Journalists name Aggett 'Newsmaker'

ARGUS 14/9/82

TRADE unionist Dr Neil Aggett was named Newsmaker of the Year by the Southern African Society of Journalists at its annual congress in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

"The death in detention of Dr Aggett on February 5 was, sadly, the key news event in South Africa in the past year", according to the citation read by the SASJ's new president, Mr David Bleazard.

"It has focussed attention again on the indefensible system of detention without trial and solitary confinement.

NEW FUSION

"The life and work of Dr Aggett signals a significant new fusion of democratic forces across the barriers of race and class.

"As Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, he epitomised the commitment of the democratic trade union movement to worker control over their own lives.

"In medicine and in trade unionism, Dr Aggett was looking beyond the symptoms of an oppressive society to the root causes."

PRINGLE AWARD

Mr Bleazard said the judges of the annual Pringle Press Award for outstanding services to journalism had decided on a joint award to Mr John Allen, outgoing president of the SASJ, and Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the Sowetan and national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

"While they may not share a common philosophy, both men have contributed to the struggle for free and independent journalism in a democratic South Africa," he said.

Mr Allen was cited for his selfless service and dedication to the cause of South African journalists.

"He developed an holistic approach, which made his efforts to improve pay and working conditions as relevant to the cause of Press freedom as were his efforts to thwart Government interference through the Steyn Commission."

Mr Mazwai was cited for the courage and persistence of his efforts to advance black journalism in a hostile environment.

"He is one of a growing number of journalists and trade unionists to have suffered harassment by the authorities in the course of their work and has been repeatedly detained.

"Mr Mazwai was sentenced earlier this year to 18 months for refusing to testify in a Terrorism Act trial on the grounds that his credibility as a journalist would be destroyed if he gave evidence."

Presentation of the award was deferred.

Mr Peter McLean, president of the Newspaper Press Union, told the congress earlier that the Press in South Africa was in for a rough ride.

He referred to the report of the Steyn Commission into the media, to the "shouting and belligerence, one might even call it the total onslaught" against the Press, and to possible legislation to be enacted which would make the working lives of South African journalists and their employers more hazardous.

Those in power feared and often abhorred the Press — unless they actually controlled it.

"It is the fear of premature revelations of some carefully worked out plan or the exposure of bureaucratic bumbling that bugs the Government," Mr McLean said.

200 held at service for Mavi

14/6/82
CAPE TIMES

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 200 people were arrested at a memorial service for trade union leader Mr Joseph Mavi in Dube, Soweto, yesterday afternoon.

In a swoop which started about 4.30pm, police rounded up everybody at the service for the former president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, who was killed in a road accident in the Free State last week.

The mourners — estimated at between 200 and 250 — were taken in police trucks to the security section at Protea Police Headquarters for "screening".

A police spokesman said they expected the screening to be over by about 8pm yesterday evening. Late last night it could not be established if any of the mourners had been released.

No incidents

Police remained tight-lipped on the reason for the swoop but said there were "no incidents of unrest or violence" to spark off the arrests.

Among those believed to be held are Dr Nathato Motlana, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo.

Also presumed to have been arrested were a Rand Daily Mail reporter, Mr Stan Hlope, two Sowetan reporters, Mr Len Klane and Mr Mhlanhla Mbatha, and a photographer from The Sowetan, Mr Len Khumalo.

Witnesses said five large police vans crammed with mourners, left the Dube YMCA about 5pm. They were apparently taken to the Protea police station.

According to an onlooker, police arrived about 4.30pm and sealed off the YMCA property where the service was being held. "No-one was allowed in and nobody could get out.

Trucks

"Everybody was taken away in five large police trucks," said the man, who asked not to be named.

At 5.15pm, after police had rounded up the mourners, all that remained was a group of black policemen, some in camouflage uniforms and armed with sjamboks, apparently guarding the cars of the mourners.

PFP hits at police swoop

ARGUS 14/6/87

Political Correspondent

THE Opposition today voiced its strong objection to the arrest of 200 people yesterday at a memorial service for trade union leader, Mr Joseph Mavi in Soweto.

Police were today still holding one person after the mass arrests.

The service was also for two members of the African National Congress.

Shortly after 4 pm, about 50 uniformed policemen, acting on behalf of the Security Police, surrounded the YMCA hall in Dube.

People present said they were told they were all under arrest and were loaded into police vans and driven to Protea police headquarters.

Others in private vehicles were told to follow.

JOURNALISTS

Foreign and local journalists were separated from the others, and notes, TV and camera film were confiscated.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said only seven people were questioned, but people who were released from Protea denied this.

Among those arrested were Dr Nthato Motlana; Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC secretary general Walter Sisulu; Mr Gatsby Mazwai, number two in Mr Mavi's Black Municipal Workers Union; Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, a member of the Soweto Committee of 10; Mrs Joyce Kaloate and Mrs Amanda Kwadi of the South African Federation of Women.

Police headquarters said only one person had been detained in connection with the alleged organisation of an open-air meeting. They refused to give the name.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, said earlier the people had been detained because they had attended an unlawful meeting. That had been the "only reason" for the detentions.

The service was in memory of Mr Mavi, and ANC member Mr Petrus Nzima and his wife, who died in a bomb blast in Swaziland two weeks ago.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on manpower matters, said the police swoop was "nothing short of outrageous.

"The arrest of 200 people who were mourning the tragic loss of a major trade union leader can only compound the mood of confrontation between trade unions and the police.

"It would appear the police are determined to wreck any chance of industrial peace in South Africa.

"Their action is all the worse in that it totally disrupted a memorial service for a man who was recently killed in a motor accident.

"There does not seem to be anything sacred in South Africa any more," Dr Boraine said.

SASJ 'not consulted'

CAPE Times 14/6/82

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The SASJ expressed concern at the lack of consultation by the Newspaper Press Union and Conference of Editors with them in their negotiations with the government on issues of concern to journalists.

The statement followed discussion between the the NPU, the Conference of Editors and the government on the NPU's proposed media council.

The SASJ congress voted to make their dissatisfaction known to the NPU and the Conference of Editors.

Following a government refusal to consult the SASJ, on the grounds that they were represented by the NPU and Conference of Editors, the SASJ requested the NPU to inform the government that it was not speaking on their behalf.

● The congress expressed horror at the death in detention of fellow trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, and called for the "immediate release of all trade unionists and others currently held in detention and solitary confinement which is recognized as a form of torture".

CAPE TIMES 14/6/82 329

SASJ names Aggett Newsmaker of Year

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Dr Neil Aggett, the trade unionist who died in detention last February, was named Newsmaker of the Year by the Southern Africa Society of Journalists in Port Elizabeth on Saturday night.

"It has focused attention again on the indefensible system of detention without trial and solitary confinement," said Mr David Bleazard, newly-elected president of the SASJ, who delivered the citation.

The joint winners of the Pringle Award for outstanding services to journalism were announced at the same ceremony.

They are Mr John Allen, outgoing president of the SASJ, and Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of The Sowetan and national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

"While they may not share a common philosophy, both men have contributed to the struggle for free and independent journalism in a democratic South Africa," Mr Bleazard said.

"Mr Allen is cited for his selfless service and dedication to the cause of South African journalists.

"He developed an holistic approach, which made his efforts to improve pay and working conditions as relevant to the cause of press freedom as were his efforts to thwart government interference through the Steyn Commission."

Mr Mazwai, who was sentenced earlier this year to 18-months for refusing to testify in a Terrorism Act trial, on the grounds his credibility as a journalist would be destroyed if he did so, was cited for "the courage and persistence of his efforts to advance black journalism in a hostile environment".

"He is one of a growing number of journalists and trade unionists to have suffered harassment by the authorities in the course of their work and has been repeatedly detained."

Mr Bleazard said the death in detention of Dr Aggett was "sadly" the key news event in South Africa in the past year.

His life and work had signalled a significant new fusion of democratic forces across the barriers of race and class.

Security deaths condemned

ARGUS 14/6/82 (329)

Religion Reporter

DEATHS in detention and the continued "harassment" of people in the name of State security were "condemned in the strongest possible terms" by the synod.

Last year the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa, the church's national body, called on the Minister of Justice (now the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange) to abolish "all forms of detention without trial" and to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into deaths in detention.

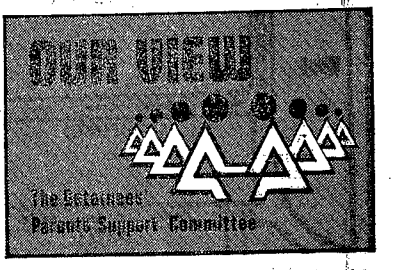
The Cape District Synod reaffirmed this conference decision as well as a statement that the Government should stop the system of detaining or releasing detainees without informing their next of kin.

It condemned the "circumstances surrounding the alleged suicide of Dr Neil Aggett" and condemned "the deaths of 42 other detainees while in custody, the harassment and large-scale arrest of community workers, trade union leaders and others."

Synod also condemned the recommendations of the Rabie Commission "which will grant unlimited power to the State security apparatus over the lives and well-being of people held in custody under security laws."

(329) Star 14/6/82

Awesome powers



South African legislation has empowered many of its bearers of power arbitrarily to deprive people of their liberty by unchallengeable administrative actions. Those entrusted with the "maintenance of law and order" have the power to detain, banish, ban and silence opponents of their system or even anyone whom they suspect of opposing the system.

Section 12(B) of the Internal Security Act gives the Attorney-General one of these awesome powers. It is not aimed at a convicted person, nor at one even suspected of breaking the law. It enables the Attorney-General to arrest and detain "any person likely to give material evidence for the State" in security-related trials. No court or person can challenge his decision.

The prospective witness can be detained once the Attorney-General considers that he or she may be tampered with or intimidated, or may abscond or simply because the Attorney-General is of the opinion that such detention may be "in the interests of such person or the administration of justice".

Any person so detained can be held for a maximum of six months, or if the trial in which he or she is supposed to give evidence starts within those six months, then the 12 (B) detainee can be held until the trial reaches a conclusion. The Attorney-General can order the detainee's release at an earlier stage.

The proposed Internal Security Bill does not alter this at all, and the Rabie Commission's report merely states that a 12(B) detention ought to be "pleasant and bearable". Solitary confinement can hardly be described in these terms.

Detention under Section 12(B) is shrouded in mystery. Often the detained person has already been in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for a lengthy period, possibly for six months or even longer. Nor is a public announcement that the detainee is shifted to Section 12(B) a requirement in law.

In mid-May the Minister announced that 42 people were being held under the section.

Certain questions require answers to dispel the scepticism and distrust that is aroused by the implementation of Section 12(B).

The public office of the Attorney-General, an office for the prosecution of crime and not for the investigation of crime (which is the preserve of the police) has been requested to outline to the DPSC the manner in which it implements 12(B), but no satisfactory reply has been forthcoming.

The Security Police allege that the release of information would hamper their investigations. The Attorney-General cannot avail himself of this excuse as, by the time he decides on prospective witnesses he must have considered the docket and the possible charges, and the release of the information would surely not hamper his administrative task.

This lack of information is of great concern to the families of detainees held under Section 12 (B). Most of them have been transferred from Section 6 (under the authority of the Security Police) to 12(B) (under the authority of the Attorney-General but in practice still very much controlled by the Security Police) and families are not even certain whom to approach for information.

Time limits are difficult to determine as the Attorney-General usually does not give a date of detention nor informs the detainee's family officially for which trial the detainee is being held to give evidence.

The impression has thus unfortunately been created that 12(B) is not necessarily used by the Attorney-General to "protect" prospective witnesses, but rather to "encourage" them to give evidence.

Our investigations have shown that Section 12(B) detainees remain under Security Police supervision and control and that the section is used to detain people who may never be called to give evidence, or who refuse to give evidence when called, or who are detained merely as an interim measure before being charged.

One can ask whether these are people "likely to give material evidence for the State".

The Attorney-General also determines the conditions of 12(B) detention.

If a 12(B) detainee, a prospective witness, is being held because "it is in the interest of such person or the administration of justice", why are such detainees held in solitary confinement, with no access to family, lawyers or doctors, unless by consent of the Attorney General?

We would argue that IF such detention is to remain on the statute books, its victims should be accorded at least awaiting trial conditions.

Society cannot afford a system where not only those sentenced by the courts, but also those suspected by the police and even those whom the State wishes to give evidence on its behalf, are deprived of their liberty.

I saw Aggett assaulted—witness

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14/6/82 Star

By Joe Openshaw

A fellow detainee of Dr Neil Aggett told the inquest court today that he was present when Dr Neil Aggett was interrogated and observed how Dr Aggett was assaulted, made to run on the spot, and beaten with a rolled-up newspaper.

The interrogation was carried out on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square and at one time had been conducted by six security policemen. He presumed that Dr Aggett had been naked during the questioning because, when it was over, he saw him pull on what he thought to be his trousers and put on a shirt.

He had seen the questioning and the assaults through a frosted glass partition.

The detainee, Mr Morris Peter Smithers, was giving evidence on the sixth day of the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett and said he had been detained for two periods — first in early September after which he was released, and then from November to January.

The assaults on Dr Aggett took place on January 25, and afterwards Mr Smithers smuggled a note of what he had witnessed out of prison to friends of Dr Aggett because he believed they should know what he had been through.

"His killing must not be permitted," the note ended.

Mr Smithers said he had been taken to John Vorster Square on January 5 to visit an optician and, while he was there, saw Dr Aggett through a pane of frosted glass being interrogated by the police.

"I recognised Dr Aggett through the glass. It is possible to recognise people whom you know through the frosted glass," said Mr Smithers.

He said that when he got back from the opticians Dr Aggett was standing in front of three policemen and stripped to the waist. "I could not hear the words but they were questioning Dr Aggett and one policeman indicated to Dr Aggett to get down on the ground.

"I saw the policeman's arm move and heard the noise of flesh being hit. I heard this noise twice. He was

To Page 3, Col 9

'I saw Aggett assaulted'

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From page 1

gestured to get up again and, when he did, he stood there with shoulders hunched and not as upright as he had before.

"Dr Aggett was then ordered to run on the spot, I could see him bobbing up and down and he was hit on his shoulders, arms and back repeatedly with what looked like a rolled-up newspaper.

"All the time he was running he was being asked questions by the police," said Mr Smithers.

Mr Smithers said that apart from on-the-spot running, Dr Aggett was made to get on to the floor and do some kind of exercise. He thought it was push-ups.

SOLIDARITY

He would hear the police saying to Dr Aggett "once again, once again."

When Mr Smithers was taken from John Vorster Square back to Randburg where he was being held, he did running on the spot and push-ups for an hour as a gesture of solidarity with Dr Aggett — and also because he wanted to know if he could "handle this treatment" if he was made to do it.

Mr Smithers believed he had been left to see Dr Aggett being interrogated as a warning that he himself would be interrogated like this.

(Proceeding)

Transfer: no link with Aggett

329 ROM 14/6/67

Mail Reporter

POLICE have denied that there is any connection between the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett and the transfer of Colonel Daniel Oosthuizen from his post as station commander of John Vorster Square.

An Afrikaans paper reported yesterday that Col Oosthuizen was transferred on May 1, about two weeks after the inquest into Dr Aggett's death began.

Dr Aggett, 29, was general secretary of the Transvaal branch of the Food and Canning Workers' Union when he was detained in November last year.

On February 5 this year, he was found hanged in his cell in John Vorster Square.

The Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, Brigadier J H du Plessis, said yesterday that although it was true that Col Oosthuizen had been transferred to "a senior post as a district officer", this had no connection with the Aggett case.

"His transfer was a normal departmental transfer," Brig du Plessis said.

Col Oosthuizen told the Aggett inquest court last week that he asked Dr Aggett whether he had any complaints when he visited the cells every day. Dr Aggett never had any complaints, Col Oosthuizen said.

He also said that the Security Police would not be able to stop him from calling a district surgeon if he thought a detainee needed medical attention.

I saw Aggett hit by police'

ARGUS 14/6/82 329

JOHANNESBURG. — A fellow detainee of Dr Neil Aggett told the inquest court today that he was present when Dr Aggett was assaulted, made to run on the spot and beaten with a rolled-up newspaper.

Interrogation was carried out on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square and at one time conducted by six security policemen.

He presumed Dr Aggett had been naked during the questioning because when it was over he saw him pull on what he thought to be his trousers and put on a shirt.

He saw the questioning and the assaults through a frosted glass partitioning.

Smuggled

The detainee, Mr Morris Peter Smithers, was giving evidence on the sixth day of the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett and said he had been detained for two periods — first in early September after which he was released and then from November to January.

The assaults on Dr Aggett took place on January 25 and afterwards Mr Smithers smuggled a note of what he saw out of prison to friends of Dr Aggett because he believed they should know what Dr Aggett had been through.

Frosted glass

"His killing must not be permitted," the note ended.

Mr Smithers said he had been taken to John Vorster Square on January 25 to visit an optician and, while he was there, saw Dr Aggett through a panel of frosted glass being interrogated by the police.

"I recognised Dr Aggett through the glass. It is possible to recognise people you know through the frosted-glass," said Mr Smithers.

He said that when he got back from the optician, Dr Aggett was standing in front of three policemen and stripped to the waist.

"I could not hear the words but they were questioning Dr Aggett and one policeman indicated to Dr Aggett to get down on the ground.

"I saw the policeman's arm move and heard the

(Contd on Page 7, col 1)

Aggett inquest

ARGUS 14/6/82 329

(Continued from Page 1)

noise of flesh being hit. I heard this noise twice.

"He was gestured to get up again and when he did he stood there with shoulders hunched and not as upright as he had before.

"Dr Aggett was then ordered to run on the spot. I could see him bobbing up and down and he was hit on his shoulders, arms and back repeatedly with what looked like a rolled-up newspaper.

"All the time he was running he was being asked questions by the police," said Mr Smithers.

Mr Smithers said Dr Aggett was also made to go on to the ground and do some kind of exercise. He thought it was push-ups.

He could hear the police saying to Aggett: "Once again, once again," when he was on the ground.

When Dr Aggett stopped running he heard the policeman say: "Who told you to stop?"

Dr Aggett was hit with the rolled-up newspaper.

"I presumed he was sweating profusely because I could see him wiping his forehead," said Mr Smithers.

When Mr Smithers was taken from John Vorster Square back to Randburg where he was being held he did running on the spot and pushups for an hour as a gesture of solidarity with Dr Aggett and also because he wanted to know if he could "handle this treatment" if he was made to do it.

Mr Smithers believed he had been left to see Dr Aggett being interrogated as a warning that he himself would be interrogated like this.

(Proceeding)

Family still looking for Azanyu man

14/6/82 329 Sowetan

THE family of Mr Nhlanganise Sibanda, acting president of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu), is concerned about where he is being held.

A spokesman for the organisation told **The SOWETAN** that they had been informed by his mother that all attempts to discover his whereabouts had proved fruitless.

He said the mother said she was surprised that at Protea police headquarters they were told he was not there but on the other hand were advised they could leave him clothing and food.

On inquiring with the Police Public Direcorate of public relations in Pretoria, Major Haynes told **The SOWETAN** that they could see no problem. He said since the family was anxious to provide food and clothing it could be accepted by members of the police at Protea and passed on to the detainee.

Mr Sibanda was detained last Tuesday under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for one to be held incommunicado for a period of 14 days.

Meanwhile, the Alexandra Detainees' Support Committee (ADSC) have said in a statement that they abhor the continued detention of Mr Sibanda and others.

It also announced that a commemoration service has been organised for next Wednesday (June 16) for the unrest victims. The service will be held at St Michael's and All Angels' Anglican Church, 45 8th Avenue (opposite Thebisong Youth Club) as from 2pm.

Court hears Aggett complained to cop

Sowetan 14/6/82

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ALLEGATIONS of assault and electric shock torture made by Dr Neil Aggett against the Security Police were investigated on the day before he died, almost three weeks after the complaints were first made to a magistrate.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

This was revealed in evidence on Friday at the inquest into the death in the early hours of February 5 of Dr Neil Aggett, Baragwanath doctor and Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, who was detained on November 27 in a series of Security Police swoops last year.

The last witness of the week was Sergeant Aletta Blom, the policewoman who took down Dr Aggett's disputed statement 14 hours before he died.

Sergeant Blom told the magistrate she investigated criminal allegations against members of the police force.

She took Dr Aggett's statement from him in an office on the tenth floor of John Vorster Square where the Security Police had their offices after informing Major Arthur Cronwright that there was a complaint against his branch.

She added that Dr Aggett said he did not want to see a doctor.

She had Dr Aggett's statement typed out and handed it to her Commanding Officer.

She took no further action on that day (February 4), Dr Aggett's last day alive.

During cross examination Mr Bizo said he had seen a policeman making signals to Sergeant Blom across the courtroom during her cross-examination.

Magistrate Mr Kotze warned the people in court that it was an offence to interfere with witnesses, whether Mr Bizo's claim was correct or not.

Gqubule held again

329
Sowetan
14/6/82

FOR the second time Pietermaritzburg Security Police have detained Duma Gqubule, the 17-year-old son of the president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

The police, under the command of a Captain de Jager, held him at his home at Imbali last week.

The Rev Simon Gqubule, his father, said that Duma had also been detained in 1980 at Durban's Louis Botha Airport when he was on his way from Waterford School in Mbabane, Swaziland. He was then held by the police for five days before being allowed to go home.

The head of the Security Police in Pietermaritzburg, Col B J Beukes, confirmed that Duma was being held in the city as a suspect under the Criminal Procedure Act, Section 50.

The Section deals with the detention of a person with or without a warrant and his appearance in court within 48 hours. Mr Gqubule said the police had told him that his son was being detained under the Section.

Mr Gqubule said that at about 8.45 pm on Thursday he was working in his office at the Federal Theological Seminary, Imbali, when Security Policemen called on him to inform him that his son was being held at his home, which is in the seminary complex.

"I was shocked to see that my 17-year-old son had been handcuffed and my wife, Miriam, was extremely upset," he said.

He said the police took some documents and tapes from his son's room.

MOTHER'S SEARCH FOR THALIUM VICTIM SON

'I really can't believe he is nowhere to be found.'

MRS JOYCE MTIMKULU, mother of former detainee Siphiwo Mtimkulu, who is suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for alleged poisoning, has just returned from Lesotho after a fruitless search for her son. The former student leader disappeared on April 14 and has not been seen since.

In Maseru, Mrs Mtimkulu sought help from a senior official of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. He immediately checked the United Nations and State records and interviewed representatives of the major South African political organisations in Lesotho. According to Mr Brian Bishop, a member of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace who accompanied Mrs Mtimkulu, the official came back and said: "Everybody knows about his disappearance and has been looking for him already. Nobody has seen him." He said he felt "secure in guaranteeing that Mr Mtimkulu never entered Lesotho."

The office of the Catholic Archbishop of Lesotho was given photographs and press cuttings about Mr Mtimkulu and undertook to try to trace him.

At Mr Bishop's house in Cape Town a distraught Mrs Mtimkulu broke down and wept quietly when asked if she thought her son was dead.

"I think everything. At night I can't sleep. I see all the pictures in front of my eyes. I really can't believe he is nowhere to be found.

"I try to keep busy — going to church, meeting with people — so I don't have to think what happened to him. My husband finds it even worse than me because he is alone more of the time."

Mr Mtimkulu was found to be suffering from the effects of thalium poisoning after his release in October from five months detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. His mother said: "I was away so I didn't see him until three days after he was released from detention.

"He had lost a lot of weight and complained of pain in his feet. He could hardly walk properly and he could hardly eat or drink because of the terrible stomach pains."

After visiting a private practitioner who prescribed tablets and an injection "for nerves" Mr Mtimkulu went to the house of a friend. "That evening his friend carried him to our bedroom that night back. He couldn't walk. and asked me to put hot He got very, very ill. He water on his feet and ted over the weekend and

on Monday he was admitted to Livingstone Hospital. From there he was transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital where he was diagnosed as having thalium poisoning.

Thalium, an outlawed rat poison, has been described as "a homicide's dream." Symptoms appear between two and five days after ingestion of the substance.

Mrs Mtimkulu said: "I thought he would die on his way to Cape Town. When his hair started to fall out on November 14 they discovered it was poison. I came to visit him and he was very, very confused. He could speak but his voice was hoarse and it took a long time before he recognised me. I just took a bunch of hair from his head. I couldn't believe it — I was horrified."

She has one photograph of him sitting — almost bald and dazed looking — in his hospital bed. Another photograph of him hobbling along supported by a nurse on one side and a friend on the other while a concerned Helen Suzman looks on.

When he eventually returned to Port Elizabeth in January it was in a wheelchair. "We had to help him learn to walk again. At night I would hear him groaning from the cold in his feet. I would go and massage them with cloths dipped in warm water. I wonder if there is anbody to massage his feet now?

"When he disappeared he was still wearing his sheepskin slippers. The pain had eased and he could walk with a stick but not for any distance."

He vanished on April 14. A friend, Topsy Madaka picked him up and took him to Livingstone Hospital where he had an appointment to



SIPHIWO MTIMKULU in his wheelchair shortly before discharge from Groote Schuur Hospital. "At night I would hear him groaning from the cold in his feet," says his

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY JUNE 15 1982

see the doctor. "He had to collect tablets for the pain and for his nerves. He was wearing his slippers, khaki pants and a short-sleeved black sweater with a yellow stripe on the collar. He took his stick with him and also an outpatient visiting card. He never came back."

He was spotted at the hospital by his physician but disappeared before his consultation. He also made four telephone calls to Walmer MPC Molly Blackburn but unfortunately she was not at her home or her office.

At about 8.30 pm on April 14 Mr Madaka arrived at Mrs Mtimkulu's house and asked if she had seen Siphiwo. "I said: 'You're the person who took Siphiwo, so I'm supposed to ask you where he is.' He replied that I mustn't worry, he knew where Siphiwo was that evening and would rush to him. I gave him a red and white tracksuit top to take to Siphiwo because it was a bit cold and I was worried about him. He left and that was the last I saw of Topsy."

She began to worry when Siphiwo did not contact her. He had always left messages to say where he was. No messages came. His friends saw no trace of him.

After being approached by a Sunday newspaper, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, head of the Security Branch, was reported as saying that Mr Mtimkulu had definitely not been redetained.

He said Mr Madaka's car had been found at Sterkspruit near the Lesotho border. General Coetzee ordered his staff to investigate Mr Madaka's disappearance.

In May Mrs Mtimkulu was taken to the local security police headquarters and questioned about her son's whereabouts. "They said they would let me know if they came up with anything but so far I have heard nothing.

"I'm not interested in Siphiwo's suing the minister. I'm only interested in his life, that's all. He had no reason to leave the country. To me this whole thing sounds funny even without the suing business."

There have been rumours that Mr Madaka was regarded with suspicion by certain of Siphiwo's student friends. Mrs Mtimkulu refuses to comment on this.

All she will say is: "I am worried that Topsy took my child — where to I don't know. He was older than Siphiwo and could have stopped him going anywhere where he didn't have parents. When I think of Topsy taking Siphiwo away I get a headache."

LINDA VERGNANI



● A DESPAIRING Mrs Mtimkulu holds up a photograph of her former detainee son Siphiwo who vanished on April 14.
Photographs by Mike Mackenzie.

Man detained after surprise police swoop

ARGUS 15/6/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — One man was yesterday detained under security legislation while police released the last of 250 mourners arrested at the weekend memorial service for union leader Joseph Mavi and two ANC members.

None of those released were charged, police said yesterday. They would not disclose the name of the detained man and the act under which he is being held.

The mourners were arrested on Sunday afternoon at the YWCA in Dube, Soweto in a surprise swoop by police while the memorial service for Mr Mavi, who died last week in a car accident, and two ANC members who died recently in a car bomb explosion in Swaziland, was in progress.

A spokesman at police headquarters said yesterday that the swoop followed suspicions that the service was not "bona fide" but was being abused to "promote the interests of banned organizations."

"We have already referred several dockets on similar meetings which we believe were abused politically to the Attorney-General for a decision," the spokesman said.

Police said that most of those arrested were released by 2.30am yesterday morning and some kept overnight and released after 8am, when the screening process was completed.

Rand Daily Mail reporter Stan Hlope, who was among the arrested, said yesterday that police went into YWCA hall at 4pm and "a policeman got on to the stage and said, 'this meeting is illegal. You are all under arrest.'" Reporters from the SABC, the Sunday Express and the Sowetan were asked to move to one side and warned not to take pictures.

'Posters seized'

"Posters, pamphlets and banners with union slogans were seized by the policemen who wore camouflage and blue uniforms.

"At the police station, we were searched, fingerprinted, photographed and our names and addresses were taken. Notebooks and films were taken off reporters and photographers.

"A policeman then told us that they were going to release us but they were still looking for a Siphiwe Thusi who apparently gave them a wrong name."

● Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee said last night that police were investigating whether the memorial service was misused for propagating the interests of "proscribed organizations".

Asked why everyone was arrested, General Coetzee said, "the reasons for the presence of the people and their involvement in the meeting — if any — had to be established."

"When the investigation is completed the docket will be sent to the senior public prosecutor or Attorney-General for a decision," General Coetzee said.

2 ex-detainees to be tried for treason

CAPE TIMES 15/6/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two former detainees are to be tried in the Rand Supreme Court for high treason. They are Miss Barbara Hogan, 30, and Mr Cedric Mayson, 53.

They face alternative charges under the Terrorism Act.

A third ex-detainee, Mr Alan Fine, 26, will be tried under the Terrorism Act.

Miss Hogan, of Hunter Street, Yeoville, Mr Mayson, of St George's Street, Yeoville, and Mr Fine, of Sharp Street, Bellevue, were not asked to plead.

Appearing with the three in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday were trade unionists Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Mr Sam Kikine and Mr Sisa Njikelana.

The magistrate, Mr M P Prinsloo, ruled that Miss Hogan and Mr Mayson were to be tried separately in the Supreme Court on dates still to be determined. Mr Fine will be tried in the Regional Court. They were remanded to June 21 for provisional trial dates.

Detailed charge sheets were handed to the three yesterday.

Mr Gqweta, Mr Kikine and Mr Njikelana were remanded to June 28. They appeared in connection with allegations under the Terrorism Act. Counsel for the State, Mr W J Hanekom, told the court the Attorney-General had not yet decided what charges would be brought against them.

Charges against the accused

Some of the charges against Miss Hogan are that she:

Joined the ANC in Swaziland in 1977; agreed to work in the field of labour to further the aims of the ANC; established a communications system with the ANC, using dead letter boxes, post boxes and couriers; learnt a secret ANC code; visited an ANC official, Mr Marius Schoon, in Botswana on several occasions and conveyed information to him and the ANC and received instructions from him regarding her ANC work.

It is also alleged that she compiled documents which she handed to Mr Robert Adam in Johannesburg to have transmitted to the ANC High Command in London via Botswana.

Charges facing Mr Mayson are that he:

Became a member of the ANC during 1977 and 1981; had talks with ANC officials Captain Zungu and Mr Solly Smith in London in 1978 regarding the dependency of the ANC on London and ANC attitudes to violence and to Inkatha; had talks with ANC official Mr Marius Schoon and South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) official Mrs Jeanette Schoon in Gaborone, Botswana, during October 1981 regarding the ANC attitude towards doing military service in the South African Defence Force.

Its is also aleged that he received tape recordings of speeches by ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and ANC and Swapo freedom songs from "active ANC supporter" Mr Jakes Selibe, made copies and gave some of them to Mr Auret van Heerden, the Rev C F Beyers Naude and Mr Selibe; received a large quantity of literature from the ANC between 1977 and November 1981 through Cecilia Hurgland of the Swedish Embassy in Pretoria and distributed it; assisted several people, including Mr Kleinschmidt and Mr and Mrs Schoon, to leave the Republic illegally.

It is also alleged that he had extensive talks with the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Thabo Mbeki, in London in July 1981. Mr Mayson allegedly agreed to investigate the possibility of involving youth and students in ANC activities; to propagate the boycott of government-created institutions; to advise people to refuse to undergo military training; to determine targets for reconnaissance and sabotage and to examine the possibility of storing weapons in churches; discussed the formation of ANC area political committees with Mr Jabu Ngwenya, Mr Frank Chikane, Mr Auret van Heerden, the Rev Beyers Naude and someone named only as Norman.

Charges against Mr Fine are that he:

Conspired with Sactu to further the aims of Sactu and therefore the ANC, alternatively that he took part in ANC activities; that he visited Mrs Schoon in Botswana during 1977 and agreed to obtain information regarding labour and trade unions and to forward it to Sactu via Mrs Schoon.

It is also alleged that he learnt a secret code to communicate with Sactu; sent or conveyed information to Sactu via Mrs Schoon during 1977 and September 1981 on various trade unions including the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the Western Province General Workers' Union; the Fattis and Monis, red meat and Wilson Rowntree boycott campaigns and General and Allied

CAPE Times 15/6/82

Photos of Mtimkulu circulated

Staff Reporter

THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees and churches in Lesotho are circulating photographs of missing Port Elizabeth student leader Siphiwo Mtimkulu as concern for his safety increases.

Mr Mtimkulu, 21, and another man, Mr Topsy Madaka, went missing on April 14 after returning from Livingstone Hospital. The police later disclosed that Mr Madaka's car had been found near the Lesotho-Transkei border.

Mr Mtimkulu is a member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas). He suffered from rare thallium poisoning after his release from security police detention in October last year.

He was treated for three months at Groote Schuur Hospital. After his discharge, Mr Mtimkulu instituted a R150 000 damages claim against the then Minister of Police.

Mother's search

His mother, Mrs Joyce Mtimkulu, visited Lesotho at the weekend to search for her son, but found no trace of either him or Mr Madaka. Neither man has been in touch with his family since their disappearance.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, and his wife Mrs Di Bisop, MPC for Gardens, who accompanied Mrs Mtimkulu, said inquiries in church and exile circles in Lesotho had failed to find Mr Mtimkulu or Mr Madaka.

The Methodist and Anglican churches and the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Maseru have been unable to trace the men.

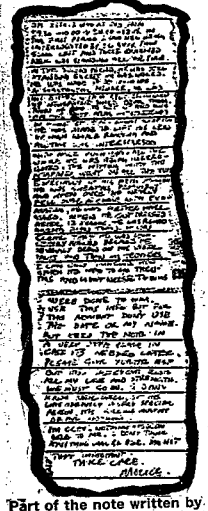
Student wept

The party also travelled to the National University of Lesotho in Roma, south of the capital, but were told Mr Mtimkulu had never been there.

Mr Bishop said a South African student who had previously known Mr Mtimkulu wept when he saw a photograph taken of him after his release from detention. Photographs of the student leader are now being circulated throughout Lesotho.

The Mtimkulu family has also been unable to confirm reports that the student leader is being detained in Transkei.

(329) RDM 15/6/82



Part of the note written by ex-detainee Mr Maurice Smithers

I wrote Aggett torture note — ex-detainee

By ANNE SACKS

A FORMER detainee, Mr Maurice Smithers, said yesterday at the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett that he wrote the smuggled note which Mrs Helen Suzman read out in Parliament claiming Dr Aggett had been forced, while naked, to exercise for almost an hour.

Mr Smithers is now banned.

The note, which caused a storm when read less than two weeks after Dr Aggett's death, also claimed he was beaten with a rolled-up newspaper while doing a substantial number of push-ups.

"Then he had to get up and run on the spot with his arms outstretched," said the tiny note. "All the while he was being interrogated. The hitting with the newspaper went on all the time."

The inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court heard yesterday that Mr Smithers had written the note after he saw Dr Aggett being maltreated during an interrogation session on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on the morning of January 25.

He gave the note to his sister when she visited him at John Vorster Square the day after Dr Aggett died.

Mr Smithers said in his affidavit that the incident, which appeared to harass rather than hurt Dr Aggett, had left a deep impression on him and had made him "very angry".

He told a hushed court that while watching the incident, he decided it would be irrational and not of help to other detainees if he told the police he could see them through the frosted glass which divided the two offices. He might also be punished.

Although he regarded the incident as "severe and humiliating" for Dr Aggett, he had also decided against telling his guards because they appeared to have no power or authority.

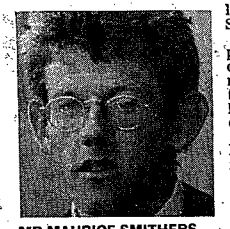
He decided to keep quiet and "then to get the information out".

He described the incident to the court, saying he waited in a large office from about 9.30am to 10am for police to take him to an optometrist to repair a lens of his spectacles.

He said he had previously seen Dr Aggett from the same office, and the court accepted one could recognise people one knew through the frosted glass.

He said he met Dr Aggett about two years ago but they were not close friends. However, they had seen each other several times before they were detained in November, because they were considering sharing a house.

After visiting the optometrist, he said he was returned to the same office about 11am. He sat there with one or more black guards until 12.15pm.



MR MAURICE SMITHERS
Dramatic evidence

He said it was during this period that he saw Dr Aggett being maltreated.

He said when he returned to his cell at the Randburg police station, he wrote a note and kept it in a matchbox, intending to give it to his sister to give to Dr Aggett's family, friends or anyone "who could put pressure on the authorities".

The note found its way to a lawyer and then to Mrs Suzman.

He did not lodge a complaint about the incident because "there has been a history of complaints of ill-treatment of detainees and a history of very little being done about them".

In an affidavit, he claimed Dr Aggett was apparently forced to go down on the floor. He said a short while later, one of the policemen appeared to take off his belt, "although he simply may have been adjusting his trousers or jacket".

"The police officer then bent down and I could see the movement of his arms and heard a distinct sound as if flesh was being hit."

He said Dr Aggett then stood near the glass with his back to it and began running on the spot with his arms outstretched. Sometimes he had to raise his knees high, and whenever his arms began to sag or he stopped running, he was hit with what appeared to be a rolled-up newspaper.

"On at least two occasions I heard a policeman shout words to the effect 'who told you to stop'."

Mr Smithers said there was suddenly a flurry of activity, and from Dr Aggett's gestures, it seemed he was putting on his trousers.

He said Dr Aggett then put on his shirt without appearing to unbutton it and was ushered out of the office.

Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, described the incident as "a figment of Mr Smithers' imagination". Mr Smithers stood by his statement.

He also disputed evidence that Dr Aggett had not been interrogated in that office, occupied by a black lieutenant, since January 4.

Mr Smithers said the right lens of his glasses had broken, but the vision in the right eye was almost perfect. He was not wearing his glasses when watching the incident.

The hearing is proceeding.

Aggett: 28 sessions on the '10th floor'

329
Star 15/6/82

By Michael Tissong, Court Reporter

Dr Neil Aggett was subjected to 28 sessions of interrogation on the tenth floor of John Vorster Square but a security policeman, Constable Mohanwe Maketla, said today that on January 25 the door to room 1012 was open and he did not recall seeing anybody inside it.

Constable Maketla occupied the office adjacent to room 1012 where Dr Aggett was sometimes interrogated.

Mr Maurice Smithers had told the Johannesburg inquest into Dr Aggett's death that he had seen Dr Aggett being assaulted while naked and doing exercises at the orders of the six or seven policemen who were interrogating him. Mr Smithers was in the room adjacent to number 1012 at the time and viewed the incident through frosted glass.

In answer to a question by Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, Constable Maketla said that where he was seated in his office, he could not see into room 1012. He said he had seen Dr Aggett on the tenth floor on other occasions.

Mr. Bizos: "Is room 1012 sometimes used as an interrogation room."

Constable Maketla: "I do not remember it being used as an interrogation room.

Constable Maketla has worked at John Vorster Square for two years. Earlier, Lieutenant Jabulani Dladla testified that room 1012 was sometimes used as an interrogation room.

Mr Bizos: "Dr Aggett was interrogated in that room 15 times between December 15 and January 8. Did you perhaps see him taken to any other room?"

Constable Maketla: "I do not remember."

Mr Bizos: "Why?"

Constable Maketla: "I have specific duties".

A Captain Naude from the Eastern Cape was responsible for Dr Aggett's interrogation in room 1012. Constable Maketla said at first that he did not know Captain Naude. But when Captain Naude was brought into the court, Constable Maketla said he remembered meeting him in the lift at John Vorster Square and in the passage on the tenth floor.

Mr Bizos: Is it possible that Lieutenant Whitehead and Captain Naude had interrogated in room 1012 without you knowing it?

Constable Maketla: I do not know. When I am in my office, number 1011, I do not know what is happening in the other room.

QUESTIONED

Mr Smithers said yesterday he had seen Dr Aggett early on January 25 when he was taken to John Vorster Square from Randburg to type a statement he had made during his three-month detention and to see an optician.

"Dr Aggett was being questioned by six or seven policemen," Mr Smithers testified.

In answer to a question by Mr H de Vries, who led the evidence at the inquest, Mr Smithers said: "I had seen Dr Aggett there before, in early December and January. I could not hear the questions being asked, just a murmur of voices. I went to the optician and when I came back at about 11 o'clock, Dr Aggett was still in the room next door.

SAME POSITION

"He was standing in the same position as before, but he had no shirt on and I could see the colour of his skin clearly. He was moving his hands and seemingly explaining something — but I could not hear what was being said.

"Then a large policeman told him to get down on the ground. Neil disappeared from my sight behind the wooden part of the partition.

"I saw the policeman adjusting his jacket or his belt in some way and shortly thereafter I heard a sound of bare flesh being hit as the policeman hit twice in a downward direction. After a short time, he (Dr Aggett) was gestured to stand up again. His shoulders were a little hunched . . he was not standing upright.

"He was then ordered to run on the spot with his hands out-stretched in front of him. He was fairly close to the frosted glass and I could see him, but only from the waist up. A policeman walked around him with something rolled up — like a newspaper.

HIT

"At times Neil would stop running or bring his hands down or wipe his forehead and the policeman would hit him across the shoulder with the newspaper.

"He was also told to get down on the ground. I heard a policeman shout '10 more, 10 more.' I surmised that he was doing push-ups. Then Dr Aggett was apparently told to get dressed."

Mr Smithers wrote a note about the incident and after Dr Aggett died, he smuggled it out of the prison where he was held.

'Exhausted Neil pushed around'

This is the full text of Mr Maurice Peter Smithers's note which was read out in court yesterday:

"On the 25th (January) I was at JVS (John Vorster Square) from ± 9.30-10.00 and ± 11.00-12.15. In the first period I saw Neil (Aggett) being interrogated by ± 6 guys. Then some left and three remained. Neil was standing all the time.

"In the second period he was still standing, except he was naked. He was made to do push-ups. A substantial number. He was hit, either with a belt or a rolled-up newspaper while doing them.

"Then he had to let off and run on the spot, arms outstretched in front of him. Every so often he was made to lift his legs up high while running on the spot and all this was interspersed with push-ups, all the while he was being interrogated.

"The hitting with the newspaper went on all the time, especially if his arms sagged. He was sweating profusely and when once he nearly fell over a chair with exhaustion, he was further harassed.

"When he got dressed after 12 o'clock he was pushed around even then. It was clear that he was completely naked because he obviously drew up his underpants and then his trousers.

"I can only imagine how often he had to go through this and what worse things were done to him. Use this info but for the moment don't use the date or my name but keep the note in a very safe place in case it is needed later.

"Please give Yvette esp but also everyone else all my love and strength. We must go on. I didn't know Neil well but he was obviously a very special person. His killing must not be for nothing. I'm okay. Nothing has been done to me. I don't think anything will be done to me.

"I'm not that important. Take care. Morice." (indistinct).

ARGUS 15/6/82 (329)

Constable 'did not see Aggett'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A security policeman, Constable Mohanwe Maketla, said today that on January 25 the door to Room 1012 at John Vorster Square was open, and he did not remember seeing anybody inside.

Constable Maketla occupied the office next to Room 1012, where Dr Neil Aggett was sometimes interrogated.

Mr Morris Smithers has told the Johannesburg inquest that through a frosted glass partition he saw Dr Aggett being assaulted while he was naked and doing exercises to the orders of six or seven policemen who were interrogating him.

In answer to a question by Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, Constable Maketla said that when seated in his office, he could not see into Room 1012.

He had, however, seen Dr Aggett on the 10th floor on other occasions.

Mr Bizos: "Is Room 1012 sometimes used as an interrogation room?"

Constable Maketla: "I do not remember it being used as an interrogation room."

Constable Maketla said he had worked at John

(Contd on Page 6, col 10)

Aggett

ARGUS 15/6/82 329

(Continued from Page 1)

Vorster Square for two years.

Earlier, Lieutenant Jubulani Diadla said Room 1012 was sometimes used as an interrogation room.

Mr Bizos: "Dr Aggett was interrogated in that room 15 times between December 15 and January 8. Did you perhaps see him taken to any other room?"

Constable Maketla: "I do not remember."

DUTIES

Mr Bizos: "Why?"

Constable Maketla: "I have specific duties."

The inquest has been told that a Captain Naude from the Eastern Cape was responsible for Dr Aggett's interrogation in Room 1012.

Constable Maketla said he did not know Captain Naude.

Captain Naude was brought into the court, and Constable Maketla said he remembered meeting him in the lift and in the passage on the 10th floor.

Mr Bizos: "Is it possible that Lieutenant Whitehead and Captain Naude had interrogated in Room 1012 without your knowing it?"

Constable Maketla: "I do not know. When I am in my office, 1011, I do not know what is happening in the other room."

(Proceeding).

Former detainee tells court of torture on naked Aggett at John Vorster

DRAMA AT INQUEST

329
Sowetan
15/6/82

A FORMER Terrorism Act detainee who alleged he saw a naked Dr Neil Aggett being tortured by police yesterday told an inquest court that he got so angry that he felt like throwing a chair at a glass partition through which he watched the torture.

By SAM MABE

A key witness in the inquest, served with a banning order outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court when he attended the hearing in April, Mr Morice Smithers told how he smuggled a note from his cell, in which he had detailed what he saw happening to Dr Aggett at John Vorster Square.

Mr Smithers said he was detained in September last year and released after 14 days. He was re-detained in November and spent four months in detention.

On January 25 when he was to visit an optician, he saw Dr Aggett being interrogated by six or seven Security Policemen in Room 1012 on the 10th Floor of John Vorster Square.

He said he was sitting in Room 1011 and for about 45 minutes watched Dr Aggett through a frosted glass being questioned by the police in the next room. At the time, he (Smithers) was guarded by two black policemen.

After about half-an-hour's absence during which he had gone to the optician, he was returned to the same room and saw Dr Aggett standing in the same position he had been earlier, "but he was naked from the waist upwards".

Mr Smithers said he could not hear what was being said in the other room except for murmurs. From gestures made by the police and by Dr Aggett, he could make out what instructions were given to Dr Aggett and what he did in response.

"A fairly large policeman instructed Dr Aggett to go down. I saw one cop adjusting either his jacket or his trousers and then bending down and moving his hand. This was followed by a cracking sound of flesh being hit.

"After a while, a gesture was made to him which I understood to mean that he should stand up. I then heard a voice saying something to him, after which he started to run.

"When he stood up, his body was hunched and he seemed tired. As he ran, he held his arms stretched out horizontally in front of him. He lowered his hands at times and his gestures showed that he was saying something.

"The large policeman was moving around him and was hitting him on the back and shoulders with what appeared to be a [illegible]. The hitting continued throughout the session, especially when his hands sagged.

"I heard the policeman say 'who told you to stop' and at one stage I heard him say 'ten more, ten more' and I deduced that Dr Aggett was doing exercises, probably push-ups", Mr Smithers said.

He said what was happening to Dr Aggett made him so angry that at one stage he felt like throwing a chair at the glass partition to let Dr Aggett know that he was aware of what was happening to him.

He said on arrival at his cell, he wrote down all what he had seen.

CAPE Times 15/6/89 329

Detainee 'saw Aggett maltre

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A former detainee, Mr Maurice Smithers, said at the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett here yesterday that he had written the smuggled note which Mrs Helen Suzman had read out in Parliament claiming Dr Aggett had been forced to run on the spot and exercise for almost an hour while naked.

The note, read less than two weeks after Dr Aggett's death, also claimed he was beaten with a rolled-up newspaper while doing "a substantial number" of push-ups.

The note continued: "Then he had to get up and run on the spot with his arms outstretched. All the while he was being interrogated. The hitting with the newspaper went on all the time."

The inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court heard yesterday that Mr Smithers had written the note after he had seen Dr Aggett being maltreated during an interrogation session on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on the morning of January 25.

He gave the note to his sister when she visited him at John Vorster Square the day after Dr Aggett died.

Mr Smithers, who is now banned, said in his affidavit that the incident, which appeared to harass rather than hurt Dr Aggett, had left a deep impression on him and had made him "very angry".

He decided to keep quiet and "then to get the information out".

He described the incident to the court, saying he had waited in a large office from about 9.30am to 10am for police to take him to a Hillbrow optometrist to repair a lens of his spectacles which had broken.

He said he had previously seen Dr Aggett from the same office, and the court accepted one could recognize people one knew through the frosted glass.

After visiting the optometrist, he was returned to the same office about 11am. He sat there with one or more black guards until 12.15pm.

He said it was during this period that he saw Dr Aggett being maltreated.

He said that when he returned to his cell at the Randburg police station he wrote a note and kept it in a matchbox, intending to give it to his sister to give to Dr Aggett's family, friends or anyone "who could put pressure on the authorities".

The note was given to a lawyer and to Mrs Suzman.

In an affidavit, Mr Smithers claimed that Dr Aggett was apparently forced to go down on the floor. A short while later one of the policemen appeared to take off his belt, "although he simply may have been adjusting his trousers or jacket".

"The police officer then bent down and I could see the movement of his arms and heard a distinct sound as if flesh was being hit."

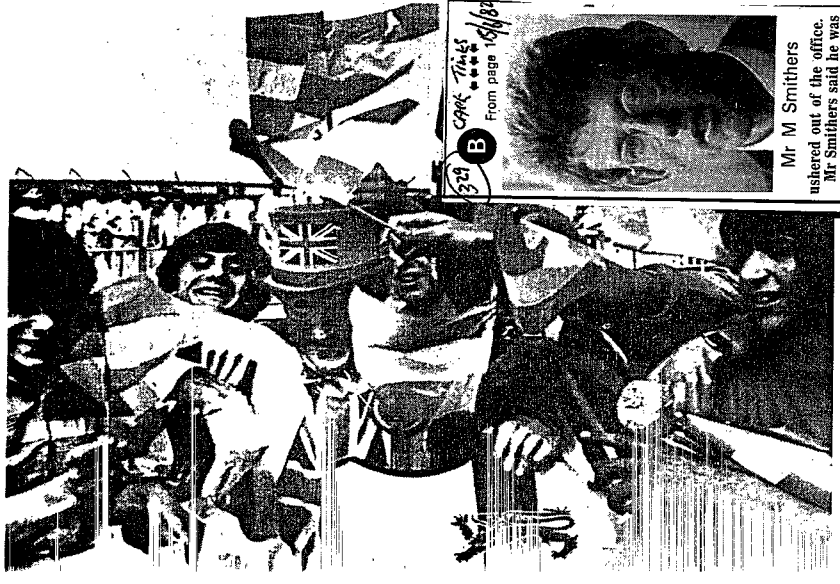
He claimed Dr Aggett was on the floor for five to 10 minutes, and "it sounded and looked as if he was hit twice".

He said Dr Aggett then stood near the glass with his back to it and began running on the sp his arms outstre Sometimes he had his knees high.

"Whenever his began to sag or he running, he was hi back or the arms object which appe be a rolled-up new

He said Dr Agge wiped the perspira his face. While Dr was on the floor peared to be doin ups, "because I l loud voice saying on, just 10 more"

Mr Smithers sai



From page 1 CAPE Times 15/6/89 B 329

Mr M Smithers ushered out of the office.

Mr Smithers said he was aware he was "witnessing an important incident" and continually asked the time from his guards, who seemed not to respond to the activity next door.

Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, representing the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, described the incident as "a figment of Mr Smithers's imagination".

Mr Smithers disputed the allegations and said he stood by his statement.

Mr Smithers said the right lens of his glasses had broken but the vision in the right eye was almost perfect. He was not wearing his glasses when watching the incident.

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Policeman admits moving Aggett

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Argus 16/6/82

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — After a security policeman, Lieutenant Caswell Magoro, had persistently denied he had seen Dr Neil Aggett on January 25, he eventually admitted to a Johannesburg magistrate today that he took Dr Aggett out of his cell on the second floor on that day.

In answer to a question by Mr George Bizos, who appeared for the Aggett family, Lieutenant Magoro said he did not leave the 10th floor or see Dr Aggett at all on January 25. Mr Bizos produced an occurrence book in which Lieutenant Magoro signed for Dr Aggett at the cells on Monday January 25.

EIGHTH DAY

Today is the eighth day of the inquest. Dr Aggett died at John Vorster Square on February 5. A former detainee, Mr Maurice Smithers, testified two days ago that on January 25 he saw Dr Aggett assaulted and interrogated in Lieutenant Magoro's office by several security policemen.

Mr Bizos: By whom was Dr Aggett taken out of the cells when you said you never saw him?

SIGNATURE

Lieutenant Magoro: The signature in the book is mine, but I was in my office on that day.

Mr Bizos: How can your evidence here tally this morning when you said you never left the tenth floor, or had anything to do with Dr Aggett and never saw him, when it is established in the occurrence book that you took Dr Aggett out of the cells on January 25?

Lieutenant Magoro: I was in my office.

Mr Bizos: Is the entry in the occurrence book false?

Lieutenant Magoro: The book is kept in the charge office.

After Lieutenant Magoro had evaded answering the question several times, the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, intervened and asked Lieutenant Magoro whether he denied or admitted that he took Dr Aggett out of his cell on January 25. Lieutenant Magoro replied that he remembered taking Dr Aggett out of his cell, but he was sure Dr Aggett was not questioned in his office.

NOT SURE

After fetching Dr Aggett, he (Lieutenant Magoro), handed him over to a Lieutenant Whitehead whom he met in the passage of the 10th floor. He was not sure who sent him to fetch Dr Aggett.

Mr Bizos: Where were you going to take him if you did not meet Lieutenant Whitehead?

Lieutenant Magoro: I would have taken him to Major Cronwright's office.

The occurrence book showed that Lieutenant Magoro signed for another detainee, Mr Frank Chikane, on that day, but Lieutenant Magoro was adamant in his earlier evidence that he did not leave the 10th floor.

He said there was a time in December when Major Cronwright approached him to make his office, Room 1012, and the room in which Dr Aggett was allegedly assaulted, available as an interrogation room.

(Proceeding)

Aggett: I saw no assault, says policeman

Star 329 16/4/82

By Joe Openshaw

A security police constable told an inquest court yesterday that if he had seen Dr Neil Aggett being assaulted in the room next door by senior colleagues, he would have done nothing about it because it would have been none of his business.

He also told the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, that he would not have been able to go immediately and report to his section commander an assault on Dr Aggett had he seen it, because his job was to guard another detainee, Mr Maurice Peter Smithers.

Giving this evidence at the inquest into the death in detention on February 5 of Dr Aggett was Constable Mohanwe Maketla, who told the court that he had seen nothing happening in the room next to his on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square — room 1012 — on January 25, the day Mr Smithers said he saw Dr Aggett being assaulted by security police while naked.

Constable Maketla said he did not see, as alleged by Mr Smithers, Dr Aggett being hit with a belt and being beaten on the arms with a rolled newspaper while running on the spot.

He added that Mr Smithers was too far away from the frosted glass partition to have seen any assault.

Constable Maketla said that if what Mr Smithers said he saw was correct and he, himself, had seen his colleagues ill-treating Dr Aggett, he would not have done anything about it because his instructions were to guard Mr Smithers.

Another security policeman, Lieutenant Caswell Magoro, who persistently denied seeing Dr Aggett on January 25, today admitted he took Dr Aggett out of his second floor cell on that day.

Lieutenant Magoro said he did not leave the 10th floor or see Dr Aggett at all on January 25. Mr Bizos produced an occurrence book in which Lieutenant Magoro signed for Dr Aggett at the cells that Monday.

It was in Lieutenant Magoro's office that Mr Smithers claimed to have seen Dr Aggett assaulted.

Mr Bizos: Who was Dr Aggett taken out of the cells by when you said you never saw him?

Lieutenant Magoro: The signature in the book is mine, but I was in my office on that day.

Mr Bizos: Is the entry in the occurrence book false?— The book is kept in the charge office.

Then the magistrate intervened, asking Lieutenant Magoro whether he denied or admitted taking Dr Aggett out of his cell on January 25.

The policeman said he remembered taking Dr Aggett out of his cell, but he was sure Dr Aggett was not questioned in his office.

> **Mr George Bizos:** If a detainee asks for the time, is that a noteworthy thing?
> **Constable Mothanwe Maketla:** Yes, because I would want to know from him why he was asking the time.
> **Mr Bizos:** Would you refuse to give him the time?
> **Constable Maketla:** Yes.
> **Mr Bizos:** Would telling him the time be regarded as prohibited discussion?
> **Constable Maketla:** No.
> **Mr Bizos:** Who gave you instructions not to give detainees the time?
> **Constable Maketla:** Nobody.
> **Mr Bizos:** So if a detainee asked you for the time, what would you do?
> **Constable Maketla:** I would tell him it is daytime or night-time.

The horror of solitary confinement

(329) D. Dispatch 16/6/82



Mrs Audrey Coleman (left) a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, Mr Paul Burger and Mrs Jill Burger, sister and brother-in-law of Dr Neil Aggett, outside the Supreme Court building in Johannesburg.

JULIAN RIEKERT discusses detention without trial and the effect of solitary confinement on the human being. This is an edited version of an article first published in Reality.

was appointed to investigate the event.

A majority of the committee held that, subject to certain safeguards, "there is no reason to rule out these techniques on moral grounds and that it is possible to operate them in a manner consistent with the highest standards of our society."

For my part, I prefer the dissenting report of Lord Gardiner, who differed sharply from the majority view. He said that:

"If it is to be made [illegible] employ methods [illegible] against a man whom the police believe to have, but who may not have, information which the police desire to obtain. I ... have searched for, but been unable to find, either in logic or in morals, any limit to the degree of ill-treatment to be legalised.

"The only logical limit to the degree of ill-treatment to be legalised would appear to be whatever degree of ill-treatment proves to be necessary to get the information out of him, which would include, if necessary, extreme torture. I cannot think that Parliament should, or would, so legislate."

What became of the detainees in this particular instance? According to an independent psychiatrist who examined some of them after their release, three of the men had become psychotic within 24 hours of the commencement of the interrogation. Their symptoms included loss of time sense, perceptual disturbance leading to hallucinations, profound apprehension and depression and delusional beliefs.

Of the other cases examined by him, almost all suffered from overt psychiatric illness. Anxiety, fear, dread, insomnia, nightmares and startle response were common and almost all of the detainees suffered depression.

Some had also developed peptic ulcers which have a strong psychosomatic connection. The British government later paid out sums ranging from R18 000 to R45 000 in out-of-court settlements to all the detainees.

We know too from evidence given in South African security law trials that it is not necessary to apply techniques as brutal as those used in Ulster. Mere solitary confinement can have startling effects on the human personality.

In one trial in Pietermaritzburg, an American expert on brainwashing techniques and solitary confinement offered the opinion that solitary confinement in an interrogative environment could, if sufficiently prolonged, result in a detainee saying anything at all, regardless of its truth or falsity.

His wish would be to terminate the interrogation and to do so he would respond to direct, or even unconscious, suggestions from his interrogator. He would tell the interrogator what he thought the interrogator wanted to hear.

It might take him some time after his release to realise that he has given false information. This may be an explanation for the phenomenon of detainees repudiating their evidence given under oath in court after they have been released from custody.

This expert, Dr L. J. West, also told the court of an experiment conducted in the United States involving a simulated prison. All the voluntary participants were screened for physical and psychological suitability and were then divided into two groups — guards and prisoners. The mock prison, in the basement of a university building, included a solitary confinement cell.

The experiment was scheduled to last for 14 days, but was aborted after only six, because the experimenters were profoundly disturbed by the changes that had taken place in the subjects. A number of persons were released before the sixth day for the same reason.

The prisoners developed a "prison mentality" and became preoccupied with the minutiae of prison life. Although they knew that they could withdraw from the experiment at any time, they did not do so but became increasingly passive and depressed. Some even attempted to smuggle notes out of the "prison".

A different change was observed in the guards. They became increasingly authoritarian and began to punish the prisoners with increasing severity by withholding "privileges" like toilet visits, and imposing solitary confinement frequently. They seemed disappointed when the experiment was prematurely ended, unlike the remaining prisoners, who were delighted.

A correspondent to a Natal newspaper, a retired magistrate, wrote after Neil Aggett's death:

"My first experience of the effects on a human being of detention in solitary confinement occurred many years ago ... I sentenced a criminal with a very bad record to a term of imprisonment which included solitary confinement and spare diet on two days of each week for the first six weeks of the sentence.

"This was the usual punishment in cases of the same kind ... at this time it was part of my duties to visit the jail twice weekly and to allow all prisoners an opportunity of voicing any complaints or grievances they might have. During one such visit, after checking the prison records, I found that one prisoner was missing. On inquiry the jailer informed me that he was in his cell undergoing the punishment of solitary confinement which I had imposed on him.

"I then visited this prisoner in his cell and was shocked to see the state of physical and mental degradation to which he had been reduced after 45 hours of solitary confinement in a dark cell.

"I decided then and there never again to impose this form of punishment. I maintained this attitude towards solitary confinement until I retired because I know it to be a cruel and brutal form of punishment."

But do we need such evidence of the harmful effects of solitary confinement? As a South African judge observed in a case which involved the withholding of reading matter from certain political prisoners:

"In truth, it does not require medical evidence, one way or the other, to satisfy me that to cut off a well-educated, intelligent prisoner from all news as to what is happening in the outside world for a long period ... is a very serious psychological and intellectual deprivation indeed."

How much more so when the withholding of sensory stimulation is virtually absolute?

16/06/82

329

Neil Aggett died in the custody of the Security Police on February 5. His death is the subject of inquest proceedings and so one must be very careful not to anticipate the findings of the inquest court.

South Africa is not the first country, nor will it be the last, to legalise detention without trial and all that entails. When the rulers of any state perceive the fabric of their society to be under threat, whether the threat be real or imagined, they are likely to respond in a similar way.

This is especially so where the problem is one which is not readily amenable to the ordinary processes of law. Thus it was that the British introduced detention without trial into Northern Ireland in a desperate attempt to come to grips with the guerilla warfare of the IRA. Their experience in Northern Ireland may be instructive here.

'One group of detainees was arrested on August 9, 1971, and taken to an unnamed detention centre. There they were subjected to what was described as "interrogation in depth", which included solitary confinement, prolonged wall-standing, hooding, exposure to "white noise", deprivation of sleep and poor diet.

As a result of this treatment the British army came into possession of a considerable amount of intelligence information which, it alleged, resulted in the saving of many civilian lives. It was this allegation which led to the justification of such techniques, subject to certain limitations against their excessive use, by the Parker Committee which

Aggett: Police witness is accused of lying

CAPE Times 16/6/87 (329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel representing Dr Neil Aggett's family, yesterday accused a black police lieutenant of consulting with other witnesses in the inquest here on Dr Aggett to contradict the evidence of a former detainee, Mr Maurice Smithers.

After accusing Lieutenant Jabulani Dladla of lying, Mr Bizos said: "You made up your statement. You and others got together at John Vorster Square before going to the lawyers and decided what you would say to show that Mr Smithers was not telling the truth."

He also accused another witness, Constable M Makhetha, of giving "ridiculous" answers to some questions because he did not want to show Mr Smithers had been correct.

Constable Makhetha admitted to the inquest that he would "not have done anything" if he had seen Dr Aggett being maltreated.

Earlier this week, Mr Smithers, a fellow detainee of Dr Aggett, told the inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court that he saw Dr Aggett being maltreated by three police officers on the morning of January 25 while he was waiting in the next office.

He claimed Dr Aggett was forced to exercize vigorously while naked for almost an hour while being beaten with a rolled-up newspaper.

But three black police officers who were at John Vorster Square when Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell on February 5, claimed that:

- It was impossible to recognize people through the frosted glass which divides the offices.
- The office in which Dr Aggett was said to have been interrogated was seldom used to interrogate detainees.
- The office was occupied by a black lieutenant on the day Mr Smithers said he watched Dr Aggett being abused.

The inquest had previously accepted that it was possible to recognize people one knew through the frosted glass.

And it emerged yesterday that office number 1012 — usually occupied by Lieutenant Caswell Makhoro — was allocated to visiting police officers.

The court heard that Captain MJ Naude from the Eastern Cape had been at John Vorster Square and had interrogated Dr Aggett up to January 8 — the last time according to counsel representing the Minister of Law and Order, that Dr Aggett had been interrogated in office 1012.

Questioned by Mr Bizos, Constable Makhetha said he did not believe Mr Smithers had been correct. Even if he were correct, he (Constable Makhetha) would have done nothing to stop police assaulting Dr Aggett because his duty was to guard Mr Smithers.

He would not have stood at the door and shouted for help "because we do not make a noise while we are working".

Mr Bizos said he believed Constable Makhetha would not have called for help because, as a black officer, he would not interfere with his senior white colleagues who were behaving unlawfully in the next office.

He also would not call for help because he considered nothing unusual was happening in the next office.

Constable Makhetha conceded that it was irregular for detainees to exercize on the 10th floor.

The inquest continues today.

Cops deny seeing Aggett at Square

(329) Sowetan 16/6/82

A BLACK Security Police officer working at John Vorster Square yesterday told an inquest court that he heard of the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett for the first time last month.

By SAM MABE

Lieutenant J P Dladla said it was after reading "probably an old newspaper" that he got to know that there was a person by the name of Dr Aggett who had been a detainee and that he had died in dentention.

Dr Aggett, a trade unionist and medical practitioner at Baragwanath Hospital, is alleged to have hanged himself by a piece of material in his cell on the morning of February 5 this year.

His family contend that if he committed suicide, then it was induced suicide.

Lt Dladla, who fetched a detainee, Mr Morice Smithers, from Randburg Police Station and brought him to John Vorster Square on January 25, said when he made an affidavit about that day's incident he was unaware that the affidavit had anything to do with the inquest.

But later during cross-examination by the Aggett family's legal counsel, Mr George Bizos, he admitted that when he made the affidavit he had been informed of the pending inquest, and of allegations made against the police by Mr Smithers.

Mr Bizos accused Lt Dladla of lying to the court and of having got together with other policemen to plan what to say in court to discredit the statement made by Mr Smithers about the ill-treatment of Dr Aggett in one of the offices on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

Mr Bizos told another policeman, Constable Mohanoe Makbetha, that Dr Aggett had 28 sessions of interrogation in one of the offices on the 10th floor. Const Mohanoe denied seeing Dr Aggett in any of the interrogation offices.

He also said if he had seen a detainee being assaulted by members of the Security Police he would not have done anything about it, because he had other duties to perform.

Constable Makhetha also said he heard only of Dr Aggett's detenion and of his death from newspaper reports, although a register with his signature on it showed that he had contact with Dr Aggett on at least four occasions.

He admitted during cross-examination that he had at one stage given Dr Aggett food and a change of clothing. His register also contradicted his claim that he had not seen Dr Aggett for between one and two weeks before his death.

The register reflected that he had seen him four days before his death.

The hearing continues.

ed.

leave to appeal on the grounds that a higher court may decide the sentence was too harsh.

"He was a very good guy — it was a horrible shock to hear about this."

Cathy Odendaal, who was ... day for the murder of her ...

16/6/82 329 ROM

Goodbye house of fortune

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Eshowe Town Clerk, Mr J R Kruger, said he is leaving the house which he recently sold — amid controversial circumstances — for a windfall R51 000 profit at the end of the month.

It is understood it will be occupied by an executive of the home's new owners. Improvair, before July.

The firm paid R75 000 for the property within weeks of a restrictive period preventing Mr Kruger selling the house for gain ending.

The sale was handled by an estate agent, Mr B Wynne, who is also the borough's legal adviser.

Policeman lied, inquest is told

By ANNE SACKS

MR GEORGE Bizos, SC, counsel for Dr Neil Aggett's family, yesterday accused a black lieutenant of corroborating with other State witnesses to contradict Mr Maurice Smithers' evidence.

After accusing Lieut Jabulani Dladla of lying, Mr Bizos said: "You made up your statement. You and others got together at John Vorster Square before going to the lawyers and decided what you would say to show that Mr Smithers was not telling the truth."

He also accused another State witness, Constable M Makhetha, of giving "ridiculous" answers to some questions because he did not want to show Mr Smithers had been correct.

Const Makhetha told the inquest he would "not have done anything" if he had seen Dr Aggett being maltreated.

Earlier this week Mr Smithers, a fellow detainee with Dr Aggett, told the inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court that he saw Dr Aggett being maltreated on January 25 while he was waiting in the next office.

But three black police officers, who were at John Vorster Square when Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell on February 5, have claimed that:

- It was impossible to recognise people through the frosted glass which divides the offices.
- The office in which Dr Aggett was being interrogated was seldom used to interrogate detainees.
- The office was occupied by a black lieutenant on the day Mr Smithers said he saw Dr Aggett being abused.

The inquest previously accepted it was possible to recognise people one knew through the glass.

And it emerged yesterday that office No 1012 — normally occupied by Lieut Caswell Makhoro — was allocated to visiting police officers.

The court heard that Captain M J Naude from the Eastern Cape had interrogated Dr Aggett up to January 8 — the last time, according to counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, that Dr Aggett had been interrogated in office 1012.

When cross-examined by Mr Bizos, Const Makhetha said he did not believe Mr Smithers had been correct. In any case he would have done nothing to stop police assaulting Dr Aggett because his duty was to guard Mr Smithers.

He would not have stood at the door and shouted for help "because we do not make a noise while we are working".

Mr Bizos said he believed Const Makhetha would not have called for help because, as a black officer, he would not interfere with his senior white colleagues who were behaving unlawfully in the next office.

He also would not call for help because he considered nothing unusual was happening in the next office.

Const Makhetha eventually conceded that it was irregular for detainees to exercise on the 10th floor.

Mr Bizos said he was astounded that Const Makhetha was able to remember all the details of guarding Mr Smithers on January 25, but was unable to remember he had taken Dr Aggett to and from the cells at least four times.

- The court also heard that Dr Aggett had undergone 28 interrogation sessions from the middle of December last year until he died on February 5.

The inquest continues today.

we bolsters defences threats to security

discovery earlier this year of large arms caches and the increasing incidence of violent crime.

"My government is determined to take whatever steps are necessary to deal with the people responsible for these anti-state activities, whether they are politically-motivated or otherwise," President Banana said.

He added that the security situation demanded that the state of emergency, which expires next month, would have to be renewed so that "sterner measures can be taken to protect our country".

Mr Joshua Nkomo, sacked from Mr Robert Mugabe's Cabinet in February after discovery of the arms, listened intently from his parliamentary backbench.

The pomp and pageantry of the parliamentary opening, which included a 21-gun salute and a fly-past by Hawker Hunter jet fighters, was marred by a noisy demonstration by about 150 supporters of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu) Party.

Several hundred people cheered as Mr Mugabe left the building, but there were also boos from the demonstrators who repeatedly chanted Mr Nkomo's name from behind the police cordon.

A noticeable absentee from yesterday's ceremony was the former Rhodesian premier Mr Ian Smith, who has not been known in recent years to have missed an opening of Parliament.

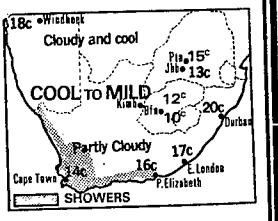
Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

TRANSVAAL: — Fine and cold, but very cold over the southern highveld at first. It will be partly cloudy over the eastern lowveld in the morning.
FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Fine and very cold.
CAPE south of the Orange: — Cloudy and cold with showers over the west and south-west, spreading eastwards along the south coast, where it will be partly cloudy at first. Over the central interior it will be fine and very cold.
NATAL: — Fine and cold over the interior, but very cold overnight. Along the coast it will be fine to partly cloudy and mild.
SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — Fine and cold, but mild in the extreme north.
BOTSWANA: — Fine and mild but cold over the south at first. — Sapa.

Temperatures are Celsius maximums expected for each city.

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station
YESTERDAY
Tuesday, June 15, 1982
Temperatures:
09h00 14h00 21h00
4°C 13°C 2°C
Humidity:
55% 30% 60%
Max temp: 14°C
Min temp: 1°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00: 0.6
Sunset today: 17h23
Sunrise tomorrow: 08h52



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

	°C		°C		°C
Bloemfontein	5	Jan Smuts	13	Potchefstroom	8
Cape Town	15	Nelspruit	23	Pretoria	15
Durban	19	Pietersburg	21	Rustenburg	17
East London	16	Port Elizabeth	17	Skukuza	22
Standerton	15				

SOUTH AFRICA: Hottest at 14h00: Mara 25°C. Coldest at 08h00: Sutherland —8°C
TRANSVAAL: Hottest at 14h00: Mara 25°C. Coldest at 08h00: Bospoort —5°C

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather
Amsterdam	14	17	Cloudy
Athens	18	28	Clear
Berlin	14	17	Cloudy
Brussels	12	15	Cloudy
Buenos Aires	7	13	Cloudy
Chicago	13	28	Rain
Hong Kong	28	30	Clear
Jerusalem	16	18	Clear
Lisbon	16	26	Clear
London	12	18	Cloudy

POLLUDEX

THIS SHOWS THE LEVELS OF POLLUTION IN THE CENTRES OF JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDED 6PM YESTERDAY



Robbers snatch R24 000 of workers' pay packet

Crime Reporter

SIX robbers yesterday dragged a Johannesburg businessman from his car outside his company in Industria, hit him in the face with a hammer and snatched R24 000 in wages.

The robbers, who had apparently waited for Mr Vic Olivier, 65, jumped out of two cars as he drew up outside Buffalo Salt in Watt Street at 10.15am.

Mr Olivier had just returned from a bank where he had drawn wage money.

The men wrenched open his door, dragged him out of his car, attacked him with a hammer, snatched the money from the car seat and drove off, leaving him in the street.

A manager at the company, Mr N Abrams, said yesterday that a car with four men in it was seen parked outside the premises before the incident.

"No-one thought anything was amiss, though. The robbery was obviously well-planned. Mr Olivier is still badly shocked," Mr Abrams said.

12 years for woman killer

CASSETTE RE...
at
BE...
WHOL...
WE IMP...

PHILIPS
DOLBY
CASSETTE
DECK
FREQ 40 TO
14 000 HZ
R109.95

BATT/MAINS
CASSETTE
RECORDERS
★ Push-button control
★ 5-Pin Din Plug for direct record
R29...
Also SANYO, SHARP ... SONY below Wholes...

Mavi arrests: Warning

Cape Times 17/6/82

THE Western Cape Inter-Union Solidarity Committee has warned of "serious repercussions" following the arrest by security police of more than 200 mourners at a memorial service in Soweto for trade union leader Joe Mavi.

In a statement the committee condemned the arrests as "intimidation and provocation".

The committee is composed of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union, the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (Ccawusa).

The statement says: "Are we not allowed to mourn our dead or pay tribute to our leaders? Thousands of workers all over South Africa loved and respected Joe Mavi.

"The action taken against mourners at Dube can have serious repercussions. While we appeal to all workers to be calm and not to be provoked we protest against police action against mourners."

Fedsaw and Azapo condemn . . .

Sisulu banning

THE Soweto Azapo branch and the Women's Federation of South Africa on Tuesday strongly condemned the banning order served on Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Sunday afternoon's mass arrests at Dube Y.

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

In a statement released to the SOWETAN Azapo cited the mass arrests, which included such figure heads as Dr Nthato Motlana and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, as a "complete act of provocation in the black community."

The statement further read: "The arrests also underlined the disregard the police have of black popular leadership."

On the banning of Mrs Sisulu, who was served with the order shortly after she was released, the statement said it was part of a Government scheme to isolate black leadership. "Bannings will not destroy the ideals and ideas of the people."

The statement also called on the black community to continue attending gatherings in honour of departed leaders such as Mr Joe Mavi with zeal and respect. People should not allow themselves to be intimidated by the South African Government, it read.

The statement ended by heaping praise on other black community leaders recently banned such as Dr Mamphela Ramphele, Fr Mkatshwa and others. It said people would never be deceived into accepting "government promoted" leaders such as Mr David Thebehali and Miss Lucy Mvubelo.

Women's Front head released by police

CAPE TIMES 17/6/82

By MARK VAN DER VELDEN

POLICE in Johannesburg yesterday released a 53-year-old Nyanga woman from detention.

They declined to confirm that she had been the one person held by security police after the arrest and subsequent release of 250 mourners at a weekend memorial service for union leader Joseph Mavi.

Mrs Mildred Holo, chairwoman of the Cape Town branch of the Women's Front Organization, was in Johannesburg to attend a conference of the South African Council of Churches. She was invited to the memorial service to say a few words of sympathy.

A police spokesman confirmed late last night that Mrs Holo had been held under the Criminal Procedures Act and released yesterday at 3pm. He said he could not disclose when or where she was detained.

In a telephone interview from the home of friends in Johannesburg, Mrs Holo said she had been among those arrested at the memorial service on Sunday afternoon.

"I was in Johannesburg to attend a conference of the South African Council of Churches and read about the memorial service for Mr Mavi and two ANC members.

'Must not cry'

"I was invited along and asked to say a few words of sympathy for the Mavi family. All I told the people gathered there was that God takes and God gives and that they must not cry," she said.

She said police had questioned her about a number of things during her 72-hour detention. Mrs Holo will return to Cape Town by car tomorrow.

A spokeswoman for the Women's Front Organization in Cape Town, which is affiliated to the South African Federation of Women, last night condemned Mrs Holo's detention.

(39) DM 17/6/82

Aggett Inquest told of detainees' fears

By ANNE SACKS

THE Inspector of Detainees, Mr Abraham Mouton, told the inquest into the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett that security detainees were reluctant to lodge complaints with him.

He said his duty was to safeguard the health and safety of detainees.

"I had a few incidents in which detainees said they were being mishandled," Mr Mouton said. "They refused to go further, and I could not draw them out."

Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, told the inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court that he had information which showed detainees were "distinctly reluctant" to lodge complaints because they feared these would be shown to the people against whom they were made.

He asked Mr Mouton if the person against whom the complaint is made — that is, the interrogator — had the final say if a district surgeon were needed.

Mr Mouton insisted that he told the station commander if a detainee needed a doctor.

"When I have done that, my duty is completed," he said. "I do not communicate with the Security Police and have no knowledge of further steps being taken to safeguard the protection of detainees."

Mr Bizos told the court that because Dr Aggett had not lodged a complaint with the inspector on January 22 did not mean he had no complaints, adding Dr Aggett had lodged a complaint with a magistrate on January 18.

The inquest has been postponed, for the third time, till Monday to allow the magistrate to make an admissibility ruling on statements from detainees and awaiting trial prisoners.

'Assaulted detainees scared to tell'

(329)
Star
17/6/82

By Michael Tissong

An inspector of detainees, Mr Abraham Johannes Mouton, told a Johannesburg inquest magistrate yesterday that some detainees were reluctant to report assaults by security policemen to him.

Mr George Bizos, appearing for the Aggett family at the inquest into Dr Neil Aggett's death, was questioning Mr Mouton on the efficiency of the procedure for dealing with complaints made by security detainees.

Mr Mouton explained that when a security detainee made a complaint or request to him he authorised the station commander of the police station to do something about it.

In the case of a complaint or absence of a detainee, he made a report to the Minister of Justice.

Mr Mouton, the inspector of detainees in the Transvaal and the Free State, said that on December 10 Dr Aggett was detained in Pretoria. He went to visit Dr Aggett on December 23 but was told he had been transferred to John Vorster Square.

On January 4 Mr Mouton went there to see Dr Aggett and other detainees. Warrant Officer Walter MacPherson told him Dr Aggett was not available.

"I did not say to Warrant Officer MacPherson that I was in a hurry and could not wait if I was told that Dr Aggett was on the tenth floor I would have gone there and seen him."

Warrant Officer MacPherson testified last week that he remembered telling Mr Mouton that Dr Aggett was on the tenth floor but Mr Mouton was in a hurry and could not wait.

On January 22 Mr Mouton interviewed Dr Aggett. "Dr Aggett said he was feeling well, the food was good and he had no complaints."

"There have been times when detainees told me they were assaulted but refused to give details. They have told me that they were scared the information would filter back to the security police. If they did not say anothing, I could not draw the complaints out of them."

Sergeant Aletta Blom, who investigates detainees' complaints of assault at John Vorster Square, said last week that she needed the permission of Major Arthur Cronwright if she wanted to see a security detainee to take his statement of complaint.

She denied the allegations made by former detainees and presently held detainees, that she showed the security police the complaints.

Mr Mouton said that if the complaints were made known to the security police he would not consider it a proper understanding of the procedure for dealing with complaints.

Mr P J Schabort, appearing for the Minister of Law and Order and the South African Police, objected to the line of questioning because affidavits from detainees were not before the court.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, adjourned the inquest to Monday June 21 for the affidavits to be obtained.

Inspector of detainees tells of fear

Argus 17/6/82

329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An inspector of detainees, Mr Abraham Johannes Mouton, told a Johannesburg inquest magistrate yesterday that some detainees were reluctant to report assaults by security policemen to him because they were scared the information would filter back to the policemen.

Mr George Bizos, who appeared for the Aggett family at the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett, was questioning Mr Mouton on the efficiency of procedures for dealing with complaints made by detainees.

Mr Mouton said that when a detainee made a complaint or request to him, he instructed the station commander of the police station where the detainee was being held to do something about the complaint or request.

NOT AVAILABLE

Mr Mouton, who is the inspector of detainees in the Transvaal and Free State, said that on December 10 Dr Aggett was detained in Pretoria.

On January 4 Mr Mouton went to John Vorster Square to see Dr Aggett and other detainees. He said Warrant Officer Walter Macpherson, who guarded the security detainees on the second floor, told him that Dr Aggett was not available.

"Warrant Officer Macpherson did not tell me where Dr Aggett was. He said Dr Aggett would come back later in the afternoon and I told him that I would not be there that afternoon. I left for other police stations on the Witwatersrand.

"I did not say to Warrant Officer Macpherson that I was in a hurry and could not wait. If I was told that Dr Aggett was on the tenth floor, I would have gone there and seen him."

Warrant Officer Macpherson testified last week that he remembered telling Mr Mouton that Dr Aggett was on the tenth floor, but Mr Mouton was in a hurry and could not wait.

On January 2 Mr Mouton interviewed Dr Aggett.

Dr Aggett said he was feeling well, the food was good and he had no complaints," he said.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, adjourned the inquest until Monday.

Court hears Aggett never complained of torture

Aggett case postponed

THE inquest court into the death in detention of trade union leader Dr Neil Aggett was postponed until Monday after a prisons inspector, Mr Abram Mouton, said that Dr Aggett never complained of assault, ill-health and or any irregularaties when he consulted him during January this year.

Mr Mouton told Mr P A J Kotze that he consulted Dr Aggett before his death at the John Vorster Square police station when he made a statement concerning his condition.

Giving evidence at the inquest of Dr Aggett, who died on February 4, Mr Mouton said his duty was to talk to and listen to complaints made by detainees concerning their health, food and other general complaints.

After collecting such complaints he handed them to the Minister of Law and Order.

He visited a prison in Pretoria during December and was told that Dr Aggett had been transferred to the John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg.

On January 22, he visited John Vorster Square and asked to see Dr Aggett, who, he was told, had gone out with Security Police on investigation. Later he learnt that Dr Aggett was on the 10th floor of the police station.

He subsequently met Dr Aggett and explained to him the purpose of his visit. Dr Aggett told him that he had not been assaulted by police, and never made any report about ill-health, food or any irregularities while in detention.

Usually when a detainee has any complaint of assault or food, he consulted with the commander of the particular police station. Arrangements would then be made that the detainee should see a doctor for examination and treatment.

Cross-examined by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, he said that there were cases where detainees were consulted by magistrates and made complaints about prison conditions.

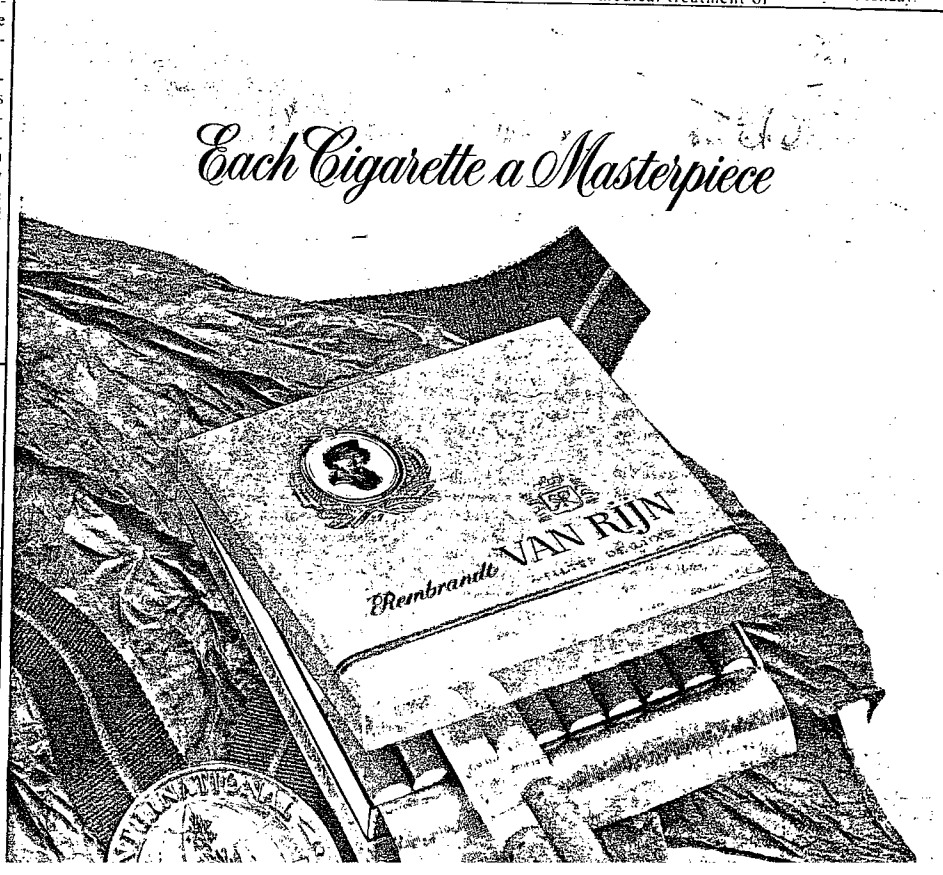
However, some detainees were reluctant to make statements or complaints because they feared that these would be made known to the Security Police later.

He had no knowledge whether detainees who were supposed to have seen doctors were actually taken to see them. He would also not say whether Security Police took such detainees for medical treatment or any member of the police force did so.

Further cross-examined, Mr Mouton said after complaints had been reported to the station commander he usually had no contact with detainees.

At this stage, Mr Bizos, who said that he intended bringing evidence about detainees who had been assaulted during interrogation, asked the court for a postponement to enable him to get affadavits to prove his case.

This was accepted by the magistrate, who wanted to be assured that all affadavits or statements would be ready on Monday.



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was postponed to August 2 to allow Mr Motaung to prepare his defence.

The hearing has been brought forward by the judge-president, Mr W J Boshoff, the defence team and the State prosecutor.

The charges are related to attacks on Capital Park Power Station and the Wonderboompoort Police Station in Pretoria, and Moroka and Orlando.

the spokesman said.

Cops confirm detention

POLICE confirmed yesterday that Mr Siphiwe Isaac Thusi, one of the 250 arrested at the Joseph Mavi memorial service last Sunday — possibly the only person still being held — is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Police finally confirmed this after telling The SOWETAN in a telex message on Monday that they were unable to confirm if Mr Thusi was being held.

They said on Monday only one man was still in detention but refused to release his name, and that all other people arrested during the Sunday service had been released.

In a fresh telex reply message yesterday police said Mr Thusi was being held under Section 22 of Act 62 of 1966. This security legislation allows for one to be held for 14 days incommunicado.

Police said they could not confirm the detention of Mr Sipho Kubeka and Mr Tsepo Selebi, also believed to have been detained.

Mr Thusi was among the people arrested by police at the Dube YWCA during a memorial service for dead trade unionist Mr Joseph Mavi and ANC member Mr Petros Nzima and his wife, Julia, who died in a car bomb explosion in Swaziland last weekend.

Police action during the service was later condemned by several organisations and trade unions.





Matter of fact

IN a report yesterday on Nafcoc, it was reported that the organisation's conference would be opened by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr D van Zyl. It will, in fact, be opened by the "Mayor" of Soweto, Mr D Thebehali.

It was also reported that the award for the best organised chamber would be awarded to Inyanda Chamber. This is incorrect, as Inyanda won the award last year, but judging for this year's winner will still determine the winner to be announced at the conference.

BOSS AGENT'S FILE ON TURNER MURDER

From DESMOND BLOW in the Seychelles and HELENE ZAMPETAKIS in Johannesburg





A FORMER BOSS agent who was commissioned to make a private investigation into the murder of Dr Rick Turner believes that fellow-agent Martin Dolinchek holds the key to the crime.

Dr Turner, a banned university lecturer, was shot dead in Durban on January 8, 1978, as he peeped through curtains at his home after hearing a knock on the front door.

Mr Dolinchek, an agent for the Bureau of State Security and later for the National Intelligence Service (NIS) is on trial in the Seychelles with five others for his alleged part in the abortive coup against the Seychelles Government last November.

Watching from the public gallery is Dr Turner's mother, Jane, who has vowed to "haunt him" until she discovers the truth of her son's murder.

The investigator, commissioned by the Sturgeon Trust which was set up by Dr Turner's friends when police proved unable to solve the crime, felt that Dr Turner's killers intended only to frighten him but that the bullet richochetted off a window frame and killed him.

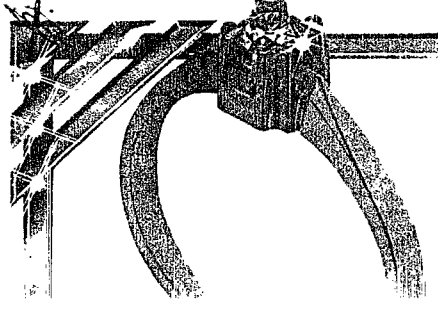
Asked yesterday if he was aware of the private detective's investigation, Commissioner of Police General Mike Geldenhuys said the agent had kept him informed of his findings.

The docket on the killing was still open and

To Page 2

PRINCE ANDREW: HOW WE BEAT THE KILLER EXOCETS — Page 7

CUTTING THE BILLS OF A COURT ACTION — Pages 22+23







Ex-BOSS man's dossier on banned lecturer's murder

From Page 1

was still open and police would welcome any evidence that Dolincheck had information on the case, General Geldenhuys said.

An attempt by the Sunday Express to confront Mr Dolinchek this week with the report was thwarted when the judge presiding at the trial of the mercenaries ruled that nobody could have access to any of the accused.

Mrs Turner has spent the past four months in the Seychelles — and her life's savings — in an effort to extract information from Mr Dolinchek. She has managed to speak to him once, but when she put her suspicions to him, he laughed in her face, the Sunday Express was told.

Mrs Turner was told this week there was no chance of her speaking to Mr Dolinchek until after the trial — but she has stayed on.

"I intend to follow the trial throughout. I am haunting Dolinchek. I sit in the gallery where he can't help but see me, just to remind him I know and that there is no escaping from the truth about my son."

On the first day of the trial on Wednesday, Mrs Turner was the first to arrive at 7am.

"I had to make sure I had a seat — and the right seat so that Dolinchek could not miss me.

"I will be in the same place throughout the trial."

Mrs Turner said Dolinchek was the NIS officer who kept her son under surveillance at the time of his death.

She feels he must have been in a position to know what happened to him.

Mrs Turner does not agree that Dr Turner's killing could have been an accident.

The ex-BOSS agent who was investigating the death concluded the killing was an accident after a close associate of Mr Dolinchek's asked him: "Have you ever considered it could have been an accident — that the bullet richochetted?"

The agent then investigated the scene of the shooting and found a mark that could have been made if the bullet had richochetted off the window frame.

He told the Express: "Dolinchek's partner's hair turned white almost overnight and when I saw him shortly after the shooting he acted most peculiarly. He kept forming a pistol with his hands clasped together and aiming at the corner of the wall.

"It was then he said: 'Have you considered that Turner's death could have been an accident'?"

The private investigation into Dr Turner's death started in March 1978, two months after Dr Turner died in the arms of his elder daughter, Jann.

According to his report, the investigator operated openly, informing General Mike Geldenhuys, the Commissioner of Police, that he had been commissioned to investigate the murder.

He agreed to hand over any information he obtained which could lead to the arrest of the killer.

The investigator assumed Dr Turner was killed for political reasons and investigated organisations and persons on as broad a spectrum as the ANC on the Left, to the AWB and the Anglo-Afrikanerbond on the Right. And even the CIA.

The strongest indications seemed to be that the killing sprang from mistaken fears that Dr Turner would attempt a "Donald Woods-type escape" from South Africa because he had asked his ex-wife Barbara Broer by telephone for his children's passports.

The investigator said anyone overhearing Dr Turner's conversation with his ex-wife might have construed the request for passports — needed for a planned visit to Botswana by his wife Foszia — as preparation for flight.

The investigator stressed that while he was a member of BOSS, the bureau — unlike the KGB or CIA — at no stage sanctioned a killing.

He said it preferred banning and did not have the "guts" to order a killing.

A killing could, however, be committed by an individual in one of the services acting on his own.

In the first of five reports the investigator said he had discovered that a Martin Donaldson (a psuedonym used by Martin Dolinchek) had been the only member of a Government agency to visit Dr Turner's home before his death.

He had posed as a journalist and tried to question Dr Turner about his friends. Dr Turner had refused to talk about them.

The investigator said it was routine procedure for someone to be selected to keep a banned person under surveillance, and that it was apparent that Mr Dolinchek had been selected for this role in the case of Dr Turner.

The investigator concluded that if Mr Dolinchek, who was responsible for surveillance of the Turner home, had seen something this would cast light on the murder.

Mr Dolinchek's associate, whose hair turned white after the murder, disappeared shortly after the agent interviewed him and has not been seen since.

It is believed he may have gone abroad.

Children shot dead by their dad

A ROODEPOORT man shot dead his two children and then tried to kill himself in Pinetown, Natal, yesterday.

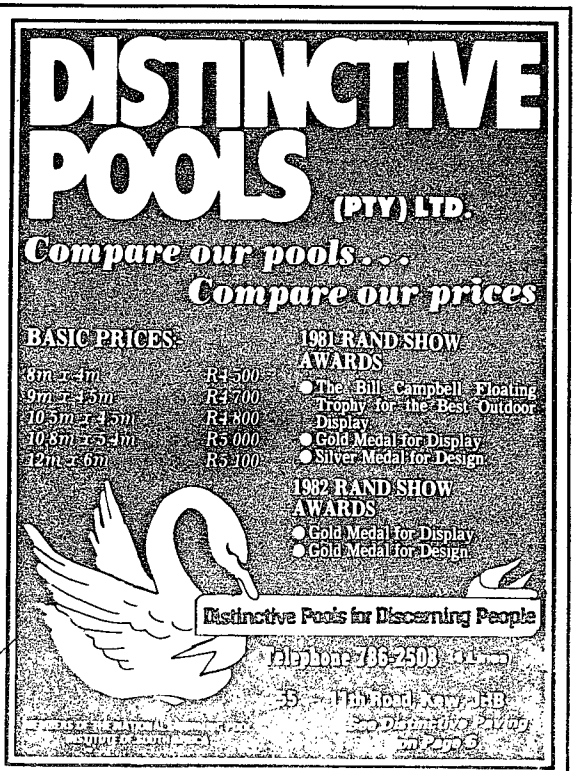
Mr Alan Tinkler, 32, of Florida, was visiting his wife and two children.

A police spokesman said Mr Tinkler took his daughters Lauren, two, and Kelly, four, into a bedroom at about

By MICHAEL CADMAN

lunchtime and fired two shots at each child, killing them both. Then he turned the 0,38 revolver on himself.

Late yesterday Mr Tinkler was reported to be in a critical condition in Addington Hospital, Durban.



PLO talks war a

BEIRUT — With diplomacy in high gear to save Beirut, thousands of civilians fled the predominantly western half of the city, the home of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation, yesterday.

The Palestinians said they too were trying to spare Beirut a catastrophe, but pledged not to surrender and to resist any Israeli thrust into the capital.

"Our position is not desperate.

We will not ... Americans be... them as aggress... Israelis," Arafat saying.

Hundreds of ... the crossing po... tinian west to th... ist-controlled e... city, witnesses ...

The exodus ...

ARGUS 21/6/82

Detainee on terror charge

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A detainee who allegedly took part in the activities of the banned African National Congress was today remanded by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate to reappear for trial on August 2.

Mr Alan Morris Fine of Sharp Street, Bellevue, Johannesburg, who has been in detention since last year, appeared in connection with an allegation under the Terrorism Act. He was not asked to plead.

According to an annexure to the charge sheet, Mr Fine allegedly conspired with members of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) to further the aims and objectives of the trade union and therefore the aims and objectives of the ANC.

SECRET CODE

He was allegedly an active supporter of Sactu and with intent to endanger law and order between 1977 and 1981 he allegedly agreed to obtain information regarding labour and trade unions.

He allegedly arranged to communicate with a Sactu official, Mrs Jeanette Schoon, by means of dead-letter boxes and learnt a secret code to be used for communications.

The alternative charge is that he allegedly took part in activities in the direct or indirect interest of the ANC.

Four W Cape yachts for Lipton Cup

FOUR of the eight yachts contesting the newly-revived Lipton Cup at Durban next month, have been entered by Western Cape yacht clubs.

The radical new Royal Cape Yacht Club entry, Royal Flush, is to be skippered by Rick Nankin, with crewmen Lex Raas, who built the yacht at his Retreat factory, Rob Meek and Richard Krepelka.

Now nearing completion, the yacht will be launched at the club on Wednesday, and after a week's sea trials will be shipped to Durban. Final trials and tuning will take place during Mainstay Week from July 4 to 11.

SYNDICATE

"The yacht is being financed by a syndicate of 25," Mr Raas said, "but we are looking for four or five more to spread the load.

"We built the hull in about nine weeks — the same time taken for the Point Yacht Club entry Fuel Free, designed by Frenchman, Jacques Fauroux, which we delivered last week.

"The hull is quite radical, with some very sharp radii and a flattening distortion aft. She is a long quarter-tonner, stretched to the rating limit, and is made of kevlar-sandwich, which is very strong and very light," he said.

Kevlar is the "space age" material used in the construction of Rampant 11, winner of the South Atlantic race in February.

The sails for Royal Flush will also be of an ultra-modern material — mylar, which was used extensively in the America's Cup challenge.

FOUR DAYS

The Lipton Cup will be contested over four days from July 12, but could go on one day longer if there is a draw after the stipulated four days of racing.

The course differs from the Olympic, being four races, sailed one each day, as follows:

(1) An equilateral triangle of minimum four miles a leg — one round;

(2) A beat and a run, with each leg a minimum of six miles;

(3) A square or a rectangle, minimum three miles a leg; and

(4) Same as the first race.

At the end of the four races the boat with the highest aggregate — closest to 400 points — will win the Lipton Cup.

If there is a draw, a sudden death sail-off will take place.

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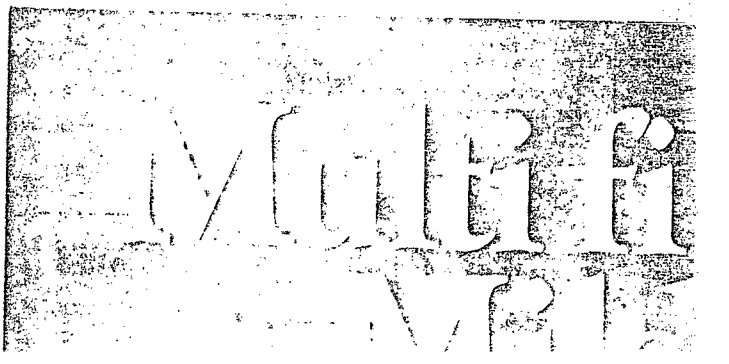

He told a Sunday newspaper in Johannesburg that he was told three months ago by a Government official that if he did not want that is totally opposed to the Government's proposals to hand over KaNgwane and its population of around 750 000 to Swaziland.

land leaders in KaNgwane and KwaZulu, which is also to lose part of its territory.

Mr Mabusa said he was aware that South

ter one million hectares of land, cutting South Africa's black population by a million people, was announced by Mr Koornhof last week, but

ter Roelof "Pil Botha as saying that the Swazis in KaNgwane were being "intimidated". Most of them wanted to join Swaziland, he said.

Man in 'Kei poison claim still missing

Sowetan 21/6/82

SIPHIWO MTIMKULU, a former detainee and student leader, who disappeared in Port Elizabeth two months ago, has still not been found.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

His mother suspects that, if alive, he is probably in detention in South Africa or Transkei. Police deny holding him.

Mrs Joyce Mtimkulu, accompanied by Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, and his wife, Di, who is a Progressive Reform Party MPC in the Cape, spent three days in Lesotho searching for Mr Mtimkulu.

Mr Mtimkulu is suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for alleged poisoning while in detention.

He was last seen by his family on April 14 when he was driven to Livingstone Hospital by a friend, Topsy Madaka. Mr Madaka is also missing. His car was found at Sterkspruit, near the Transkei-Lesotho border, fuelling speculation that they may have slipped into Lesotho.

Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee has denied the Security Police have redetained Mr Mtimkulu. He has said he believes Mr Mtimkulu has left the country but Mrs Mtimkulu says her son is weak because of the alleged poisoning. He cannot wear shoes, he uses a stick for support and is able to walk only short distances, even then in pain. He has to receive constant medication, she says.

"Siphiwo is helpless. It is inconceivable that somebody in his state could have just left the country," she said.

At the time of his disappearance, Mr Mtimkulu was due to be readmitted to Groote Schuur's neurological unit for further tests.

In May last year he was shot in the arm during a Republic Day demonstration and was held in solitary confinement for five months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

He became seriously ill on the day of his release, October 20, and was admitted to Livingstone Hospital, complaining about pains in his feet and stomach. Two days after his release he was not able to walk. He was transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

Medical tests showed he was suffering from thallium poisoning. After two months he was discharged in a wheelchair.

Meanwhile, Mr Mtimkulu's attorney, Herbert Fischat, left Port Elizabeth for Canada last month and unconfirmed reports say he may not be coming back.

Mr Fischat's associate, Silas Nkanunu, said Mr Fischat was expected back at the end of the month. His firm was going ahead with the damages suit against the Minister of Police.

The R150 000 claim involves allegations that Mr Mtimkulu was assaulted, was forced to stand on bricks for long periods, was tortured by electric shock and was poisoned.



Three die in Iscor blast

Sowetan 21/6/82

RESCUE workers using torches searched through the darkened chamber under an open-hearth furnace for survivors of the blast at Iscor's Pretoria works on Saturday.

Two men died instantly, one died later in hospital and 10 others were injured — four of them seriously — when 10 tons of molten slag tipped from a ladle on to a wet surface, causing a "heavy" gas explosion. The ladle was being put back on the tracks after a chassis was derailed.

The names of those killed have been released. They were Mr J A van Zyl of 527 Servaas Street, Pretoria-West, Mr Johannes Banda (address not known), and Mr J R Frade of 7 Cordelfo Street, West Park.

Seven other men, two whites and five blacks, were admitted to hospital for burns. Their names have not yet been divulged.

The two whites were reported last night to be in a serious condition in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

Two of the injured admitted to the black Kalafong Hospital in the city were said to be critical. One was reported to have burns covering 90 percent of his body.

Another man was described as being "pretty bad" while the other two blacks were reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Others injured were apparently handled in Iscor's sick bay.

Iscor's general works manager, Mr B H P Havenga, said the main danger to rescuers was the wet conditions and exposed electrical cables.

The explosion was "savage" as it occurred in a confined space, he added.

An investigation into the blast has been launched.

Mokae faces hangman

THE brother of former South African actor Mr Zakes Mokae faces the hangman on Wednesday.

The condemened man, Johannes "Joe" Mokae (42), and two companions were sentenced for the murder of Mr Lai Choi Hop Ping and Mrs Lai Hong of Mayfair in October 1980.

Zakes' mother, Mrs Mary Mokae appealed to The SOWETAN to trace Zakes as "he is too far and I won't be able to reach him".

Zakes is present in New York, where he was awarded a top acting award.

The Central Prisons Department could not

Vaal taxi fares go up

21/6/82 Sowetan

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Court told why Aggett took life

(329) Star 2/6/82

By Joe Openshaw, Court Reporter

A submission that Dr Neil Aggett took his own life because of ill-treatment he received from Security Police was made today at the inquest into his death by Mr George Bizos, SC.

Mr Bizos, who is appearing at the inquest for the Aggett family, said this while submitting that sworn affidavits by 13 detainees of ill-treatment by Security Police be admitted as evidence by the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze.

SUBJECTED

He said the affidavits by the detainees raised the possibility that Dr Aggett, after making complaints of ill-treatment by the Security Police to Sergeant Alletta Getruida Blom on February 4, may have been subjected to further assaults and intimidation which led him to believe death was preferable to continued physical and mental assault.

Mr Kotze was asked to allow the affidavits as evidence because the allegations made in them showed a remarkable similarity between the evidence of Mr Maurice Smithers, relating to assaults on Dr Aggett, the treatment complained of by the 13 detainees.

DETAINEES

"It (the evidence in the affidavits) shows the existence of a system of ill-treatment of detainees during their detention and interrogation, either at John Vorster Square or at the hands of Security Policemen who were associated with the interrogation of Dr Aggett," said Mr Bizos.

"The existence of the system renders it more probable that Dr Aggett was in fact ill-treated in the manner described by him in his affidavit of February 4."

(Proceeding)

'Allow affidavits on ill treatment at Aggett inquest'

ARGUS 21/6/82 329

JOHANNESBURG. — The admissibility of sworn affidavits by 13 detainees on ill-treatment by security police was argued today at the inquest of Dr Neil Aggett.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, was asked by Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, to allow the affidavits as evidence.

Allegations in the affidavits showed a similarity in the evidence of Mr Morris Peter Smithers on assaults on Dr Aggett, the treatment complained of by Dr Aggett himself and the treatment complained of by the 13 detainees.

The affidavits by the detainees complained of physical assaults, humiliation of detainees by making them undress, laughing and sneering at them, attacking their genitals, depriving them of long periods of sleep, electric shocks and assaults while doing physical exercises.

NAMES

The detainees are Ismail Momoniat, Keith Coleman, Elisabeth Floyd, Firoze Cachalia, Samson Ndou, Thozamile Gqweta, Sisa Njikelana, Akila Mpetha, Thabo Jabo, Gabriel Ngwenya, Shirish Nanabhai, Pramanthan Naidoo and Montgomery Norsoo.

Mr Bizos said it was contended that either the complaints were not properly dealt with or the detainees were reluctant

(Continued Page 2, Col 8)

(Continued from Page 1)

ARGUS 21/6/82 329

Aggett

to make complaints. This was because complaints were made known to the interrogators, the very persons against whom the complaints had been made.

PATTERN

Some detainees mentioned the names of their interrogators and names which occurred regularly were Cronwright, Carr, Whitehead, Prince, Schalk, Struwig and Venter, all members of the security police.

"A similarity in the treatment administered and a pattern of ill treatment emerges when all these statements are taken together," said Mr Bizos.

Mr Bizos submitted the evidence in the affidavits was admissible because it related directly to Dr Aggett and his condition, both physical and mental, during his detention, particularly during the last week of his life.

"It shows the existence of a system of ill treatment of detainees during their detention and interrogation, either at John Vorster Square or at the hands of security policemen who interrogated Dr Aggett.

"The existence of the system renders it more probable that Dr Aggett was in fact ill treated in the manner described by him in his affidavit on February 4 and the evidence of Smithers and that the unlawful conduct of the police may have driven Dr Aggett to take his own life," said Mr Bizos.

Mr Bizos said it was possible Dr Aggett, after complaining to Sergeant Blom 14 hours before his death, at a time when he was being interrogated by Whitehead, Van Schalkwyk and De Bruyn on the 10th floor, John Vorster Square, might have been subjected to further assaults, threats and intimidation.

This could have led him to believe that death was preferable to continued physical and mental abuse, he said.

329

VC, Medics reject 'solitary'

UCT News June 1982

HOLDING detainees in solitary confinement should be stopped as it is not in the best interests of justice and greatly increases the risk of self-inflicted injuries or even suicide, the Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, said in an address last month shortly before leaving on an overseas trip.

The University's Medical Faculty echoed Dr Saunders' views, saying that solitary confinement during detention or prolonged interrogation often caused severe psychological disturbances and this treatment was tantamount to torture and as such, was unacceptable to the medical profession.

Solitary confinement, defined as an individual being placed in a cell or room by himself without access to people other than gaolers or interrogators and usually without reading matter or radio, caused a state of sensory deprivation in the individual which was expressed in the form of abnormal mental behaviour.

'If solitary confinement was the best way of arriving at the truth and if it had no dangers for the person being incarcerated and no dangers for society, it would be the logical and proper method to handle everybody charged with a crime and held in gaol.

'However, this is not the case in any civilised society and it is not the case in South Africa for people charged with crimes in the ordinary way.'

Most of the people presently and previously held in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act were subjected to this treatment, he said.

Numerous research studies had been done on voluntary solitary confinement where after periods of up to seven days subjects showed an increasing tendency to accept statements that were clearly not the truth, became intensely anxious, showed evidence of high mental tension, could not concentrate or think logically and sometimes developed hallucinations.

'I would like to emphasise that these well-established, profound effects of solitary confinement have been documented repeatedly in human volunteers who knew what they were going into and that they could voluntarily and freely withdraw from it at any time.

'Can you imagine how much more intense the psychological change would be if somebody was removed from his home at four o'clock in the morning and put into solitary confinement without any knowledge of the crime he or she was alleged to have committed, without ever being charged with any crime, in the knowledge that that solitary confinement might, and often has, lasted for months, and that no process of law can intervene on his behalf and that his detention is at the discretion of his captors?

'Sensory deprivation explains why innocent people in the Soviet Union have been able to sign extensive confessions to crimes which it has subsequently been clearly demonstrated they did not commit.'

Solitary confinement was a contravention of the Declaration of Tokyo — to which the Medical Association of South Africa was a signatory — and as such was totally unacceptable to the medical profession.

The University's Medical Faculty set out six guidelines for provision of medical treatment to prisoners and detainees:

- Autonomy and judgement of medical practioners should be accepted and not be able to be overruled;
- Rights of prisoners in regard to medical care should be statutorily defined;
- Facilities should be provided so that the doctor can perform his duties in a properly professional manner;
- Skills of paramedical personnel should not be abused;
- The danger of isolation should be stressed to all concerned;
- Standards laid down should be constantly reviewed and conduct monitored.

The South African Police replied that solitary confinement did not exist because prisoners were visited regularly by members of the force and had full access to medical treatment as was laid down in the District Surgeon's duties.

ARGUS 22/6/82 (329)

Aggett: Detainees to be called

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Affidavits by Dr Elizabeth Floyd, the girlfriend of the late Dr Neil Aggett, and seven detainees and former detainees on treatment in detention were ruled admissible as evidence today by Mr P A J Kotze, the magistrate presiding at the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett on February 5.

Mr Kotze also ruled that Dr Floyd and the other seven detainees be called to give oral evidence at the inquest.

Mr Kotze also ruled that two pamphlets, Inkululeko and The People's Hero, Dr Aggett, were inadmissible as evidence, but he allowed other documents and reports by psychiatrists and academics as evidence.

An affidavit by Dr Zalmon Wolf, a psychiatrist-neurologist, on suicide and the personality was admitted as evidence and he may be called to give evidence if required.

An affidavit by an American authority, Dr West, on suicide in detention was allowed as relevant and admitted, subject to his curriculum vitae being provided.

One affidavit, by Mr Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand, which dealt with books found in Dr Aggett's cell and his home, was ruled admissible. Two other affidavits by Mr Lodge were not allowed.

Most of the affidavits by the detainees related to assaults in detention at the hands of the security policemen who were engaged in interrogating Dr Aggett.

"I have no intention of suppressing any information relating to the death of the late Dr Aggett but, on the other hand, I have no intention of becoming a virtual self-appointed judicial commission to consider information which can be of no assistance to the issue on which we have to pronounce," Mr Kotze said.

Mr Kotze said that according to the affidavit by Mr Keith Coleman, who knew Dr Aggett, "Mr Coleman had conversations with Dr Aggett while in detention. His evidence may be of assistance and he is to be called to give evidence."

"Dr Floyd said she was threatened and made certain admissions while at John Vorster Square. She will give evidence."

Others to be called are Mr Thabo Lerumo, Mr Ismael Momoniat, Mr Pramanathan Naidoo, Mr Shirish Nanabhai, Mr Jabu Ngwenya and Mr Sisa Njikelana.

The affidavits from Mr Firoz Cachalia, Mr Thozamile Gweta, Mr Akila Mpetha, Mr Montgomery Narsoo and Mr Samson Ndou were ruled inadmissible because the allegations were either too vague as they did not mention names, dates or people involved in their interrogations, or they were not detained at John Vorster Square.

Date 31/12/79

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B.Com

Subject Economics II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No I
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Court to decide on detainees' torture claims

Gqweta 22/6/82 (329)

By SAM MABE

JUDGMENT in the Dr Neil Aggett inquest is to be given today on the admissibility of statements made by 14 Section Six detainees who allege they were assaulted and humiliated by Security Police at John Vorster Square.

The detainees, whom the Aggett family would like to be called to give evidence in the inquest, include, among others, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of one of South Africa's biggest and most powerful trade unions, the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

Asking for the admissibility of the statements yesterday, counsel for the Aggett family, Mr George Bizos, told the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, that the detainees were made to undress, after which they were laughed and sneered at and their genitals attacked physically or by reference to them.

He said some of the statements made reference to long periods of sleep deprivation, of standing and of being forced to perform strenuous physical exercises while being assaulted.

He also said they were subjected to electric shocks, slapped, punched, kicked, hit with various objects and threatened with serious bodily harm and, in some cases, with death.

He said complaints made by the detainees to the inspector of detainees, the magistrate, the police and to the district surgeon were passed on to the Security Police against whom the complaints were made.

This, he said, resulted in the Security Police confronting detainees who complained about them and forcing or persuading them to withdraw such complaints. In a number of instances, the complaints were withdrawn.

Mr Bizos also said it was possible that, after making a complaint of police assaults on February 4, at the time he was interrogated on the 10th floor and subjected to assaults, Dr Aggett might have been led to believe that death was preferable to continued physical and mental abuse.

He also said there were substantial similarities between evidence given by Mr Morice Smithers relating to Dr Aggett's treatment and the treatment complained of by Dr Aggett himself and the complaints of the other detainees.

Dr Aggett died in the cells of John Vorster Square on February 5.

Aggett case: affidavits admitted as evidence

(329) Star 22/6/82

Court Reporters

Affidavits by Dr Elizabeth Floyd, a former girlfriend of Dr Neil Aggett, and seven other detainees and former detainees on their treatment in detention were ruled admissible as evidence today by Mr P A J Kotze, the magistrate presiding at the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett.

Mr Kotze also ruled that Dr Floyd and seven other former detainees be called to give oral evidence.

The affidavits of five other detainees about ill treatment were ruled inadmissible because there was no "nexus" between their evidence and the circumstances surrounding Dr Aggett's death on February 5.

Mr Kotze also ruled that two pamphlets, "Inkululeko" and "The People's Hero, Dr Aggett," were inadmissible as evidence. But he allowed other documents and reports by psychiatrists and academics evidence.

An affidavit by Dr Zadmon Wolf, a psychiatrist-neurologist, on suicide and the personality was admitted as evidence. Dr Wolf may be called to testify if required.

An affidavit by an American authority on suicide in detention, a Dr West, was allowed as relevant and admitted subject to provision of his curriculum vitae.

An affidavit by Mr Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand, dealing with books found in Dr Aggett's cell and at his home, was ruled admissible. Two other affidavits by Mr Lodge were not allowed.

Most affidavits by detainees relate to assaults in detention at the hands of the security policemen who were engaged in interrogating Dr Aggett.

Mr Kotze said, according to the affidavit by Mr Keith Coleman, who knew Dr Aggett, "Mr Coleman had conversations with Dr Aggett while in detention. His evidence may be of assitance and he is to be called to give evidence.

"Dr Floyd said she was threatened and made certain admissions while at John Vorster Square. She will give evidence.

"Mr Thabo Lerumo saw Dr Aggett from time to time and has something of importance to say of Dr Aggett on the night before he died.

"Mr Ismael Momoniat said he was assaulted. He does not mention any names or dates and this causes complications — but he has something of importance to say. he will be subpoenaed.

"Mr Pramanathan Naidoo's information establishes a nexus between his experience and the issues in this inquest. Mr Shirish Nanabhai will also be called to give evidence.

"Mr Jabu Ngwenya said he was assaulted although this happened in places other than John Vorster Square. But he has implicated Major Arthur Cronwright, who is stationed at John Vorster Square. He will also be called. Mr Sisa Njikelana will also be called."

The affidavits from Mr Firoz Cachalia, Mr Thozamile Gweta, Mr Akila Mpetha, Mr Montgomery Narsoo and Mr Samson Ndou were ruled inadmissible.

Riddle of vanished student leader

Political Staff

MRS Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, said last night she shuddered to think of the fate of student leader Mr Siphiwo Mtimkulu as being similar to that of other ex-detainees who disappeared without trace.

Speaking at a report back meeting of the Progressive Federal Party in Gardens, she said she feared for the safety of Mr Mtimkulu, who disappeared on April 14 after thallium poisoning.

"South Africa cannot afford to lose this young man. Where is Siphiwo Mtimkulu?" Mrs Bishop asked.

At this time last year Mr Mtimkulu was in detention which lasted five months. He was released without charges being brought against him.

'DEEP RESPECT"

After his release he became seriously ill. His condition was diagnosed as being the result of thallium poisoning and he spent weeks recovering in Groote Schuur Hospital.

'It was during that period that many of us came to know Siphiwo and we learned to appreciate why adult leaders in Port Elizabeth had such a deep respect for him and for his fine leadership qualities," Mrs Bishop said.

On April 14 this year Mr Mtimkulu disappeared without trace.

Workers say trade unions are harassed

ARGUS 22/6/82

Labour Reporter

THE detention of Mr B P Norushe, East London branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU), and his two companions, Miss Z Maphela and Mr B Soci, by the Ciskei authorities under Proclamation R252 has been described as "blatant intimidation and harassment of trade unions" by the AFCWU.

Mr Norushe was returning from Port Elizabeth, where he had been on union business for the past two weeks, with Mr Soci and Miss Maphela who had accompanied him. They were detained after being stopped by the Ciskei authorities at a roadblock outside Mdantsane on Friday last week.

"INTIMIDATION"

"We have no doubt whatever that the Ciskei authorities do not have the slightest pretext for detaining these people. This is blatant intimidation and harassment of trade unions," said the AFCWU in a statement.

"We call on all our members and on employers and all those concerned with labour relations to call for the immediate release of Mr Norushe and his two companions, and to bring to an end the vendetta of the Ciskei authorities against trade unions," said the statement.

The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) of the Western Cape has also condemned the detentions.

The DPSC said: "Ciskeian authorities with South African Government support, are blatantly harassing the unions in their legitimate activities.

"There can be no 'new dispensation' in the field of labour without the total abolition of such arbitrary practices."

Dispute over affidavits at inquest

(329)

ROM 22/6/82

By ANNE SACKS

THE inquest on Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention, was absorbed with a trial within a trial yesterday — and at the centre of the dispute were affidavits made by 14 of Dr Aggett's fellow detainees.

The inquest magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, will decide today whether to use the disputed affidavits in the proceedings.

Dominating yesterday's proceedings were Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, who argued for the admissibility of the affidavits, and Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, who argued against it.

The affidavits contain observations of Dr Aggett while he was in detention, and information about fellow detainees' own treatment and the way in which the authorities handled their complaints.

Concerning detainee complaints, Mr Bizos contended that either they were not properly dealt with or that they were shown to the people against whom they were made.

And, quoting several legal precedents, he argued that the contents of the disputed affidavits were relevant to the inquest because there was a link between them and the conditions of Dr Aggett's detention.

He argued that allegations made in the affidavits showed a great similarity between the treatment complained of by Dr Aggett himself, the treatment fellow detainee Mr Maurice Smithers saw being meted out to Dr Aggett, and the treatment complained of by the people filing the affidavits.

The contents of the affidavits were admissible, he said, to show:

- Denials by Dr Aggett's interrogators that he was not ill-treated were not true.
- Beliefs by Dr Aggett's interrogators that he was always in a "gemoedilike stemming" (genial mood) and had no complaints were not true.
- Police assertions that he was in a good physical and mental condition were not true.
- The fact that Dr Aggett had not complained to a police officer or the Inspector of Detainees did not mean that he was not ill-treated or that he had no complaints.
- The interrogators had no respect for lawful behaviour.

Mr Bizos said the affidavits showed the Security Police impaired Dr Aggett's mental and physical health by subjecting him to unlawful treatment and by failing to ensure his complaints were properly dealt with.

The affidavits also showed, said Mr Bizos, that ill-treatment was carried out not only at John Vorster Square but also at Kempton Park, Protea in Soweto, and Vereeniging, and that a pattern of ill-treatment emerged.

"There are a number of affidavits," he said, "which speak of the fact that that the security branch would confront the detainee with the fact that he had made a complaint about his treatment and to force him or persuade him to withdraw such complaint. In many instances complaints were withdrawn."

to believe that death was preferable to continued mental and physical abuse, Mr Bizos said.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square in the early hours of February 5 — 14 hours after making the complaint.

Mr Schabort said allegations of ill-treatment contained in the disputed affidavits were irrelevant to the medical finding that Dr Aggett died by hanging.

He argued that the fact that detainees were reluctant to lodge complaints with the Inspector of Detainees was a collateral issue, and there was no evidence to suggest that Dr Aggett was inhibited through fear from making a complaint.

With regard to the relevance of the disputed affidavits, he appealed to the magistrate to "draw the line". This was because observations made by fellow detainees who might have seen Dr Aggett weeks before he died would not throw light on Dr Aggett's death.

He said none of those filing affidavits had actually witnessed the ill-treatment or assault of Dr Aggett. Only Mr Smithers had witnessed an assault on Dr Aggett.

Referring to an affidavit by Brigadier Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's Security Police, Mr Schabort said although there were 57 detainees at John Vorster Square at the time of Dr Aggett's death, only 14 of those detainees had filed affidavits.

He said the Security Police associated with Dr Aggett's interrogation, Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead, a Warrant-Officer Carr and WO De Bruin, were not mentioned by fellow detainees in a way which suggested they ill-treated them.

He said interrogations at John Vorster Square were handled by a "heterogenous group" of police officers from all over the country under the command of Brig Muller and Major Arthur Cronwright.

The disputed affidavits showed no consistent police interrogation methods, he said, and did not prove a system of interrogation existed although there were overlapping areas.

Quoting legal experts, Mr Schabort said the disadvantage of admitting similar "fact evidence" was the time wasted in examining that evidence, which may not even prove conclusive. It would be impossible to say if Dr Aggett were assaulted even if the assaults on fellow detainees were proved.

He said the affidavits failed to show that the Security Police impaired Dr Aggett's mental and physical health.

He said no inference could be drawn from Dr Aggett's statement in which he alleged he was ill-treated. He accused Mr Bizos of trying to rely on the truth of Dr Aggett's statement.

He believed that Aggett family lawyers attempted to have the affidavits admitted to corroborate the evidence of Mr Smithers and to invalidate police statements.

"It would be a futile exercise." he said, "to admit these affidavits."

In reply, Mr Bizos said that interrogations at various police stations were not indepen-



Proceeds from an exhibition by 49 Transvaal ar paintings and sculpture, on show until Saturday, from R150 to R4 000. Gallery assistant, Miss Van pieces.

3 000 tons of steel lost in Iscor blast

THE gas explosion at the Pretoria Iscor plant last Friday — in which three men were killed — had resulted in a loss of approximately 3 000 tons of liquid steel, an Iscor spokesman said yesterday.

He said the explosion had caused damages estimated at R200 000 and it would take about a week to repair the damaged electrical cables and water mains.

It was also not certain whether the furnace, where the blast occurred, would be put back into operation.

"It was planned to decommission number one open hearth furnace on June 30, and it is possible that this unit will not be started up again," the spokesman said.

"It has been decided not to put the furnace on line again

Army s

BONN. — A US comma... officer has ordered fat diers to lose weight or ... being discharged from army.

In a recent article in army paper Frontline, commander of the Third fantry Division, head... tered at Wuerzburg, M... General Fred Mahaf... ordered that soldiers ... be weighed and mea... regularly and those who

Gunshot ... critical b...

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The ... of the man, who was ... by a gunshot in his head ... two little girls had been dead at their grandm... Kloof home on Satur... improving.

But he is still in a c... condition, a spokesman ... Wentworth Hospital ... Durban said yesterday

affidavits were relevant to the inquiry because there was a link between them and the conditions of Dr Aggett's detention.

He argued that allegations made in the affidavits showed a great similarity between the treatment complained of by Dr Aggett himself, the treatment fellow detainee Mr Maurice Smithers saw being meted out to Dr Aggett, and the treatment complained of by the people filing the affidavits.

The contents of the affidavits were admissible, he said, to show:

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- The fact that Dr Aggett had not complained to a police officer or the Inspector of Detainees did not mean that he was not ill-treated or that he had no complaints.
- The interrogators had no respect for lawful behaviour.

Mr Bizos said the affidavits showed the Security Police impaired Dr Aggett's mental and physical health by subjecting him to unlawful treatment and by failing to ensure his complaints were properly dealt with.

The affidavits also showed, said Mr Bizos, that ill-treatment was carried out not only at John Vorster Square but also at Kempton Park, Protea in Soweto, and Vereeniging, and that a pattern of ill-treatment emerged.

"There are a number of affidavits," he said, "which speak of the fact that that the security branch would confront the detainee with the fact that he had made a complaint about his treatment and to force him or persuade him to withdraw such complaint. In many instances complaints were withdrawn."

In summary, he said the affidavits should be admissible because they related directly to Dr Aggett's physical and mental condition before he died; they showed a system of ill-treatment by Security Police who interrogated Dr Aggett which may have driven him to take his own life; it showed the futility of complaints of ill-treatment; and raised the possibility that Dr Aggett was further assaulted after he made a complaint on February 4.

These possible assaults may have led him Police, Mr Schabort said although there were 57 detainees at John Vorster Square at the time of Dr Aggett's death, only 14 of those detainees had filed affidavits.

He said the Security Police associated with Dr Aggett's interrogation, Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead, a Warrant-Officer Carr and WO De Bruin, were not mentioned by fellow detainees in a way which suggested they ill-treated them.

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He believed that Aggett family lawyers attempted to have the affidavits admitted to corroborate the evidence of Mr Smithers and to invalidate police statements.

"It would be a futile exercise." he said, "to admit these affidavits."

In reply, Mr Bizos said that interrogations at various police stations were not independently handled because a Protea detainee was brought to John Vorster Square for interrogation.

He said it was fallacious to argue that affidavits from 14 detainees did not prove a system of police interrogation methods existed. To bring affidavits from all 57 detainees would not advance the police's case.

He denied relying on the truth of Dr Aggett's statement. "The fact that Dr Aggett made a statement proved all was not well," he said.

from R150 to R4 000. Gallery assistant, Miss Va
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3 000 tons of steel lost in Iscor blast

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It was also not certain whether the furnace, where the blast occurred, would be put back into operation.

"It was planned to decommission number one open hearth furnace on June 30, and it is possible that this unit will not be started up again," the spokesman said.

"It has been decided not to put the furnace on line again until it has been determined what caused the slag ladle to tip." — Sapa.

Army

BONN. — A US officer has ordered diers to lose weight being discharged army.

In a recent article army paper Front commander of the Infantry Division, tered at Wuerzburg, General Fred Mah ordered that soldiers be weighed and regularly and those

Gunshot critical

Mail Correspo

DURBAN. — The of the man, who was by a gunshot in his two little girls had dead at their gra Kloof home on Sa improving.

But he is still in condition, a spokes Wentworth Hos Durban said yeste The dead child and Lauren, 2,

Mirage in airport dra

DURBAN. — A South African Air Force Mirage fighter aircraft burst a tyre on landing at Louis Botha Airport yesterday afternoon and came to rest at the southern runway.

Several fire t airport raced out runway.

On the rails to Greyville for the Durban July

Mail Reporter

SOUTH African Railways will once again be running its Drakensberg Special for punters who want to travel by train to Durban for the July Handicap.

The all-inclusive trip will cost R255 a head, and will cover everything from snacks, lunch, dinner, bedding and even the entrance fee to the Greyville Racecourse. The only items not included are drinks and betting money.

The train will leave Johannesburg at 5.45pm on Friday July 2. After their expected arrival in Durban at 8.45am on Saturday, passengers will be taken to Greyville in SAR buses.

Instead of leaving on Saturday afternoon for Johannesburg as in the past, the train will only leave at 10 minutes past midnight and will arrive in Johannesburg at 1.15pm on Sunday.

A few seats are still available, and those who would still like to book can telephone the SAR booking office at (011)713-5611.

Tube si hits Lo

LONDON. — L 381km subway disrupted by a day in protest a services.

Commuters work as scores trains were three of the lines, Victoria, Bakerloo, were to normal.

House of L ruled last Ma illegal to subsi buses and subw perty taxes.

— Services we mise and bus fares doubled, transport in L expensive in Sapa-AP.

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

TRANSVAAL: — Fine and mild but warm over the lowveld where it will become colder later..

FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Fine and cold but mild over the north.

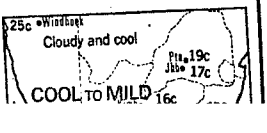
CAPE south of the Orange: — Rather cloudy and cold with light showers over the south, clearing gradually from the west.

NATAL: — Partly cloudy and mild becoming cold in the south with isolated showers.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA and BOTSWANA: — Fine and warm but cooler in the south. — Sapa.

Temperatures are Celsius maximums expected for each city.

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station
YESTERDAY
Monday, June 21, 1982
AT JAN SMUTS AIRPORT



Circus star killed in road accident

Mail correspondent

DURBAN. — A circus clown was killed and a trapeze artist seriously injured when the vehicle they were travelling in went out of control near Kokstad on Sunday morning.

According to Mr Paddy Thomas, Boswell-Wilkie Circus' office manager in Johannesburg, Donald Crofts, 28, and Tony Garcia, 24, were travelling to Margate after the circus had played at Kokstad on Saturday night.

They were towing two trailers — one with props and the other living quarters — when the mechanical horse went out of control, Mr Thomas said yesterday.

"Tony was rushed to Kokstad Hospital where he underwent an emergency operation in the afternoon. He was transferred to Wentworth Hospital this morning where he is still in a serious condition in the intensive care unit.

"Donald, who is from Johannesburg, was a clown and had been with the circus for almost two years. Tony was a trapeze artist who performed with his family, the Garcia family from Spain. They joined the circus at the beginning of the season in February."

The damage to the vehicles had not yet been established.

Cardi to sta

Mail Co

CAPE TOW
Owen McC
on June 26,
Roman Cath



Vladimir Magerstein and his wife Janine.

Man loses ome, job, hen mugged

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

ever rains but it pours for former Czechoslova- fugitive, 52-year-old Mr Vladimir Magerstein. ee months ago he was told to leave his rented renberg home and last week he lost his job be- se of a recession in the engineering industry.

Saturday afternoon he was brutally attacked our men as he left the subway at Woodstock sta- and was robbed of his savings and final wages he was on the way to find a new home.

will have to start all over again," he said yes- ay.

w a South African citizen, Mr Magerstein, who to France to escape the communists in 1948, been trying to obtain help since his troubles n, but said yesterday that he had been told to the French for assistance as there were many ikaans people" who needed help.

Magerstein said yesterday that on Saturday he to Woodstock to look for a new home as he had told to leave his old residence.

took with him his R350 savings and his final ents from his last place of employment, where d worked as a fitter and turner. He said he been working there for only a brief period. all he had about R700.

know it was dangerous, but if you don't pay a sit, you lose the place. Sometimes they ask for months' rent. I never thought I would be at- d," he said.

out 3.45pm he left the station and walked gh the subway towards the main road. When ached the top stair, a man grabbed him around ck and started hitting him.

ee others went behind him and started kicking while they rifled his pockets. The men then off back down the subway.

terday a senior Railways Police spokesman no-one had been arrested in connection with ack.

agerstein and his wife, Janine, have four n, the youngest of whom, Vladimir jnr, is 16

Aggett inquest counsel clash

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The inquest on Dr Neil Aggett, who died while in detention, was absorbed with a "trial within a trial" yesterday, in a dispute over affidavits made by 14 of Dr Aggett's fellow detainees.

The inquest magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, will decide today whether or not to use the disputed affidavits in the proceedings.

Dominating yesterday's proceedings were Mr George Bizos, SC, representing the Aggett family, who argued for the admissibility of the affidavits, and Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, representing the Minister of Law and Order, who argued against it.

The affidavits contain observations of Dr Aggett while he was in detention, and information about co-detainees' own treatment and the way in which the authorities handled their complaints.

Mr Bizos argued that the contents of the affidavits were admissible to show:

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Mr Bizos said the affidavits showed that the security police impaired Dr Aggett's mental and physical health by subjecting him to unlawful treatment and by failing to ensure his complaints were properly dealt with.

"There are a number of affidavits," he said, "which speak of the fact that the security branch would confront the detainee with the fact that he had made a complaint about his treatment and force him or persuade him to withdraw such complaint. In many instances complaints were withdrawn."

In summary, Mr Bizos said the affidavits should be admissible because they related directly to Dr Aggett's physical and mental condition before he died; they showed a system of ill-treatment by security police who had interrogated Dr Aggett which may have driven him to take his own life; they showed the futility of complaints of ill-treatment and raised the possibility that Dr Aggett was further assaulted after he had made a complaint on February 4.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square in the early hours of February 5 — 14 hours after making the complaint.

Mr Schabort said allegations of ill-treatment contained in the disputed affidavits were irrelevant to the medical finding that Dr Aggett died by hanging.

He argued that the fact that detainees were reluctant to lodge complaints with the Inspector of Detainees was a collateral issue and there was no evidence to suggest that Dr Aggett was inhibited through fear from

Detainee remanded

JOHANNESBURG. — A man who has been in detention since last year on the allegation that he took part in activities of the banned ANC, was yesterday remanded by a Johannesburg Regional Magistrate to August 2.

Mr Alan Morris Fine of Bellevue, Johannesburg, was not asked to plead.

According to an annexure to the charge sheet, Mr Fine allegedly conspired with members of the South African Congress of Trade Unions to further the aims and objectives of Sactu and therefore the aims and objectives of the ANC.

Mr Fine is alleged to have been an active supporter of Sactu and to have agreed to obtain infrormation for the organization regarding labour and trade unions from 1977 to 1981, with the intent to endanger law and order.

He is alleged to have communicated with a Sactu official, Mrs Jeanette Schoon, by means of "dead letter boxes" and to have learned a secret code to be used for communications. — Sapa

From page 2

of the Reccea were going on the coup bid and he had been told the SA Government, the United

back meeting she said there were two issues which deeply concerned her — one was concern about Mr Mtimkulu he cause "South Africa can not afford to lose this young man of peace", the other, the plight of the Fingo people.

Mrs Bishop said that Mr Mtimkulu had been in detention this time last year. He had been released after five months without being charged and became seriously ill with what was diagnosed as thalium poisoning. He spent weeks recovering at Groote Schuur Hospital.

"It was during this period that many of us came to know Siphiwo and we learned to appreciate why adult leaders in Port Elizabeth had such a deep respect for him and his fine leadership qualities."

He disappeared on April 14. Mrs Bishop said she "shuddered to think" of his fate being similar to that of other ex-detainees who had disappeared without trace.

She described the plight of the Fingo people as "pitiful and so unnecessary".

MP's view on PFP power

Staff Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party could realistically work towards a situation in which it held the balance of power in Parliament and could "considerably influence" the destiny of South Africa, Mr Ken Andrew, MP, said last night.

At a report-back meeting in his Gardens constituency on the parliamentary session, Mr Andrew said 1982 would go down in history as a "watershed year" in which the seemingly all-powerful National Party had split.

But the fundamental cause of the split was about means, not ends.

"The dispute is over how low a price the Nationalists can pay, in terms of basic and cosmetic changes, and yet keep control of the situation."

However, the future of South Africa depended "not on how to make apartheid work but on how to remove racial discrimination," he said.

Mr Andrew said he believed that within four or five years — maybe even at the next general election — no one party would have a parliamentary ma-

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Mystery of 2 other missing ex-detainees

ARGUS 23/6/82

329

THE disappearance of ex-detainee Mr Siphiwe Mtimkulu on April 14 this year has drawn attention to two other ex-detainees from Port Elizabeth who are missing.

Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, said two families had asked her to assist in tracing detainees who had disappeared.

Mr Gcinisizwe Kondile, an ex-student at the University of Fort Hare, has been missing for about a year.

Mr D Kondile, his father, an attorney, said his son had left Fort Hare after the boycotts in 1980 and went to Lesotho with friends.

About a year later, in mid-1981, he disappeared from Lesotho and friends contacted the family in PE.

NOT SEEN

Mr Kondile said the security police confirmed his son had been arrested in 1981 but said he had been released later.

"He has not reappeared anywhere. His mother has been to Lesotho to try to find him, but no one there has seen him. And he has not been seen in Port Elizabeth," said Mr Kondile.

In June this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr L le Grange, confirmed his detention and release in reply to a question by Dr Marius Barnard, MP for Parktown.

Mr le Grange said Mr Kondile had been detained on June 26 1981, first under the Criminal Procedures Act, then under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, and later under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He was released on August 10, said Mr le Grange.

He had not been visited by either a magistrate or a district surgeon, while in detention, but had been seen by an inspector of detainees on August 3, according to Mr le Grange.

Another detainee, Mr Gwza Buckworth Twalo, has been missing for more than two years.

In a letter to Mr Twalo's attorney dated 12 May 1981, the Commissioner of Police confirmed he had been detained in January 1980 under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, but released on May 1980.

"We are not aware of his whereabouts," said the commissioner.

Mr Twalo, who had been living in Lesotho with his wife, Mrs H Twalko, a Lesotho citizen, was apparently detained in the Aliwal North vicinity.

His wife has not seen him since. Relatives in the Transkei say they have also not seen or heard from him.

CAPE Times 23/6/86

Anger over 3 detentions

329

THERE has been an angry reaction to the detention of three trade unionists in the Ciskei.

Mr Bonisile Norushe, the East London branch secretary and acting national organizer of the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU), Miss Zodwa Mapela and Mr Boy Soci were detained at a roadblock outside Mdantsane on Friday while returning from Port Elizabeth.

Major-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's Director-General of State Security, said the three were being held under Proclamation R252 and would soon appear in court on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

A spokesman for the AFCWU said the Ciskei authorities did not have any reason for the detentions and it was "blatant intimidation and harassment of unions".

A statement from the Western Cape Solidarity Committee, composed of six major independent unions, said the detentions were part of the state's onslaught on the trade union movement.

"We want to warn that the time is fast approaching when workers will no longer be prepared to accept the forced removal of their elected leaders. We call on the authorities to release him so he can continue with his union work."

Mr Norushe was released in April after a year's imprisonment for refusing to give evidence at a security trial. Before that, he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for more than six months.

Aggett: Eight detainees to give evidence

CAPE TIMES 23/6/82 (329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Eight of Dr Neil Aggett's fellow-detainees — including his girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd — will be called to give evidence at the inquest on Dr Aggett, who died in detention.

After Monday's "trial within a trial" in the Johannesburg Regional Court, the inquest magistrate ruled yesterday that eight of the 13 affidavits submitted by counsel representing the Aggett family and filed by Dr Aggett's co-detainees were relevant to the proceedings.

"The question of assault in an important part of the inquest issue," the magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, said. "The fact that none of the eight detainees had seen an assault on Dr Aggett does not necessarily exclude their evidence."

Those who will give evidence are: Dr Floyd, Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Thabo Lerumo, Mr Ismail Momoniat, Mr Prema Naidoo, Mr Sirish Nanabhai, Mr Gabriel Ngwenya and Mr Sisa Njikelane.

The Inspector of Detainees, Mr Abraham Mouton, a former Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, testified yesterday that a detainee, Mr Thabo Lerumo, 18, had complained that he had been taken to the Sandton police cells where a member of the security police called Malherbe had tied a chain around his neck and told him he would be killed if he did not tell the truth.

Mr Mouton claimed Mr. Lerumo had said he did not want to charge Malherbe and that he forgave him.

He also testified that another detainee, Mr Prema Naidoo, had told him he had been ill-treated during his first week in detention but did not want to discuss it. He did not press him on the issue.

Mr Mouton told the court that Mr Gabriel Ngwenya wished to lay a charge against Warrant-Officer Johannes Marais of John Vorster Square, who, the detainee claimed, had kicked his cell door and shouted: "Staan op, kaffir."

Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel representing the Aggett family, said Mr Mouton had shown patience and consideration towards detainees but they felt he was helpless.

Mr Mouton denied this, saying he immediately reported their complaints to the Minister of Justice.

The hearing continues today.

SP assault claims, but no charges

(329)

23/6/82 Star

By Michael Tissong and Joe Openshaw

Not a single complaint of assault made against Security Policemen had led to a criminal prosecution on behalf of security detainees, an inspector of detainees, Mr Abraham Mouton, told an inquest magistrate yesterday.

Mr Mouton said that of the 57 detainees under his jurisdiction, "quite a number" had complained of assault to him. He said his duty was to note the complaints and forward them to the Minister of Justice whose department followed up the complaints.

Mr Mouton was giving evidence before a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, at the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett who died in detention at John Vorster Square on February 5 this year.

'HELPLESS'

Mr George Bizos, who appeared for the Aggett family, put it to Mr Mouton that although Mr Mouton showed patience and sympathy with detainees, it became clear in the interview with the detainees that he was quite helpless in doing anything about the complaints of assault.

"I am not helpless. I convey the complaints to the Minister of Justice, but I cannot give instructions to Security Police concerning the complaints," Mr Mouton said.

He gave details of his visits to nine detainees, including Dr Aggett and his former girlfriend, Dr Elizabeth Floyd. Five detainees and former detainees had made complaints about the Security Police to him. He had reported the complaints to the Minister.

Mr Mouton saw Dr Aggett on January 22.

Mr Mouton said that on December 9 Mr Lerumo had complained to him that five days previously he was taken from John Vorster Square to Sandton police cells where "a chain was put around his neck and he was threatened by a Mr Malherbe, who told him that if he did not speak the truth, he would be killed."

He said Mr Lerumo did not wish to charge Mr Malherbe because he had forgiven him.

In a four-hour interview at the Johannesburg Hospital, Dr Floyd told Mr Mouton that she had been very depressed since she had heard of Dr Aggett's death. She also said she was threatened by Lieutenant Whitehead and Major Olivier and made to stand during interrogation.

COMPLAINTS

A woman police sergeant told the presiding magistrate at the inquest today that complaints of assault made to a district surgeon by two former security detainees at John Vorster Square were handed to the security police.

Sergeant Aletta Blom was asked by the head of the Security Police, Major Arthur Cronwright, to investigate the complaints.

Sergeant Blom said the detainees, Mr Ismail Momoniat and Mr Shirish Nanabhai, complained that they had been assaulted by the Security Police. She said Mr Momoniat said he did not want to lay a charge against the Security Police because he "was in a vulnerable position while being held under section 6 (of the Terrorism Act)."



their sick three-month-old daughter, Stella, n Monday afternoon.

Eight detainees to testify in Aggett death probe (329)

By ANNE SACKS

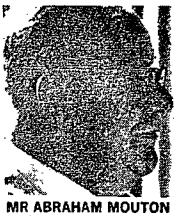
EIGHT of Dr Neil Aggett's fellow detainees — including his girlfriend Dr Liz Floyd — will give evidence at the inquest into his death in detention.

The inquest magistrate ruled yesterday that eight of the 13 affidavits submitted by counsel for the Aggett family and filed by Dr Aggett's co-detainees were relevant to the proceedings.

"The question of assault is an important part of the inquest issue," the magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, said. "The fact that none of the eight detainees saw an assault on Dr Aggett does not necessarily exclude their evidence."

Adding that he did not intend to suppress any information relating to Dr Aggett's death, he said he had "no intention of becoming a self-appointed, one-man judicial commission of inquiry embarking on interminable issues that have nothing to do with the matter on which we have to pronounce".

Dr Floyd, Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Thabo Lerumo, Mr Ismail Momoniat, Mr Prema Naidoo, Mr Sirish Nanabhai, Mr Gabriel Ngwenya, and Mr Sisa Njikelane will give evidence in the Johannesburg Regional Court.



MR ABRAHAM MOUTON told of complaints

The Inspector of Detainees, Mr Abraham Mouton, a former Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, testified yesterday that a detainee, Mr Thabo Lerumo, 18, complained that he had been taken to the Sandton police cells where a member of the SP called Malherbe had tied a chain around his neck and told him he would be killed if he did not tell the truth.

Mr Mouton claimed Mr Lerumo had said he did not want to charge Malherbe and that he forgave him.

Later Mr Lerumo told him "the statement he had made, presumably to the SP, was not the truth and that, as a repentant Christian, he was seeking forgiveness".

He also testified that another detainee, Mr Prema Naidoo, had told him he had been ill-treated during his first week in detention, but did not want to discuss it. He did not press him on the issue.

He told the court that Mr Gabriel Ngwenya wished to lay a charge against Warrant Officer Johannes Marais of John Vorster Square, who, the detainee claimed, had kicked his cell door and shouted: "Staan op, kaffir."

Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, said Mr Mouton had shown patience and consideration towards detainees, but they felt he was helpless to do anything about their complaints.

Mr Mouton said he immediately reported complaints to the Minister of Justice.

"If a detainee says he has been assaulted and fears he will be assaulted again the next day, and you tell the Minister, is this not helpless?" Mr Bizos asked.

Mr Mouton said it was not helpless because he urged detainees to air their complaints. He had received a number of complaints, but knew of none that was followed up. The hearing continues today.

All set for the big push — but Di beats them to the punch

London Bureau

LONDON. — A skit on the Royal birth in the humorous magazine Punch published yesterday mistimed what it called "the big push" by 24 hours but still gave readers a laugh.

Based on the sort of frantic reporting the Press here gave to the expected invasion of the Falklands as it lived under government censorship, the Punch skit was headlined: "All set for the big push".

The sub-headline was: "round-the-clock red alert as moment of triumph and rejoicing looms." Then came the government statement: "Nothing — repeat nothing — is happening yet."

And then the main report began: "After nine months of nailbiting tension and a massive mobilisation of men and material unprecedented since a week last Monday, all is now in readiness for the dramatic capture of the nation's heart.

"With crack delivery teams raring to go it is expected that at any moment Mr Ian McDonald (the government spokesman during the Falklands Crisis) will begin the loyal incantation which is to signal that the final countdown has begun.

Then there was the front-line report: "I watched as dozens and dozens of gleaming steel trays were steamed and moved up to their forward positions".

A nurse said there could be no turning back. "The people of Britain will demand that we deliver the goods."

Supplies of nappies were being offloaded, among them the latest "fit-and-forget" disposable — a first time for a Royal situation.

The weather forecast was near perfect and the "task force commander George Pinker (the Royal gynaecologist) is reportedly in good heart and quietly confident that the history-making operation could be over within a matter of hours".



Detainees to testify in Aggett inquest

(329)
Sowetan
23/6/82

By SAM MABE

EIGHT people are to be called as witnesses in Dr Neil Aggett's inquest, to testify on the treatment they received at the hands of Security Police while they were detained at John Vorster Square.

This was decided yesterday by the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, after reading 13 affidavits submitted to him by counsel for the Aggett family, Mr George Bizos.

Mr Kotze ruled the affidavits of five other people as inadmissible and not likely to help the court in its inquiry into the death of trade-unionist Dr Aggett, claimed by police to have hanged himself in his cell at John Vorster Square in February.

Among those who will give evidence in the next few days will be Dr Liz Floyd, a girlfriend of Dr Aggett, who was in detention but receiving hospital treatment at the time of Dr Aggett's death.

An inspector of detainees, Mr Benjamin Mouton, told the court yesterday that Dr Floyd reported to him that after hearing of Dr Aggett's death while she had been in hospital she was scared of being returned to John Vorster Square, because of the threats made to her by Security Police.

Mr Mouton also told the court that a youth, Mr Thabe Lerume, reported to him that he was tied with a chain around his neck and threatened with death unless he told the truth.

Mr Lerumo had also told him that he had forgiven the black policeman who threatened him with death, a Mr Molaba, and that he had no intention of laying charges against him for that.

Another detainee, Mr Jabu Ngwenya, currently held under Section 12 (b) of the Terrorism Act, told him of a Warrant Officer Maree, who disturbed him at night by kicking his cell door and calling him a kaffir.

"He told me that Mr Maree said to him: 'Staan op, kaffir. Wat is jou probleem, kaffir?' and that he had taken exception at being called a kaffir and at being awakened at night because he was not well", Mr Mouton said.

Jabu told him in December last year that a doctor had given him medicine because he was in pain. He had been beaten on November 17 but did not want to lay charges.

He had also complained that his cell was not properly ventilated, his nose was running and he had nightmares at night.

He had ulcers and a doctor had prescribed among other things that he should get sunlight for one hour a day, but there was no sunlight coming through to his cell.

Mr Mouton said he informed the Minister of Justice of what Jabu had told him and also recommended that appropriate steps be taken against Mr Maree.

The hearing proceeds today.

Police detain 3 black journalists

Argus 24/5/82 (468) (329)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: — Security Police today detained three journalists, all members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA).

Banned Johannesburg Journalist Mr Joe Thloloe was arrested at his Pimville, Soweto, home and Durban journalists Mr Vas Soni and Mr Quairish Patel were detained at their homes early today.

Mr Thloloe, former Transvaal vice-president of MWASA and also former national president of the outlawed Union of Black Journalists, was arrested at 3am.

SEARCH

Police searched his house before taking him away.

About five hours later they returned with him and searched the house again. Some books were confiscated.

Police told his family they were detaining Mr Thloloe in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which empowers them to hold anyone without trial for up to 14 days.

Mr Patel was also held in terms of the same Act, but it was not yet clear under which Act Mr Soni was being held.

Mr Thloloe was first detained without trial in 1976 when he was held under the preventive detention clauses of the Internal Security Act.

He was detained again in 1977 and his union banned in the same year.

After taking an active role in the mass strike of black media workers in 1980, Mr Thloloe was among several prominent MWASA members to be placed under banning orders in 1981.

Mr Thloloe recently became the first foreigner to win the American Niemann Award for honest and courageous reporting.

Aggett may have asked for 60-hr quiz—police chief

ARGUS 24/6/82 329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Neil Aggett may have requested a 60-hour period of questioning to complete his interrogation, it was suggested at an inquest here today.

Brigadier Hendrik Muller, head of the security police in Johannesburg, was asked by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, if he would have permitted the 60-hour interrogation had he known about it.

"Depending on the circumstances, I may have authorised it," said the Brigadier.

"I could have forbidden it.

"For purpose of explanation, this does happen from time to time for continuity at a given stage in interrogation, at times by request of the detainee to finalise the interrogation.

"Then again I must state that this does not imply that interrogation takes place without any break during the whole period. The detainee is given opportunity to rest and exercise if he so wishes. He is given meals.

AGAINST IT

"I personally am very much against this but I myself have spent the whole night in the company of a detainee and helped to make him comfortable.

"There is nothing sinister in this and I assume this took place in this particular period as well," Brigadier Muller said.

Asked if he was suggesting this was what happened in the case of Dr Aggett, he replied: "This is very possible."

He had not asked Dr Aggett's interrogators if he (Dr Aggett) had requested the long interrogation.

Asked why it was necessary for Dr Aggett, who had been in detention since November last year, to be questioned for so long, Brigadier Muller said: "This strengthens my assumption that this was at his request."

He had become aware of the 60-hour interrogation only on the day after Dr Aggett's death.

"GUIDELINES"

There was no code of conduct for interrogators but "broad guidelines" had been laid down by the Commissioner of Police. These concerned the handling of detainees and their food, sleep and medical treatment.

Brigadier Muller said he regularly visited detainees but no complaints had been made to him either by Dr Aggett or the other seven detainees and former detainees who will be called to give evidence.

(Proceeding)

Aggett inquest continues

THE head of the Johannesburg Security Police yesterday told an inquest court that he did not remember seeing a magistrate or an inspector of detainees on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square where detainees are interrogated.

By SAM MABE

Brigadier Hennie Muller also conceded that detainees were at a stronger risk of ill-treatment in the interrogation rooms than they would be when they were in their cells.

He was under cross-examination by Advocate George Bizos SC, who represents the family of Dr Neil Aggett, at an inquiry into the death of the trade unionist, who died in police cells in February.

Brigadier Muller said although his office was on the ninth floor it was possible that over the last six years that he had been head of the Security Police magistrates or inspectors of detainees could have gone to the 10th floor without his seeing them.

Questioned on the purposes of holding detainees under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, Brig Muller said it was for purposes of getting information that might be known by the detainee.

He also said it was only through a judge's permission that the 14 days' detention allowed under the Act could be extended.

He said Dr Aggett refused to answer questions put to him while held under the Act. Mr Bizos said the 14 days Dr Aggett spent in detention under this Act was punishment for his refusal to answer questions. It was also a wasted part of his life.

Mr Bizos also said all other policemen who testified on Dr Aggett had described him as a quiet and co-operative person and that none of them had told the court that he refused to answer questions.

Brig Muller also described Sergeant van Schalkwyk, who was present when Dr Aggett was interrogated on November 15, as a big man.

Other officers who might be present during an interrogation did not take part in the interrogation. Some would see to the needs of the detainees while interrogated, and others would protect him to ensure that he did not escape or do anything to himself.

Mr Bizos also told Brig Muller that on January 4, and on January 6, Dr Aggett had been kept away from being visited by the inspector of detainees and by a magistrate.

CAPE Times 24/6/82 (329)

'Two weeks wasted', Aggett told magistrate

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — "Two weeks of my life has been wasted", Dr Neil Aggett told a magistrate while in detention, adding that for his first two weeks in jail he had been asked three questions about a person he did not know.

According to Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, Dr Aggett complained to a magistrate on December 17 last year that he had been told he was being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act — the 14-day detention clause — and that if he did not answer questions correctly he could be detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

Dr Aggett died in detention on February 5 this year, and at his inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday, Brigadier Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's security police, denied the SP used Section 22 to isolate detainees for two weeks to prepare them for interrogation.

This was not true, he said, because some detainees had been released after 14 days.

He added that Dr Aggett had indicated in preliminary questioning, conducted in a car taking him to Pretoria Central Prison, that he did not wish to be interrogated; that other information was being obtained at the time to facilitate a "more sensible" investigation of Dr Aggett's alleged activities; that Dr Aggett could have conveyed at any time in the first 14 days that he wanted to be interrogated; and that Dr Aggett had had contact with warders.

He said he could not comment on the fact that Dr Aggett's girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, had not been asked a single question during her first three weeks of detention at the Bronkhorstspruit police cells. Dr Floyd was detained with Dr Aggett on November 27 last year.

Mr Bizos told the court Dr Aggett had been transferred to John Vorster Square on December 11 last year as a Section Six detainee, and had not been interrogated until December 15.

Brigadier Muller said he did not know why Dr Aggett had not been interrogated before then.

During later cross-examination, Brigadier Muller agreed with Mr Bizos that "someone deprived of freedom is in a weakened position" and that there had been an undue delay between January 4, when Dr Aggett lodged a complaint with a magistrate, and February 4, when the investigation of that complaint began.

He believed the complaints Dr Aggett had made on February 4, that he was assaulted and electrically shocked, were serious, but said it would be a "hopeless effort" to search for the apparatus. Only a naive person would leave it lying around, he said.

The inquest continues today.

'Maybe Aggett asked for 60-hour session'

(329) Star 24/6/82

By Alex Ball, Court Reporter

Dr Neil Aggett may have requested a 60 hour period of questioning to finalise his interrogation, it was suggested at the inquest into his death in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

Brigadier Hendrik Muller, head of the Security Police in Johannesburg, was asked by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, if he would have permitted the 60-hour interrogation Dr Aggett underwent from January 28 to January 31 had he known about it.

"Depending on the circumstances, I may have authorised it. I could have forbidden it. For purposes of explanation, this does happen from time to time for purposes of continuity at a given stage in interrogation at times by request of the detainee to finalise the interrogation.

"Then again I must state this does not imply that interrogation takes place without any break during the whole period. The detainee is given the opportunity to rest and exercise if he so wishes. He is given meals.

"I personally am very much against this. But I myself have spent the whole night in the company of a detainee and helped to make him comfortable.

"There is nothing sinister in this and I assume this took place in this particular period as well," Brigadier Muller said.

Asked if he was suggesting this was what happened in the case of Dr Aggett, he replied: "This is very possible."

He said he had not asked Dr Aggett's interrogators if he had requested the lengthy interrogation.

Asked why it was necessary for Dr Aggett, who had been in detention since November last year, to be questioned for such a lengthy period, Brigadier Muller said: "This strengthens my assumption that this was at his request."

He had only become aware of the 60-hour interrogation on the day after Dr Aggett's death.

Brigadier Muller said he regularly visited detainees but no complaints had been made to him by Dr Aggett or the other detainees and former detainees who will be called to give evidence.

Brigadier Muller said that if Dr Aggett's claim in his statement to Sergeant Aletta Blom, that he had been kept awake for 60 hours were true, it would have been a gross violation of Dr Aggett's rights.

Asked by Mr Bizos whether the relationship between an interrogator and his subject was not one of adversaries, Brigadier Muller said the relationship between the detainee and his questioner became a friendly one.

"For success there must be a rapport between the interrogator and the detainee," he said.

Asked why Dr Aggett was not allowed to go to his cell, which was only minutes away from the 10th floor interrogation room, to get away from his interrogators and find some privacy, Brigadier Muller said the office was more comfortable than the cell.

Mr Bizos: Without being facetious, how would you like to sleep in the court room after 60 hours of continuous cross-questioning?

Brigadier Muller: Without being facetious, if it were necessary to sleep in the court, I would do so. I have slept in more uncomfortable places.

Lawyer has watching brief

The South African Association of Law Societies is holding a watching brief at the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett and is particularly interested in evidence of the practical application of security legislation.

The association is represented at the inquest by Mr Etienne le Roux, the president of the Transvaal Law Society, who has been attending daily hearings. He said today that evidence of interrogation methods, the safeguard of detainees and other practical aspects of security legislation in action are being given special attention.

"The association, which held a watching brief at the Biko inquest, has taken an active interest in the Rabie Commission on security legislation and had made recommendations after its publication.

"The Aggett inquest provides an opportunity of seeing security legislation at work and our observations could confirm the attitudes the association took from the Rabie Commission's report, or lead to further recommendations on security legislation," said Mr le Roux.

Two weeks in jail a waste — Aggett

(329)
ROM
24/6/82

By ANNE SACKS

DR NEIL Aggett told a magistrate he had been asked three questions about a person he did not know in his first 14 days in detention, and that "two weeks of my life has been wasted".

According to Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, Dr Aggett complained to a magistrate on December 17 last year that he had been told he was being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act — the 14-day detention clause — and if he did not answer questions correctly, he would be detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

Dr Aggett died in detention on February 5 this year, and at his inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday, Brigadier Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's Security Police, denied the SP used Section 22 to isolate detainees for two weeks to prepare them for interrogation.

This was not true, he said, because some detainees had been released after 14 days.

He added that Dr Aggett had indicated in preliminary questioning, conducted in a car taking him to Pretoria Central Prison, that he did not wish to be interrogated; that other information was being obtained at the time to facilitate a "more sensible" investigation of Dr Aggett's alleged activities; that Dr Aggett could have conveyed at any time in the first 14 days that he wanted to be interrogated; and that Dr Aggett had had contact with warders.

He said he could not comment on the fact that Dr Aggett's girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, had not been asked a single question during her first three weeks of detention at the Bronkhorstspruit police cells. Dr Floyd was detained with Dr Aggett on November 27 last year.

Mr Bizos told the court Dr Aggett was transferred to John Vorster Square on December 11 last year as a Section Six detainee, and was not interrogated until December 15.

Brig Muller said he did not know why Dr Aggett had not been interrogated before then. He did not know who was appointed to interrogate Dr Aggett because the "process of interrogation is engineered by Major Arthur Cronwright" of the SP at John Vorster Square.

During later cross-examination, Brig Muller agreed with Mr Bizos that "someone deprived of freedom is in a weakened position" and that there was an undue delay between January 4, when Dr Aggett lodged a complaint with a magistrate, and February 4 when the complaint investigation began.

He believed the complaints Dr Aggett made on February 4 — that he was assaulted and electrically shocked — were serious, but said it would be a "hopeless effort" to search for the apparatus. Only a naive person would leave it lying around, he said.

The inquest continues today.

● See Page 11

ANNE SACKS reports on the Aggett inquest

'Aggett quizzed on man he did not know'

A PACKED Johannesburg inquest court yesterday heard Brigadier Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's Security Police, testify that he had never seen an inspector of detainees, a district surgeon or a magistrate on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square in his six years as head of his department.

The inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention on February 5 this year, was told by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, that Dr Aggett had been asked three questions about a person he did not know during his first two weeks in detention.

He said Dr Aggett complained to a magistrate on December 17 that he was told he was being detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act — the 14 day detention clause — and that if he did not answer questions correctly, he would be transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act — the indefinite detention clause.

In his testimony before the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday, Brig Muller:

- Said he could not comment on medical opinion that it was important to isolate detainees for two weeks to prepare them for interrogation.
- Denied the SP deliberately abused Section 22.
- Agreed that Captain Jacobus Strauss, who detained Dr Aggett on November 27 last year and questioned him en route to Pretoria Central Prison, had limited knowledge of Dr Aggett's alleged activities.
- Said Capt Strauss had told him Dr Aggett had not co-operated in preliminary questioning conducted in a car in which he was taking the detainee to Pretoria Central Prison.
- Agreed detainees were hypothetically at risk during their first 14 days in detention because they were not entitled to visits from an inspector of detainees and magistrates.
- Said he did not know Dr Aggett had complained that two weeks of his life had been wasted, and that he did not know who had been appointed to interrogate Dr Aggett nor that Dr Aggett had not been interrogated until December 15.
- Said he did not decide how a Sergeant Van Schalkwyk, a Railways Security Police officer who he described as "a big man", would be employed at John Vorster Square. The court has previously heard that Dr Aggett claimed in a statement he was bleeding after Sgt Van Schalkwyk had assaulted him.

During cross-examination by Mr Bizos, Brig Muller agreed visits by an inspector of detainees and magistrates were essential to protect detainees.



BRIGADIER HENDRIK MULLER never saw an inspector of detainees on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square

Later, he said he had never seen one of these officials on the 10th floor.

The court heard previously that the inspector of detainees, Mr Abraham Mouton, had visited Dr Aggett on January 4, but could not see him because he understood he was out on an inspection in loco. Dr Aggett, the court has heard, was in fact being interrogated on the 10th floor.

Mr Bizos: If you have never seen Mr Mouton on the 10th floor and you agree that detainees are there for most of the time, how does he do his job?

Brig Muller: I do not prescribe a mode of conduct for him. Previous appointments are not made and we can't make a detainee available.

Mr Bizos: District surgeons, magistrates and the inspector of detainees are there to protect detainees. People are detained for interrogation, they are interrogated on the 10th floor and you have never seen a doctor, the inspector of detainees or a magistrate on the 10th floor in six years? Surely if it happened you would not fail to miss them?

Brig Muller: My office is on the ninth floor and I never receive reports of visits.

Mr Bizos: Why must a visit be in a cell and not in an office? Are you suggesting that your men are frustrating the limited rights of detainees to protection by taking detainees out of the cells?

Brig Muller: People are detained for the purposes of interrogation. They are not detained for the purpose of visits by magistrates. We are never given the time and date of visits.

Mr Bizos: Is that not part of the precious and limited right of detainees to protection?

Brig Muller: Yes.

Mr Bizos: Are visits frustrated by coincidence or by design?

Brig Muller: It is not done by design. If it is coincidental that a person is out of a cell for an investigation or an inspection, then I agree.

Mr Bizos: Dr Aggett's statement to Sgt Aletta Blom in which he claimed he was assaulted on January 4, the day the inspector of detainees visited him, gives a good reason to keep visitors away.

Brig Muller: None of my men knew of the visit.

Mr Bizos: But Warrant Officer Walter MacPherson, who is responsible for detainees in the second floor cells, is one of your men. He knew of the visit.

Brig Muller: He is not qualified to tell why a detainee had been removed from a cell.

The hearing continues today.

Mwasa journalists detained

By Jon Qwelane

Security Police today retained three journalists, all members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

Mr Vas Soni and Mr Quairish Patel were detained at their Durban homes early today, and a banned Johannesburg Journalist, Mr Joe Thloloe, was arrested at his Pimville, Soweto, home.

Mr Patel was detained after security policemen went to his mother-in-law's home and asked for his address.

Mr Thloloe, former Transvaal vice-president of Mwasa and also former national president of the outlawed Union of Black Journalists, was arrested to 3 am today when police searched his house.

About five hours later they returned with him, ransacking the house and searching through mattresses in adults' and the children's bedrooms.

Police told his family they were detaining Mr Thloloe in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which empowers them to detain without trial for up to 14 days.

Mr Patel was also held in terms of the same Act, but it was not yet clear under which Act Mr Soni was being held.

The acting president of Mwasa, Mr Goba Ndlovu, yesterday condemned the detentions.

He said o...

No reply yet to call for Biko probe

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A fourth Port Elizabeth doctor, specialist neurologist Dr R J Keeley, is cited in a new complaint to the South African Medical and Dental Council about the treatment given to Steve Biko before his death in 1977.

The council has not yet replied to five doctors who four months ago appealed for a fresh inquiry into the conduct of four "Biko doctors".

The other doctors referred to are Dr Benjamin Tucker, principal district surgeon in Port Elizabeth; Dr Ivor Lang, senior district surgeon; and Dr Colin Hersch, a private physician. Dr Keeley was consulted by Drs Lang and Tucker and gave advice without seeing Biko.

A spokesman for the group said: "In the new complaint the evidence has been very meticulously and clearly presented."

He said the group, in calling for an inquiry, was not engaged in a witch hunt. "We have no vengeful desire to see these doctors punished," he said.

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Fourth doctor cited in new Biko complaint

PORT ELIZABETH — A fourth doctor here is cited in a new complaint to the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) about the treatment given to Steve Biko before his death in detention in 1977.

The doctor is specialist neurologist, Dr R. J. Keeley.

The council has not yet replied to five doctors who appealed four months ago for a fresh inquiry into the conduct of four "Biko doctors."

The other doctors referred to are Dr Benjamin Tucker, principal district surgeon in Port Elizabeth; Dr Ivor Lang, senior district surgeon; and Dr Colin Hersch, a private physician.

Dr Keeley was consulted by Drs Lang and Tucker on Mr Biko's condition and gave advice without seeing Mr Biko.

The five doctors had urged the council to consider the new complaint because they said it contained more evidence than previously submitted. They want a public inquiry into the actions of the four doctors who treated Mr Biko while he was in police custody in Port Elizabeth.

The outcome of the complaint will depend on the findings of a smaller SAMC body — the medical committee of preliminary inquiry.

One of the five doctors, said: "In the new complaint the evidence has been very meticulously and clearly presented. It might well be that the council will find there is sufficiently strong prima facie evidence of professional misconduct to warrant the holding of a public disciplinary inquiry."

The doctor stressed that the group, in calling for an inquiry, was not engaged in a witch hunt. "We have no vengeful desire to see these doctors punished.

"Our objective is to see the highest ethical body in the medical profession in this country make an unequivocal statement about the ethical duties of doctors towards their patients in any and all circumstances."

One of the five doctors who sent a petition to the council in February was Prof Trevor Jenkins, head of the department of human genetics at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the Professional and Ethical Standards Committee.

The other four are Prof Frances Ames, head of the department of neurology at Groote Schuur Hospital; Prof Phillip Tobias, dean of the Wits medical school; Dr E. M. Barker, lecturer in the department of surgery at the University of Natal medical school; and Dr L. I. Robertson, a Durban GP.

The registrar of the SAMDC, Mr N. Prinsloo, said the complaint would be processed according to SAMDC regulations. Complaints received were submitted to the president of the SAMDC, who might refer them to a preliminary committee of medical inquiry. This special committee might decide on a public inquiry.

Mr Prinsloo said the length of time involved varied enormously.

The decision of the committee of inquiry had to go to the full council, which would then confirm it or refer the decision back to the committee.

The complaint received by the five doctors had not been dealt with at the April meeting. The earliest opportunity for the full council to consider it would now be October, he said.

However, a lawyer said: "There is nothing to prevent the SAMDC from calling a special meeting as it has done on previous occasions." — DDC.

Paper No. 11
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Initials

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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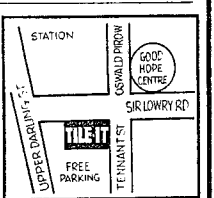

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BATHROOM TURN·ON

November

Biko: Complaint about 4th doctor

Cape Times 24/6/82 (329)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A fourth Port Elizabeth doctor, specialist neurologist Dr R J Keeley, is cited in a new complaint to the South African Medical and Dental Council about the treatment given to Steve Biko before his death in 1977.

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Dr Keeley was consulted by Drs Lang and Tucker and gave advice without seeing Biko.

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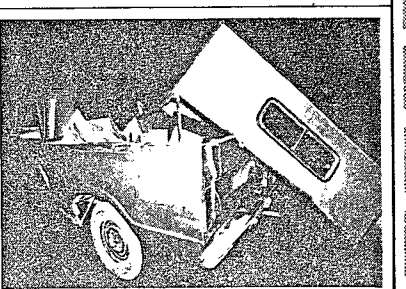
The doctors emphasized that the group, in calling for an inquiry, was not engaged in a witch-hunt. "We have no vengeful desire to see these doctors punished.

"Our objective is to see the highest ethical body in the medical profession in this country make an unequivocal statement about the ethical duties of doctors towards their patients in any and all circumstances."

One of the five doctors is Professor Trevor Jenkins, head of the Department of Human Genetics at Witwatersrand University and chairman of the Professional and Ethical Standards Committee.

The other four are Professor Frances Ames, head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur; Professor Phillip Tobias, Dean of the Wits Medical School; Dr E M Barker, lecturer in the Department of Surgery at the University of Natal Medical School, and Dr L I Robertson, a Durban GP.



The pick-up truck which was in a collision with a station-wagon at the corner of Wale and Long streets last night.

7 hospitalized after City smash

Staff Reporter

SEVEN people were injured in a collision between a station-wagon and a pick-up truck at the corner of Wale Street and Long Street about 7.45 last night.

All the injured were taken to Woodstock Hospital by ambulance.

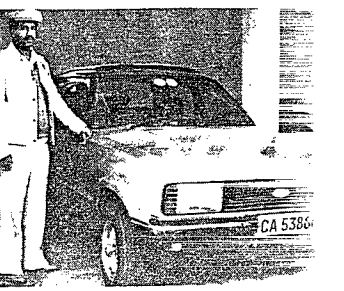
The station-wagon was badly damaged in the collision with the truck, which was thrown almost to the corner of Wale and Burg streets, about 50m from the point of impact.

The occupants of the station-wagon, Mr and Mrs S P Pretorius of Durbanville, who suffered shock and minor injuries, were on their way to visit their daughter in hospital when the accident happened.

The driver of the damaged truck, Mr Patrick Ndzukuma, of Crossroads, who had minor injuries and suffed from shock, said he and his brother, Mr K Ndzukuma, also of Crossroads, had given a lift to three



The Princess of Wales holds her baby son ... London less than 24 hou...



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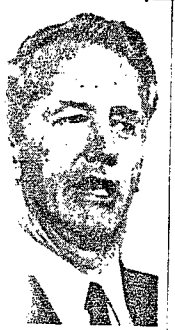
American TV reports screened in London showed the princess ill-tempered

To page 2



Mr Ian Smith

an Smith has heart attack

ARE. — the former Minister of Rhode- Ian Smith, was tak- hospital from the bwe Parliament yes- afternoon after col- ng from an apparent attack.

e former Rhodesian er, who turned 63 on il 8, was talking to fel- MPs in the corridor r the parliamentary ing room at 3.30 pm n he collapsed.

newly-elected Repub- n Front member, Mr Berkhout, a former ary medical orderly, e first-aid and Mr th soon regained con- sness.

mbulance called

was helped to his feet rested in the Speaker's e while an ambulance called to take him to are's Parirenyatwa hing Hospital (for- the Andrew Flem-

Smith, in his youth a sportsman in many established a repu- during his 14 gruel- years in office for his cal fitness.

was in the chamber House of Assembly bout two hours yester- afternoon, looking ed and making hu- s interjections t Dr Ushewokunze's contributions as the ster in Mr Robert be's government re- ible for the police.

Mugabe, who had en in the House, sit- posite Mr Smith on overnment front

SAP bid to ban news of arrests

Cape Times 25/6/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police last night attempted to suppress any information concerning the detention of four journalists and two others, and for the first time invoked section 27c of the Police Act.

The names of the journalists and two others were widely known yesterday — the names and details of the detention were carried in radio bulletins, printed in various newspapers and distributed by the South African Press Association (Sapa).

Major V Du Plessis of the police division of public relations in Pretoria, said yesterday that on instructions from General Koos Coetzee, chief of the security police, newspapers were warned under section 27c of the Police Act No 7 of 1958 not to publish anything about the detentions.

The police also refused to confirm the detentions or say under which Act the people were being held.

Warned

Major Du Plessis said Sapa and newspapers had also been warned of the consequences.

Section 27c of the Police Act deals with the prohibition of publication in any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or by radio of any information in relation to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the force concerned in any action for the prevention



Mr Dave Dalling



Mr Louis le Grange

activities as referred to in Section 2 of the Terrorism Act of 1967.

It also states that it is an offence to publish anything in relation to any person against whom or which, any action referred to above is directed, or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons.

The penalty for contravention is a fine not exceeding R15 000, or imprisonment not exceeding eight years, or both.

'Horrendous'

The PFP's media spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, said the police action in prohibiting the publishing under Section 27c of the Police Act of the names of those detained brought starkly into focus the "horrendous power" of a government which could make people disappear without trace and without any public inquiry being allowed.

"This form of police action cannot be endured except in the direst circumstances.

"I therefore call on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, to justify the action he has taken, and secondly to release within 48 hours the names of those detained," Mr Dalling said.

The Southern African Society of Journalists has condemned the detention of the four journalists and has called for their imme-



From page 1

reacting to the news of the police attempt to supress information concerning the detentions, said: "Detention without trial is bad enough, but when the public is denied the right to know who is being detained, the situation is made infinitely worse.

"Harassment of journalists has no place in a democratic society and the Minister of Law and Order should lose no time in disclosing why these people have been detained and who they are.

"Equally, if they have committed an offence, the sooner they are brought to open trial the better".

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Mugabe l unscathed soldiers at

From STAN TAYLOR

HARARE. — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, was left unscathed by an attack on his official residence early yesterday by army soldiers who earlier had seized a truck and weapons from barracks nearby.

The attackers — believed to number about eight — later turned their guns on the home of the Supplies Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, who was also unhurt, and fled after an exchange of fire with a bodyguard.

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'Harassment'

In a statement the SASJ president Mr David Bleazard, said the society was "implacably opposed" to the harassment of journalists and trade unionists under the government's security legislation.

The PFP spokesman on police, Mr Ray Swart,

→→→→ To page 2 B

We'll use law again — police

329 E. Post 25/6/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A senior South African Police spokesman has confirmed that Section 27c of the Police Act will be used again in the future if necessary to prevent publication of detainees' names.

The statement comes amid an uproar over the police moves yesterday to prevent the publication of the names of six detainees, including four journalists, by using the 24-year-old Police Act.

It is understood this is the first time the police have invoked this gag section for detainees' names, and it has been branded a "most ominious" move by Opposition politicians and academics.

Colonel Leon Mellet, Press liaison officer for Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said the provision existed in law to assist the police in their investigations, and it would be used again if necessary.

A request had been made to the media yesterday not to publish the names of the detainees as this could affect investigations, but it appeared some newspapers had already published some of them.

The police had then decided to invoke Section 27c to ensure that there was not wider publication of the names.

Details of the detention of the four journalists — two from Natal, one from the Northern Transvaal and one from Johannesburg — were released to the Press by their families.

Colonel Mellet was unwilling to say whether the publication of the names by newspapers was a breach of the Police-Press agreement, but said he believed it was probably the result of a "misunderstanding".

He said the police had always had the fullest co-operation from the Press when it was asked not to publish names.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said today several newspapers had been warned about publishing the names of some of the detainees but that no action would be taken against them.

Professor Tony Matthews, Dean of Law at Natal University, today condemned the police action "in the strongest possible terms". There should be no place for such a provision in the law of a free country, he said.

The Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, described the move as "horrendous" and called for the publication of the names of the detainees within 48 hours.

It is a moot point, however, whether many more bans on publication will actually be effected under Section 27c of the Police Act. The new Protection of Information Act — approved by Parliament this session but not gazetted — repeals Section 27c and replaces it with Section 4 (1) of the new Act.

The section has substantially the same effect. During debate on the Bill, Government speakers admitted it could be used to suppress publication of detainees' names, but it can be used in a far wider context to suppress information deemed prejudicial to the interests or security of the State.

The South African Society of Journalists has protested against the move.

A statement issued by the president of the society, Mr David Bleazard, said: "The horrifying implication of such action is that people can be made to disappear without trace at the whim of the police."

In a new development, a former journalist and a woman trade unionist have detained in terms of security legislation, a spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations confirmed today.

They are Mr Mathatha Tsedu, a former journalist on the Post newspaper, and Miss Joyce Mokhezi, acting general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa.

They were being held in terms of Section 22 of Act 62 of 1966, the spokesman said. No further details were available.

● Editorial comment — Page 8

SECTION B

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Brigadier says he would not mind 60-hour interrogation

SB quizzed on Aggett treatment

THE head of the Johannesburg Security Police yesterday told the Aggett inquest court he would not mind being cross-examined for over 60 hours — even if it meant having to sleep in the courtroom. Sowetan 329 25/6/82

By SAM MABE

Brigadier H C Muller was being cross-examined by Advocate George Bizos on the Security Police's treatment of Dr Neil Agett, the trade unionist and medical practitioner who died in detention in February.

Mr Bizos asked Mr Muller why Dr Aggett had been subjected to "intensive interrogation" for over 60 hours without being given time to rest from January 28 to January 31.

Mr Muller said it was possible the interrogation could have been at Dr Aggett's request. He also conceded that if Dr Aggett had not been allowed time to rest by his interrogators that would be "gross deprivation" of his rights.

Mr Bizos cited a case of a woman who had been given R6 500 by the Minister of Police in compensation for pain and suffering she sustained while subjected to "intensive" interrogation by the Security Police.

Mr Muller said he was not aware if criminal proceedings had been instituted against the policeman who was responsible for the interrogation that led to the woman's suffering. He was also not aware if disciplinary action was taken against that policeman.

He admitted, however, that the policeman was working under his command at John Vorster Square.

"You would not want to be cross-examined for 62 hours and to sleep in the courtroom, Brigadier?" asked Mr Bizos.

"I would have no objection to sleeping in the courtroom if it was considered expedient that I do so", Mr Muller replied.

Mr Bizos also cited a case in which the Appellate Division found that a Lieutenant Andries Struwig — also of John Vorster and working under Brig Muller — had extracted a false and incriminating confession from Sibusiso Shabalala, who was tried with Linda Mogale last year.

Mr Muller said during his interrogation Dr Aggett had given certain names and made important revelations in connection with the commission of offences.

As a result of the revelations, an application had been made for the arrest of additional persons, but permission for such arrests had not been granted. Mr Muller also said he was not prepared to divulge the names given by Dr Aggett.

Mr Muller said earlier that he received reports on a day-to-day basis on the developments of matters being investigated by his men. Mr Bizos argued this was inconsistent with his claim that he was not aware that Dr Aggett had been interrogated for more than 60 hours without a break.

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Aggett not locked in, says SP chief

By Joe Openshaw

The head of the Security Police in Johannesburg today denied that Dr Neil Aggett had been locked up in his cell and not allowed out over weekends.

He said he did not believe that the Security Police left on Fridays, taking the keys to Dr Aggett's cell with them for the weekend, and that Dr Aggett was passed food and water through the bars.

Brigadier Hendrik Christoffel Muller was giving evidence for the third day at the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett on February 5.

He was being cross-questioned by Mr George Bizos, SC, for the Aggett family.

Brigadier Muller said he had given specific instructions to a senior officer, Major Arthur Cronwright, that prisoners be attended to over the weekend — and he was given assurances that this was being done.

He agreed that people detained under Section 6 of the General Law Amendment Act were allowed two half-hour periods of exercise a day, and said only the Commissioner of Police had the right to instruct departure from these regulations.

> **Mr P J Schabort, SC, for the Minister of Law and Order: Your Worship, my learned friend Mr Bizos is changing the scope of this inquest to the extent that it is turning into a commission of inquiry into the security legislation of this country.**

"It was not possible, in the case of Section 6 detainees like Dr Aggett, to allow two half-hour periods of exercise in the open because these detainees are precluded from contact with each other."

"Sheer arithmetic would have made it quite impossible for the officer in charge of the cells on the second floor of John Vorster Square, Warrant-Officer Macpherson, to have exercised detainees for two half-hour periods a day," suggested Mr Bizos.

"It is possible for three or four detainees to be exercised at the same time and still be excluded from contact with each other," said Brigadier Muller.

Mr Bizos: "What steps did you take to see that Dr Aggett was allowed the very limited privilege of daily exercise?" — "There was a member of my staff on the second floor, and I had faith in him and trusted him to see that this was done."

Brigadier Muller complained about the lengthy questioning by Mr Bizos.

"An interrogation does not mean an absolute grilling, such as I have been subjected to during the last three days. An interrogation is a matter of a question being put. The detainee is given the opportunity to stand up and move around. It's not a matter of questions being fired at him," he said.

Mr Bizos: "Have you found the experience traumatic?"

Brigadier Muller: "I have had experience of court cross-examination, and it has not been traumatic."

Brigadier Muller said detainees being interrogated on the tenth floor of John Vorster Square were allowed to exercise.

Mr Bizos: "Perhaps Dr Aggett was being exercised in room 1012 when Mr Smithers saw him."

Brigadier Muller: "I find great difficulty in not giving a rude reply to that."

Brigadier takes a 'back-seat' in box

By Joe Openshaw

The commanding officer of the Security Police in Johannesburg, Brigadier Hendrik Christoffel Muller, celebrated his wedding anniversary at the Aggett inquest yesterday, undergoing close cross-questioning by Mr George Bizos, counsel for the Aggett family.

This was the second day Brigadier Muller had been in the witness box, testifying Security Police interrogation methods.

While being questioned about statements that Dr Neil Aggett had spent 62 hours being interrogated with only 11 hours' rest, Brigadier Muller asked the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, whether he could be seated in the witness box because his back was hurting.

Mr Bizos remarked jocularly that his back was also giving him trouble.

To this Mr Kotze smilingly responded: "Wouldn't you like to sit down as well, Mr Bizos?"

Aggett: SP chief quizzed

(329) RDM 25/6/82

ANNE SACKS reports on the Aggett inquest.

BRIGADIER Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's Security Police, told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that if Dr Neil Aggett had, as he had claimed, been allowed 11 hours sleep during a 62-hour interrogation session this would have been "a gross deprivation".

He said at the inquest into Dr Aggett's death in detention that he was told for the first time on February 5 — the day Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square — that the medical doctor and trade unionist had been interrogated continuously during the weekend of January 28 to January 31 this year.

He said one of his officers had told him about the interrogation, but he could not precisely recall who had informed him.

During cross-examination by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, he agreed the relationship between a detainee and his or her interrogator was a conflicting one, and that it was the successful interrogator who obtained information a detainee might want to hold back.

Earlier he had said it was impractical to formulate specific guidelines for interrogation because individual situations varied. But his specific instructions were that detainees should be treated "as humanely as is possible".

Asked what he would have done if he had known that his staff members intended keeping Dr Aggett in the interrogation room for over 60 hours, Brig Muller said circumstances would have led him either to authorise it or forbid it.

"This (a lengthy interrogation session) happens from time to time for continuity or following a request from a detainee to finalise his interrogation. There is nothing sinister in it, and I assumed it applied in Dr Aggett's case."

He said it was not necessarily "intensive interrogation", a term, Mr Bizos said, which was used in a court statement by Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead, one of Dr Aggett's interrogators.

He said he could not comment on Mr Bizos's view that it would have been "strange" for Dr Aggett to have requested a lengthy interrogation session after he had made a statement to Sergeant Aletta Blom claiming he had been assaulted on January 4 during an interrogation session.

Brig Muller said he had never seen the statement in which, the court heard previously, Dr Aggett had complained that on January 4 he had been kicked, beaten, assaulted, and blindfolded with a towel, handcuffed, and given electric shocks.

He said he did not believe Dr Aggett's rights had been violated if what he had claimed to Sgt Blom were true. However, he said that if, as Dr Aggett had claimed, he had not slept for three days, this would have been a "gross deprivation."

Earlier, Mr Bizos read from Hansard of May 5 this year in which the Minister of Law and Order had told Parliament that "[illegible]ad terms the instructions and guidelines (for the interrogation of detainees) amount to the application of sensible and conciliatory methods".

During his cross-examination, Brig Muller, who asked to sit on a chair because of backache, said if Dr Aggett's complaints to Sgt Blom were true, his interrogation had not been "sensible and conciliatory".

Had he been aware that Lt Whitehead, at his own discretion, had intended to interrogate Dr Aggett for over 60 hours, he said, he would have acted. He agreed that a specific instruction to Lt Whitehead would have been some protection for Dr Aggett.

Soon afterwards, the magistrate sustained an objection by Mr Pieter Scahbort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, to a question from Mr Bizos about the ways in which an interrogator would know if a detainee were innocent.

Mr Bizos then said that Dr Aggett's statement disclosed that he had committed no offence, nor was he part of a conspiracy, nor was he able to give evidence at the trial of another.

"It could well be," Brig Muller said. "The purpose of interrogation is not to cause him to implicate himself. It is conducted to elicit facts."

He said he had not read Dr Aggett's statement, but could not release him because he had been told Dr Aggett had not answered questions in a satisfactory way.

Asked if any urgency prompted the January 28 — 31 interrogation, Brig Muller said Dr Aggett could have begun to reveal "new names".

"I submit," Mr Bizos said after Brig Muller refused to disclose the names, "that, in the absence of new names, this alleged information never took place and if the officers tendered them to you, they did so to justify their actions."

The inquest continues today.

Claims by Ciskei on arrests 'ominous'

CAPE TIMES 25/6/82 (329)

Staff Reporter

CISKEI claims that trade unionist Mr Bonisile Norushe and two people detained with him were being held for allegedly furthering the aims of banned organizations had an ominous ring, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) said in a statement yesterday.

The AFCWU said such claims had been made shortly before the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, the union's Transvaal branch secretary.

Major-General Charles Sebe, director-general of state security in Ciskei, was reported in the Johannesburg morning newspaper The Sowetan yesterday as having said that Mr Norushe, the East London branch secretary and acting national organizer of the AFCWU, and his two companions, Miss Zodwa Mapela and Mr Boy Soci, were being detained for allegedly furthering the aims of "certain banned organizations."

The three were arrested at a police roadblock outside Mdantsane last Friday night while returning from Port Elizabeth.

The AFCWU said it was "utterly reprehensible" that a police officer should accuse people in his detention of criminal activities. Mr Norushe and his two companions had been detained after having spent more than two weeks in Port Elizabeth.

"If he was involved in illegal activities why did the South African authorities not arrest him at his office where he operates quite openly, or at his home?" the statement said

"We suggest that such statements are made by the Ciskei authorities to cover up the most blatant harassment of trade unionists and the misuse of power by the authorities."

General Sebe was not available for comment yesterday.

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Police ban news on 4 detained journalists

Star 25/6/82

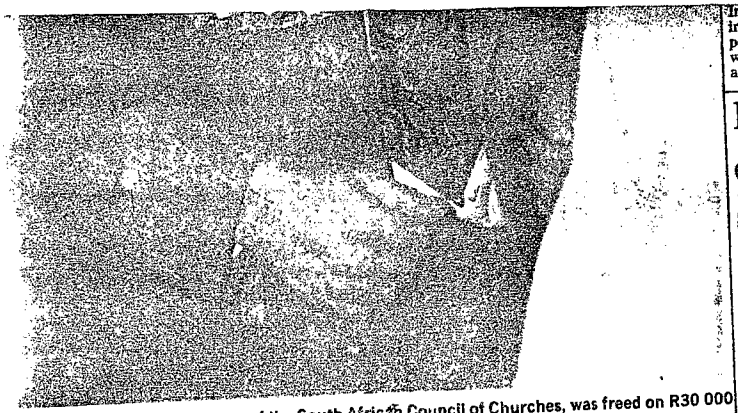
Police have used the controversial Section 27C of the Police Act to prevent publication of news about the detention of four South African journalists.

Details of the detention of the four-two from Natal, one from Northern Transvaal and one from Johannesburg — were released to the Press by their families.

It is believed they are all being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for 14-day detentions.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said today that several newspapers had been warned about the use of the names and details of the detainees. But no action would be taken against the newspapers.

Section 27c of the Police Act deals with the prohibition of information relating to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member of the force concerned in any action to prevent or combat terrorist activities as referred to in Section 2 of the Terrorism Act of 1967.



Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was freed on R30 000 en he appeared in court yesterday in connection with an allegation of fraud. Picture: NOEL WATSON

ACC man freed on R30 000 bail

MIKE LOUW

norary life president outh African Council nes (SACC), who was er general secretary, eed on R30 000 bail e appeared in the Jo- burg Magistrate's sterday after spend- ht in custody.

n Charles Rees, 45, r Street, Kensing- is also director of tute of Race Rela- peared before Mr M er in connection with gation of fraud, alter- ly theft.

The State alleges he committed fraud, alternatively theft, of an undisclosed amount at the offices of the SACC between February 10, 1975 and May 30, 1978.

The prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, told the court the State had fixed bail at R30 000. He said R24 660 would be paid to the Clerk of the Court with two cheques of R10 710 and R13 950 each. The balance was to be paid in cash.

He said Mr Rees was apprehended on Wednesday and would appear again on August 2. He said Mr Rees would later appear for trial in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Attwell said police had decided to prosecute Mr Rees and the SACC had not laid a charge against him.

He said conditions of bail were:

- Mr Rees' travel documents must remain in the possession of the investigating officer;
- He must report at the Jeppe Police Station between 5pm and 7pm on Mondays and Wednesdays and between 7am and 10am on Saturdays;
- He must report to the police before changing both his job and residential addresses, and;
- He must liaise with the investigating officer if he is to be outside Johannesburg temporarily.

Mr Attwell said Mr Rees must not communicate with some people including Mr Alan Wentzel, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Peter Storey and SACC finance department workers.

See Page 2

International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin, had spent ye performing mating dances with whooper to induce Tex to lay an after being artificially inseminated.

Details on detainees suppressed

Mail Reporter

POLICE last night took action to prevent publication concerning the detention of four journalists and two others, for the first time invoking the controversial Section 27c of the Police Act.

The names and details of the detentions were carried on radio stations, printed in various other newspapers and distributed by the South African Press Association (Sapa) yesterday.

Major V Du Plessis of the Police Division of Public Relations, in Pretoria, said yesterday that on instructions of General Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, newspapers were warned not to publish anything about the detentions under Section 27c Police Act No 7 of 1958 as amended.

Section 27c of the Police Act deals with the prohibition of publication in any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or by radio of any information in relation to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the Force concerned in any action for the prevention or combating of terrorist activities as referred to in Section 2 of the Terrorism Act of 1967.

It also states it is an offence to publish anything in relation to any person against whom or group of persons against which any action referred to above is directed, or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons.

The penalty for contravention is a fine not exceeding R15 000 or to imprisonment of a period not exceeding eight years or both.

- On legal advice the Rand Daily Mail has agreed not to publish the names of those detained although they are already common knowledge.

eakfast Quip



at would my mother think, e? . . . that IS my mother!"

Attack on home of Mugabe

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe was left unscathed by an attack on his official residence in Harare yesterday by army soldiers who had earlier seized a truck and weapons from barracks nearby.

The attackers — believed to number about eight — later turned their guns on the home of the Minister of Supplies, Mr Enos Nkala, who was also unhurt, and fled after an exchange of fire with a bodyguard.

They left behind the body of a black man dressed in army camouflage uniform who died from a bullet wound in the head.

The attacks followed the seizure of a truck, FN rifles and RPG-7 rocket launchers from the King George VI barracks about 2km from Mr Mugabe's residence in the early hours of the morning.

Soon afterwards the truck pulled up outside Zimbabwe House and there was an exchange of fire between the attackers and the Prime Minister's guards.

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkala were both understood to have been at home at the time.

The Prime Minister, who was said by an aide to be "behaving as if nothing had happened" attended a Cabinet meeting in the morning and later appeared briefly at parliament.

Speculation in diplomatic circles turned to the theory that the attackers were former Zipra guerrilla followers of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the opposition Patriotic Front leader.

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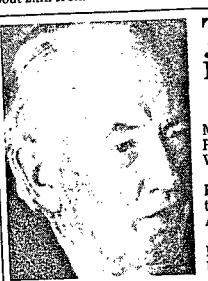
Their "Packaging and Containerisation Dictionary", a copy of which was handed to the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, in Johannesburg yesterday, is the bureau's 13th technical dictionary. The book standardises container terminology in both official languages for SATS employees.

Definitions are accurate rather than snappy. Thus an "all-flaps meeting container" becomes a "houer waarvan al die klappe bymekaarkom."

Mr Schoeman said Johannesburg's City Deep depot handled about 312 000 containers in 1980-81 while more than a million containers had been handled in Durban since containerisation



MR MIKE ROSHOLT
Wits chancellor

Top businessman scrapes in as chancellor of Wits

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
Education Reporter

MR MIKE Rosholt, executive chairman of the giant Barlow Rand group, is the new chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Rosholt narrowly beat his main rival for the position Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman after a three-way tussle that included the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela.

He is a director of South African Breweries, The Standard Bank, The Standard Bank Investment Corporation, and the Urban Foundation.

The new chancellor will be officially installed at a ceremony in the university's Great Hall on August 4

THLOLOE IS HELD

Sowetan 25/6/82
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FOUR BLACK journalists, including banned senior SOWETAN reporter Mr Joe Thloloe, were among six people detained in Security Police swoops in Johannesburg, Pietersburg and Natal yesterday.

The people detained include Mr Quraish Patel, a reporter on the Daily News, Mr Vas Soni, a sub-editor on Post Natal, Mr Mathata Tsedu, banned and former senior reporter on the banned POST Transvaal, Mr Sol Raphalalani, director of scholars at the Lutheran Church, Pietersburg, and Miss Joyce Mokhesi, a trade unionist.

By WILLIE BOKALA

Police yesterday said they could not confirm the detention of Mr Thloloe, Mr Tsedu and Mr Raphalalani, who were all said to have been picked up by security cops in the early hours of the morning, from their homes in Soweto and Seshego respectively.

But Mr Thloloe's wife, Joyce, said from their Pimville home that security policemen who took her husband told her he was to be detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Mr Thloloe, the first foreign national to be awarded the Nieman Foundation's Louis Lyon Award for Conscience and Integrity in Journalism, spent more than a year in detention without trial in 1977/78.

Together with Mr Tsedu, he was banned for three years early last year and prohibited from working as a journalist and as an executive member of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa).

Reports from Pietersburg say that Mr Tsedu, who is also a member of Mwasa, and Mr Raphalalani, were picked up by Security Police from their homes in Seshego at about 1am yesterday.

Miss Mokhesi, the acting general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA, was detained from her union's offices in the city at midday.

The union said in a statement later that "we deplore in the strongest terms the detention of our colleague. We feel that this action is intended to intimidate us, but we see it only as a mockery to the so-called new labour dispensation".

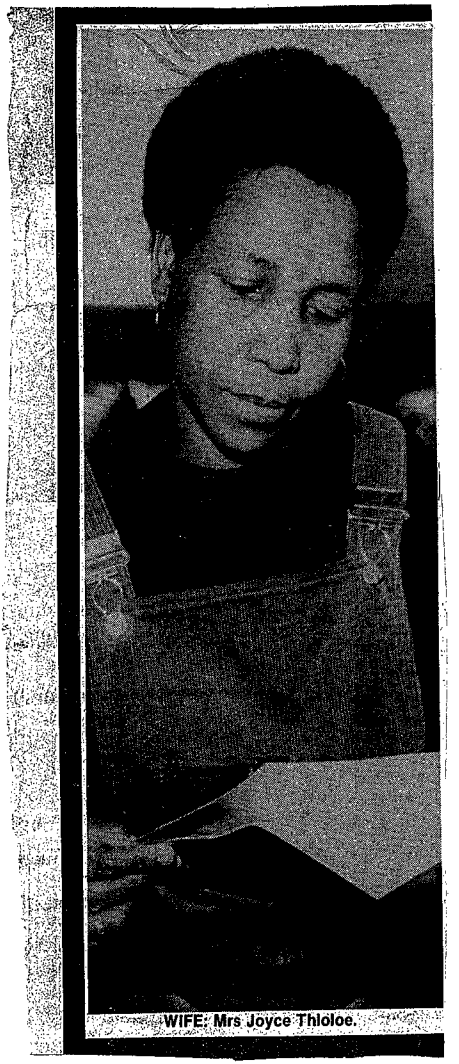
Mr Patel and Mr Soni are also said to have been detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act after a Security Police raid on their Durban homes yesterday morning.

A spokesman for Mwasa condemned the detention of the four journalists and called for their immediate release if no charges were preferred against them.

SOWETAN

25/04/82

(324)



WIFE: Mrs Joyce Thloloe.

25/06/82

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Aggett had complained that on January 4 he had been kicked, beaten, assaulted, and blindfolded with a towel, handcuffed, and given electric shocks.

"It could well be," Brigadier Muller said. "The purpose of interrogation is not to cause him to implicate himself. It is conducted to elicit facts."

He said he had not read Dr Aggett's statement, but could not release him because he had been told Dr Aggett had not answered questions satisfactorily.

Asked if any urgency prompted the January 28 – 31 interrogation, Brigadier Muller said Dr Aggett could have begun to disclose "new names".

"I submit," Mr Bizos said after Brigadier Muller had refused to disclose the names, "that, in the absence of new names, this alleged information never took place and if the officers tendered them to you, they did so to justify their actions."

The inquest continues today.

 ★ 329

Aggett inquest: Police brigadier gives evidence

Own Correspondent

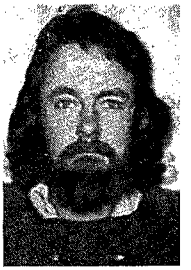
JOHANNESBURG. — Brigadier Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's security police, told the Aggett inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that if Dr Neil Aggett had, as he had claimed, been allowed 11 hours sleep during a 62-hour interrogation session this would have been "a gross deprivation".

The brigadier said at the inquest on Dr Aggett, who died in detention, that he had been told for the first time on February 5 — the day Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square — that the medical doctor and trade unionist had been interrogated continuously during the weekend of January 28 to January 31 this year.

He said one of his officers had told him about the interrogation, but he could not recall who had informed him.

Questioned by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel representing the Aggett family, Brigadier Muller agreed that the relationship between a detainee and his or her interrogator was a conflicting one and that it was the successful interrogator who obtained information a detainee might want to hold back.

Earlier he had said it was impractical to formulate specific guidelines for interrogation, because individual situations varied. But his specific instructions were that detainees should be treated "as humanely as is possible".



Dr Neil Aggett

Asked what he would have done if he had known that his staff members intended keeping Dr Aggett in the interrogation room for more than 60 hours, Brigadier Muller said circumstances would have led him either to authorize it or forbid it.

"This (a lengthy interrogation session) happens from time to time for continuity or following a request from a detainee to finalize his interrogation. There is nothing sinister in it, and I assumed it applied in Dr Aggett's case."

He said it was not necessarily "intensive interrogation", a term which Mr Bizos had said was used in a court statement by Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead, one of Dr Aggett's interrogators.

'Strange'

The brigadier said he could not comment on the view of Mr Bizos that it would have been "strange" for Dr Aggett to have requested a lengthy interrogation session after he had made a statement to Sergeant Aletta Blom claiming he had been assaulted on January 4 during an interrogation session.

Brigadier Muller said he had never seen the statement in which, the court heard previously

The brigadier said he did not believe Dr Aggett's rights had been violated if what he had claimed to Sergeant Blom were true. However, he said that if, as Dr Aggett had claimed, he had not slept for three days, this would have been a "gross deprivation".

Earlier, Mr Bizos had read from Hansard of May 5 this year in which the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had told Parliament that "in broad terms, the instructions and guidelines (for the interrogation of detainees) amount to the application of sensible and conciliatory methods".

Backache

During his questioning, Brigadier Muller, who asked to sit on a chair because of backache, said that if Dr Aggett's complaints to Sergeant Blom were true, his interrogation had not been "sensible and conciliatory".

Had he been aware that Lieutenant Whitehead, at his own discretion, had intended to interrogate Dr Aggett for more than 60 hours, he would have acted. He agreed that a specific instruction to Lieutenant Whitehead would have been some protection for Dr Aggett.

Soon after, the magistrate sustained an objection by Mr Pieter Scahbort, SC, counsel representing Mr Le Grange, to a question from Mr Bizos about the ways in which an interrogator would know if a detainee were innocent.

'No offence'

Mr Bizos then said Dr Aggett's statement disclosed that he had committed no offence, nor was he part of a conspiracy, nor was he able to give evidence at the trial of another

Aggett gave names, claim police

w/e ARGUS 26/6/82

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Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Brigadier Hendrik Muller and Major Arthur Cronwright of the security police told an inquest yesterday that during interrogation on February 3 Dr Neil Aggett disclosed names and incriminating information.

Dr Aggett was found dead in his cell on the morning of February 5.

Major Cronwright said in Dr Aggett's presence they discussed drawing up a telex to police headquarters for permission to arrest the people implicated.

The telex was sent the next day. Permission was not granted and "the case is being intensely investigated at the moment," Major Cronwright said.

INTERROGATION

He saw Dr Aggett regularly, sometimes twice a day.

He was head of the investigation personnel and whenever there was an interrogation on the 10th floor, "I would look in to see what was happening."

Brigadier Muller told the magistrate, Mr P A Kotze, that he saw Dr Aggett on February 1.

"I have a vague recollection of him saying 'surely this detention cannot last forever.' He said it in a facetious manner."

Brigadier Muller said he remembered two particular instances of suicide at John Vorster Square.

"There was a time about nine years ago when a detainee tried to escape through a window and died in the process. I am referring to Ahmed Timol.

"There was also one Wellington Tashazibane, who died on the second day of his detention about five years ago. He hanged himself with a part of his blanket.

"February 5 this year was a pretty upsetting day. A person who was in my care lost his life."

Mr George Bizos for the Aggett family, contended that no mention should be made of a document in which Dr Aggett is alleged to have implicated other people.

It would benefit the Minister of Police's case, because the document was not before the court.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Major: Aggett named people

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CAPE TIMES 26/6/87

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Major Arthur Benonic Cronwright of the Johannesburg security police told the Johannesburg Regional Court that hours before he died, Dr Neil Aggett had heard security police discussing the potential arrest of people he, Dr Aggett, had allegedly named during a 62-hour interrogation session.

Major Cronwright, who is head of the interrogation division at John Vorster Square, said he and one of Dr Aggett's interrogators, Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead, had telexed police headquarters on February 3 applying for permission to make further arrests.

He said they wished to arrest people named by Dr Aggett during an interrogation session on the weekend of January 28-31 this year.

He said they discussed this in front of Dr Aggett on the morning of February 4.

At about 1.30am the next day Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square.

Earlier this week, Brigadier Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's Security Police, told the court that the application to arrest the "new names" allegedly disclosed by Dr Aggett had been rejected.

He refused to disclose the "new names", but claimed Dr Aggett had written them down on a piece of paper.

Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family asked for the telex and the paper to be made available to the court.

The magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, will rule on the issue.

In his testimony yesterday morning, Brigadier Muller said he regarded Captain Andries Struwig as a "trustworthy, reliable and wholly useful" member of his staff.

The day before he said he could not remember that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had ruled last year that Captain Struwig had obtained false confessions from two former detainees through unlawful means.

Mr Bizos said police had told the Rabie Commission that they telexed detainees' complaints of assault to police headquarters to expedite the investigation. Brigadier Muller said he could not recall ever telexing complaints.

The inquest continues at 10.30am on Monday.

Cape Times 26/10/82

New body to fight detention

(329)

Staff Reporter

A NEW committee has been formed to promote awareness of the implications of detention without trial and to work towards its abolition.

Known as the Ad Hoc Detention Action Committee (Adac), it aims to draw more people into action against detentions and will work in close co-operation with the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) formed by parents and relatives of detainees.

The aims of ADAC include:

- To promote awareness of the implications of detention.
- To educate and inform people about the rights of detainees and to research the legal, medical and psychological effects of detention.
- To keep up constant pressure, with the DPSC, for the release of detainees and the scrapping of detention laws.
- As an intermim measure, to press for improvements in the treatment of detainees.

Support from all concerned with detention is welcomed. The address of Adac is P O Box 368, Salt River 7925.

Police confirm detention of two

Mail Reporter

POLICE have confirmed the detention of two people under security legislation, but the names of the four journalists detained still may not be published.

A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria, yesterday said a former journalist and a woman trade unionist had been detained on Wednesday.

They are Mr Mathatha Tsedu, who worked for Post newspaper, and Miss Joyce Mokhezi, acting general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA).

They are being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1966, the spokesman said.

Miss Mokhezi took over the position of general secretary of CCAWUSA last year when Mrs Emma Mashinini was detained. Miss Mokhezi was also detained for seven days in April last year.

Mr Tsedu was a journalist and an executive member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) until he was served with a three-year banning order last year.

Police have prevented further publication of the names of the four journalists detained by invoking Section 27(c) of the Police Act.

The names had already been published by a number of newspapers and radio stations.

● 'Terror tactics' — Page 3

329 RDM 26/6/82

Aggett 'heard SP discuss possible arrests'

ANNE SACKS reports on the Aggett inquest

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate was told yesterday that Dr Neil Aggett, only hours before he died, had heard Security policemen discussing the possible arrest of people he was said to have named under interrogation.

This was said in the Johannesburg Regional Court by Major Arthur Cronwright, who heads the interrogation division at John Vorster Square.

He told the inquest into Dr Aggett's death while in police custody that he and one of Dr Aggett's interrogators, Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead, had telexed police headquarters on February 3 applying for permission to make further arrests.

He said they wished to arrest people named by Dr Aggett during an interrogation session on the weekend of January 28 — 31 this year.

He said they discussed this in front of Dr Aggett on the morning of February 4. Several hours later — at about 1.30am — Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square.

Earlier this week, Brigadier Hendrik Muller, chief of Johannesburg's Security Police, told the court that the application to arrest the "new names" said to have been disclosed by Dr Aggett had been rejected.

He refused to disclose the "new names", but said Dr Aggett had written them down on a piece of paper.

Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, yesterday described this claim as "new and vital evidence", and appealed to the inquest magistrate to make the telex and the paper with the names in Dr Aggett's handwriting available to the court.

Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, objected, arguing that the information was privileged because it had been obtained while Dr Aggett was being held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Bizos replied there were legal precedents showing such information was not privileged, and "it would be setting a precedent of the worst kind" to allow one legal team the new evidence without allowing it to the other.

The magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, will rule on the issue.

In his testimony yesterday morning, Brig Muller said he regarded Captain Andries Struwig — of the Security Police at John Vorster Square — as a "trustworthy, reliable and wholly useful" member of his staff.

The day before, Brig Muller said he could not remember that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had ruled last year that Capt Struwig had obtained false confessions from two former detainees through unlawful means.

"But," Mr Bizos said, "he induced people to implicate themselves."

"Maybe," Brig Muller replied, adding that Capt Struwig was still active in interrogation and that his opinion of him was fair, despite the Appellate Division ruling.

Cross-examining Brig Muller on the protection of detainees, Mr Bizos said he believed Dr Aggett could probably have been assaulted again — if his claim, previously put before the court, that he was assaulted and tortured on January 4 were true.

To that assumption, Brig Muller replied he had "sufficient faith in the way my men handle interrogation". It was then Mr Bizos referred to the Appellate Division ruling concerning Capt Struwig.

Later in the morning, Brig Muller conceded detainees were "virtually at the mercy of the SP". Because of this, he "strongly required" his staff to attend to detainees' safety.

Mr Bizos then referred to an Appellate Division ruling that detainees be released in sound mental and physical health. He said that complaints took so long to be investigated was not in keeping with the spirit of this ruling.

Brig Muller agreed that detainees were "theoretically helpless", and that complaints to magistrates were one mechanism of protection.

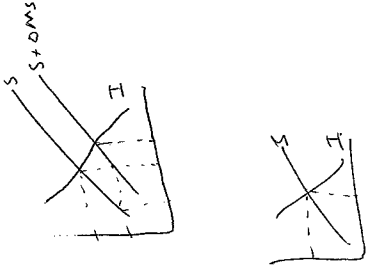
Mr Bizos said police had told the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation that they telexed detainees' complaints of assault to police headquarters to expedite the investigation. Brig Muller said he could not recall ever telexing complaints.

Mr Bizos then told the court that it took seven days for Dr Aggett's complaint, lodged to a magistrate on January 18, to reach Brig Muller's office, another seven days for it to reach police headquarters, and another 14 days before the investigation started.

Brig Muller blamed the postal service for the delays.

The inquest continues at 10.30am on Monday.

Appearing for the Aggett family are Mr George Bizos, SC, assisted by Mr Dennis Kuny, instructed by Mr William Lane of Ball, Dewar and Hall. Appearing for the Minister of Law and Order is Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, assisted by Mr Schalk Burger, instructed by State attorneys. The Attorney General is represented by Mr Piet Haasbroek, assisted by Mr Andre de Vries.



...is to make silenced hundreds heard

(329) E. Post 26/6/82

...pport Committee ...tative voice of the ...uth Africans held ... around the coun-

...AUER reports:

...eld twice a week but no ...mal minutes are taken. ...o far, members have al...ays reached consensus by ...cussion rather than vo...ing.

They find this surprising.

"I think it's something of a small miracle that such ... odd mixture of people have worked together successfully, giving rise to some very frank give-and-take sessions," said Mrs Sheila de Beer, the mother of Mr Cedric de Beer who has been in detention for more than eight months.

Mr De Beer is 29. Until his arrest in September last year, he worked for the Environmental Development Agency, an organisation that provides a sort of do-it-yourself self-help scheme to rural blacks. He has a BA degree in local government and politics.

In 1976, while a member of the Nusas executive, he, along with four others, was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act. All five were acquitted. After the trial, Cedric decided to find work that wasn't political". He found the job with the EDA.

There are no official DPSC membership figures — in Johannesburg alone there have been as few as 12 and as many as 40 people on the committee — people who are willy-nilly involved, by virtue of having a relative, friend or colleague detained.

Press statements are made by consensus, but when members speak to other groups they do so in their individual capacity, otherwise, as Mrs De Beer says, "one could not possibly convey and reconcile the many divergent views held by members who range from very politicised people indeed to conservative, in fact, ultra-conservative people".

A bewildered journalist once asked at one of the DPSC's earliest meetings: "What can a doctor, a black trade unionist, a coloured lecturer in mathematics and a retired import/export agent have in common?"

A cause.

Broadly, the DPSC aims to:

- Engineer the abolition of the clauses in any laws which abrogate the principle of *habeas corpus*.
- Campaign for the release of all detainees unconditionally and the scrapping of the Internal Security Act as it stands now.
- Abolish all acts of mental or physical cruelty against detainees that come to the attention of the DPSC.
- Prepare a file of sworn affidavits on the Security Police.
- Make representations to the highest authorities about any discrimination with regard to conditions of detention between blacks and whites.

On this last point, members have expressed conflicting opinions.

In April, a delegation of the DPSC met the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, in Cape Town to discuss the detainee situation.

Some members felt that to discuss anything with Government officials gave the authorities credibility they did not deserve.

Mrs Audrey Coleman, the mother of former detainee, Mr Keith Coleman, was one of them.

Mr Coleman is 21 and was in the middle of a BA Honours course in industrial sociology when he was arrested and detained. Before his imprisonment Keith had co-edited Saspu National, the student magazine that was recently banned.

Released without being charged and immediately banned for two years in April this year, Keith was not allowed to accompany his parents on holiday to the Eastern Cape.

Unlike Charles and Sheila de Beer, who, when asked to explain their political leanings, described themselves as "apolitical — rather fuddy-duddy really", Max and Audrey Coleman are highly politicised.

Commenting on the April discussions, Mrs Coleman says she doubted their validity.

"Because I believe our Government is so entrenched in what it is doing, I'm always very dubious about meeting with them — they are not going to change their policies.

"But I think, in the end, the deputation was correct in their strategy. As responsible citizens, we have given the authorities the opportunity to be aware of what happens during interrogation by the Security Police."

Conversely, the De Beers felt that the delegation went to the authorities in a show of strength and by doing so, brought certain aspects to light and so achieved what those who refuse to have truck with the Government have been trying to achieve for years.

As far as the detainees themselves are concerned, the DPSC sees them, not as "criminals to be cast away", but as "builders to be honoured".

Says Mrs Coleman: "They are the avantgarde, wittingly or unwittingly, of an age where a person will be judged according to the qualities of character, not according to the colour of skin."

With a touch of irony, the DPSC points out that as far as they are concerned, the Detainees Parents' Support Committee is Government-appointed.

"Had the authorities not arrested our children and spouses, the committee would not have come into existence. There is a lesson there . . .

"Every act of repression will give birth to a greater surge for freedom; every move back toward the Dark Ages will yield a greater outpouring of light; every man shackled by those who are afraid of being submerged in the coming age of brotherhood will produce 20 more men to continue the work toward a more egalitarian society."



A solitary husband of one of the detainees protests outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

26/06/82

(32)

Group air

THE Detainees Parents' S seeks to be the represer silenced hundreds of S without trial in prison ce try. CHARLOTTE

POLITICAL detainees in South Africa are isolated from the world and the world has lost touch with them.

But by exploiting all the nuances of the legal loophole in a maze of information-stifling Acts, the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) has managed to break the silence.

At dawn on September 22 last year, Security Police arrested nine people who were taken to John Vorster Square for interrogation.

Two were released. Seven were detained in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which permits detention for a fortnight. Two weeks later, their detention was extended in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act which allows them to be held indefinitely.

That night, a group of friends met and decided to start a movement to help detainees. Someone suggested that the families of detainees should be involved as well and the nucleus of the DPSC was born.

Initially referred to by newspapers simply as "relatives and friends" of the young people who had been detained, the DPSC set up "care groups" which took care of detainees' requirements, by sending them clothes and food in prison, while at home making sure their rent, phone and electricity bills were paid.

Gradually the DPSC moved into the public eye.

Its members mounted night-long vigils, one-person demonstrations outside police stations and courts, meetings, petitions and open challenges to the police.

For some, the DPSC blew in like a breath of fresh air, for others it crept up like an embarrassing disease. It became increasingly difficult to ignore.

Telegrams of support and offers of assistance have flooded in from around the world, but the DPSC has not escaped harassment, either.

Most members have experienced threatening telephone calls, smashed windows or damaged cars. They are convinced they have been followed to their homes and offices. Demonstration placards have been snatched from them and anonymous warnings have been issued.

If anything, they say, the threats have served to strengthen their resolve.

The members of the DPSC comprise a hotchpotch of people of different colours and diverse political aspirations who have joined to give vent to their collective anger about the detention without trial of their loved ones.

There is no chairman, secretary, treasurer or spokesman. Meetings are

Detainee news clamp attacked

Cape Times 26/6/82

329

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape region of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) yesterday condemned attempts by the State to suppress information concerning the detention of four journalists on Thursday.

The chief of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, has invoked Section 27c of the Police Act to do so.

The DPSC said in a statement it had learnt "with disgust" of attempts to prohibit publication of news of "the latest arbitrary detentions".

'Reason clear'

"The reason for the use of the Police Act in this case is clear. As more and more allegations of torture and ill-treatment in detention pour in to verify the contents of our memorandum, the State, instead of taking steps to prevent further abuses, seeks to extend its veil of secrecy."

● Sapa reports that the Media Workers' Association of South Africa yesterday called on the police to release details about the four detentions. A Mwasa spokesman said the refusal to do so was "another example of the corrosion of the rule of law in this country".

EADINGS

ion

July, 1982

Cape Town

329

26/6/82 Star

Police release the names of detainees

Crime Reporter

Police headquarters today released the names of three journalists who are being detained in terms of section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

They are Mr Joe Thlôloe, banned senior Sowetan reporter, Mr Vas Soni, a sub-editor on Post Natal and Mr Quarish Patel, a reporter on the Daily News in Durban.

Two other names of detainees were also released today. They are Mrs Victoria Mokhete and Mr Veli Truman Nguni.

Yesterday police released the names of two other detainees, Mr Mathatha Tsedu, a former Post journalist, and Miss Joyce Mokhezi, acting general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

All these detainees are being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for a 14-day period of detention before court action.

The publication of the names of the detainees had previously been restricted in terms of the controversial Section 27c of the Police Act.

Mwasa's president, Mr Boba Ndhlovu, said the decision to enforce Section 27 C was another example of erosion of the rule of law.

"This is a time when all Pressmen and trade unions should stand together and protest against this injustice."

The Security Police were starting to implement a reign of terror using Gestapo tactics, Mr Harry Pitman MP, Progressive Federal Party Justice spokesman, said.

Mr David Bleazard, president of the SA Society of Journalists, said the horrifying implication of such action was that people could be made to disappear without trace at the whim of the police.

SALDRU SUBJECT HEADINGS

Revised Edition

(329) Star 26/6/82

Aggett 'heard plan to arrest those he named'

By Michael Tissong

Senior members of the security police at John Vorster Square, Brigadier Hendrik Muller and Major Arthur Cronwright, told a Johannesburg inquest magistrate yesterday that during interrogation on February 3 Dr Neil Aggett had disclosed names and incriminating information

Dr Aggett was found dead in his cell on the morning of February 5.

Major Cronwright said that Dr Aggett had made a statement in terms of section 6 (of the Terrorism Act). In Dr Aggett's presence they had discussed drawing up a telex to police headquarters for permisstion to arrest the people implicated.

The telex was sent off the next day. Permission was not granted and "the case is being intensely investigated at the moment," Major Cronwright said.

He said he had seen Dr Aggett regularly, sometimes twice a day. He was head of the investigation personnel and whenever there was an interrogation on the tenth floor, "I would look in to see what was happening."

'FACETIOUS'

On February 3, Captain Naude, Lieutenant Whitehead and Sergeant van Schalkwyk were interrogating Dr Aggett in what "could have been Lieutenant C Magoro's office," Major Cronwright said.

Brigadier Muller told the magistrate, Mr P A Kotze, that he saw Dr Aggett on February 1. "I have a vague recollection of him saying. 'Surely this detention cannot last forever.' He said it in a facetious manner."

He said he remembered two particular instances of suicide at John Vorster Square. "There was a time about nine years ago when a detainee tried to escape through a window and died in the process. I am referring to Ahmed Timol.

"There was also one Wellington Tshazibane who died on the second day of his detention about five years ago. He hanged himself with a part of his blanket.

Mr George Bizos, who appeared for the Aggett family, contended that no mention should be made of a document in which Dr Aggett is alleged to have implicated other people. He said it would benefit one party, the Minister of Police's case, because the document was not before the court and therefore he did not have access to it.

The case continues on Monday.

SALDRU SUBJECT HEADINGS
Revised edition

July, 1982.

CONSPIRACY LIST SHOCK FOR INQUEST

(329)
S. Zulu
27/6/82

Legal wrangle over Aggett statement

A SECRET document casually mentioned in cross-examination may prove to be pivotal in the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett who died in detention on February 5.

Brigadier Hendrik Muller, head of the Security Police in Johannesburg, disclosed that a day before his death Dr Aggett made a statement in which he named persons allegedly involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. Brigadier Muller said the document could not be handed in to the inquest into Dr Aggett's death because investigations were still in progress.

Until Brigadier Muller mentioned the document in reply to a question by Mr Pieter Swanepoel, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, the court had been unaware of its existence.

Brigadier Muller made no mention of the statement during three days of intensive cross-examination by Mr George Bizos, SC, who is appearing for the Aggett family.

Mr Bizos said no privilege attached to the document and applied for it to be brought to court.

"If we are able to show that these persons had nothing to do with the alleged conspiracy then Dr Aggett would have had no reason to mention their names freely and voluntarily," Mr Bizos said.

The application was opposed by Mr Schabort who said the statement was made in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and could not be admitted as evidence.

The presiding magistrate, Mr P. A. J. Kotze, postponed a decision on the document and said he would hear argument from both parties later.

The next witness, Major Arthur Cronwright, the head of investigation personnel at John Vorster Square, said Dr Aggett had been present when security officers discussed the writing of a telex to police headquarters in Pretoria to request permission to arrest those named by Dr Aggett.



Mr George Bizos, SC: not privileged

The request had been turned down, Major Cronwright said, but "intensive investigations" were in progress.

Major Cronwright, who was in charge of the investigation into Dr Aggett, said he had seen the trade unionist on each day of his detention. An office on the 10th floor, Room 1012, had been cleared and was used for Dr Aggett's interrogation.

It was in this office that a former detainee, Mr Maurice Smithers, said he had seen Dr Aggett being assaulted by policemen on January 20. Mr Smithers had been taken to John Vorster Square from Randburg to type out a statement and to see an optician.

He said he saw Dr Aggett through the frosted glass window of an adjacent office. Dr Aggett was being questioned by "six or seven" policemen.

"I went to the optician and when I came back at about 11 o'clock, Dr Aggett was still in the room next door. He was standing in the same position as before, but had no shirt on and I could see the colour of his skin clearly. He was moving his hands and seemingly explaining something — but I could not hear what was being said.

"Then a large policeman told him to get down on the ground. Neil disappeared from my sight behind the wooden part of the partition. I saw this policeman adjusting his jacket or his belt in some way and shortly thereafter I heard the sound of bare flesh being hit as the policeman hit twice in a downward direction.

"After a short time, the (Dr Aggett) was gestured to stand up again. His shoulders were a little hunched . . . he was not standing upright.

"He was then ordered to run on the spot with his hands outstretched in front of him. He was fairly close to the frosted glass and I could see him, but only from the waist up. A policeman walked around him with something rolled up — like a newspaper.

"At times Neil would stop running or bring his hands down or wipe his forehead and the policeman would hit across the shoulder with the newspaper. They were not hard blows — they must have been designed to harass him."

Affidavits by eight other detainees and former detainees were declared admissible this week and the detainees will be called to give evidence. Dr Kotze ruled that there was a "nexus" between the affidavits and the circumstances of Dr Aggett's death.

The affidavits relate to assaults in detention and the detainees observations of Dr Aggett at John Vorster Square.

Mr Keith Coleman and Mr Thabo Lerumo said they had seen Dr Aggett. Mr Lerumo had "something of importance to say of Dr Aggett on the night before he died," Mr Kotze said.

Major Cronwright had been implicated in assaults by Mr Jabu Ngwenya, the magistrate said. Another affidavit was by Dr Aggett's girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, who said she was "threatened" at John Vorster Square.

Statements by five detainees were ruled inadmissible.

An Inspectir of Detainees, Mr Abraham Mouton, told the court detainees were reluctant to make complaints of maltreatment because they were afraid these would leak back to their interrogators.

He denied that he was helpless in doing anything about complaints of assault.

"I am not helpless I convey the complaint to the Minister of Justice, but I cannot give instructions to the Security Police concerning the complaint," Mr Mouton said.

He admitted that not a single complaint had led to a criminal prosecution on behalf of detainees.

Brigadier Muller, during an intensive three day questioning by Mr Bizos, said he regularly visited detainees. He could not remember a single complaint of maltreatment.

Brigadier Muller said he had only become aware that Dr Aggett had undergone a 60 hour interrogation from January 28 to 31 on the day after his death. There was "nothing sinister" in such a long period of questioning.

Asked if he was suggesting that Dr Aggett had requested the 60-hour session Brigadier Muller said "This is very possible".

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Gag on detainees lifted

THE names of three journalists and two others detained by the Security Branch on Thursday can now be published.

The journalists are Mr Quarish Patel, Mr Vas Soni and Mr Joe Thloloe.

The two others are Mr Veli Trumann Mnguni and Miss Victoria Motlala.

The alleged detention of a fourth journalist, Mr Mathata Tsedu, was not confirmed.

The names were published earlier in the week by several newspapers and broadcast on radio stations.

But police invoked the controversial Section 27(c) of the Police Act.

Banned

Newspapers then faced a R15 000 fine if the names were published.

The restriction was lifted yesterday.

A spokesman for the police division of public relations said Mr Patel, a Daily News reporter, and Mr Soni, a Post Natal sub-editor, were detained in Durban.

Mr Thloloe, a senior reporter on the Sowetan, was

BY BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

detained at his home in Soweto.

He is also a former Transvaal vice president of the Media Workers' Association and former national president of the banned Union of Black Journalists.

Mr Mnguni and Miss Motlala were being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act 1966. No further details were given.

Mr Tsedu, banned and a former senior reporter on the banned Post Transvaal, was reported to have been picked up by security policemen at his home in Soweto early on Thursday.

This could not be confirmed.

Section 27(c) prohibits publication of any information about the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the police concerned in action to prevent or combat terrorism.

It also makes it an offence to publish anything about a person or group of people against whom such action is directed, or about any action by that person or group.

The PFP and the South African Society of Journalists condemned the detentions and the use of Section 27(c).

Masa to probe health in prison

Argus 28/6/82

PRETORIA. — A special ad hoc committee has been appointed by the federal council of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) to investigate medical care of prisoners and detainees, Masa announced in Pretoria today.

The committee, which held its first meeting in Pretoria on Thursday, will also study the effects of solitary confinement.

The body declined to name the members of the committee, but said they were "prominent and highly-respected" members of the medical and legal professions.

The reason for the appointment, it said, was that "the association had noted with concern certain reports about alleged deficiencies in such health care, and that these allegations had not to date, as far as the association was aware, been supported by verifiable evidence." — Sapa.

329 Star 28/6/82

40 released over 'conspiracy' — SP

By Alex Ball and Joe Openshaw

Of 58 or 59 people detained in connection with an alleged conspiracy 40 had been released without being charged, the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett heard today.

Major Arthur Cronwright, head of the investigation personnel of the Security Police in Johannesburg, said all had been detained between September last year and February this year — the period during which Dr Aggett had been held.

He said they had been arrested in connection with an alleged conspiracy.

Forty had been released. Six had been convicted. Six were awaiting trial and six were being detained as potential witnesses.

Only three had been

To Page 3, Col 1

said.

329 Star 28/6/82

SP man: 40 were released

from page 1

convicted in connection with the conspiracy.

Mr George Bizos SC for the Aggett family, submitted that it was because of pressure for a conspiracy trial that Dr Aggett had been intensively interrogated.

He referred to a statement by the Minister of Police in Parliament on February 3 in which he said "extensive" and "important" facts would lead to a big trial over the next few months.

"I want to suggest to you that this tremendous conspiracy trial was one of the reasons why pressure was put on Dr Aggett," Mr Bizos said.

Major Cronwright denied this.

On the prolonged period of investigation of which Dr Aggett had complained towards the end of January, Major Cronwright said this continued interrogation had not been to put pressure on Dr Aggett.

It had been carried out at Dr Aggett's request.

Major Cronwright said he had been approached by another officer, Lieutenant Whitehead, for permission to interrogate Dr Aggett between January 28 and January 30 without taking him back to his cell.

He was told by Lieutenant Whitehead that Dr Aggett had requested the lengthy interrogation.

Major Cronwright said Lieutenant Whitehead had not told him it was to be an "intensive interrogation."

He had given permission on condition that Dr Aggett be given rest and food.

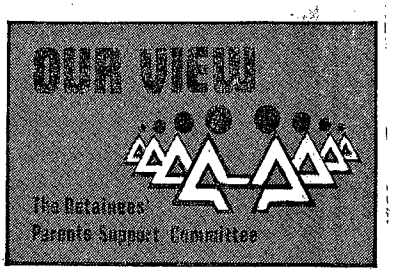
If Lieutenant Whitehead had used the word "intensive" he would not have given permission, Major Cronwright said.

(Proceeding)

329 Star

28/6/82

The facts on 'faked' sickness



We promised to come back on that letter written by Mr Donald Sole, until recently South African Ambassador in Washington, to a group of congressmen and senators, in which he wrote disparagingly about the detainees who had been admitted to hospital.

According to Mr Sole all but two of the detainees faked their illnesses, and it simply was a conspiracy organised by the parents to discredit the Security Police.

We have scrutinised Mr Sole's allegations, we have very carefully checked the facts and, finally, we have drawn up a memorandum setting out in detail the truth about these hospital cases, how they came about and what happened thereafter.

This memorandum has been forwarded to Senator Thomas Downey who had originally written to Mr Sole. We would now like to give a wider forum to our reply.

First there is the question as to where Mr Sole's information came from. Well, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, disclosed in Parliament on May 20 1982 that the information emanated from the South African Police.

Then there is the question of medical ethics: on March 5 1982, the Minister of Justice informed Parliament it was questionable whether it was ethically justifiable to "publicly discuss" the psychiatric conditions of detainees.

It would appear that the South African Police and the Department of Foreign Affairs had no such scruples.

Then of course there are the inaccuracies contained in Mr Sole's statement. The detainees and their doctors agreed that our refutations be included in the memorandum for the sake of establishing the truth. The doctors also agreed to any independent inquirer being given access to the medical records.

Mr Sole alleged that all the detainees went to hospital at about the same time, which was when they had access to their families after Dr Neil Aggett's death on February 5 1982.

In reply we pointed out that the hospital admissions took place between November 20 1981 and March 16 1982.

We also pointed out that all access by parents to detainees is strictly controlled by Security Police present at every visit, so no conspiracy could have been plotted. And some of those in hospital had received no visits. Moreover, they were kept in prisons or police stations 600 km apart.

Mr Sole stated that with regard to two detainees the psychiatrists could find nothing wrong. We established that the psychiatrist concerned strongly denies this and cannot understand where Mr Sole obtained his information.

Another detainee, according to Mr Sole, was released because of his alleged mental condition, but yet was able to take up and continue his trade union activities without let-up or mental disturbance.

This is strongly denied by his trade union which says that after his release his mental condition was so poor that he continued to receive extensive and regular psychiatric treatment and was too weak to continue his union work.

Then Mr Sole alleges that with regard to another detainee a psychiatrist could find little wrong with her. That woman was in fact not taken to hospital for psychiatric treatment, but for a very real physical complaint. Another woman detainee was described by Mr Sole as being very obese and as having been treated for high blood pressure. We shall not here go into all the details as to how this detainee (who by the way, is not obese) had her two-year-old child taken from her and was threatened that the child would be placed in an institution for "communist children". . . . When this detainee fell ill, her first request to see a doctor was ignored. Later, the Security Police neglected to administer the medication prescribed by the district surgeon once she had been seen by him, and so, finally, she had to be rushed to hospital, suffering — inter alia — from partial paralysis.

All Mr Sole's allegations of "unfounded claims of illness" were shown to be utterly incorrect and misrepresentation of facts.

His only source of information was the Security Police and neither the detainees nor their doctors were consulted before he issued his statement in America.

ARGUS 28/6/82 (329)

'Missing Persons' column urged

THE Civil Rights League today urged newspapers to institute a missing persons column in the face of the suppression of information on detainees under the new Police Act.

The league said in a statement today that it condemned the use of powers under Section 27c of the new Police Act to prevent immediate publication of the facts of detainees.

"As a body which for decades has supported the right of the public to have such information and the duty of the Press to furnish it, we ask for consideration by newspapers of the institution of a special column headed missing persons.

"Without actually mentioning the fact of detention this would give details supplied by sworn statements from family or friends," the league said.

It said this would enable readers at least to know that named people had vanished and they could draw their own conclusions.

It further suggested that an asterisk or special underlining of a detainee's name could clarify that this was no ordinary case of a person who had simply run away or lost his memory.

"We would suggest a weekly repetition of such names until the police confirm detentions or until release becomes known," the statement added.

Detainees: 'No policy of secrecy'

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — It was not policy to withhold the names of people being detained, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said through a spokesman today.

This follows the use for the first time last week of Section 27C of the Police Act to prohibit newspapers from publishing the names of three detainees for several days.

The Minister's spokesman was asked whether it was now policy that all detainees' names should be withheld, so that they effectively disappeared from society.

He said it could happen from time to time that names would be kept secret for "a very short period."

Co-operation with the Press had in the past been very good, and it was hoped it would remain so without the police having to invoke the law, he said.

Issel due for release this week

ARGUS 28/6/82 (329)

MITCHELL'S PLAIN community leader Mr Johnny Issel is due to be released from detention this week.

Mr Issel was detained on November 2 last year. He is being held at Modderbee Prison, Benoni, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

He was due to be released at the end of last month but his detention order was extended to June 30.

Mr Issel's wife, Shaieda, is in Johannesburg awaiting his release.

Friends of the family said today they believed she had visited her husband on Friday and Saturday and would see him today.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria could not confirm whether Mr Issel would be released this week.

The spokesman referred The Argus to the Department of Justice in Pretoria. At the time of going to Press, the department could not be contacted.

Aggett: Court told of alleged conspiracy

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Of the 58 or 59 people detained in connection with an alleged conspiracy, 40 had been released without being charged, the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett heard today.

Major Arthur Cronwright, head of the investigation personnel of the security police in Johannesburg, said all had been detained between September last year and February this year — the period during which Dr Aggett had been held. He said they had been arrested in connection with an alleged conspiracy.

Forty had been released, he said. Another six had been convicted. Six were awaiting trial and six were being detained as potential witnesses. Only three had been convicted in connection with the conspiracy.

PRESSURE

Mr George Bizos SC, counsel for the Aggett family, submitted that it was becuase of pressure for a conspiracy trial that Dr Aggett had been intensively interrogated.

He referred to a statement by the Minister of Police in Parliament on February 3 in which he said "extensive" and "important" facts would lead to a big trial over the next few months.

"I want to suggest to you that this tremendous conspiracy trial was one of the reasons why pressure was put on Dr Aggett," Mr Bizos said.

Major Cronwright denied this and said pressure had never been put on the security police to finalise the investigation.

Asked whether he agreed there had been disquiet and agitation at the time to have the detainees released as soon as possible or charged, Major Cronwright said there was always agitation by the public about detainees.

As far as the prolonged period of investigation which Dr Aggett had complained about towards the end of January was concerned, Major Cronwright said that this continued interrogation had not been in order to put pressure on Dr Aggett but had been carried out at Dr Aggett's request.

PERMISSION

Major Cronwright said he had been approached by another security officer, Lieutenant Whitehead, for permission to interrogate Dr Aggett between January 28 and 30 without taking him back to his cell.

He was told by Lieutenant Whitehead that Dr Aggett had requested the lengthy interrogation. Major Cronwright said Lieutenant Whitehead had not told him it was to be an "intensive interrogation". He had given permission on condition that Dr Aggett be given rest and food.

If Lieutenant Whitehead had used the word "intensive" he would not have given permission, Major Cronwright said.

(Proceeding)

the commission sales to pay for ...

329 RDM 28/6/82

SP release names of detained seven

Mail Reporters

THE names of seven political detainees whom Security Police refused to identify after they were detained last week were officially released by Police Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday.

All the detainees are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Four of them are journalists and members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

They are: Mr Joe Thloloe, a banned former Transvaal vice-president of Mwasa; Mr Quraish Patel, a reporter for the Daily News in Durban; Mr Vas Soni, a sub-editor on the Post newspaper in Natal; and Mr Mathata Tsedu, who is also banned.

The other detainees are Miss Joyce Mokhesi, acting general secretary of the Commercial and Catering Workers Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), who was detained at the offices of her union in Plein Street, Johannesburg; Mr Trumann Mnguni and Miss Victoria Motlala Makheta.

The police did not give any details about Mr Mnguni and Miss Makheta, beyond saying they were being held under Section 22.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said he was unable to confirm whether an eighth person, Mr Paul Raphalalane, a church worker in the Northern Diocese of the Lutheran Church in Seshego, Pietersburg, was being detained.

Miss Mokhesi, of Sharpeville, Vereeniging, has been detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act on at least two other occasions. Mr Tlholoe was detained in 1976 and 1977, and Mr Patel was held without trial for 76 days in 1977.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said the restriction on publication of their names no longer applied.

But he would not say why the restriction had been lifted.

The police initially invoked Section 27c of the Police Act for the first time and forbade publication of the detainees' names.

Detainees' names released by police

Cape Times 28/6/82 (329)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The names of seven detainees which the security police refused to disclose after they had been detained last week were officially released by police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday.

All the detainees are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1966. Four are journalists and members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa). They are: Mr Joe Thloloe, a banned former Transvaal vice-president of Mwasa; Mr Quairish Patel, a reporter for the Daily News in Durban, who is also being held under Section 22; Mr Vas Soni, a sub-editor on the Post newspaper in Natal; and Mr Mathata Tsedu, who is also banned.

The other detainees are Miss Joyce Mokhesi, acting general secretary of the Commercial and Catering Workers' Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), who was detained at the offices of her union in Plein Street, Johannesburg, Mr Trumann Mnguni and Miss Victoria Motlala Makheta. The police did not give any details about Mr Mnguni and Miss Makheta, beyond saying they were being held under Section 22.

Doctors call for written evidence on detainees' care

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE public has been asked to submit written evidence to an ad hoc committee on the medical care of prisoners and detainees.

The committee has been appointed by the Federal Council of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) and will conduct its inquiry behind closed doors.

The Press will not be admitted to any of the proceedings and the names of the committee members will be kept secret until the task is completed.

The association announced yesterday that the committee, which met for the first time last Thursday, consists of prominent members of the medical and legal professions.

"The reason for the appointment of this committee was that Masa had noted with concern certain reports about alleged deficiencies in such health care and due to the fact that these allegations had not to date, as far as the association was aware, been supported by verifiable evidence.

"The effects of solitary confinement will also be considered," Dr C E M Viljoen, the association's secretary-general, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The committee has been authorised to use whatever expertise it needs.

It will consider any responsible written representations before September 30 this year, according to a Masa statement.

As guidelines it will use standards set out by the American Medical Association in its publication "Standards for Health Services in Jails", as well as the World Medical Association's Tokyo Declaration.

The death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett is believed to have been one of the incidents which spurred the association to appoint the committee of inquiry.

Although Masa announced last May that the Biko case was closed from its side, an official said last night that evidence on the black leader's death would definitely be considered if any such evidence was received.

Masa's break with the British Medical Association last month, and mounting international criticism of the South African medical profession in the light of claims about the treatment of prisoners and detainees, are also said to be behind the inquiry.

The BMA last year voted against the readmission of Masa to the World Medical Association, although the South African application succeeded.

The British association had also been openly hostile towards the South African group over the Biko issue.

Representations from individuals or organisations should be addressed to the Secretary-General, Medical Association of South Africa, Box 20272, Alkantrant, 0005.

The committee's report is not expected until early next year.

CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question ed (in the order in which it has swered); leave columns (2) and k.

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
30	
Examiners' Initials	

Subject.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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CAPE Times 29/6/82

Masa invites public evidence

(328) (329)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The *ad hoc* committee appointed by the Federal Council of the Medical Association of South Africa to inquire into the medical care of prisoners and detainees has called for written evidence from the public.

The committee will conduct the inquiry behind closed doors, and the names of the committee members will be kept a secret till the task is completed.

Masa announced yesterday that the committee, which met for the first time on Thursday, consisted of prominent members of the medical and legal professions.

Dr CEM Viljoen, Masa's secretary-general, said in Pretoria yesterday:

"The reason for the appointment of this committee was that Masa had noted with concern certain reports about alleged deficiencies in such health care, and due to the fact that these allegations had not to date, as far as the Association was aware, been supported by verifiable evidence.

"The effects of solitary confinement will also be considered."

The committee will consider any responsible written representations before September 30 this year, according to a Masa statement.

A Masa official said last night that the Steve Biko case would definitely be considered if any such evidence was received.

Representations from individuals or organizations should be addressed to the Secretary-General, Medical Association of South Africa, P O Box 20272, Alkantrant, 0005.

Police threat to newspaper

CAPE TIMES 29/6/82

329 283 286

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Brigadier Hennie Muller, chief of the security police in Johannesburg, yesterday threatened to bring a court interdict against the Rand Daily Mail if any photographs of his men or himself were taken.

He was attending the Johannesburg Regional Court, where the inquest on trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett is being held. He left with Major Arthur Cronwright, who heads the interrogation team at John Vorster Square.

As they left after the hearing had been adjourned, a Mail photographer tried to take a photograph of Major Cronwright, who gave evidence yesterday.

Brigadier Muller stepped in front of him and warned that any photograph would "be an invasion of the private lives of my men and myself".

"Tell your editor that Brigadier Muller says no more photographs are to be taken. If necessary, I will get a court interdict preventing you from taking any more. I do not want any photographs taken of my men and myself," he said.

During yesterday's hearing, Major Cronwright told the court that the statement made by Dr Liz Floyd, Dr Aggett's girlfriend, had not been satisfactory.

Significance

He was replying to a question by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel representing the Aggett family, on what significance Dr Aggett's relationship with Dr Floyd, beginning in 1974, could have had in an investigation about terrorism.

"That was what we had to find out. We still do not consider Dr Floyd's statement satisfactory and we may find we have to arrest her again," he said.

Mr Bizos said: "I am sure Dr Floyd will be able to live with that threat you have just uttered."

Major withheld Aggett papers

(329) Star 2/6/82

Court Reporters

The police officer in charge of interrogation at John Vorster Square today told the Aggett inquest that, at his own discretion, he had withheld from the inquest dozens of pages of statements written by Dr Neil Aggett.

Major Arthur Cronwright head of Security Police investigative personnel in Johannesburg said he could not reveal the contents of the statements as they contained secret information, some of which related to a person in court.

He told the Johannesburg Inquest Court the statements, made between January 28 and 30 and on February 3, concerned the South African Communist Party and if they were revealed they would hinder police investigations.

He said Dr Aggett had also made many short statements (verklaringtjies) during the same period which he was also withholding.

Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, applied for the statements to be submitted as evidence but this was opposed by Mr P Schabort who appears for the Minister of Law and Order.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, postponed his decision, saying he would hear argument later.

Major Cronwright told the hearing earlier that the Security Police also had a document which named Dr Aggett and his girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, as members of an ANC cell.

Mr Bizos put it to him that the author of the document had consulted Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd on labour matters and had referred to them only as ANC sympathisers.

Major Cronwright: "I don't agree."

Mr Bizos asked the major why, according to a plan of John Vorster Square, one room on the 10th floor was sound-proof.

POSTPONED

Major Cronwright said he did not know the room was used as a library of communist, leninist, PAC and ANC literature.

He could not say what the function was of certain rooms marked on the plan as "not used by investigation staff" as they were outside his jurisdiction.

Mr George Bizos, SC, for the Aggett family, said Dr Floyd would give evidence that she and Dr Aggett had been followed "day and night for a number of years" and that they believed someone strongly disapproved of their trade union activities.

Yesterday the inquest was told that it might be necessary to rearrest Dr Liz Floyd, Dr Aggett's girlfriend, because a short statement made by her was unsatisfactory.

The threat was made by major Cronwright. He asked why it had been necessary for Dr Aggett to be questioned at length about his relationship with Dr Floyd.

The inquest was postponed until September 20. Evidence from two security policemen, former detainees and expert witnesses, has still to be heard.

Le Grange speaks on detentions

329 C Times 29/6/82

DURBAN. — It was not policy to withhold the names of people being detained, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said through a spokesman yesterday.

The comment follows the use for the first time last week of Section 27c of the Police Act to prohibit newspapers from publishing the names of three detainees for several days.

Asked whether it was now policy that all detainees' names should be withheld, so that they effectively disappeared from society, the minister's spokesman said it could happen from time to time that names would be kept secret for a "very short period".

Press co-operation

He said co-operation with the press in the past had been good and it was hoped it would remain so without the police having to invoke the law.

Those detained last week included Mr Quarish Patel, a senior reporter on the Daily News, Mr Vas Soni, deputy chief sub-editor of Post Natal, and Mr Joe Thloloe, a senior reporter on the Sowetan and former president of the banned Union of Black Journalists.

Miss Veli Trumasnn Mnguni and Miss Victoria Ootlala are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act 1966, while the detention of journalist Mr Mathata Tsedu has not been confirmed.

Attorneys' request

Attorneys acting for the Argus Company in Natal have asked the South African security police to confirm under what law and where two of the company's employees are being detained.

In a letter to the Officer Commanding, the attorneys, Shepstone and Wylie, said they had been informed that Mr Patel and Mr Soni had been removed from their homes early on June 24.

They said they believed the men were being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act 62 of 1966 and that in terms of the law the men could not communicate with either their employers or their legal representatives. — Sapa

Police threat of re-detention

ARGUS 29/6/82 329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The threat of the re-detention of Dr Liz Floyd by the Security Police is an attempt to blame her for the system of detention having failed, she said in Johannesburg today.

Asked for comment on the threat by Major Arthur Cronwright that she might be redetained as her short statement made to the Security Police was unsatisfactory, she said: "Instead of them being able to admit that the system has failed they feel they must blame me for it."

ARGUS 29/6/82

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Statements by Aggett withheld

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The police officer in charge of interrogation at John Vorster Square told the Aggett inquest today that, at his own discretion, he had withheld from the inquest dozens of pages of statements written by Dr Aggett.

Major Arthur Cronwright said he could not reveal the contents of the statements as they contained secret information, some of which related to a person who was present in court.

He said the statements made between January 28 and 30 and on February 3, concerned the South African Communist Party and would hinder police investigations if revealed.

He said Dr Aggett had also made many short statements during the same period, which he was also withholding.

Mr George Bizos, for the Aggett family, applied for the statements to be submitted as evidence.

This was opposed by Mr P Schabort, who appears for the Minister of Law and Order.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze said he would hear argument at a later stage.

Earlier, Major Cronwright said the security police had a document which named Dr Aggett and his girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, as members of an ANC cell.

Mr Bizos put it to him that the author of the

(Contd on Page 3, col 10)

Issel to be freed tomorrow

ARGUS 29/6/87 329

MR JOHNNY ISSEL, the banned Mitchell's Plain community organiser, will be released from jail in Benoni tomorrow, a spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria confirmed today.

Mr Issel has been in detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act since November 2, last year.

He has been detained four times under the country's security laws and banned twice. No charges have been laid against him.

ORGANISER

Mr Issel, a community organiser for the Churches Urban Planning Commission, had to quit his job as organiser for Grassroots Publications in Cape Town when he was banned in January 1981.

In February this year he was refused permission to attend the funeral of his mother, who died in Worcester. Mr Issel's banning order restricts him to the Wynberg area.

In January this year his daughter Leila, 8, was taken into police custody after demonstrating in the street for her father's release as the State President's procession passed for the opening of Parliament.

She was held in a police cell before being released into her mother's custody.

Mr Issel was due to be released from detention at the end of last month but the terms of his detention were extended to June 30.

His wife, Shaieda, has made regular visits to the Transvaal to see him and is now in Johannesburg awaiting his release.

Argus 29/6/82

Aggett

(329)

(Continued from Page 1)

document had consulted Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd on labour matters, and had referred to them only as ANC sympathisers.

Major Cronwright: "I don't agree."

The major said yesterday there was a possibility of Dr Floyd being re-arrested, as a short statement made during her detention had been unsatisfactory.

Mr Bizos asked why, according to a plan of John Vorster Square, a room on the 10th floor was soundproofed.

Major Cronwright said he did not know the room was used as a library of communist, Leninist, PAC and ANC literature.

He could not say what the function was of certain rooms marked on the plan as "not used by investigation staff", as they were outside his area of jurisdiction.

The hearing was today adjourned to September 20.

Evidence has still to be heard from two security policemen, former detainees and expert witnesses.

Another objection...

Minister: Action on detainees not policy

DURBAN. — It was not policy to withhold the names of people being detained, the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange said through a spokesman yesterday.

The comment followed the use for the first time last week of Section 27C of the Police Act to prohibit newspapers from publishing the names of seven people who had been detained.

Asked whether it was now policy that all detainees' names should be withheld, the Minister's spokesman said it could happen from time to time that names would be kept secret for a "very short period".

He said co-operation with the Press in the past had been good, and it was hoped it would remain so without the police having to invoke the law.

Those detained last week include Mr Quraish Patel, a senior reporter on the Daily News, Mr Vas Soni, deputy chief sub-editor at Post Natal, Mr Joe Thloloe, a banned former senior reporter on the Sowetan, and Mr Mathata Tsedu, a banned former reporter on Post.

They are all members of the Media Workers' Association of SA.

The others are Mr Veli Trumann Mnguni, Miss Victoria Motlala Makheta and Miss Joyce Mokhesi, acting general secretary of the Commercial and Catering Workers' Union of SA.

All are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Attorneys acting for the Argus Company in Natal have asked in a letter to the Security Police where Mr Patel and Mr Soni were being detained and that they had been informed that the men were removed from their homes early on June 24. — Sapa.

24/06/92

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uest told

"Not necessarily," Maj Cronwright said, adding he was satisfied complaints were properly investigated.

Mr Bizos told the court that Dr Aggett had made and signed a statement on January 8. Maj Cronwright said he had never read the statement because if he had to read all the statements made by detainees he would be up "all day and all night".

"Were you aware," Mr Bizos said, "that throughout January the public was agitating for the release of detainees?

"Your evidence that you never saw Dr Aggett's (statement) and did not know that it had been indexed shows abysmal ignorance of what was happening to Dr Aggett in January."

Maj Cronwright accused Mr Bizos of launching an attack on his integrity, adding that he depended on his staff to keep him informed.

His staff, he said, was convinced Dr Aggett had not answered questions satisfactorily.

Maj Cronwright said Lieut Whitehead, who interrogated Dr Aggett, had kept Dr Aggett and his girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, under constant surveillance for "years" before his arrest.

He did not think, however, this would have influenced Lieut Whitehead's feelings towards Dr Aggett in any way.

Mr Bizos suggested that when a policeman followed somebody "night and day for two years" he would "not be feeling very friendly towards that person".

Maj Cronwright disagreed, admitting he knew of the surveillance of Dr Aggett.

"When I was a young policeman, I enjoyed everything that I did," Maj Cronwright said. "I enjoyed following people around, because your sweat will be rewarded."

Mr Bizos argued that because Lieut Whitehead's "sweat had not been rewarded", he might have harboured some ill-feeling toward Dr Aggett.

Maj Cronwright said he had followed somebody for six years and to date no charge had been brought against that person.

He harboured no ill-feeling towards him, adding he was "still trying" to bring a charge against the person.

Earlier Maj Cronwright told the court that Dr Aggett had been named in a statement made by another detainee as a member of an African National Congress cell on the Witwatersrand.

Mr Bizos asked him why this point was never raised in Dr Aggett's statement — the majority of which concentrated on his work as a trade unionist and only five paragraphs of which concerned "the white Left, the South African Communist Party and the South African Congress of Trade Unions".

Maj Cronwright answered that Dr Aggett was probably questioned about his connection with the ANC but his answers were not recorded as "they were in the negative and the Commissioner of Police is not interested in negative answers".

He said he had not considered that his information could be false and the statement made by Dr Aggett was negative because he had no information to give.

Mr Bizos pointed out that there were sections of Dr Aggett's statement which did contain negative statements and these were recorded, while any reference to the document containing Dr Aggett's name, and allegedly made by another detainee, was not.

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Police in no hurry, Aggett in

By ANNE SACKS and JAYNE LA MONT

SECURITY Police had been in no hurry to complete Dr Neil Aggett's interrogation, Major Arthur Cronwright, head of interrogation at John Vorster Square, told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

"He could have stayed there for a year," Maj Cronwright told the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett, 28, who was found hanged in a cell at John Vorster Square in the early hours of February 5.

Maj Cronwright told the court that he had given permission for Lieutenant Stephen Whitehead to interrogate Dr Aggett for 62 hours over the weekend of January 28-31.

He dissociated himself, however, from the part of Lieut Whitehead's affidavit which said that Dr Aggett, after completing his statement early that weekend, required more "intensive" interrogation.

He would not have authorised an "intensive" interrogation, Maj Cronwright said, unless Dr Aggett had agreed to it.

He said Dr Aggett was not taken back to his cell but was allowed to sleep on the 10th floor in front of his interrogators in case he was in an agitated state and needed a doctor, and because Dr Aggett was anxious to complete his interrogation.

Asked by Mr Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, if the Security Police were "as anxious as Dr Aggett" to complete his interrogation as soon as possible, Maj Cronwright said:

"There was no hurry. He could have stayed there for a year."

Mr Bizos read from Hansard of February 3 in which the Minister of Law and Order said the Security Police had an extensive set of facts that would lead to an important court case in the next few months.

Maj Cronwright denied Mr Bizos' suggestion that "a tremendous conspiracy trial was one of the reasons this pressure was put on Dr Aggett".

Mr Bizos then offered a breakdown of the approximately 67 people who were detained from September last year.

He said 40 of them had been released without being charged, six were being held in terms of Section 12(b) of the Internal Security Act as potential State witnesses, eight were still being held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act (although Maj Cronwright said the figure was one), seven had been convicted, and six were awaiting trial.

Of those seven convicted, Mr Bizos said, two were guilty of charges under the Terrorism Act, three were guilty under the Prisons Act for harbouring an escaped prisoner, and one served a 28-day sentence in terms of the Internal Security Act.

To Maj Cronwright's reply that all 40 released detainees had been told they might be called as witnesses, Mr Bizos asked:

"Was that a face-saving device?"

At the start of yesterday's hearing, Maj Cronwright said he had never read Dr Aggett's statement, made to Sergeant Aletta Blom on February 4, in which he claimed he was assaulted and tortured on January 4, because he (Maj Cronwright) did not want to interfere with the investigation into Dr Aggett's death. He denied he was not interested in Dr Aggett's death.

Mr Bizos said: "I submit the reasons for not looking at the statement were because you did not care and because you knew he had been ill-treated."



Major Arthur Cronwright, head of the interrogation division at John Vorster Square outside the Johannesburg Regional Court where the Aggett inquest is being held.

Picture: NOEL WATS(

Maj Cronwright agreed detainees were in a helpless position and that steps should be taken to protect detainees who had lodged complaints.

He said he called Lieut Whitehead and a Sergeant Van Schalkwyk into his office after they were implicated in Dr Aggett's statement claiming ill-treatment, but they denied any part in it.

Asked by Mr Bizos why detainees should ma false complaints, Maj Cronwright said he did r know of one complaint that had led to the prosec tion of a police officer.

"Do you say," Mr Bizos said, "that because the have been no prosecutions of your men, the co plaints were false?"

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Yesterday's

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From page 1

less position, and that steps should be taken to protect detainees who had lodged complaints. He said he had called Lieutenant Whitehead and a Sergeant Van Schalkwyk into his office after they were implicated in Dr Aggett's statement claiming ill-treatment, but they denied any part in it.

Asked by Mr Bizos why detainees should make false complaints, Major Cronwright said he did not know of any complaints that had led to the prosecution of a police officer.

"Do you say," Mr Bizos said, "that because there have been no prosecutions of your men, the complaints are false?"

"Not necessarily," Major Cronwright said, adding he was satisfied complaints were properly investigated.

Mr Bizos told the court that Dr Aggett had made and signed a statement on January 8. Major Cronwright said he had never read the statement, because if he had to read all statements made by detainees, he would be up "all day and all night".

"Were you aware," Mr Bizos said, "that throughout January the public was agitating for the release of detainees. Your evidence that you never saw Dr Aggett's, and did not know that it had been indexed, shows abysmal ignorance of what was happening to Dr Aggett in January."

Earlier, Major Cronwright told the court that Dr Aggett had been named in a statement made by another detainee as a member of an African National Congress (ANC) cell on the Witwatersrand.

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Aggett: Police 'in no hurry'

CAPE TIMES 29/6/82

329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Major Arthur Cronwright, head of interrogation at John Vorster Square, told the Regional Court yesterday that the security police were in no hurry to complete Dr Neil Aggett's interrogation.

"He could have stayed there for a year," Major Cronwright told the inquest on Dr Aggett, 28, who was found hanged in a cell at John Vorster Square early on February 5.

Major Cronwright said he had given permission for Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead to interrogate Dr Aggett for 62 hours between January 28 and 31.

However, he dissociated himself from the part of Lieutenant Whitehead's affidavit which said that Dr Aggett, after completing his statement early that week end, required more "intensive" interrogation. He would not have authorised an "intensive" interrogation, Major Cronwright said, unless Dr Aggett had agreed to it.

'Allowed to sleep'

He said Dr Aggett was not taken back to his cell but was allowed to sleep on the 10th floor in front of his interrogators in case he was in an agitated state and needed a doctor, and because Dr Aggett was anxious to complete his interrogation.

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Major Cronwright agreed detainees were in a help-

To page 2

B

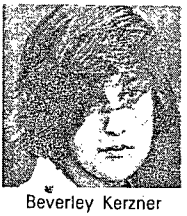
erzner tells of ...est for drugs

Correspondent

N. — Beverley 21, daughter of magnate Sol was found guilty of housebreak- possession of rugs containing d Wellconal tab-

d pleaded guilty Regional Magis- re to breaking armacy.

ppeared with aillache, 21, and g men, Paul and Patrick 18. All were housebreak- on of dagga. f drugs con- and posses- onal tablets was found sebreaking Wellconal



Beverley Kerzner



Sharon Baillache

Maynardt. They had offered them money for help in obtaining the drugs.

About midnight they had come to a Mediquick pharmacy in Overport. One of the men had gone to the pharmacy to break in and look for the drugs but could not find any.

Baillache had then gone with him to the pharmacy and after a while the two of them returned to the car with stolen goods.

Kerzner said she and Baillache crushed and diluted the Wellconal for injecting into their bloodstreams.

She also admitted that when she was arrested shortly afterwards she had in her possession other drugs including co-

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ated with the subject of the be one of the royal couple's own names are Charles Phil- automatica... take the ...



owing a leg at the launch yesterday of a new show at a Bophuthatswana hotel are Marti Caine, ger and comedienne, flanked by dancers Shelley Hepburn, left, and Fiona Alford. The show has theme with flying girls, waterfalls, chariots and much more. Picture: GREG ENGLISH

Liz Floyd re-arrest likely — SP major

(329 ROM 29/6/82)

By JAYNE LA MONT

A SECURITY Police major told a Johannesburg inquest magistrate yesterday that Dr Liz Floyd, the girlfriend of the late Dr Neil Aggett, might be detained again.

Major Arthur Cronwright, the head of the interrogation team at John Vorster Square, was giving evidence at the inquest on Dr Aggett, the trade unionist who died in police custody in February.

Maj Cronwright was questioned by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, on what significance Dr Aggett's relationship with Dr Floyd, beginning in 1974, could have had to an investigation about terrorism.

"That was what we had to find out. We still do not consider Dr Floyd's statement satisfactory and we may find we have to arrest her again," he said.

Mr Bizos said: "I am sure Dr Floyd will be able to live with that threat you have just uttered".

Dr Floyd was released in March this year after being detained for four months in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act.

Of that period, she spent seven weeks as a psychiatric patient in hospital, after news of the death of Dr Aggett had been broken to her.

Outside the court yesterday Brigadier Hennie Muller, the chief of the Security Police in Johannesburg, threatened to bring a court interdict against the Rand Daily Mail if any photographs of his men or himself were taken.

As he left the court with Maj Cronwright a Mail photographer attempted to take a photograph of the major.

Brig Muller stepped in front of him and warned that any photograph would "be an invasion of the private lives of my men and myself".

"Tell your Editor that Brig Muller says no more photographs are to be taken. If necessary I will get a court interdict preventing you from taking any more. I do not want any photographs taken of my men and myself," he said.

● Police in no hurry — Page 4

Rail str... after a ...

LONDON — Leaders of ...ain's National Union of ...waymen called off a ... national rail strike yes... after their stoppage ... transport chaos to ... already gripped by a ... old underground shut...

Delegates at the ... annual conference in ... outh voted 47-30 to ... the strike after thousa... members defied the ... call and kept some ... running.

The rail workers are ... turn to the job at m... today and trains sho... running again tomor...

The union's conferen... ferred the pay and prod... ity dispute that led ... stoppage to a nationa... ways tribunal for arbi...

However, the conf... made no immediate d... on its members' ... against the London ... ground, brought on by ... arate pay and ... dispute between ... London Transport.

Yesterday millions ... gry commuters and ... were caught in the ...

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(12 ROM F...)

Botswana RST's copp... existence has been ... has been saved by ... principal creditors.

The mine is of grea... financial potential wh...

The third restruc... makes the payment ... The mine is alread...

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It's sweet news on Sweet Wonder

By DAVID MOLLETT

TRAINER Bert Sage yesterday gave the Trans-

"The injury wasn't serious — he simply over-reached himself — and he'll be right there on Saturday if he gets the trip," said Sage.

minute changes in plans, requests for tickets from thousands, interviews with Press, radio and TV, continuous phone calls from others in the

Both the first and 18th fairways of the Royal Durban Golf Club have been made available for the first time as picnic sites.

Alleged Aggett statement is challenged

329 Star 30/6/82

By Alex Ball and Rich Mkhondo

A sentence from an alleged statement by Dr Neil Aggett saying "I support the marxist ideology and therefore I am a communist" was read by a Security Police major at the inquest in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday into Dr Aggett's death.

Major Arthur Cronwright, stationed at John Vorster Square, had been asked by Mr P Schabort SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, to read the first sentence of the statement.

The court heard there was a 30-page handwritten and an 11-page typed copy of the statement.

Mr Bizos SC, for the Aggett family, said the typed copy — not signed by Dr Aggett — could not be legally regarded as a statement.

Major Cronwright said the handwritten copy should not have been signed by Dr Aggett and an incorrect procedure had been followed. Detainees under section 6 of the Terrorism Act could sign their statement only on release, or the statement carried no legal weight.

Mr Bizos said the typed statement contradicted the handwritten copy and insisted that it be read out. It began: "My father was a farmer in Nanyuki and I have an elder brother Michael."

Earlier, Major Cronwright said he had withheld from the inquest "dozens of pages" of handwritten statements by Dr Aggett made between January 28 and 30 and on February 3.

The major said the statements were damaging to a person sitting in court, and referred to the South African Communist Party.

The "valuable information" in the statements was secret and was being used by the Security Police in investigations. The Attorney-General had not been told of the statements.

Mr Bizos applied for the statements to be admitted as evidence but was opposed by Mr Schabort.

Mr P A J Kotze, the presiding magistrate, postponed a decision and said he would hear argument later.

Major Cronwright also said the Security Police had a document naming Dr Aggett and his girlfriend as members of an ANC cell.

Mr Bizos put it to him that the document had been written by a person who referred to Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd as labour experts and had consulted them about labour matters.

Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd had been referred to as "ANC sympathisers." Mr Bizos said.

Major Cronwright: "I cannot agree."

A floor plan of the 10th floor of John Vorster Square was handed in by Major Cronwright. He said he did not know why there was a sound-proofed room on the floor, but it was used as a library of "communist, leninist, ANC and PAC literature."

Major Cronwright said he did not know the purpose of two rooms marked on the plan as "not used by investigation personnel." "This is outside my area," he said.

The inquest was postponed until September 20. Evidence from other security policemen, detainees and former detainees and expert witnesses has still to be heard.

Police canteen dinner for Aggett

(329)

Mercury Correspondents

LT STEPHAN Whitehead, one of the interrogators dealing with Dr Neil Aggett, bought him dinner at the police officers' canteen at John Vorster Square on the night Dr Aggett died in his cell.

This was part of the evidence yesterday told to a Johannesburg magistrate by Maj Arthur Cronwright, head of the interrogation staff at the police station.

He was giving evidence at the inquest into the death, while in detention, of Dr Aggett, a trade unionist, in February this year.

The major said in his experience detainees were often bought fruit and sweets by his staff and every effort was made to keep them safe and healthy.

The inquest was adjourned to September 20.

Mercury 30/6/82

Aggett inquest told of ANC link

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Maj Arthur Cronwright yesterday appealed to the inquest Court for protection to allow him to withhold documents made by Dr Neil Aggett 'because the contents would implicate a very respected person in this Court today' with the South African Communist Party.

Maj Cronwright was giving evidence at the inquest into the death of Dr Aggett, who died in detention at John Vorster Square on February 5. The inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court has been adjourned until September 20.

Maj Cronwright, head of the John Vorster Square interrogation staff, told the Court that one of Dr Aggett's interrogators, Lt Stephan Whitehead, reported to him that Dr Aggett's 62-hour interrogation session over the weekend of January 28—31 had yielded 'dozens of pages'.

Secret

He said the documents had not been shown to the Attorney-General, officers of the court and the Aggett family lawyers because the investigation was not completed.

When Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, questioned this, Maj Cronwright said the information was secret because it had been obtained while Dr Aggett was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

When prompted by Mr Bizos to explain why he had withheld the documents, Maj Cronwright appealed to the inquest magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, for Court protection.

He explained that the contents of the documents implicated a 'very respected person present in this Court today who is named and who would be warned about the investigation', and who has links with the SACP.

The magistrate agreed to decide 'before September 20' whether the documents could be used.

Maj Cronwright told the Court previously that Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and trade unionist, had been named as a member of an ANC cell on the Witwatersrand complex. This fact was contained in a document from another Section Six detainee, he said.

Yesterday, Mr Bizos said the same document had been used in the interrogation of Dr Aggett's girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, but the information was that the author of that document had consulted the couple as labour experts.

Maj Cronwright pointed out that Dr Aggett had not been arrested only because of information in that document.

He later admitted that Dr Aggett's handwritten statement had been torn up after a copy had been typed.

He said that when he had learnt of this, he told Lt Whitehead to 'find all the pieces and stick them together again' because that was not the method used at John Vorster Square.

Trained

The major agreed that if Dr Aggett had rested for only 11 hours during the 62-hour interrogation session — as his staff had claimed in affidavits — it would not have been enough.

Mr Bizos disclosed that Dr Aggett had been interrogated by seven trained officers during this period. They worked in eight-hour shifts.

Maj Cronwright told the Court that his staff often worked over weekends, and that from November last year to the end of April, they had worked every weekend without a break.

Towards the end of his cross-examination by Mr Bizos, Maj Cronwright denied that after Dr Aggett's death he had instructed Lt Whitehead and a Mr Erasmus, who Mr Bizos said had posed as 'at least private investigators', to search the Somerset West home of Dr Aggett's parents for private papers.

Not depressed

When questioned by Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, about his conversation with Dr Aggett on the afternoon of Dr Aggett's death, he said Dr Aggett had appeared 'very calm and normal'.

Maj Cronwright said his impression was that Dr Aggett had realised he should open up and tell all he knew, and in fact was busy doing so.

He said Dr Aggett told him that 'bigger people than we knew about' were involved and they must be investigated. His answers were completely spontaneous and he did not appear depressed in any way.

Maj Cronwright said if Dr Aggett had appeared depressed to him, he would have immediately reported this to his commanding officer and Dr Aggett would have been allowed to sleep in an office under supervision after being taken to a doctor.

If he had noticed any adverse reactions from Dr Aggett, he would have dealt with them and 'Dr Aggett would have been here today'.



ly July weather won't deter attractive 20-year-old Johannesburg secretary ley Germanus from showing a shapely leg and shoulder at the Rothman's Handicap on Saturday in this pleated, white silk floss, two-piece summer tion by Youseff Soma.

Aggett 'given dinner'

Mail Reporter

LIEUTENANT Stephan Whitehead, one of the interrogators dealing with Dr Neil Aggett bought him dinner at the police officers' canteen at John Vorster Square on the night Dr Aggett died in his cell.

This was part of the evidence given yesterday to a Johannesburg Regional Court by Major Arthur Cronwright, head of interrogation staff at the police station.

He was giving evidence in the inquest into the death while in detention of trade unionist and medical doctor Dr Aggett in February this year.

The major told the court that in his experience detainees were often brought fruit and sweets by his staff.

Before the court adjourned to September 20, Maj Cronwright spent his third day on the witness stand.

See Page 3

New court to Ingwav

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

AS LAWYERS for the KwaZulu Cabinet prepared to contest a proclamation removing Ingwavuma from KwaZulu before a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court today, a direct contradiction emerged between the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, on the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

A Durban attorney confirmed yesterday that an application would be made to the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg for an interdict setting aside Monday's proclamation placing Ingwavuma under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The urgent application will be heard by three judges, which will make their decision that much "weightier," the attorney said.

Counsel for KwaZulu will challenge Monday's proclamation on the grounds that

the Minister and Developi Koornhof, a statutory pow in the Blac Act of 1971 w

Monday's issued less after a Supr set aside an mation re vuma from has provok protest tha can Cabinet convene a preme Cour

In a long discore ov transfer of KaNgwane Prime Min the support rican-born

"The C dence — tions and experts Swazi orig would g border residence tunities a

Special cookies put new

Mail Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A darkroom assistant was hospitalised last week and several journalists became ill after eating specially-baked cookies left for Natal Witness staff by a reporter on her last day with the newspaper.

At least two reporters had driving home while others co of severe stomach pains and di

The darkroom assistant had leased from hospital after treatment for a stomach comp

Dr D Peachey, Maritzburg officer of health, said City H

Prisoners escape in Randburg

Mail Reporter

TWO dangerous long term prisoners escaped yesterday from the Leeuwkop Prison, Randburg, after hitting a warder over the head with a spade and taking his gun.

A spokesman for the Prison's Department said they believed the men who escaped with six others at 2pm were heading towards the centre of Randburg.

He said the eight men, who were part of a work gang, overpowered the warder, who was not seriously injured in the scuffle.

The police re-arrested six of the men yesterday and have recovered the revolver.

The spokesman said the men were wearing green prison uniforms and the public should be warned not to tackle the men on their own but to contact the nearest police station.

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(329) RDM 30/6/82

'Someone in court' linked to Aggett papers—major

By ANNE SACKS and JAYNE LA MONT

MAJOR Arthur Cronwright yesterday asked the Aggett inquest court to allow him to withhold statements made by Dr Neil Aggett because their contents would link "a very respected person in the court today" with the SA Communist Party.

Maj Cronwright was giving evidence at the inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Dr Aggett, who was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square on February 5.

Maj Cronwright, head of the John Vorster Square interrogation staff, said one of Dr Aggett's interrogators, Lieutenant Stephan Whitehead, reported to him that Dr Aggett's 62-hour interrogation session over the weekend of January 28 to January 31 had yielded "dozens of pages".

He said the documents had not been shown to the Attorney-General, officers of the court and the Aggett family lawyers because the investigation was incomplete.

When Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, questioned this, Maj Cronwright said the information was secret because it had been obtained while Dr Aggett was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

When prompted by Mr Bizos to explain why he had withheld the documents, Maj Cronwright appealed to the inquest magistrate, Mr Petrus Kotze, for court protection.

He said the contents of the documents implicated a "very respected person present in this court today who is named and who would be warned about the investigation", and who had links with the SA Communist Party.

The magistrate agreed to decide "before September 20" whether the documents could be used. The inquest has been postponed to September 20.

Maj Cronwright told the court previously that Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and trade unionist, had been named as a member of an ANC cell on the Witwatersrand. This fact was contained in a document from another Section Six detainee, he said.

Yesterday Mr Bizos said the same document had been used in the interrogation of Dr Aggett's girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, but the information was that the author of that document had consulted the couple as labour experts.

Maj Cronwright said Dr Aggett had not been arrested solely on the information in that document.

The major agreed that if Dr Aggett had only rested for 11 hours during the 62-hour interrogation session — as his staff had claimed in affidavits — it would not have been enough.

Mr Bizos disclosed that Dr Aggett had been interrogated by seven trained officers during this period. They worked in eight-hour shifts.

Maj Cronwright told the court his staff had worked every weekend from last November to the end of April.

When Mr Bizos referred to a plan of the 10th floor which Maj Cronwright had brought to court, the major said the sound-proof room indicated on the plan was a library for the staff containing books on Marxism, Leninism and communism.

The only furniture was a table at which a librarian worked, and he had never questioned why a library should be sound-proofed.

Maj Cronwright, who had worked as a security policeman at John Vorster Square for nine years — four of them as a major — could also not explain the uses of two sound-proofed rooms on his floor.

He said he had never been in them and had never asked why they were there. He could not speculate what they contained, and said it did not affect him "because I was not the architect who designed the 10th floor".

Towards the end of his cross-examination by Mr Bizos, Maj Cronwright denied that after Dr Aggett's death he had instructed Lieut Whitehead and a Mr Erasmus to search the Somerset West home of Dr Aggett's parents for private papers.

When questioned by Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, about his conversation with Dr Aggett on the afternoon of Dr Aggett's death, he said Dr Aggett had appeared "very calm and normal".

Maj Cronwright said his impression was that Dr Aggett now realised he should open up and tell all he knew and in fact was doing so.

He said Dr Aggett told him that "bigger people than we knew about" were involved.

Maj Cronwright said if Dr Aggett had appeared depressed to him, he would have immediately reported this to his commanding officer and Dr Aggett would have been allowed to sleep in an office under supervision after being taken to a doctor.

If he had noticed any adverse reactions from Dr Aggett, he would have dealt with them and "Dr Aggett would have been here today".

The law that makes people simply vanish

329

ARGUS 30/6/82

THE detention of several people under South Africa's security laws last week was not novel. Neither were the circumstances under which some of them were arrested.

What was unusual was that for the first time Section 27C of the Police Act was invoked.

This section was introduced into the Police Act of 1958 by the second Police Amendment Act of 1980.

The section itself is fairly clear. It makes it an offence to publish any information about the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any members of the police force concerned in any action for the prevention or combating of terroristic activities.

It also makes it an offence to publish any information about the people against whom the force was acting or about the actions of those people.

A contravention of these provisions carries a penalty of a fine of up to R15 000 or a period of imprisonment not exceeding eight years, or both.

The use of Section 27 could mean a total blackout on information about detainees and those people involved in their arrest.

Should the Minister of Justice or the Commissioner for Police decide not to release any information about the detention (as provided for in the same section) the detainee will effectively have disappeared.

> **'The great danger lies in newspapermen becoming so fearful of the provisions of the Police Act . . . that they cease to tell the public what the police are about even when they are carrying out the most mundane of constabulary duties.'** — attorney Kelsey Stuart, author of The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law.

Mr Kelsey Stuart, attorney and author of the Newspaperman's Guide to the Law, sees an immediate similarity between the Defence Act and Section 27C. Comparing the two, he says: "Up to a point, it is understandable that for security reasons publicity should not be given to action by the police force which is akin to military action.

There may be circumstances in which the publication of information may prejudice the efforts of the police to uphold law and order. This, it may be argued, is contrary to the interest of society at large and justifies legislation like section 27C.

But he submits, "Section 27C goes very much further, in fact it goes much too far and seriously impinges on the public's right to know what the police are doing.

"As the law now stands it is an offence, for example, to publish in a newspaper the fact that a policeman was seen viciously assaulting a citizen in a public street, if the policeman was at the time 'combating terrorist activities' because the victim was in possession of some article (which could fairly be described as a weapon) and could not prove beyond reasonable doubt that he did not intend to use the article to prevent a car from passing along the street.

"The great danger lies in newspapermen becoming so fearful of the provisions of the Police Act and the ridiculously wide mantle of secrecy which they throw over the activities of policemen that they cease to tell the public what the police are about even when they are carrying out the most mundane of constabulary duties."

And on South Africa's security legislation in general, Sidney Kentridge, SC, one of the country's foremost advocates, has said:

"The conclusion cannot be avoided that, apart from the stated objectives of the detention without trial laws, namely, to prevent or detect terrorist activities, there is another objective.

"These powers of detention are a constant threat against those who are politically disaffected, those who are too vociferous in their condemnation of apartheid, and, particularly in the black community, those young people who show qualities of leadership."

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2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

...ooks, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Aggett alleged to have been communist

ARGUS 30/6/82

329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A sentence from a statement by Dr Neil Aggett in which he is alleged to have said: "I support the Marxist ideology and therefore I am a communist," was read by a senior security police officer at the inquest on Dr Aggett in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday.

Major Arthur Cronwright of the security police at John Vorster Square had been asked by Mr P Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, to read the first sentence of the statement.

The court heard that there were two copies of the statement — a 30-page handwritten copy and an 11-page typed copy.

Mr Bizos, SC, who appeared for the Aggett family, said the typed copy had not been signed by Dr Aggett and could not be legally regarded as a statement.

PROCEDURE

Major Cronwright said the handwritten copy should not have been signed by Dr Aggett and an incorrect procedure had been followed. People detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act could only sign their statements on being released from detention, or the statement carried no legal weight.

Mr Bizos said the typed statement contradicted the handwritten copy and insisted that it be read out. It began: "My father was a farmer in Nanyuki and I have an elder brother Michael."

Earlier, Major Cronwright told the court he had withheld from the inquest "dozens of pages" of handwritten statements by Dr Aggett. These were made between January 28 and 30 and on February 3.

Major Cronwright said the statements were damaging to a person charged in court and referred to the South African Communist Party.

The "valuable information" contained in the statements was secret and was being used by the security police in the investigations, Major Cronwright said.

He said the Attorney-General had not been told of the statements.

Mr Bizos applied for the statements to be admitted as evidence, but was opposed by Mr Schabort.

Mr P A J Kotze, the presiding magistrate, postponed a decision and said he would hear argument from both parties later.

Major Cronwright also said the security police had a document naming Dr Aggett and his girlfriend as members of an ANC cell.

Mr Bizos put it to him that the document had been written by a person who referred to Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd as labour experts and had consulted them about labour matters.

Dr Aggett and Dr Floyd had been referred to as "ANC sympathisers" Mr Bizos said.

Major Cronwright: "I cannot agree."

The inquest was postponed until September 20. Evidence from other security policemen, detainees and former detainees and expert witnesses has still to be heard.

Request to publish statement

ARGUS 30/6/82

329

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday telephoned several newspapers urging them to use the contents of an unsigned, typewritten statement allegedly made by Dr Neil Aggett.

The police said that a passage in the statement where Dr Aggett allegedly called himself a communist was "the crux of the whole thing."

The statement read: "I support the Marxist ideology and therefore I am a communist. I am also an idealist." It was read to the court by Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, the police and the railway police.

Counsel for the Aggett family, Mr George Bizos, SC, said it was a typewritten copy and differed from the handwritten copy which began: "My father was a farmer and I have an elder brother."

He said the statement was unsigned and an affidavit by Mr Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand which had been submitted to court, threw doubt on the validity of the statement.

It is believed that Mr Lodge's affidavit not only questions the validity of the statement but casts doubt that it was freely and voluntarily made by Dr Aggett in the circumstances.

ARGUS 30/6/82 (329)

Four more detainees identified

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The names of four more people detained here under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act have been confirmed — nearly three weeks after they were arrested by security police.

They are Mr Sicele Khumalo, Mr Mandla Mbense, employed at Fort Napier Hospital, Mr Nkosinathi Hadebe, 22, and Mr Dumisani Mathoonsi, 21.

The Maritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa) said in a statement yesterday that seven people had been held by police in Maritzburg since June 10.

The son of the president of the Methodist Church in South Africa, Mr Duma Gqubule, Mr Bigboy Mnguni and Mr Nkosenye Ndlovu were also detained on that date.

The New Section 27 (C) of the Police Act enables police, by withholding names and information, to isolate detainees, according to a statement by the agency.

It adds that the detainees were given no legal or moral protection or support and nobody was allowed to see them.

"Pacsa believes the detention of these people is an indication of the terrible moral and spiritual degeneration into which our Government and our society has slipped.

"We believe it is our task as Christians to pray and work earnestly for the creation of a just and Christian society in this country," the statement said.

of the Department of ...

Aggett statement — counsel clash

Star 30/6/82 (329)

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

The Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday telephoned several newspapers urging them to use the contents of an unsigned, typewritten statement allegedly made by Dr Neil Aggett.

The statement which said: "I support the marxist ideology and therefore I am a communist. I am also an idealist," was read to the court by Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order, the police and the railways police.

Counsel for the Aggett family, Mr George Bizos, SC, said at the inquest it was a typewritten copy of a handwritten statement and differed from the original.

Mr Bizos said the statement was unsigned and that an affidavit by Mr Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand, which had been submitted to court cast doubt on the validity of the statement.

tics, Mr De V[illegible]
— Sapa.

'Kei police detain priest

A HIGH-RANKING official of the Transkei Council of Churches was detained by Transkei Security Police on Monday.

Head of Security Major General Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed the detention of Mr Ezra Sigwela. Gen Ngceba said he did not know yet what section Mr Sigwela was being held under.

The president of the council, the Reverend Sam Ngcobo, said Mr Sigwela was taken from his office at about 8.30 am yesterday.