

Public Sector-Govt. - Prisons~~s~~

1982

JAN. — DEC

abandoned fortress on a hill near verona

6/1/82 Daily Dispatch
Police say liaison with prisons is limited

JOHANNESBURG — Co-operation on crime prevention between the police and the Department of Prisons is a sore point with the police

This was said by a spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations yesterday in reply to questions on circumstances surrounding the escape and subsequent death of the triple murderer, Mr Stephanus Jacobs

Mr Jacobs shot himself last week in a Germiston house as police were closing in on him

He escaped from the Pretoria Magistrate's Court while in the custody of a Prisons Department official before going on a 19-day rampage of murder, rape and theft

The police spokesman said co-operation between them and the Department

of Prisons was limited to the department informing them when a convict committed another crime — in Mr Jacobs case, escaping from custody

Police and prison officials also assisted one another when prisoners were to be questioned by police

But it was impossible for either the police or the Prisons' Department to say how many convicts were at any given stage on the run because it was "practically impossible" to keep these statistics, the spokesman said

"The police, however, do everything possible to recapture a prisoner as soon as possible and we receive very good response from the press and the public when asked for assistance in the case of the convict being dangerous"

The spokesman said he believed it was impossible to have recaptured Mr Jacobs before he died because he kept on the move and stayed with unsuspecting members of the public

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said the police were immediately informed of any escape but it was impossible to say how many escaped prisoners were on the run

The department would not know whether a convict had been captured until he had gone through a court appearance and had been jailed again, perhaps for some other crime

He said the police had records of wanted criminals where they could check whether an escaped convict had been recaptured

— DDC

D. Dispatch

~~1/11/82~~ 7/1/82 DAILY

Ciskei ²⁵³

calls for warders

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei's prisons division had embarked on a second recruitment drive, the division commander, Lt-Col H G Webster, said in an interview yesterday

He said his division was looking for at least 100 men who had passed Standard Eight or had higher qualifications

Half of the recruited men would be sent to the Baviaanspoort training college near Pretoria towards the end of the month for six months' basic training

Only male recruits were wanted at this stage. The division had already recruited enough women for the Mdantsane prison still under construction, he said

At present there were 21 female warders and 51 warders doing duty in South African prisons

Col Webster said the Mdantsane prison would open towards the end of the year

It would cater for 1 000 men and women and was estimated to cost R6 million. It would house people awaiting trial and short-term prisoners

Col Webster said a Ciskei Central prison would be built at Middledrift this year — DDR

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Robben Isle men to move inland

Cape Times 8/1/82

Own Correspondent

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JOHANNESBURG — Leeuwkop prison near Johannesburg would not be rebuilt to accommodate prisoners from Robben Island, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday.

The prisoners were to be moved to Leeuwkop Prison Farm, north of Johannesburg, following an announcement by the former Minister of Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, in 1978 that Robben Island would be replaced by a maximum security prison at Leeuwkop.

Mr Kruger had said that among the reasons for replacing Robben Island prison with another on the mainland had been representations that the remoteness of Robben Island made visits difficult. These would be easier at Leeuwkop.

The department spokesman said he did not know when the prisoners from Robben Island would be transferred, but it would not be before alternative accommodation had been found for the present prisoners.

He said, however, that the Diepkloof Prison now being built south of Johannesburg would be completed some time this year.

The spokesman said building had started on August 3, 1979, and four institutions were under construction where 4 250 prisoners would be housed.

"As soon as accommodation is available at Diepkloof, prisoners from the Johannesburg Fort will be transferred, but it is not certain when the Fort will be closed down," the spokesman said.

The new prison would offer better facilities than those presently offered at the old Johannesburg Fort.

Only inmates will change

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RDH
8/1/82

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Mall Reporter

LEEUEWKOP Prison, near Johannesburg, would not be rebuilt to accommodate prisoners from Robben Island, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday

The prisoners are to be moved to Leeuwkop Prison Farm, north of Johannesburg. The former Minister of Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, announced in 1978 that Robben Island would be replaced by a maximum security prison at Leeuwkop.

Mr Kruger had said that among the reasons for replacing Robben Island prison with another on the mainland were representations that the remoteness of Robben Island made visits difficult. This would be easier at Leeuwkop.

Alternative

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The new prison would offer better facilities than those presently offered at the old Johannesburg Fort.

Nurses at

Poisoned student leader improving

CAPE TIMES 12/1/52 253 (M)

Staff Reporter

MR Siphiso Mthimkulu the Port Elizabeth student leader who suffered rare thallium poisoning after his release from detention is in a "satisfactory condition and improving rapidly in Groote Schuur Hospital, according to a hospital spokesman yesterday

Mr Mthimkulu 21 a member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was

detained on May 31 last year and held by the security police for five months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act

He became ill after his release from prison in October and doctors later diagnosed poisoning by thallium — a deadly redent poison outlawed in most countries

The student leader suffered pain in his limbs and stomach, lost all his hair and later had to be confined to a

wheelchair The poisoner caused minimal brain damage and Mr Mthimkulu was confused and delirious when first transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital or November 3

Sources close to Mr Mthimkulu said yesterday that he was walking unaided and his hair had started growing again He still became confused when tired, but doctors believed he might be discharged within a week

His parents Mr and Mrs S Mthimkulu of Zwarte in Port Elizabeth, are due to visit him later this week

The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said yesterday that the poisoning was being investigated, though the security police in Port Elizabeth had declined to answer questions relating to Mr Mthimkulu's detention The directorate confirmed that Mr Mthimkulu had instituted legal action against the police

Thallium is a colourless and odourless poison formerly used as a rodenticide (rat killer) It is not used medically and has been banned in most Western countries

Dr John Straughan lecturer in pharmacology at the University of Cape Town's Medical School said yesterday that the most common feature of thallium poisoning was hair loss, which appeared about a week after

the initial symptoms These included gastro-intestinal pain diarrhoea vomiting pain in the upper and lower limbs dizziness and weakness of the facial muscles

The symptoms appeared between two and five days after ingestion Exposure to a large dose of thallium could also lead to sleepiness, delirium and later coma The heart and central nervous system were usually damaged

Axe killings:

State rejects

claim boy had

sex with maid

Staff Reporter

A 15-YEAR-OLD Bellville schoolboy who was averted to death in December last year would have been unlikely to approach a servant for sex on the night of the killing knowing his parents could arrive home at any time the Supreme Court was told yesterday

Mr Jan Swarts, 28 has pleaded not guilty to murdering Johan Fletcher, but has admitted hitting him with an axe because he claimed the boy had sex with his girlfriend Miss Maria Afrikaner

The boy had earlier threatened Mr Swarts with a revolver

still had her keys He could not leave her locked in the whole night

Mr Van Niekerk submitted that Mr Swarts had been angry at being chased from the premises by Johan He had returned to the house with the axe because he had not intended to be chased away again He had seen the boy unlock Miss Afrikaner's room and had appeared in the doorway behind him

When Miss Afrikaner had pushed him and had rushed from the room he had hit the boy several times with the axe Mr Van Niekerk submitted Mr Swarts had been a

Island ^{NEWS} 1.3/1/82

prisoner:

'I just ~~(753)~~
walked off'

A ROBBER ISLAND prisoner serving a three-year sentence pleaded guilty in the Cape Town Magistrates Court of escaping while in detention.

Jerry Sylvester, 30 of Gibney Road, Woodstock, told the court he had 'just walked away' while he was loading furniture near the offices of the Department of Prisons at Table Bay dock. The furniture was being taken back to Robben Island.

Asked if the guards had not seen him leave, Sylvester replied: 'If they had seen me they would have blocked me.'

'MISSING FAMILY'

He added: 'I ran out for one reason — I was missing my family and my son.' Sylvester told the court he had been worried about his son, who is crippled and cannot walk.

The case was postponed for sentence to February 9. Sylvester will remain in prison until then.

Mr T Term appeared for the State.

Claims give ⁽²⁵³⁾ Prisons ^{RDM} the pip ^{11.11.82}

By STAN MAHER

THE Department of Prisons has refused to give details of cutbacks in officers' courses, sports and inter-departmental functions, said to amount to millions of rands

A department spokesman said last night that a report to this effect, "giving the impression that the prisons service is experiencing an above-normal financial crisis", was based on a misconception

Details of "adjustments" to the prisons service's budget were a domestic matter which could not be commented upon, he said

The annual promotion courses to have been held for candidate officers at the prisons training college in Kroonstad between January and March are understood to have been postponed until the new financial year, which begins in April

Later

This means that officers who would normally have received promotion and salary increases will now not receive, either until later in the year

The report said bonuses normally paid on officers' birthdays have also been postponed, for the second year running Sporting and inter-departmental functions have been similarly postponed, apparently to save money and balance the books of the prisons service

Reviewed

A statement by the prisons service said that "responsible financial management in any organisation" demanded that the use of funds be constantly reviewed, "taking price increases and other factors that play a role in this regard into account"

It was an annual practice in the prisons service to make "adjustments" from time to time

Community service as alternative to jail

18/1/82

By FANNY A GROSS

A CASE has been put for more extensive use of community service as an alternative to imprisonment.

What is community service? It is the system which allows a judicial tribunal to suspend a sentence on condition that the offender agrees to perform a prescribed number of hours of unpaid service for a non-profit agency which exists for the benefit of the community, it being understood that such services are to be performed after his normal working hours and during weekends so as not to interfere with his full-time occupation.

Our average daily prison population, having reached the inflated figure of more than 100,000, the need to ensure that people who do not belong there are kept out of prison becomes of paramount importance. Through the medium of a non-custodial sanction, like community service, this objective can be achieved with the help of a well-informed, positive and approving reaction by the public to the scheme, which has been found to be more constructively rehabilitative and far less costly to the taxpayer.

Shift in West

Indeed, the shift in criminal policy in most Western countries has been away from sanctions involving the deprivation of liberty, especially where minor offences are concerned, to treatment within the community. It is generally agreed today both here and elsewhere that imprisonment should be reserved for the relatively small, hardened core of criminal elements against whom society needs to be protected.

One of the reasons why community service in this country has not as yet been put into operation is the fact that the infrastructure for the scheme is lacking. To implement this project the co-operation of service organizations, like Rotary Clubs, is required. Voluntary service being deeply rooted in the social fabric of the Rotary Movement, it can provide the necessary supportive service.

Community service means involving the community — using men and women who are prepared to give of their time without remuneration to a project which they believe

can be of benefit not only to the offender but also to the community at large. This has been the case in many countries overseas, where volunteers have been associated with penal problems and their attempted solutions for many years. In England and Wales, for instance, there are at present said to be approximately 200 voluntary organizations dealing with the after-care of offenders. For reasons of cost as well as on other grounds, it is virtually impossible for the State to do everything. Therefore, volunteers have become involved in almost all aspects of the treatment of offenders abroad.

Volunteer social workers can and do act as an important link between the general public and the transferees. These volunteers to help in the penal field must, however, not just be do-gooders but must also be realistic and able to relate to the people with whom they have to deal. Indeed, some of them may even have greater empathy with and be able to reach the offender more readily than a probation officer or a fully qualified social worker, especially when the voluntary worker may in the past have had problems similar to the ones the offender is currently experiencing.

Therefore, by involving itself in the problem and challenges that face the lay-brother, the public gets to know and understand the full import of the delinquency. The but for the grace of God go the thousands of the community who are not on the other side of a prison wall. Out of sight, out of mind — community service orders have demonstrated that it is possible to establish rapport between many sections of the community and develop links of many kinds which can help offenders in their efforts to become rehabilitated because of the better understanding and tolerance shown towards the transgressor by people in the community. It is undoubtedly, to the offender's advantage. Wherever possible, to work alongside normal citizens would be a great help to the offender.

community service orders being grafted into existing schemes of service run by voluntary bodies.

Probably the greatest obstacle to the successful implementation of the community service scheme is that of control and supervision, because of the limited number of fully qualified and trained personnel. This could, however, be overcome by the use of voluntary unpaid staff who have been given an initial orientation course and would be working under the guidance of the professional staff. Their task would be to supervise the activities of the offender and to inform the court that its sentence is being effectively carried out.

If community service were seriously and conscientiously tried, recidivism could be kept at bay and our prisons would not have to be filled to overflowing with short-term offenders — 77.87 per cent in prison in the Republic had sentences up to six months, 10.73 per cent had sentences of longer than six months and under two years, while only 8.3 per cent had sentences of two years and longer, according to the latest report for the Department of Prisons.

If we wish to shed the inevitable reputation of being the largest per capita prison population in the Western world, we must aim to make greater use of Section 29 of the Criminal Procedure Act with its provisions for community service orders, which have recently been put into operation in Cape Town as a pilot scheme.

With will and determination it can be made into a viable reality for adoption throughout the country. Bearing in mind that to contain crime calls for more than the arrest, trial, sentence and imprisonment of the law-breaker, and the herding together of inadequate personalities often with pronounced difficulties of social adjustment in an unnatural environment, one "where their chances of deterioration are at least as great as those of reform", in the trenchant words of Sir Rupert Cross:

The writer is the author of...

Crayfish poachers risk Navy bouillabaisse

CRAYFISH
RISK
NAVY

Arqma
20/1/82
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Fishing

Shipping Reporter

CRAYFISH poachers who make night raids on the lucrative crayfish grounds surrounding Robben Island face the risk of being shot at or having underwater explosives used against them by SA Navy high-speed patrol launches.

This is the warning that has gone out to divers who have been operating a highly profitable racket and follows a request to the Navy from the Department of Prisons.

Robben Island falls within the boundaries of the Sea Fisheries' Table Bay crayfish sanctuary, but more important it has a 1 000 metre security circle around it.

Divers have been going into the restricted area at night in unmarked boats and taking out thousands of pounds worth of crayfish which are then sold on the blackmarket in Cape Town.

Department of Prisons officials are worried by the increasing number of outboard-powered craft which bring the divers close inshore round the island and have asked the SA Navy to include the inshore waters in the routine patrol work of one of its high-speed craft based in Cape Town harbour.

Patrols

Details of the patrols and the threat of opening fire on any small boat which tries to escape after it has been challenged were spelt out to officials of organised boating and known poachers at a recent meeting in Cape Town.

The threat of using firearms and underwater explosives was confirmed by SA Navy officials today.

Support

The chairman of the Western Province Power-boating Association and vice-president of the national body, Mr Tony Fraquet, said: 'I fully support the move, Robben Island offers the poachers easy and rich pickings right on the doorstep of the illegal blackmarket outlets in the...'
(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

Arqma 20/1/82 Crayfish

Arqma 20/1/82
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Fishing

Continued from Page 1)
...a very serious thing, he said... but security is

Mr Fraquet, who attended the special meeting, said the threat of a navy craft opening fire on a poacher's boat that tried to outrun it had a more than sobering effect on the divers who are known to specialise in night raids on the Robben Island crayfish beds.

Under the Sea Fisheries Act divers operating from a boat in a crayfish sanctuary could be sentenced to fines totaling R30 000 or 20 years in prison — or both.

Department of Prisons officials point out that divers caught in the restricted area around the island face penalties of up to R2 000 fine or two years in jail—or both.

Escaped prisoner arrested

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Argus
20/1/82

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Two Pretoria murder and robbery squad detectives last night pounced on an 'extremely dangerous' escaped murder suspect as he lay in hiding in a Vermoerdburg bungalow.

The man, Adolph dom Avenue, Verwoerd-Johannes Justus Crafford, burg, after receiving a 29, was taken by surprise top-off.

when the bungalow was raided, by Lieutenant Crafford was for the first time arrested by Pretoria murder and robbery squad detectives in an hotel in Church Street in November last year on a charge of alleged murder. He allegedly assaulted and strangled Mr Leon Folscher, 51, in his flat in Greenside, Johannesburg, on November 14 last year.

The chief of the Pretoria murder and robbery squad, Captain K J 'Suiker' Britz, said his men were watching certain hide-outs in the city since Crafford's escape from the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday.

TIP-OFF

Captain Britz said it was believed that Crafford could have been in Pretoria and Lieutenant Looock and Warrant-Officer Carelson raided the bungalow in Hans Strij-

OBSERVATION

He was referred to the Sterkfontein Hospital near Krugersdorp for observation by a Johannesburg magistrate on Monday, but escaped. A country-wide manhunt was launched

Meanwhile police are still searching for a dangerous convicted criminal, J J van der Walt, who was serving a long term jail sentence for armed robbery. He escaped from the Kroonstad Prison.

Star 21/1/82

Big jail for Walvis Bay

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By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A new prison is being built at Walvis Bay and will probably be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.

The island jail is due to be closed to allow the Defence Force to use the island as a naval and training base.

Today officials said the prison would contain 231 units for housing prisoners.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department would only say the prison would be an extension of the prisons service and would not confirm it would be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.

Asked when Robben Island prison would be closed, the spokesman referred to a question

asked in Parliament by the PFP MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe.

On September 11 last year he asked the Minister of Defence what the island's future would be and was told that there had been no final decision on how the Defence Force would use the island.

South Africa's best-known prisoners have been housed at the island jail which at present contains among others, Nelson Mandela.

Prison authorities said the new prison would measure 90 m by 130 m.

There is speculation in Cape Town that the new prison will also be used to house Tlovo ja Tlovo, a former Swapo leader who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

No it's
unpersonal

Jail may

(253)
become

E. Post 2/11/82
resort

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Robben Island, the austere prison off Cape Town, may become a holiday resort, according to Die Transvaler today

The newspaper said that a "well-known hotel group" wanted to buy the island, but so far this had not been confirmed

Everything depended on the prison being closed down and the majority of prisoners sent to a huge new complex in Walvis Bay, said the report

There was also a possibility that the South African Army would take over the island

Jobs for blacks ²⁵³ ^{S. Post} in prison ^{22/1/82} service

PRETORIA — The acute manpower shortage in South Africa could lead to a greater use of Africans, coloureds, and Indians in the prisons service, a spokesman for the Prisons Department said today.

He said at the end of last year, there were 1,786 vacancies for whites in the service. However, there were only 15 vacancies for Africans, while an additional 40 Indians and coloureds had been given posts even though the quota of posts for them had been filled.

Between July 1980 and June 1981, there were 1,849 resignations.

He said for better communication between the prison staff and the inmates, every effort was made to recruit sufficient members from each population and language group to ensure an efficient service — Sapa

(293) News
22/1/82

Walvis jail will not replace island

PRETORIA. — The Department of Prisons says the new prison to be built at Walvis Bay will not replace Robben Island, the SABC reports.

The department was responding to reports that the prison at Robben Island was to be replaced.

An official said the new prison was part of the department's normal expansion programme.

He said the decision to close the prison at Robben Island had been taken a long time ago. It would be closed as soon as alternative accommodation was available. — Sapa.

11 (753) Angus
22/1/82

Action against poaching backed

WESTERN Cape boating and diving organisations strongly support the South African Navy's threat to use firearms if necessary to clear up crayfish and perlemoen poachers within Robben Island's one-mile security area.

The navy's threat was made earlier this week following a request from the Department of Prisons which was perturbed at the security risk of an increasing number of small boats operating near the island under cover of darkness.

At a special meeting of representatives of organised boating and diving groups as well as known poachers, a navy spokesman said 'firearms and underwater explosives will be used if necessary'

Support

Mr Tony Fraquet, chairman of the Western Province Powerboating Association and vice-president of the national body, said he fully supported the move

He said 'When a boat is spotted in the area it will be approached and

challenged by a navy launch. If the boat had drifted into the area because of engine or some other trouble it will be assisted but should it ignore the challenge and run it will be fired upon'

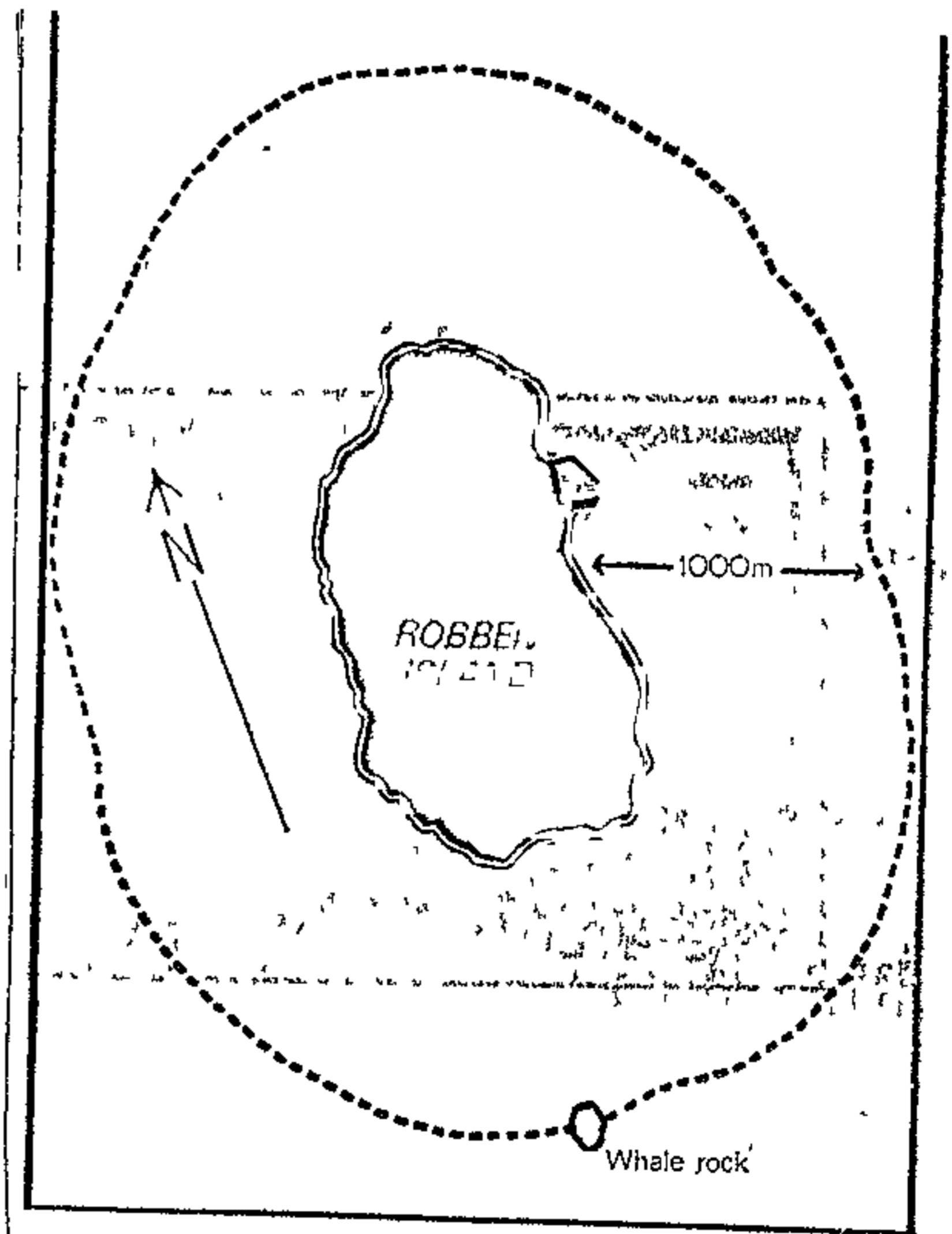
Mr H Steyn, chairman of the South African Ski-boat Light Tackle and Game Fishing Association, said people in the restricted area 'should be shot at because they have no reason to be in this sanctuary'

Drastic

Mr M Lander, chairman of the False Bay Underwater Club, thought the proposed action by the navy 'a little bit drastic, employing far more force than necessary.'

He didn't feel that this violence would stop commercial poaching but would only push up the price of crayfish.

Mr J Ralphs, chairman of the Cape Point Underwater Club, said 'Conservation of our country is necessary and when poachers contravene the law action must be taken'



THIS map of Robben Island shows the 1000-metre 'no-go' area in which the South African Navy has threatened to use firearms or underwater explosives against crayfish poachers. The map is reproduced by courtesy of the navy's hydrographic survey department

Prisons chief's reaction

PRISONERS on Robber Is-
land had ample opportunity
to lodge complaints and
requests with prison authori-
ties, and all complaints re-
ceived the necessary atten-
tion the Chief of the
Prisons Department, Gen.
J.F. O'Leary said yesterday.

Commenting on a state-
ment on the results of an in-
vestigation carried out after
a hunger strike on the island
last month, Gen. O'Leary said it
was "lance sorry to see pris-
oners to act in an unbecom-
ing manner and to try and create
pressure in order to have
their complaints attended
to."

"I have now had the oppor-
tunity to study the results of
the investigation prompted
by the hunger strike of pris-
oners on Robber Island dur-
ing November, December,
1961.

"I am satisfied that pris-
oners have a more opportunity
to present their complaints
and requests on a continuous
basis to the authorities and
that such complaints receive
the necessary attention. All
prisoners' complaints and re-
quests are dealt with on a
regular basis and this will
continue to be done." — Super-

Island men for Walvis?

CAPE TOWN. — A massive new prison is being erected at Walvis Bay and will most probably be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.

The notorious prison on South Africa's penal island is due to be closed down to allow the Defence Force to use the island as a naval and training base.

Today prison officials confirmed a new prison was being erected at Walvis Bay. They said the prison would contain 231 units for housing prisoners.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department would only say the prison would be an extension of the prisons service and would not confirm that it would be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.

Asked when the Rob-

ben Island prison would be closed down, the spokesman referred to a question asked in Parliament last year by the PFP MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe.

He asked the Minister of Defence what the island's future would be and was told that there had been no final decision on how the Defence Force would use the island.

South Africa's future would be and was told that there had been no final decision on how the Defence Force would use the island.

South Africa's most famous prisoners have been housed on the island, the most famous being ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

It is believed the Walvis Bay prison will be 3km long and will cost over R2-million, but this has not yet been confirmed.

There is speculation that the new prison will also be used to house Toivo Ja Toivo, a former Swapo leader who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island — Own Correspondent

(page 4) above

Political escapers hid in city from hunt

23/1/82
Star

253

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~~253~~

By Tony Stirling

South Africa's three most wanted political escapers Alexander Mombani, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkins, sat under the noses of the police for five days before fleeing the country in December 1979.

The three men were serving long sentences in the maximum security section of the Pretoria Prison when they escaped. The Star has ascertained that after their escape the three men made their way to Johannesburg.

From there they are

believed to have made their way to Botswana, Lusaka and Europe.

Apparently the escape was highly organised as they were helped by three cells of the banned African National Congress during the five day wait in Johannesburg and subsequent escape through security blocks.

The Johannesburg Hotel was used as a rendezvous. The men were separately shifted daily to a different "safe house".

The escapers were disguised, had dyed

their hair and were wearing false moustaches but must have been seen by hundreds of people during the hotel visits.

According to the information the three men and their helpers were not aware their escape was not discovered for 11 hours, otherwise their bid to freedom could have been made that same night.

In the days after the escape, by which time it was assumed they had already reached Swaziland or Botswana, roadblocks were set up on all major exit routes. But somehow the three missed detection.

A number of arrests have recently been made in connection with the escape, and court appearances are expected soon.

PLANS

Meanwhile security sources in Pretoria do not discount the possibility that Mrs Allison Joan Weinberg, aunt of Steven Kitson, might have been murdered because of a possible link to the escapes.

Mr Steven Kitson was detained by the police when he was alleged to have been found in possession of plans of a prison during a visit to his father.

He was then released and flown out of South Africa, and later admitted having named a few contacts during his interrogation. A number of arrests by the security police followed.

~~25 Fishing~~ 253
AREUS 25/1/82

Skiboats chased at Robben Island

Shipping Reporter
PRISON authorities are considering prosecuting the five occupants of two skiboats after a high-speed chase across Table Bay from the restricted security area round Robben Island.

The skiboats were seen inside the one-mile forbidden zone early on Saturday afternoon.

Their movements were monitored for several hours before three navy patrol launches and a Department of Prisons craft moved in.

After a chase, one with three men was stopped about 2½ miles off Three Anchor Bay.

The other, with two men, was halted three miles to the west.

NAMES

Naval personnel gave the names of the five to the prison authorities.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, said today he was considering prosecuting them.

"I feel very strongly about the fact that all people concerned should regard the one-mile re-

striction with the necessary respect," he said. The Department of Prisons called in navy help recently to patrol the security area. Crayfish and perlemoen poachers were operating inside the restricted area and were warned that the strongest action was to be used against them. This could include being fired on.

Interdict against solitary fails

CAP-T1625 28/1/82 (253)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — An application by five women political prisoners for an interdict restraining the Minister of Prisons, Commissioner of Prisons and Officer-in-Command of the Pretoria Central Prison from keeping them in solitary confinement was dismissed with costs in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The five applicants — Caesarine Mokhoere, Thandi Modise, Elizabeth Nhlapo, Kate Serokolo and Elizabeth Gumede — made the application before Mr Justice Eloff. They were convicted under Section 83 of the Terrorism Act.

In their affidavits they claimed they had been kept in solitary confinement as punishment for crimes committed while in prison. Their claim was also that the isolation was not in accordance with the provisions of Section 78 of the Prisons Act.

They submitted that complete isolation without work, restricted exercise, denial of any reading matter save the Bible, restrictions on receipt of letters and visitors and refusal of the right to study were "separately and cumulatively a punishment of the severest kind".

In papers before the court Gumede's case is described as acute as she is over 60 years and suffers from hypertension and finds isolation "so claustrophobic that she screams for long periods".

In his affidavit the Chief Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General M C P Bink, said

prisoners were grouped in accordance with their behaviour and record of their past conduct while in prison.

Mokhoere had been isolated because of her assault of prison staff members, resisting orders, insulting language, rowdiness, raising the black power salute, and had been guilty of disciplinary contraventions, he said.

The other four had invariably been guilty of taking part in hunger strikes, screaming, disobedience, refusing to wear prison uniforms, aggressiveness, taking other prisoners' food, obscene language, singing freedom songs and refusing to bath.

In his judgment the judge said the applicants had been segregated under various sections "consequent to findings that they displayed or threatened violence".

"There does not seem to me to be any basis for attacking those findings. Those applicants have bad records and frequently misconducted themselves while in prison."

Their files revealed numerous instances of misbehaviour, violence, contravention of regulations and breaches of discipline and they seemed frequently to have flouted prison authority, the judge said.

Prisons open up on escape

(253) Stan 30/1/82

The negligence of a member of the South African Prisons' Services was responsible for the escape of the triple murderer, Stephanus Jacobs (22), from a Pretoria Magistrate's Court on December 9 last year

The Services' liaison office said in a statement, in Pretoria yesterday on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that "appropriate departmental steps have been taken against the member concerned"

The statement added that in view of the

experience with the Jacobs case it was "considered in the public interest for the Prison Services to give details of escapes to the news media more frequently"

This would give greater news coverage to escapes, but should not be interpreted as "a sudden increase in the number of escapees"

Jacobs died after he was trapped by police in a private house in Germiston on December 31

It was later established he had shot himself — Sapa

PRETORIA — The negligence of a member of the South African Prisons' Services was responsible for the escape of the triple murderer, Stephanus Jacobs, 22, from a magistrate's court here on December 9, last year.

The services' liaison office said in a statement yesterday issued on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, "appropriate departmental steps have been taken against the member concerned"

The statement added that in view of the experi-

Negligence led to killer's escape

253
D. D. J. J. J.
38/1/82

ence with the Jacobs case it was "considered in the public interest for the prison services to give details of escapes to the news media more frequently"

This would give greater news coverage to escapes, but should not be inter-

preted as "a sudden increase in the number of escapees"

After his escape, Jacobs was linked with the murder of a petrol attendant, Mr. Ronald Masters, and the murder of Mr. H. V. De Jager

Jacobs, who was sentenced to 39 months' imprisonment in November 1979 for the armed robbery of a building society and a hotel, died after he was trapped by police in a private house in Germiston on December 31

It was later established

he had shot himself.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, announced yesterday that two prisoners were wounded — one of them fatally — when guards thwarted the attempted escape of 15 "hardened and dangerous" prisoners from prison custody in Barberton on Wednesday.

"The incident is being investigated by both the South African Prisons' Services and the South African Police," General Otto said — SAPA

AT 71, PHILIP MATHEWS WAS IN SOLITARY FOR OVER 4 MONTHS

Oldest detainee tells what it was like in police custody

253

3/11/82
S-Express



● Mr Philip Mathews relaxes at his Orlando West home after his release from detention last week

Report: ARLENE GETZ. Photograph: DOUG LEE

UNTIL last week Mr Philip Mathews of Orlando West had the dubious distinction of being the oldest person kept in detention by Security Police

Mr Mathews, who will be 71 in March, was finally released last Thursday — four months and 19 days after seven policemen had knocked on his door, woken him up and told him he was being taken to the Protea police station

This week Mr Mathews, a high-ranking member of the African National Congress until it was banned in South Africa 21 years ago, told the Sunday Express about his time spent in police custody

"Three White and four Black policemen arrived at my house about 10pm on September 2 last year," said Mr Mathews, a softly-spoken, articulate man who looks about 10 years younger than his age

"They were quite polite and told me they were taking me to the Protea police station, but when we were about a block away from my home they turned around and took me to the Orlando station"

Mr Mathews remained in the Orlando police station for five days before he was handcuffed, put in a Security Police car and driven 600km to Durban

"At that stage my family did not know where I was, but as we were leaving Johannesburg for Durban the Security Police decided to go back and search my house, so I was able to leave a message"

After becoming an ANC member in 1946, Mr Mathews was detained in 1952, 1958, 1960 and 1963

The first time he was released without being charged, on the second occasion he was sentenced to two months in prison for distributing SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) pamphlets and the third time he spent five months in detention without being charged during the State of Emergency

The fourth occasion was in 1963, when he was sentenced to 12 years on Robben Island "for furthering ANC activities by helping boys escape across the border so that they could go abroad for education"

Upon his release from Robben Island in December 1975, Mr Mathews was banned for two years and forced to stay

at home because his age and the restrictions of his banning order left him unable to find work

"Compared with my previous detentions my treatment this time was not bad," Mr Mathews told the Sunday Express

"This time I was asked what food I wanted, it was brought to me with a dish covering it and it was placed on a little cement table in the cell

"Breakfast usually consisted of two slices of toast, an egg, a piece of bacon and two cups of coffee. Lunch was usually vegetables, potatoes, meat and two slices of bread"

In the first two months of his detention he was repeatedly handcuffed and taken from his cell to the central Durban police station for questioning

"They wanted to know about the African Youth Congress — a non-racial, non-violent organisation which tries to fight for freedom on the lines of the ANC Freedom Charter," he said

The AYC, of which Mr Mathews is president, was formed last February in Durban

"They also wanted me to become a State witness in a forthcoming trial, but I refused to do this because they wanted me to say that I was still a senior member of the banned ANC and that Sactu was simply the ANC under another name

"I am no longer a member of the ANC, I am now AYC"
Mr Mathews was kept in solitary confinement for the entire period of his recent detention

"I exercised in a locked yard in front of my cell and when I was taken down to the central police station I was allowed to shower if I asked to

"I was given reading matter, but they were mainly "disco and Dallas-type" magazines and I did not receive them every day. I was not allowed to read newspapers," said Mr Mathews, an avid reader

"I was also not allowed to receive letters and I could not get a message to my family

"When the police brought me in for questioning they offered me a seat and used to listen to what I said"

Mr Mathews, a member of the Civic Association of Soweto, was also asked why he had opened a meeting with the "ANC slogan" of "Amandla" (power)

"I told them that Amandla was not the slogan of the ANC, but the slogan of the nation of South Africa and eventually they agreed that it was also used by other organisations

Mr Mathews said. "My main worry was that I did not know how long I'd be kept and I was angry that I had to waste several months"

Last Thursday police entered Mr Mathews' cell and told him to pack his things because he was going home

He was taken to another police station, where he was given a train ticket for a train leaving at 8pm that evening

He arrived home the following afternoon

A spokesman for the Security Police this week refused to elaborate on Mr Mathews' account of his life in detention

Prisoners hit by cholera, dysentery

~~8/1~~

253

1/2/62

DURBAN — Inmates in two major South African prisons have been hit by cholera and dysentery

In the Central Prison here, seven cases of cholera have been diagnosed. A number of the prisoners have been transferred to Clairwood Hospital where they are being treated under police guard.

The Department of Health has taken emergency measures to stop the disease from spreading.

In the Pretoria Central Prison, 212 prisoners needed treatment for dysentery in the prison hospital after being stricken with the same bacterial infection which hit 200 children in Magaliesburg last week.

The Pretoria prison epidemic was caused by the shigella bacteria, but the Director of Health for the Department of Health in Pretoria, Dr Howard Botha, said yesterday it was not known how the gastric infection could have spread to the prison.

Dr Botha confirmed that the Prisons Department's regional director had informed them about the outbreak — and the Health Department had sent a team immediately to investigate and assist the

prison authorities

Most of the 212 prisoners had recovered enough by Saturday to resume normal activities.

Dr Botha said the shigella bacteria was very virulent. People only needed a tiny intake of the organism to become extremely ill.

Dr Johan van Rensburg, the Natal regional director of the Department of Health, said yesterday that investigations were continuing to establish how cholera had been brought into the Durban prison.

"We have not been able to establish who the original carrier was. We suspect it might have been one of the food handlers but at this stage we are unsure," he said.

Personnel from his department, working under the district surgeon, were active in the prison and all prisoners and staff had been placed under strict observation, he added.

The Prisons Service confirmed that seven cases of cholera had been diagnosed.

Over the weekend, Clairwood Hospital admitted "at least" 20 cholera patients from outlying areas — DDC

Prisoners infected by shigella dysentery

By ADA STUIJT

253
12004 1/2/82

PRISONERS at Pretoria Central Prison have been stricken with dysentery caused by the same bacteria — the virulent shigella organism — which infected about 200 children in Magaliesburg last week.

The Director of Health for the Department of Health in Pretoria, Dr Howard Botha, said yesterday it was not yet known how the gastric infection could have invaded the prison.

Dr Botha said the Prisons Department's Regional Director had informed them about the outbreak — and the Health Department had

immediately sent a team to investigate and help authorities at the prison.

According to the Commissioner of Prisons, 212 prisoners needed treatment for dysentery in the prison hospital — and most had recovered enough by Saturday to resume normal activities

Powerful

Dr Botha said the shigella bacteria was a very powerful organism

"It is extremely difficult to determine what causes this organism to spread. I know that the Shigella organism — a bacteria, not a virus — is very virulent. People only need a tiny intake to become extremely ill — especially children.

He said the shigella bacteria entered the body through water, food, or any other means, and caused gastric outbreaks. There was no way of finding out how it entered the body, but doctors were checking all possible sources

Investigation

"Such unexplainable outbreaks at times occur worldwide — even in the poshest holiday resorts where the strictest rules of sanitation are observed," he said

The Health Department was still investigating the cause of last week's outbreak in two Magaliesburg schools, he said

Last Wednesday, 20 boys at Boys' Town, a private school in Magaliesburg, were stricken with dysentery caused by the shigella organism.

Emergency

And a day before, Krugersdorp's Paardekraal Hospital was put on an emergency footing when 181 children from the Bekker Farm Schools were sent to hospital for urgent treatment after they were infected

All the children from Magaliesburg have since recovered. Bekker Elementary School had, until this morning, been closed by the Department of Education as a precautionary measure

Most of the sick children at Bekker Farm Schools were of primary school age.

999

100

Prisoners given warning over hunger strike

ARGUS
8/2/82

253

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, has warned prisoners against exerting pressure in order to have their complaints attended to by prison officials.

General Otto was referring to a hunger strike in December last year by prisoners on Robben Island, which led to the temporary suspension of visits by their relatives.

'It is unnecessary for prisoners to act in an undisciplined manner and to attempt to exert pressure in order to have their complaints attended to,' he said in a statement.

He would not say how many prisoners were involved in the strike or whether those serving life sentences were also involved.

'I have now had the opportunity to study the results

'I have now had the opportunity to study the results of the investigations prompted by the hunger strike of prisoners on Robben Island last year.

OPPORTUNITY

'I am satisfied that prisoners have ample opportunity to present their complaints and requests on a continuous basis to the authorities and that these complaints are dealt with on a regular basis,' General Otto said.

Prisons officials denied allegations by several relatives of Robben Island prisoners that the strike was over food cooked in sea water.

The relatives made this allegation after they visited the prisoners.

General Otto disclosed that all prisoners who went on the hunger strike were serving sentences for contraventions of various Acts passed by Parliament.

Sowetan 9/2/82 (253)

Otto reacts to Robben Island hunger strike

THE Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto has warned prisoners against "exerting pressure in order to have their complaints attended to" by prison officials.

Lieutenant-General Otto was referring to a hunger strike in December last year by political prisoners on Robben Island which led to the temporary suspension of visits to the island by their relatives

"It is unnecessary for prisoners to act in an undisciplined manner and to attempt to exert pressure in order to have their complaints attended to", he said in a statement

He would not say how many inmates were involved in the strike and whether life prisoners were also involved

"I have now had the opportunity to study the results of the investigations prompted by the

hunger strike of prisoners on Robben Island last year

"I'm satisfied that prisoners have ample opportunity to present their complaints and requests on a continuous basis to the authorities and that these complaints are dealt with on a regular basis," Lieutenant-General Otto said

The prison's officials last month denied allegations by several relatives of Robben Island prisoners that the strike

was over food that was cooked in sea water

The relatives made this allegation after they had visited prisoners on the island. One of them was the wife of a life prisoner

Lieutenant-General Otto disclosed that all prisoners who went on hunger strike were serving sentences for "contraventions of various Acts passed by Parliament"

Babies may be jailed with mother

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG ^{12/30} Twin four-month-old babies may be sent to prison with their unmarried 19-year-old mother who had been convicted of murdering a woman who called her a prostitute.

In the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday the Acting Judge President, Mr. Justice James, and two assessors sentenced a young mother (who may not be named) to five years' imprisonment for murder with extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Justice James said the crime was serious and the court could not suspend the sentence because of the woman's two babies.

ORPHAN

The 19-year-old mother is an orphan and has no husband. Until the babies are six months old and alternative arrangements for their upbringing can be made they may be sent to prison with their mother, according to Mr. Justice James.

The court heard yesterday how the woman, then four months pregnant, had stabbed and killed Miss Delesele Mbambo.

The incident happened outside the Globe cinema in Raistorpe.

Standing in the witness box with bowed head she told the court she had been confronted by Miss Mbambo while waiting in a bus shelter.

KILLER

"She was very drunk and asked me why I was a killer. Then she said I was a prostitute," she said in a subdued voice.

The two women started fighting, punching and scratching each other. Bite marks were found on Miss Mbambo's body but the accused denied biting her.

At one stage Miss Mbambo picked up a plank and hit the pregnant woman across the back with it.

The two had to be separated by passers-by.

"Then I went into a nearby store and bought a knife I wanted to frighten her away so she wouldn't interfere with me again. I intended using the knife on her body, but just to scare her.

AIMED

"I stabbed her," the woman admitted.

She said she aimed the knife at the woman's arm, but it penetrated her heart and killed her.

A few days later she gave herself up to police.

Summing up, Mr. Justice James said it was clear the dead woman had been the aggressor.

profit and loss situation in which they and themselves as a result of the system as it was

†Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, does he agree that the problem lies in that there is nobody who can take the initiative on behalf of the consumer. That is the reason why I asked the hon. the Minister

†Mr SPEAKER Order! *Hansard Q Col. 49* *51/10/82*
Committee of Inquiry into University and Related Post-school Education for Blacks in the White area

*11 Dr. A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

Whether he intends to release the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into University and Related Post-school Education for Blacks in the White area, under the chairmanship of Prof Dr F P Retief; if not, why not, if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No As I have already stated in the House of Assembly last year it is not customary to release internal reports of the Department. All the relevant information in the report was, however, made known to the House of Assembly and can be found in Hansard. Members of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly received copies of the report

Hansard 10/2/82 Q Col 49
Prisoners' mental institutions *253*

*12 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1981?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Fifty-four (54)

Family planning advertising

*13 Mr A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What is the cost to the State of family planning services in the 1980-81 financial year?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

R1 300 000.

259 *Hansard Q Col 50 10/2/82*
Subsidies on trains

14 Mr J. H. B. ... the Minister of Transport

(a) (i) and (ii) Blue Train, (iii) Durbanberg, (iv) Trans-Karoo Express, (v) ... and (vi) ...
(b) (i) and (ii) Yes
(a) (iii), (iv) and (v)
(b) (iii), (iv) and (v) No In accordance with Government policy, passengers of different race groups are not normally allowed to travel together on ordinary main line trains. However, in special cases permission is given to travel together

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (i) and (ii) Yes

(a) (iii), (iv) and (v)

(b) (iii), (iv) and (v) No In accordance with Government policy, passengers of different race groups are not normally allowed to travel together on ordinary main line trains. However, in special cases permission is given to travel together

Carlton Heights motor inn pass area: shooting incident

*15 Mr. D. J. N. ... asked the Minister of Police

Whether a charge had been laid as a result of the shooting at a motor inn in the Carlton Heights motor inn pass area on 13 January 1982, if not, why not, if so, with what result?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

No, because there is no evidence that an offence has been committed.

Court told of 'poachers' arrest off Robben Island

253 CAA-1115 16/2/82

Staff Reporter

A MEMBER of the South African Navy told a Cape Town magistrate yesterday that he fired six rounds from a sub machine-gun over the heads of three men found in a skiboat near Robben Island

Mr Stephen John Burgers was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Shaun Patrick Paarman, 26, of Upper Trees Road, Camps Bay, Mr John Barry Hendrick, 25, of Ingleside Road, Camps Bay, and Mr Andrew Lenton, 23, of First Beach, Clifton

They pleaded not guilty to charges of entering a prohibited area within one nautical mile of Robben Island, poaching for crayfish in a sanctuary,

and disturbing crayfish by diving

The State alleged that on the night of December 19 last year the men were found in a prohibited area by a naval vessel

Mr Burgers testified that they were on a routine patrol of the Table Bay area, including Robben Island, when they picked up an unidentified vessel on their radar screen. They investigated and came across a skiboat with two divers and a third one being helped on board. The men started emptying the contents of a few bags into the sea when they were picked out by a searchlight.

"There were also other bags on the boat and they appeared to be quite full

We ordered them to stop. They did not, so I fired six rounds over their heads," he said.

Mr Burgers told the court the men stopped what they were doing and one of them was asked to board the naval vessel. Their boat was taken to Murray Bay Harbour on Robben Island.

Asked by the magistrate, Mr R H Peckham, how he was acquainted with crayfish, Mr Burgers said his father had a fishing boat in Hout Bay and he had often dived for crayfish himself.

The hearing was adjourned to March 30 and the men were warned to appear.

Mr S Shrock prosecuted Mr C Rosenthal, instructed by Mascowitz and Cole, appeared for all three accused.

Your field of in class.

Requests may for give departments. Requests may for give departments.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ADVISOR IN AN INSURANCE FIRM

The language advisor's job does not fit neatly into the line management hierarchy of the firm, but has an independent position, roughly between those of department head and clerks. It is a specialised job, and the incumbent deals with all the levels of employees from top management down to line staff. The qualifications needed for the job are a degree with one or both the official languages as majors, and a well-developed ability to use language effectively.

The duties of the language advisor are many and varied, covering editing, translating, issuing advice lists and answering queries.

Editing work already written in English is the most important of these duties. By far the greatest proportion of the work concerns correspondence, but maintenance manuals, instructions, reports, memoranda, insurance policies and periodical articles also have to be edited. These are checked to ensure that the meaning is clear and that they have been well-written.

Many documents already composed in Afrikaans need to be translated into English. It can sometimes be extremely difficult to translate exactly, and the advisor needs to be equally proficient in both languages.

On the basis of the errors most commonly made by clerks in various departments, the language advisor draws up

4.5 Job Description

4.5.1 Does the following job description fulfil the requirements?

⁽²⁵³⁾
**Warders
supplied
goods to
prisoners**

D. Richardson 17/2/82
EAST LONDON — A former prison warden and a prison warden were found guilty during different hearings in the magistrate's court here yesterday on charges of supplying prisoners with goods.

In the first hearing Mr Jacobus Marthinus Ferreira, 21, of Aldred Street, West Bank, who said he was now a fireman at Greenfields, pleaded guilty to supplying Mr Eddie Heitzog with 2 litres of brandy 2 quarts of beer, three packets of chips a tin of coffee, a tin of powdered milk, five packets of cigarettes, two cartons of cigarettes deodorant spray, massage ointment, a razor and five 100 g packets of tobacco.

On a second count Mr Ferreira pleaded guilty to unlawfully smuggling a letter of a prisoner, Mr Gareth Moore, out of jail.

He was fined R200 or 100 days' imprisonment on the first count and R100 or 50 days imprisonment on the second count.

In the other case, Mr Johannes Stephanus Nagel, 26, of Melville Heights, Southernwood, pleaded guilty to supplying a prisoner, Mr Gary Eastwood, with cigarettes.

He was fined R100 or 50 days' imprisonment
— DDR

UOST

over ANC trio

24/2/82

By WILLIE BOKALA

CONCERN for the three members of the African National Congress refusing to eat prison food on death row grew this week when lawyers were refused permission to see them

The men — Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise — were sentenced to death for treason at the end of the Sasol-Booyens trial last year

A spokesman for Matjila - Mokgoatleng a firm of attorneys representing the men said they have been refused permission by the Commissioner of Prisons to see them. The lawyers sent a telegram to the Commissioner after hearing about the boycott last week

The food boycott by the three men enters its 18th day today and lawyers say they are concerned about the men's condition which may deteriorate if something is not done quickly to determine what the reasons are

The spokesman said his firm would continue to try and get the authorities to grant permission for them to see the three

The boycott started on February 9 but officials of the Prisons Department in Pretoria — although confirming the boycott — have said that it should not be regarded as a hunger strike because the men had been given permission to purchase additional food-stuff and edibles

They are using this source and are therefore not on hunger strike. Medical services are available at all times and they are regularly seen by a medical officer. They do not require any treatment at this stage, officials said

(Surrender value of policy is 2 therefore no amount can be cap)

Income Statement Life Policy Dec 31:

Premiums Treated as an Asset 01, Jan 1: Life Policy Bank

Debtor (Insurance Company) Bank Jan 31: being receipt of proceeds

Income Statement Insurance Expense Jan 2: being closing entry

Income from Life Policy Income Statement Jan 2: being closing entry

Debtor (Insurance Company) Income from Life Policy Jan 2: being accrual of proceeds

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense Bank

Years 02 Tsotsobe Shabangu and Moise were found guilty of high treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court by Mr Justice T Theron and two assessors on August 18 last year

Their charges were a sequel to the bombing of Sasol Two Dube Railway Station, West Rand Administration Board offices in Diepkloof, Booyens Police Station, the gutting of Uncle Tom's Hall in Soweto and bombing of a house belonging to Constable Maveza Maphahle

SOLUTION TO: C15

300

300

24 000

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s Expe

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(2)

(1)

24/2/82 2014

Stomach disease in prison wiped out ⁽²⁵³⁾

THE stomach virus that attacked more than 340 prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison during the past month has been wiped out.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said in Pretoria yesterday that the last case of shigella was reported on February 17 and that the patient had fully recovered.

The first batch of cases were reported on January 28 and involved about 150 men. Since then sporadic out-

breaks had occurred and the number of affected prisoners eventually totalled 346.

The department's medical staff, in conjunction with the Department of Health, worked at the problem 24 hours a day to overcome the virus and treat patients.

The Commissioner of Prisons, General J F Otto, praised the work done by the medical team and thanked the Department of Health for its co-operation. — Sapa

6 months' jail for escaping

Albans
25/2/82
253

A ROBBER ISLAND prisoner who escaped while loading furniture at Table Bay docks was sentenced yesterday to a further six months' imprisonment by a Cape Town magistrate

being treated like a baby. He broke down and cried when he told the magistrate, Mr R H Peckham, he was a 'big man not a baby'.

Jerry Sylvester, 30, serving a three-year sentence for housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, told the court at an earlier hearing he had 'just walked away' while loading furniture to be taken from the docks to Robben Island.

Sylvester said he had heard his wife had been attacked and was concerned about his family while he was in prison.

He pleaded guilty to a charge of escaping from custody.

Before passing sentence, the magistrate said that Sylvester, who escaped for seven days, had not used violence to escape and his escape was due to the negligence of the authorities.

IN KITCHEN

Mr S Shrook appeared for the state.

Sylvester said he was sent to Robben Island to work in the kitchen. While he was there he was accused of stealing a pair of shoes. He denied the allegation and the shoes were later found.

He was later accused of stealing money. He denied the allegation and the police released him.

On a third occasion while Sylvester was working in the bush on Robben Island he was accused of stealing. Again he denied the allegation.

Sylvester said he did not like the conditions in prison and that he was

Cape Times
2/3/72 (253)

Prisoner found hanged in cell

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — One prisoner had hanged himself and another had attempted suicide in separate incidents in two prisons over the past three days, the South African Prisons Services announced yesterday

P S Nienhaber, 41, was found hanged in his cell at Kroonstad Prison, at 6am yesterday. He had used a sheet to hang himself from the bars of his cell door.

He had been serving an 18-month sentence for housebreaking and for breaking parole. A Prisons Services spokesman said the usual investigation, as well as a police investigation, had been undertaken.

A 24-year-old awaiting-trial prisoner, whom the department decided not to identify on grounds that it "will not benefit him as he is still alive", tried to take his life at the Uniondale Prison near George on Saturday afternoon.

He was found hanging by the neck from the toilet cistern in his cell at 2pm.

Sapa reports that the man's life was saved when the head of the prison, Adjutant-Officer N L Louw, paid a surprise visit to the cells during the lunch hour.

He applied emergency first-aid and the man was taken to the local hospital for treatment.

UJGT

ACCOUNTING A

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense
 01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Stateme 300
 Insurance Exp being closing 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 04, Jan 1: Insurance Exp 300
 Bank

Jan 2: Debtor (Insur) 24 000
 Income from being accrued 24 000

Jan 2: Income Stat 24 000
 Income from 1 being closing 24 000

Jan 2: Income State 300
 Insurance being closing 300

Jan 31: Bank 24 000
 Debtor (In being received 24 000

(2) Premiums Treated as an 01, Jan 1: Life Policy 300
 Bank 300

Dec 31: Income Stat 300
 Life Pol (Surrender therefore 300

2/3/82

Prisoner in cell (253) suicide star

A prisoner has hanged himself and another attempted suicide in two different prisons in the last three days

The SA Prisons Services said yesterday that a long-term prisoner, P S Nienaber (41), was found dead in his cell in Kroonstad prison at 6 am yesterday

He had used a sheet to hang himself from the bars of the cell door

His next of kin have been notified and the usual departmental and police inquiry into the incident has been launched

A 24-year-old prisoner awaiting trial in Uniondale Prison near George was found hanging from the toilet cistern in his cell at 2 pm on Saturday

The prisoner, who was facing charges of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, had used his belt and a strip of blanket

His life was saved when the head of the prison, Adjudant Officer N. L. Louw, paid a surprise visit to the cells during the lunch hour. He applied emergency first aid when he came across the man

The prisoner was admitted to the local hospital for further treatment - Sapa

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
Bank 300
being payment of premium

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
Insurance Expense 300
being closing entry

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
Bank 300

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance) 24 000
Income from Life 24 000
being accrual of

Jan 2: Income Statement 300
Insurance Expense 300
being closing entry

Jan 31: Bank 24 000
Debtor (Insurance) 24 000
being receipt of

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1: Life Policy 300
Bank 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
Life Policy 300
(Surrender value of
therefore no amount)

Prisoner found hanged in cell
A PRISONER hanged himself and another tried to commit suicide in two prisons in the last three days, the South African Prisons Services announced in Pretoria yesterday.
A long-term prisoner, P. S. Nienhaber, 41, was found dead in his cell in Kroonstad Prison at 6am yesterday. He had used a sheet to hang himself from the bars of the cell door.
His next-of-kin had been notified, and the usual departmental and SA Police inquiry into the incident had been launched.
And a 24-year-old prisoner awaiting trial in Uniondale Prison near George was found hanging from the toilet cistern in his cell at 2pm on Saturday.
The prisoner, who was facing charges of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, had used his belt and a strip of blanket.
But his life was saved when the head of the prison, Warrant Officer N. L. Louw, paid a surprise visit to the cells during the lunch hour and immediately applied emergency first aid.
The prisoner was treated in a local hospital and later returned to jail. — Sapa

253

ROM 2/13/82

Lee's jail

escape:

three

in court

Mail Reporter

THE brother of one of three convicted communists who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison in 1979 and two other men appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday

Mr Michael Jenkin, 31, brother of escaper Timothy Peter Jenkin, Mr Prema Naidoo, 33, and Mr Shrish Nanabhai, 44, are charged under the Prisons Act

It is alleged they harboured one of the escaped prisoners, Stephen Lee, in Johannesburg in 1979

They were not asked to plead

Mr Naidoo and Mr Nanabhai were remanded Mr Michael Jenkin was granted R500 bail

Lee escaped with Alexander Mombaris and Timothy Peter Jenkin They later fled the country.

caravan park at one side
The Sunday Express was told the group has had to approach other com-

speculation as to why the Southern Suns master development plan for Sun City, and it is known that it was an idea much

travelled, the isolation of Sun City and most particularly, the 50% tax on their

Parkhomes as well as boosting the sales of the group's Gypsy caravans

Sunday Express
Correspondent

LONDON — A 51-year-old South African who fled to Britain 12 years ago after changing his evidence in the Rand Daily Mail Prisons Act trial is appealing against an attempt by the British Home Office to deport him to South Africa

Andrew Sacks, currently serving two years for petty fraud in London's Wandsworth Prison, claims he faces political charges if he is sent back to South Africa

Prisons witness fights deportation

He also said the decision to deport him was political and has accused the British and South African security services of colluding to get him back to Pretoria

Sacks faces charges of perjury and stealing a court document in South Africa. He was a prosecution witness and was supposed to tell

the court that South African jails were in order and the Rand Daily Mail series on prison conditions was untrue

Instead he told an astonished court all the allegations about the Rana Daily Mail made about the conditions in South African jails are quite true.

This was contrary to what Sacks had sworn in his affidavit

When the State prosecutor looked for this document it was not to be found. Sacks had earlier asked to check it and had sat in a nearby lavatory and eaten it. He promptly fled the country. Though in prison here for

fraud, Sacks collaborated with former Boss spy Gordon Winter, now in hiding in Ireland, in the recently released book 'Inside Boss'

In the book Sacks told how he conceived in South African prisons a hatred for the authorities that prompted him to do everything possible against his native coun-

try, including plotting against it while in Britain

'Inside Boss' has embarrassed both South African and British secret services

Sacks claimed this was why he was being deported

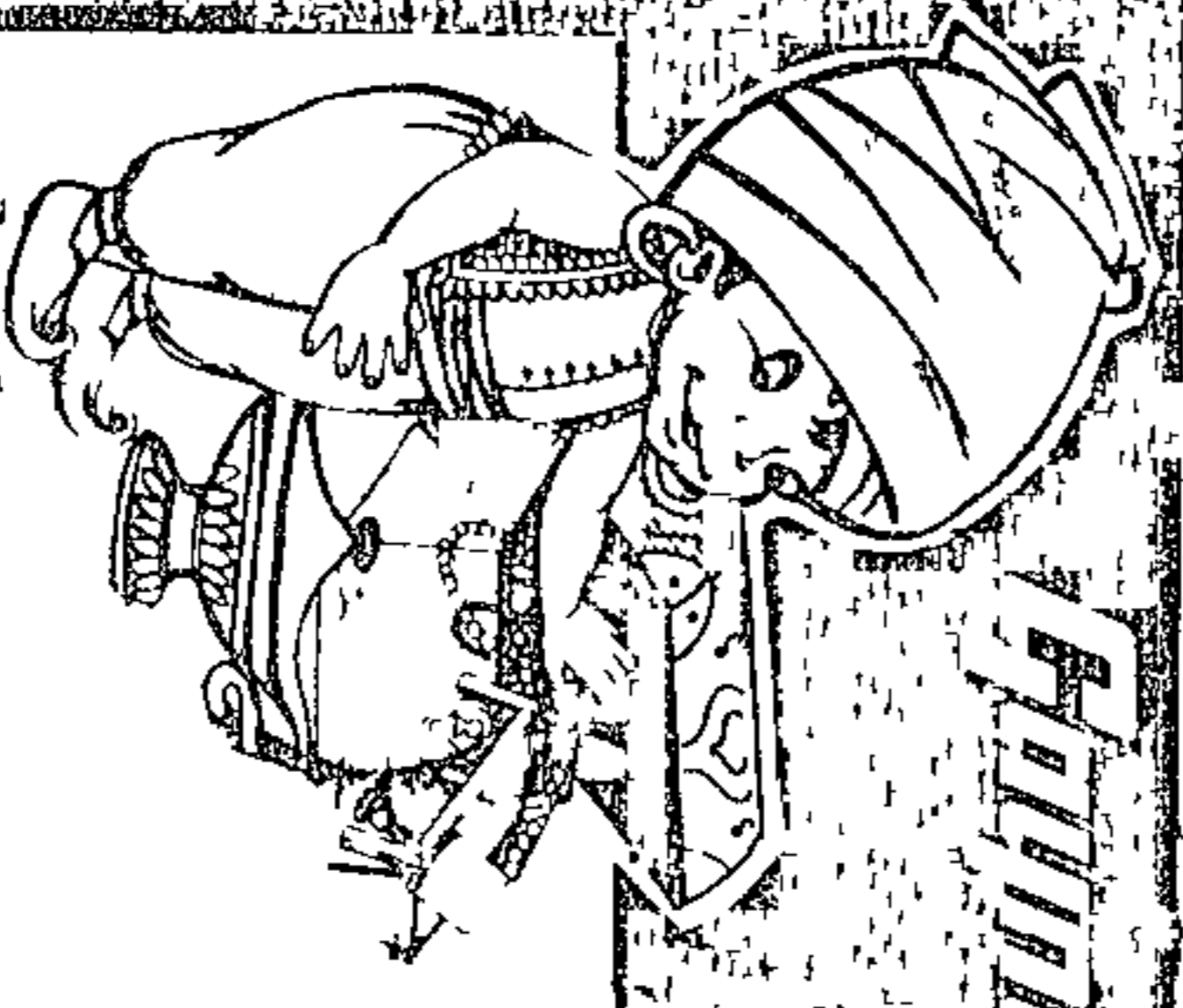
Last week the Sunday Express visited Sacks in Wandsworth Prison. He revealed that in October last

year, just before publication of 'Inside Boss', he had made an attempt to do a deal with the South African embassy

He produced a letter from the embassy proving that they had visited him and informing him his request had been referred to Pretoria

He said the deal was agreed to but that the representative refused to put the details in writing

The British Home Office is now believed to be looking for a third country where it can send Sacks when his sentence ends in June



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- LAWN MOWERS**
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Death Row men eat again

By Themba Maseko

Three African National Congress men on Death Row in Pretoria Central Prison have begun eating prison food again after refusing it since February 6

The Prisons Service liaison officer said today the men — Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise — had been joined by two other prisoners in their refusal to eat prison food.

The prisoners, held in maximum security, had for some time refused to take prison food, he said. But they had been eating again since March 6.

Asked about their state of health, the spokesman said. "Medical services are available at all times and the men are regularly seen by a medical officer. They are in good health and do not require medical treatment at this stage."

The spokesman declined to say why the men had refused the prison food or why they had decided to continue eating it.

Tsotsobe, Shabangu and Moise were sentenced to death for high treason last August.

when, (b) how many shots were fired and (c) at (i) whom or (ii) what were the shots aimed;

- (2) whether any persons were (a) wounded and (b) killed in the incident or incidents;
- (3) whether any damage to property resulted; if so, what damage,
- (4) whether any arrests were made,
- (5) whether any charges were laid; if so, what charges,
- (6) whether any action has been taken in relation to the incident or incidents; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 25 November 1981
 - (b) Three.
 - (c) (i) and (ii) Shots were fired at the rear tyres of a motor vehicle, the property of Southern Suns Airport Hotel, which was driven by Mr G Mabasa
- (2) (a) and (b) No
- (3) Yes The rear door of the vehicle was hit by one bullet
- (4) No
- (5) Yes The following charges were preferred.

Count 1 Criminal injuria, alternatively contravening Regulation 42(f) read with Regu-

lation 64 of the State Airport Regulations (using of abusive or obscene language),

Count 2 Contravening section 45(1)(b)(i) of Act 65 of 1981 (wilfully hinder or obstruct a police officer in the performance of his duty); and

Count 3 Contravening Regulation 29(3) read with Regulation 64 of the State Airport Regulations (ignoring a road traffic sign)

- (6) Yes. The Senior Public Prosecutor, Kempton Park, decided to prosecute Mr Mabasa on all three counts of the charge. A summons was served on him to appear in the Magistrate's Court, Kempton Park, on 11 May 1982

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, could he please tell me whether it is the opinion of the Railway Police that, in view of the fact that there were passengers and other members of the public present, the shots were justified on this occasion?

The MINISTER. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I do not know

Platinum coins

*18 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether consideration has been given to the minting of platinum coins, if so, with what result, if not;
- (2) whether he will give consideration to the minting of such coins?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Mr SPEAKER Order!

Handwritten: Q. Col. 360-2
Railway Police: firing of shots
12/3/82

*17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

- (1) Whether any shots were fired by Railway policemen at Jan Smuts Airport during November 1981, if so, (a)

Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System
of the Republic of South Africa 2/3/82

253

Hansard Q 61.359
*14 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

- (1) Whether he has received an interim report from the inter-departmental committee appointed in May 1980 by the then Minister of Prisons to undertake the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System of the Republic of South Africa, if so,
- (2) whether he will lay the report upon the Table,
- (3) whether any recommendations contained in the report have been implemented, if so, what recommendations?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1), (2) and (3) As indicated on 21 August 1981 in reply to a similar question by the hon member, the activities of the interdepartmental committee referred to have largely been taken over by a departmental working group which is attending to the matter on a continuous basis

I referred to the activities of this working group during the debate on my vote on 16 September 1981

The working group reported on various aspects and submitted certain recommendations. I intend dealing in more detail with the activities of the working group during my vote. Some of the recommendations by the Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System of the Republic of South Africa shall be embodied in machinery provided for by legislature to be introduced and which is regarded as an improvement on the relevant recommendation

Kimberley: post office building

*15 Mr J. J NIEMANN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications †

Cape Times 12/3/82 253

Suzman to attend hunger striker's trial

Staff Reporter

MRS HELEN Suzman is to attend the trial today of a man who went on a hunger strike and then cut his wrists because he wanted to speak to her.

Mr Kevin de Allende, 20, of Valhalla Park, is appearing in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on charges of robbery and rape.

He told the court last month that he was on a hunger strike because he wanted to speak to Mrs Suzman. And he cut his wrists in court on Wed-

nesday, claiming that the authorities had ignored his request.

Mrs Suzman, MP for Houghton, is Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice and civil rights. She will be accompanied by Mr Harry Pitman, an experienced lawyer and MP for Pinetown.

The magistrate, Mr D Cronje, has already told Mr De Allende to direct his complaints to the prison authorities and said the court could not allow a prisoner to speak to Mrs Suzman.

March 13, 1982 11

Suzman *ONE TIME* sees *13/3/82* wrist *253* slasher at court

Staff Reporter

A PRISONER who slashed his wrists in a Magistrate's Court on Wednesday because he wanted to speak to Mrs Helen Suzman was granted an interview with her yesterday

Mr Kevin de Allende, 20, of Joan Street, Valhalla Park, told the court at previous hearings that he was on a hunger strike and that he wanted to speak to Mrs Suzman

Mr De Allende has pleaded not guilty to charges of rape and robbery with aggravating circumstances

Mrs Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, Mr Harry Pitman, an advocate and MP for Pinetown, and the head of the Security Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Hennie Kotze, sat in the press bench in the "A" Magistrate's Court yesterday morning

Ignored

Mr De Allende, who appeared not to have noticed Mrs Suzman, said that the prison authorities had ignored his request. He repeated to the court that he was still on his hunger strike and that he wanted to be examined by a doctor every two or three days

The prosecutor, Mr S Shrock, told Mr De Allende that his case had been referred to the Supreme Court for trial on April 20

Mr Shrock also requested the court to refer Mr De Allende to Valkenberg Mental Hospital to be interviewed by a panel of psychiatrists, "because of his actions in court on Wednesday"

The magistrate, Mr D Cronje, said that in cases where the death sentence could be imposed, the court could appoint a State psychiatrist to examine prisoners

Mr John Newman, 28, of David Street, Valhalla Park, who is appearing with Mr De Allende on the same charges, was not in court

Mrs Suzman and Mr Pitman were allowed to go down to the cells to interview Mr De Allende after his appearance

'Emotional'

Mrs Suzman said after the interview that Mr De Allende was "a very emotional young man and we have advised him to discontinue his hunger strike"

"We also asked him to co-operate with the prison authorities at Valkenberg Mental Hospital. We have also undertaken to speak to the Minister of Police about conditions at Pollsmoor Prison and to visit the institution"

She said Mr De Allende had complained about the lack of exercise, food and reading material

Mr Pitman said that pro Deo council had been appointed for Mr De Allende, but Mr De Allende had not yet been consulted

Poison

Q 601. How many? 253
381
+Indicates translated version

For written reply

Executions

161 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic in the second half of 1981 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each death sentence been imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) Whites	2
Coloureds	11
Blacks	26
(ii) None	

(b) (i) Murder	Whites	2	Coloureds	7	Blacks	23
(ii) Murder and rape	—	—	2	2	2	
(iii) Murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances	—	—	2	—	—	
(iv) Housebreaking with intent to rob and robbery with aggravating circumstances	—	—	—	—	1	

Internal flights

247 Mr T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) (a) What was the maximum number of persons that could be carried on internal flights of the South African Airways in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) what was the actual number carried in that year,

(2) whether it is the intention to acquire additional aircraft for use on the internal flights of the South African Airways, if so, (a) in which years and (b) what will be the maximum number of persons that can be carried on internal flights in each such year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) 1981-Calendar year

(a) 3 982 595 (b) 3 191 785

(2) (a) and (b) No, not at this stage For the hon member's information it may be mentioned that of the thirteen new Boeing 737-200 aircraft purchased, eight have already been delivered. Two are due to be delivered during March 1982 while the remaining three will be delivered during the 1982-'83 financial year. In addition to this two Airbus aircraft which are on order will be delivered during June and November 1982, respectively.

At present the South African Airways has 3 215 seats available on its internal flights. After delivery of all the new aircraft purchased, this figure will increase by 27,3 per cent to 4 092. The maximum number of persons that could be carried on internal flights in a year after all new aircraft are in use, will depend, however, on the traffic demand and consequent utilization of the aircraft.

[[67

Cecilia Scheffer will go back to Robben Island any day

Her nine-month stay on this infamous island, where many of South Africa's security prisoners are serving long sentences, was too short for the wife of the new commanding officer of the East London Prison, Colonel Chris Scheffer

There's more to Robben Island than its top security jail, says Mrs Scheffer. The 570 hectare speck of land off Table Bay has a charm of its own

Comes spring and the barren and scrubby landscape is transformed into an arum lily paradise. Buck, ostriches and rabbit roam freely on the island, and the ever-present seagulls are a source of both annoyance and amusement

"You don't dare take visitors sightseeing if you're not armed with umbrellas. Even a former prime minister got the full seagull treatment on his head," said Mrs Scheffer

It was in 1966 that Colonel Scheffer's job took him and his family to Robben Island. He was appointed deputy commander of the island prison

When the Scheffers got off the boat, they were greeted by, among others, two giant tortoises. It was only a sample of the island hospitality they would later become accustomed to, says Mrs Scheffer

She arrived on the island with two babes in arms. "We had travelled for almost two days and I had run out of nappies and clean clothes for the babies. I was frantic." The island community came to her rescue in due course

"I haven't come across friendliness like that in my life ever again," said Mrs Scheffer

Life on Robben Island is as "civilised" as in the city of Cape Town, 11 kilometres away across the water. The homes made available to Prison Service's employees are comfortable. There's a well-stocked store, a school and a church (used by all denominations) on the island. And, for the convenience of those who have business

The other side of Robben Island

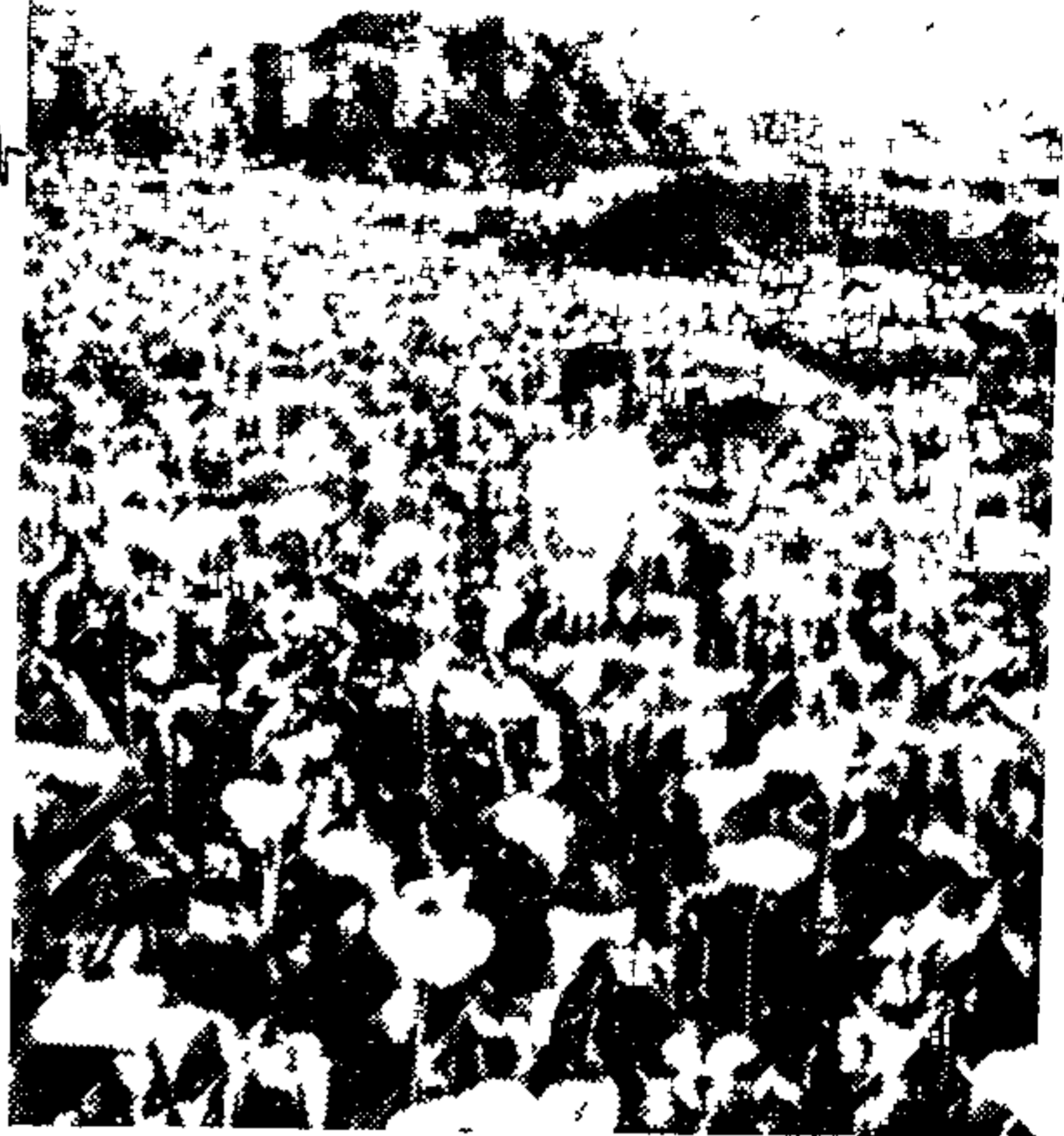
253
D. D. D. D.
15/3/82

Robben Island has through the years served as an island for outcasts, a leper station and a defence station.

In the early 1960s it became a top security prison.

To many South Africans the offshore prison, and island as a whole, is a symbol of oppression. It is an establishment spoken of with dread by many throughout the world

But an East London woman, who spent nine months on Robben Island, feels differently. **RONEL SCHEFFER** reports



A view of Table Mountain from Robben Island

to tend to on the mainland, a boat runs daily between Cape Town harbour and the island

The 45-minute boat trips through the rough waters surrounding the island have generated many good tales

On one occasion Mrs Scheffer, who admits that she has always been a rather poor sailor, had to take a group of women on a tour of a fish factory on the mainland

"It was a Wednesday —

strangely enough there was always a gale blowing on Wednesdays. All the women were in hats, feathers and gloves — as we used to dress in those days

"The swells were enormous and the boat was tossing and turning. One minute you were high up and the next you were down"

Mrs Scheffer decided to spend the turbulent journey on the top deck. "It was just me and a young man standing there. As the boat struggled through the swells I saw him going white and I suppose I must have been white in the face too. I was hanging on for dear life"

But it wasn't very long until hats, feathers and gloves started flying in all directions. Mrs Scheffer managed to stay fairly composed until she got the first whiff of the fish at the factory. "I don't think I've ever prayed against illness as hard as I did on that day"

Mrs Scheffer finds it difficult to explain what made living on Robben Island so different and so enjoyable

"You're surrounded by water. You can't just

get into your car and drive off. You experience things you wouldn't have come into contact with elsewhere"

When the South African Seafarer sank in 1966 the Robben Island community had a good view of the whole drama. During her stay on the island, a whale was washed out on the rocks

Incidents like these and also the lifestyle of the closely-knit community often make Mrs Scheffer wish her husband would be transferred to the island again

"No matter how long you've been on the island, you go down to the jetty to meet the boat whenever it comes in". She has fond memories of long walks along the rocky shore, collecting driftwood and bamboo for "flower" arrangements

"The island is not for the gardener. The water is too brackish. The only flower that grows there is the Bokbaai vygie. And I managed to get a fig tree growing"

Evenings were spent either with women's club activities, seeing the occasional film or playing sport

After nine months on Robben Island Colonel and Mrs Scheffer decided to move. Two of their children had developed chronic chest

problems, and the island's climate did not improve matters. Needless to say Mrs Scheffer was very reluctant to leave

She has been back to the island on a couple of visits and says "If the opportunity to live there comes our way again, I'll jump at it"

Does she have any recollections of contact with some of the long-term prisoners? "No that was my husband's baby". The answer was brief, in keeping with the Prison Service's policy on prison affairs

It's hard to say, whether Mrs Scheffer, an earnest woman, ever felt any sympathy for men like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, who are serving life in the island jail. It is another of the questions she is not permitted to answer

What she did mention was "I always treat a prisoner with respect as I would treat any human being. I always keep in mind that it could have been my father or my brother"

Prisoners who come to her door at Fort Glamorgan never leave without a cup or mug of coffee. And the walls of her livingroom are adorned with pieces of art — gifts from prisoners to Colonel Scheffer



Mrs Scheffer.

By ROGER OMOND

SOUTH AFRICA'S prison system is about to be damned again. Robben Island prisoner 885/63 has written a book, to be published on March 25, that is unlikely to achieve big sales in the Republic, but which deserves to be read by anyone concerned about jail conditions — particularly the Minister and Commissioner of Prisons.

Prisoner 885/63 is better known as Indres Naidoo, sentenced to 10 years on Robben Island for sabotage in 1968. He has told his story to another South African well acquainted with the insides of cells, Albie Sachs, who himself has added to the growing volume of prison literature.

Mr Sachs was one of the first 90-day detainees in 1963. From his experiences he produced the book, *The Jail Diaries of Albie Sachs*.

Mr Naidoo's book, *Island in Chains: Ten years on Robben Island by Prisoner 885/63*, published by Penguin Books, will be released at a time when maximum attention is focused on South Africa. Television, radio and the Press are daily producing major stories on the English cricketers' tour of the country, the split between Mr P W Botha and Dr Andries Treur-

The tale of an island jail by Prisoner No 885/63

nicht, and the inquest into the death in detention of the white trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett.

Island in Chains is a difficult book to review for a South African readership. The cover alone would incur the censors' displeasure in the background is a picture of prisoners working on the island, while pictures of Nelson Mandela and Mr Naidoo dominate the foreground. The photographs of both the prisoners working and Mr Mandela cannot be reproduced in South Africa in terms of the Prisons Act.

The foreword, too, falls foul of the law, written as it is by Mr Francis Meli, director of internal publicity for the African National Congress.

And much of the book itself would have to be checked with the Prisons Department

for accuracy before any South African publisher was allowed to reprint it.

None of this is likely to please the authorities. In the circumstances, it is impossible to check Mr Naidoo's claims about conditions on Robben Island. But, unfortunately from Pretoria's point of view, the claims are likely to be widely believed wherever this book is read.

Slightly more to Pretoria's liking will be the picture of distrust that Mr Naidoo says existed — and may still exist — between prisoners belonging to the African National Congress and those of the Pan-Africanist Congress. Mr Naidoo supports the ANC and is scathing in places about the conduct of the PAC.

What also emerges from this book is a picture of con-

ditions gradually improving — or at least being made less intolerable — through the visits to the island by representatives of the International Red Cross and Mrs Helen Suzman.

The writing is sometimes less than skilled but there are passages that shine, as when Prisoner 885/63 is allowed off the island and into the centre of Cape Town for medical treatment.

It seems ironic, therefore, that had the Prisons Act existed in its present form when Herman Charles Bosman wrote his superb prison book, *Cold Stone Jug*, South Africa would have been deprived of one of the most famous — and best-written — pieces of jail literature.

Mr Naidoo's book is not in the same class as *Cold Stone Jug*. But he is writing as a "non-white", in a different era, about a difficult prison.

But whatever its faults as literature, and however much the Prisons Department might quibble about details, Mr Naidoo's book adds to the growing volume of work on life in jail in South Africa. Albie Sachs' *Jail Diaries* and Hugh Lewin's *Bandiet*, to mention just two, *Island in Chains* deserves to be read in South Africa.

227

253

DOM 16/3/86

Parole (253)

hope for

political

prisoners

17/3/82
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Political prisoners have been given a glimmer of hope of being paroled in terms of a new Bill which provides for an advisory release board.

While the Bill does not specifically refer to prisoners convicted of crimes against the State, it does not exclude them.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, has confirmed that the new advisory release board could consider the sentences of these political prisoners.

In terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill, the advisory release board will be headed by a judge of the Supreme Court.

The board will also have a magistrate, an Attorney-General, a member of the South African Police above the rank of brigadier, a member of the prisons service with or above the rank of brigadier, and a member of the Release Board on the panel.

Its functions would be to advise the Minister on:

- general policy which ought to be followed on release of prisoners;

- the basis on which remission of sentence ought to be granted to different categories of prisoners.

- Recommendations made by the Release Board in any specific cases.

Prison escapes are down

253

By LIZ MCGREGOR

120M 17/3/82

THE number of prisoners who have escaped from South African jails has decreased from 1 781 in 1978 to 1 371 last year

This was disclosed by the Prisons Service yesterday in response to questions from the Rand Daily Mail

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said that "following various complaints from the news media during December 1981 and January 1982 with regard to the frequency of escape reports being issued to the news media, the Prisons Service revised its policy"

"Consequently, the Minister of Justice announced on February 2 that it was regarded as in the public interest that the Prison Service give details of escapes to the news media more frequently

"He also specifically warned that although escapes will receive greater news coverage in the news media, this must not be interpreted as a sudden increase in the number of escapes," the spokesman said

The number of escapes should be "viewed against the background of 80 000 to 100 000 prisoners incarcerated on a daily average"

This represented only 0,0063% of the average daily prison population

"It follows, therefore, that the prison security system is relatively effective"

The department said that 90,5% of escapes occurred from work teams outside the prison walls. The other 9,5% were from inside prisons

The department viewed any escape as a serious matter and every escape was investigated individually, the spokesman said

Objector is 'just ⁽²⁵³⁾ another ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ prisoner

WOM Mail Reporter 17/3/82

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Charles Yeats will be treated as an ordinary short-term prisoner, the Prisons Department said yesterday

Yeats, sentenced last May to a year in military detention barracks for refusing military service, was transferred to Pretoria Central Prison two weeks ago to serve a year's sentence for refusing to wear army overalls

The business administration graduate and former Natal Schools rugby captain is the first person in South Africa to be sent to a civilian prison for an offence relating to conscientious objection to military service

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said yesterday Yeats would not be kept in solitary confinement

The department declined to answer specific questions about the conditions of Yeat's imprisonment as it was "not department policy" to do so

Sowetan
Hope for 253
18/3/82
prisoners

POLITICAL prisoners have been given a glimmer of hope of being paroled in terms of a new bill which provides for an "Advisory Release Board"

While the bill does not say anything about prisoners found guilty of crimes against the State, it does not specifically exclude them

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, has confirmed that the new Advisory Release Board could consider the sentences of these political prisoners.

The bill has been welcomed by the official opposition Mrs Helen Suzman. Police spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, said she was pleased the bill had been introduced

"One hopes that an Advisory Release Board separate from the actual prison system will give remission to people convicted of crimes against the State — political

prisoners — who have never been given remission," Mrs Suzman said

"This is a different board from the existing Parole Board and draws its membership largely from outside the prisons system

"Hopefully it will take a different attitude towards remission of parole for political prisoners

"Many of these people have been sentenced to life sentences and some have already served nearly 20 years in prison"

In terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill, the Advisory Release Board will be headed by a judge of the Supreme Court, will have a magistrate, an Attorney-General, a member of the South African Police above the rank of brigadier, a member of the Prisons Service on or above the rank of brigadier, and a member of the Release Board on the panel

(253) ~~253~~ Hansard Q Col 439-444
Prisons Service: charges against members

19/3/82
309 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the
Minister of Justice

- (1) (a) How many convictions have resulted from charges laid against members of the Prisons Service by detainees or members of their families since the commencement of the Terrorism

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Escaped prisoner shot dead

PRETORIA → Three escaped prisoners were wounded and one shot dead when members of a prison command tried to arrest them near Sasolburg yesterday morning.

The SA Prisons Services said in a statement in Pretoria that the four were among a group of seven prisoners who escaped from Groenpunt prison near Vereeniging on Wednesday afternoon after assaulting a warden with a spade, overpowering him and taking his uniform.

The dead escapee, Jack Mohlomi, was serving 12 years for murder and robbery. The three wounded men were

identified as Izaih Sithole, serving 15 years for murder with extenuating circumstances, Samuel Nguenya, serving 10 years for murder with extenuating circumstances and rape, and Christiaan Mohapile, serving 15½ years for housebreaking and theft.

The statement said the Groenpunt command mounted a pursuit operation immediately after the escape and set up road blocks.

Members of the prison command rearrested three of the prisoners about an hour later.

The other four were surprised near the Sasolburg crossroads in the early hours of yesterday morning. Shots were fired, wounding all four, one of them fatally.

The Acting Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General M C P Brink, praised the officer in charge and members of the Groenpunt prison command yesterday for the success of their follow-up operation — SAPA.

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b) If the government sets the unit elasticity curve too high expects an undersupply in the long run and then sets the unit elasticity curve accordingly, but the undersupply does not materialise then the government's buffer stocks will build up. If ~~con~~ conversely, the government expects an oversupply which does not materialise then there will be a shortage of buffer stocks.

CAP 253 20/3/82 The C

Death sentence for cell killing

Staff Reporter

TWO prisoners from the Victor Verster prison were sentenced in the Supreme Court yesterday to death for the murder of a fellow prisoner

Anthony Davids, 21, and Robert Makenzie, 21, were found guilty of stabbing Abraham Johnson to death in June, last year. They had used a home-made knife, made from a pane of glass, a tooth-paste tube and the stem of a toothbrush

A third accused, Manie Maartins, was found not guilty

Mr Justice Vivier found no mitigating factors

Although the two men were young, they were adults, he said. The fight which occurred between

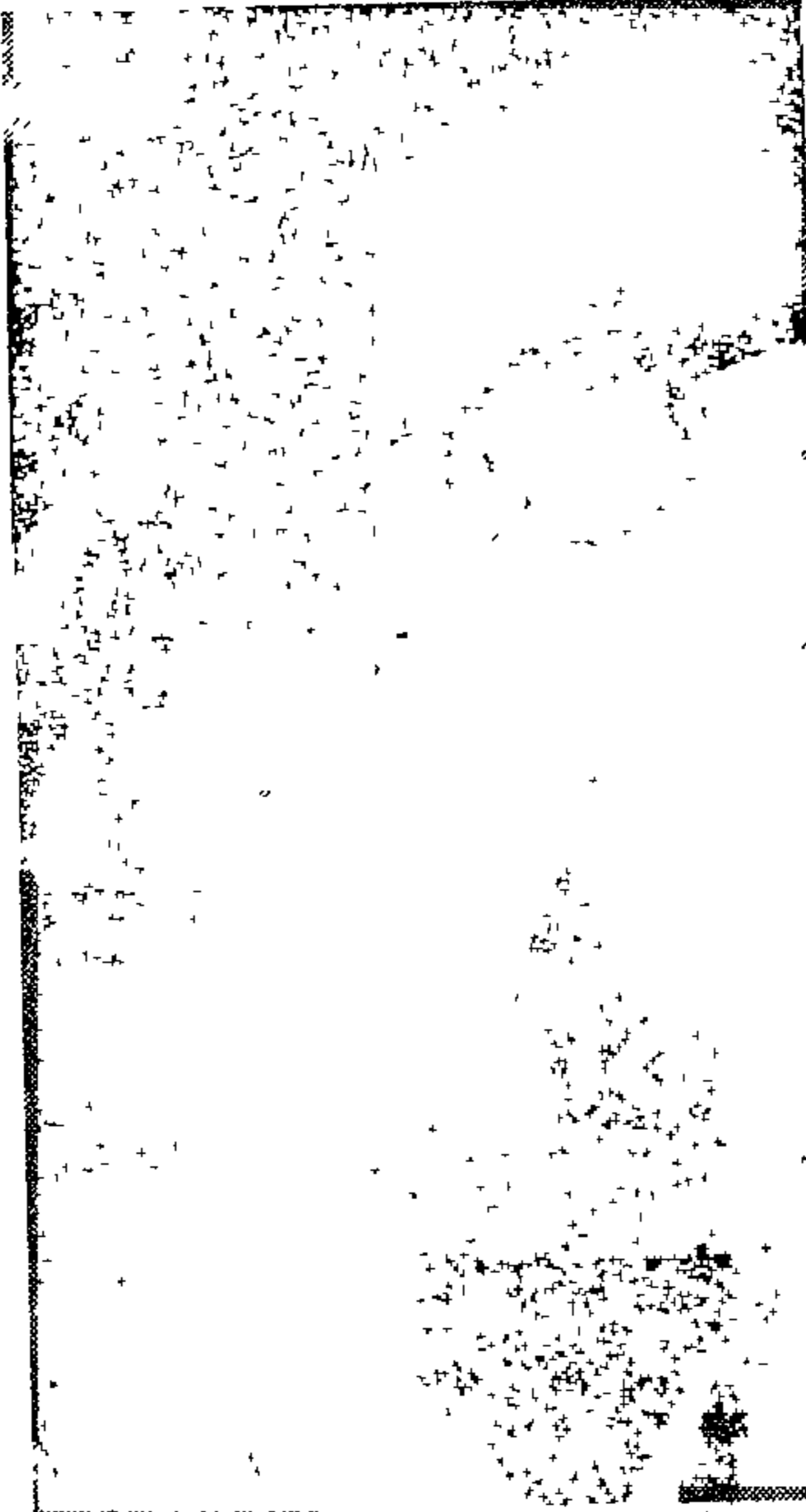
Johnson and Maartins shortly before Johnson was stabbed, could not have affected their states of mind to the extent that they wanted to kill, he said

On June 26, last year, the four men were placed in a cell for the night. About 11pm, a warder heard a noise and on investigating, found that Johnson was already dead. The cell and the men were all smeared with blood.

The home-made knife was later found in the toilet of the cell

Mr Justice Vivier sat with two assessors, Mr H J Luttig and Mr J W van Greunen. Mr H Barnard appeared for the State. Mr A Oosthuizen appeared for Davids, Mr L Mathee for Makenzie and Mr F M Klopper for Maartins

Maartins



Miss Amanda Kitson with Labour MP Mr Stanley Clinton Davis who is chief Opposition spokesman on southern Africa.

Sta 23/3/82

Amanda to see dad

By Trevor Jones
Miss Amanda Kitson (19), daughter of David Kitson, currently serving a 20-year jail sentence for sabotage, arrived in South Africa today for a five-day stay.

Miss Kitson was met by Mr Ray Goldstein, a friend of her brother Stephen, who was detained briefly last Christmas when he came to visit his father.

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Labour Party MP, and chief Opposition

spokesman on southern Africa, is accompanying Miss Kitson.

"I have come here only to see my father," said Miss Kitson.

"I have no other reason for being here."

She said she was angry a visa had not been granted to her journalist friend Jill Tweedie of The Guardian.

Miss Kitson said she hoped to see her father at least twice.

"My first visit has been arranged for Wednesday but I am not

sure of further arrangements," she said.

She said no preconditions had been set on her visit but that she was "apprehensive" about returning to South Africa.

Mr Davis said he was accompanying Miss Kitson because it was important that she be looked after because of what had happened during her brother's visit.

"I am not here to discuss internal policies but I do hope to see prison officials"

253

253

Legal representation 24/3/82
Hansard Q. Cd. 457

*4. Mr. P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether legal representation in (a) civil and (b) criminal cases is available to awaiting-trial prisoners who cannot afford to pay for their own defence; if so, what procedure is to be followed by such prisoners to obtain legal representation;
- (2) whether such prisoners are informed of their right to legal aid, if so, (a) by whom and (b) at what stage are they so informed?

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

- (1)(a) and (b) Yes. Any awaiting-trial prisoner may approach the Head of the prison in which he is detained for legal aid. He will then be assisted to make an application to the nearest legal aid officer. He may also apply through a member of his family or his legal representative. There is a legal aid officer at every Magistrate's and/or Commissioner's office at centres where the Legal Aid Board is not locally represented by its own personnel.
- (2)(a) and (b) At the request of the Legal Aid Board notices under the heading "Do you need an attorney?" in which the facilities of the Legal Aid Board are explained, are displayed in prominent places in prisons, police stations, magistrates' and commissioners' offices. In cases where it appears that legal aid is required, prison staff, public prosecutors, magistrates and in the larger centres prisoners' friends inform awaiting-trial prisoners of the legal aid facilities.

ROOM 24/3/82 (253)

Daughter arrives to visit jailed Kitson

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

MISS Amandla Kitson, 19, arrived in Johannesburg yesterday to visit her father, Ian Kitson, jailed 18 years ago for sabotage

Miss Kitson, a petite brunette, is being accompanied on her six-day South African trip by the family lawyer and Labour Party MP and spokesman on SA, Mr Stanley Clinton-Davies, and a friend Mrs Hazel Selbourne

Her first visit to SA in two years follows an outcry in Britain when her brother Steven was held for six days late last year after police claimed he made sketches of the prison while waiting to see his father

Her aunt, Mrs Joan Allison Weinberger, is believed to have been murdered in her Johannesburg flat the day after Steven left SA

Miss Kitson and Mr Clinton-Davies arrived without her would-be chaperone, Guardian

journalist Miss Jill Tweedie, who was refused entry to SA because she did not have a special visa — a requirement for visiting journalists

Miss Kitson was angry about the refusal

They were met at Jan Smuts Airport by a family friend, Mr Ray Goldstein, and the British vice-consul Mr Brian Baldwin

Asked whether she feared she might be detained as well, Miss Kitson said "No, I have Mr Clinton-Davies with me"

Prison authorities have given Miss Kitson permission to visit her father in the Pretoria Central Prison today, but she hopes to see him on Friday as well

Mr Clinton-Davies said he had accompanied Miss Kitson solely to look after the interests of the family and would not be "discussing policies" with the SA Government

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Prisoner escaped 'to brief lawyer'

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25/3/82 By MIKE LOUW MDM

A PRISONER escaped from custody to obtain legal representation, a Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday.

Geoffrey Anthony, 26, of Hollywood Park, Bramley, pleaded guilty before Mr M P Prinsloo to a charge of escaping from custody while being driven by the police from the Kempton Park Magistrate's Courts to John Vorster Square on December 11

He told the court he was in custody in connection with an allegation involving drugs. The charge was later dropped

Anthony said he escaped because the police had told him he would not be entitled to have a legal representative at his trial

Mr G Mazaham, for the defence, said his client had not escaped to defeat the ends of justice but to seek legal advice.

Anthony was sentenced to nine months imprisonment conditionally suspended for three years

Coetsee won't yield over lifers on Robben Island

253

Star

23/3/82

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Justice, Mr. H. J. Coetsee, rejected an Opposition plea in the Assembly yesterday for a more lenient attitude to political prisoners serving life sentences on Robben Island.

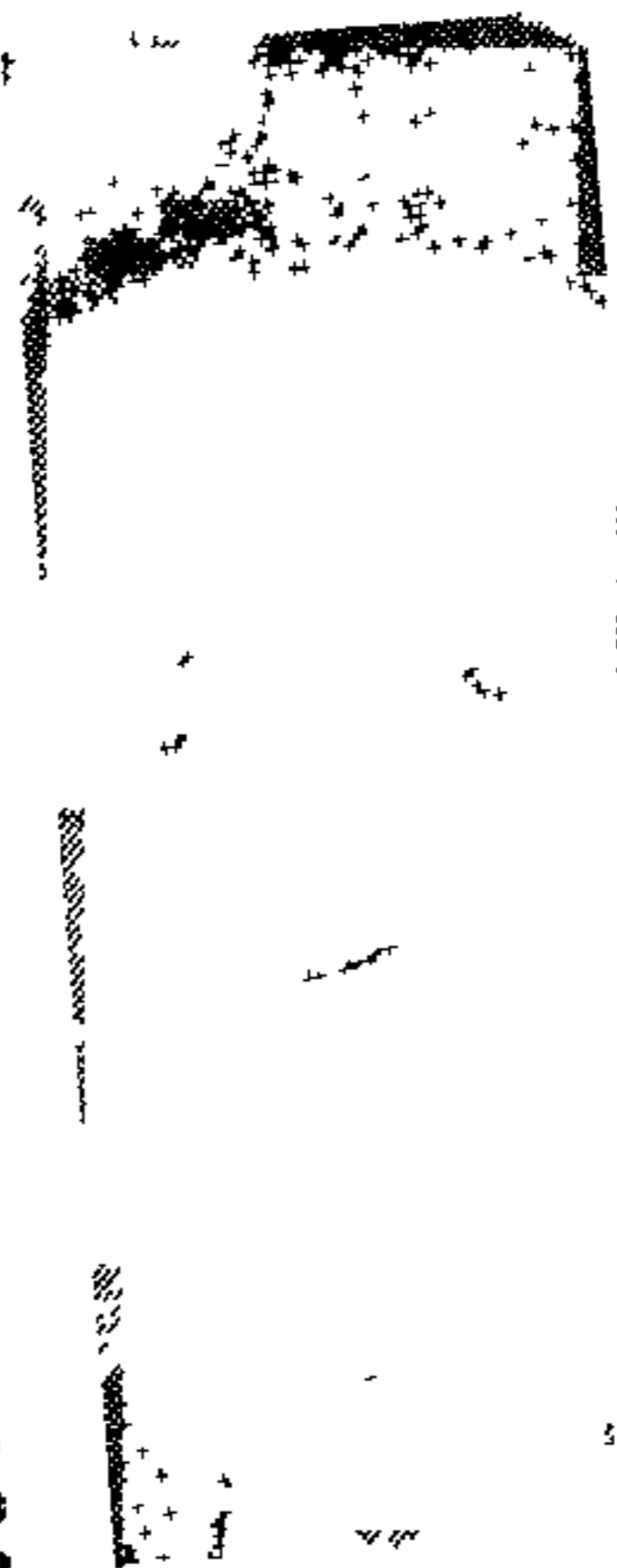
The issue was raised by Mrs. Helen Suzman (P.F.P., Houghton) during the second-reading debate on the Prisons Amendment Bill which provides for the establishment of an advisory release board.

The board will, among other matters, advise the Minister on the basis on which remission of sentences ought to be granted to different categories of prisoners.

NO REMISSION

Supporting the Bill, Mrs. Suzman said the time had come for serious consideration to be given to the granting of remission of sentences for crimes against the State.

According to her information there were 486 prisoners in this category on Robben Island.



Minister of Justice Mr Coetsee

Mrs. Suzman said 38 of the prisoners were serving life sentences and as far as she knew "lifers" in this category received no remission of sentences.

Mr. Z. P. le Roux (NP, Pretoria West) said the general policy in regard to the release of prisoners was "wide and open."

There was not only a theoretical but also a practical situation to be considered.

Prisoners could not simply be released into society. The interests of the community had to be taken into account.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Coetsee, said Mrs. Suzman should see prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the State as "a category of their own."

Among them were people who had been responsible for serious crimes of violence.

In such matters the interest of the community had to be considered.

In certain cases of stock theft, for example, there were prisoners who could not be considered for early parole or unconditional release.

Mr. Coetsee said factors taken into account when remissions of sentences were considered included the interests of the community, the interests of the State and the interests of the prisoners themselves.

No soften up for the Island

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Sawetam
26/3/82

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, rejected an Opposition plea in the Assembly yesterday for a more lenient attitude to political prisoners serving life sentences on Robben Island.

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OWN CORRESPONDENT

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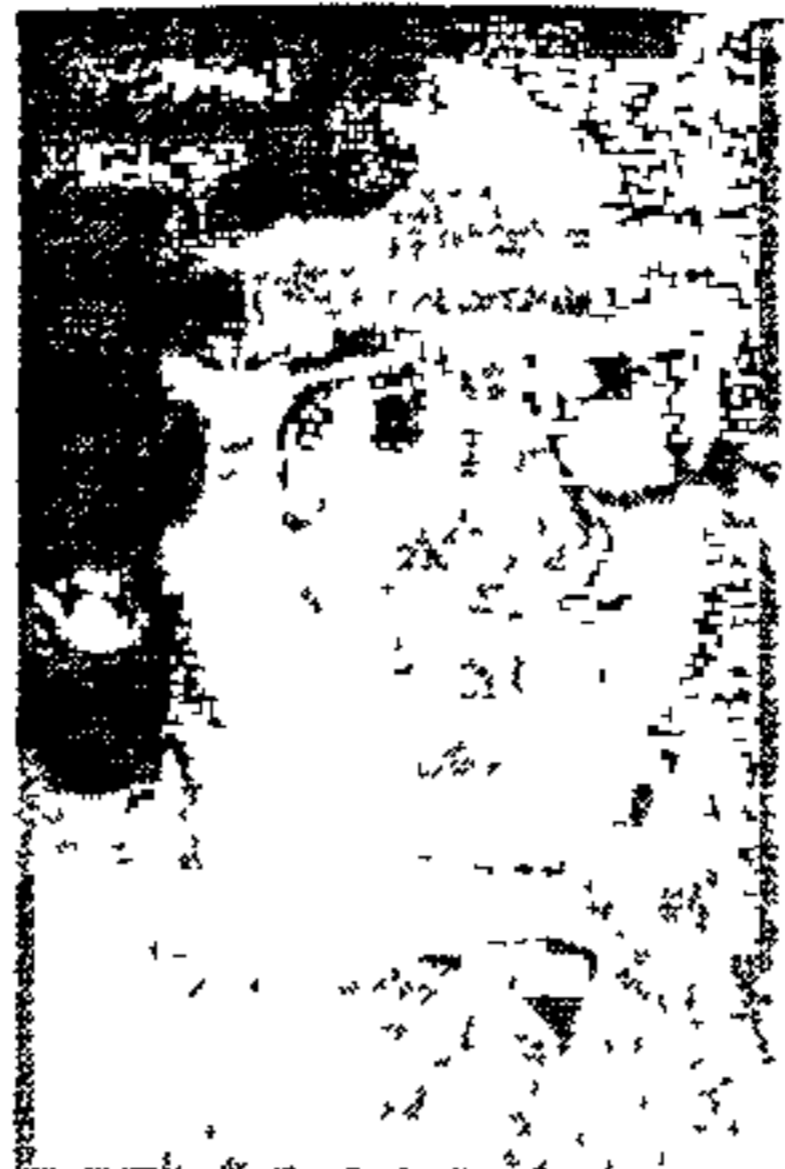
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MR PILLAY

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**Jailed
student
freed**

EAST LONDON — A former Rhodes University social science student, Mr Devan Pillay, who served a year in prison for involvement with the banned African National Congress, was yesterday released and spent the day with an aunt in Johannesburg

His mother, Mrs Daya Pillay, said from the family's jeweller shop here that she had spoken to him over the telephone and he sounded fine

Mrs Pillay said her son seemed to have one thing on his mind — his studies

He had written examinations and passed at the end of 1980 and 1981,

In 1980 while he was still in detention in Port Elizabeth he wrote Rhodes University examinations and followed these up with others for the University of South Africa last year

She said he had registered to study four courses under the University of South Africa this year

Mr Pillay was convicted in the regional court, Port Elizabeth, in March last year with a Rhodes University journalism lecturer, Mr Guy Berger

Mr Pillay was sentenced to an effective two years' imprisonment, reduced to one year on appeal

He is due back home tomorrow, his mother said. — DDR

Ian Kitson's daughter is going home today

Sunday Times Reporters

AMANDLA "Mandy" Kitson, daughter of convicted saboteur Ian Kitson who was jailed in South Africa 18 years ago under the security laws, leaves Johannesburg today to return to England

Miss Kitson, 19, flew to South Africa to visit the father she has seldom seen — he was jailed a year after she was born — in Pretoria Central

Over Christmas her brother Steven was held by South African security police after he was found making sketches of the prison while waiting to see his father

Days after Steven was released and flew back to London his aunt Mrs Joan Weinberg, who had helped arrange his visit, was found dead in her Johannesburg flat

No one has yet been arrested for her murder

Miss Kitson, whose name means "power" in Zulu, brought a British Labour Party MP Mr Stanley Clinton-Davies (the party spokesman on South Africa), and a

AMANDLA KITSON
Fashionably dressed

friend, Mrs Hazel Selbourne, to protect her during her visit

Guardian newspaper reporter Jill Tweedie who was to have accompanied the group did not apply in sufficient time to get the special visa required by journalists visiting South Africa

Miss Kitson arrived in South Africa on Tuesday to visit her father who has two years of his 20-year sentence to complete

In 1964 Mr Kitson, 63, and four other accused were found guilty of more than 50 acts of sabotage, preparing for guerrilla warfare, and of furthering the aims of communism

On arrival in South Africa Miss Kitson was met by an official of the British consulate

A spokesman for the consulate later said the visit was "private"

The spokesman added that Miss Kitson, a member of the British Communist Party, would not be giving interviews

"She has told us that she does not want any publicity," he said

It is understood that Miss Kitson and Mr Clinton-Davies will hold a Press conference at the Moulin Rouge ho-

tel in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, prior to their departure

On Friday night Miss Kitson and her travelling companions were fetched from the hotel by an elegant lady driving a high-powered imported car

Fashionably dressed, Miss Kitson looked nervously about at passersby as she waited

When Mr Clinton-Davies joined the group they were driven away

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S. Times
28/3/82

By Trevor Jones

Miss Amandla Kitson, who flew out of South Africa yesterday after visiting her jailed father, complained that she had been refused "contact", visits and that she had been smeared by a Sunday newspaper.

Her escort, Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, a British Labour Party MP was not allowed to see Miss Kitson's father, David, and he accused the South African authorities of "extremely discourteous" behaviour.

Miss Kitson, Mr Davis and a family friend, Mrs Hazel Selbourne, arrived last Tuesday for a six-day visit. During that time Miss Kitson saw her father five times.

"I don't see how it could harm the Government to allow me to embrace my

Kitson visitors go home unhappy

253

Stew
29/3/82

father. It is inhuman," said Miss Kitson.

"My father needed physical contact and comfort after the death of my aunt, Mrs Sheila Weinberg, who was his main contact in South Africa and after my brother, Steven's, detention last Christmas.

"I last touched my father five years ago and I last saw him two years ago" said Miss Kitson.

Her contact with her father was limited to looking through a window and speaking through a microphone.

David Kitson (62) is serving a 20-year jail sentence after being convicted under the Sabotage Act.

Miss Kitson saw her father four times for an hour and once for 30 minutes.

"Since I last saw my father, his mental and physical condition has deteriorated. His morale is high but his memory has started to fade."

She complained of the "rigid bureaucracy" which deducted the time of these visits from her father's quota, leaving him with no visits for the month of April.

Mr Davis, the family lawyer and British Opposition spokesman on southern Africa, referred to a report in yesterday's Sunday Times which said that Miss Kitson was a member of the British Communist Party.

"This is untrue and it is abundantly clear that this story has been presented because they were not granted a specific interview," Mr Davis said.

He said the South African Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, had written to tell him that his request to see Kitson had been refused because only direct relatives of prisoners were allowed visits.

"This is not true. Exceptions have been

made. I wanted to discuss purely personal matters with Mr Kitson as his family lawyer.

"I regard it as extremely discourteous that such a fundamental human right should be denied."

Mr Davis then wrote to the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetzee, to raise the question of remission.

Mr Davis said that, even in Northern Ireland which had seen a far greater degree of disturbance, substantial remission was granted to people convicted of offences involving breaches of security and violence.

Mr Davis said he would raise several matters concerning his South African visit with the British Foreign Office.

Prisons chief defines 'solitary'

31/3/82 (253)

By Trevor Jones

The dispute over whether the eight detainees released last week were kept in solitary confinement took a new turn today when the Prisons Service issued a statement clarifying the official meaning of the term.

The statement comes in the wake of the denial earlier this week by the Commissioner of Police General Mike Geldenhuys, that the eight released detainees had not been held in solitary confinement as defined in the Prisons Act.

COURT SENTENCE

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee subsequently accused General Geldenhuys of playing with words.

The chief liaison officer of the Prisons Service, Brigadier H J Botha, said today there had been several instances of misrepresentation and misconception around the phrase "solitary confinement" as referred to in the Prisons Act, as well as the expression "separate incarceration".

"Solitary confinement" refers to a prisoner who is being kept in an isolation cell (55 square metres) for a stipulated period as part of a sentence imposed by a competent

court" explained Brigadier Botha.

He said solitary confinement usually resulted from a prison offence. The court referred to was usually an Officers' Court which functioned similarly to a Magistrate's Court. Solitary confinement could also be imposed by a Magistrate's Court.

"For the period of the sentence the prisoner forfeits privileges such as newspapers, other reading matter (except the Bible), studying, listening to the radio and taking part in recreational activities," said Brigadier Botha.

"Contact with family members is retained by means of correspondence," he said.

Before a person is placed in an isolation cell for solitary confinement he has to be certified physically and mentally fit. He also retains access to medical services and the head of the prison.

If a measure of dietary punishment is included in a sentence, the conditions laid down in the Prisons Act have to be strictly adhered to.

The prison regulations also prescribe strict adherence to a minimum exercise period of a half hour in the morning and

afternoon in the open air" said Brigadier Botha.

He referred to the Standard Minimum Rules on the treatment of prisoners adopted by the United Nations in 1955 which said where sleeping accommodation was in individual cells a prisoner should occupy a cell by himself at night.

CHALLENGE

In a statement, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee challenged General Geldenhuys to deny that the detainees held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act had no access to legal representation, were refused contact with family (apart from rare visits monitored by the police), and the only other people they saw were warders, interrogators, a District Surgeon and a magistrate, who were all employees of the "closed system".

The committee said the reason for General Geldenhuys's statement was that statements and confessions obtained under the duress and extreme pressure of solitary confinement and intense interrogations should not be acceptable in the courts.

Prisons

spokesman

ARGUS 31/3/52

on

~~253~~ 253
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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

The Department of Prisons said yesterday that a report appearing in yesterday's edition of The Argus concerning the elements of solitary confinement was 'not accurate'.

The report dealt with the release of eight detainees last week and the denial by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, that they had been held in solitary confinement as defined in the Prisons Act.

The detainees were, however, kept alone in a cell, spoke only to their interrogators and occasionally to the district surgeon, and a magistrate.

EXERCISE

A Department of Prisons spokesman referred to a paragraph which stated that a person in solitary confinement did not receive newspapers or radios, physical exercise or three meals a day.

He said that a person in solitary confinement definitely received physical exercise regularly as well as three meals a day.

A statement would be released later today detailing exactly what the Department of Prisons meant by solitary confinement.

ACCUSED

The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee accused General Geldenhuys of 'playing with words' by saying that the eight detainees were not held in solitary confinement, although they were kept alone in cells.

'The security police anticipate success in court by extracting statements from detainees after 'softening them up' with interrogation and lengthy solitary confinement' said a spokesman for the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee.

The release of a book on Robben Island and a television play about a Christ-like figure arriving in South Africa — both in the same week — is enough to make any director of information at South Africa House in London wish he had taken up less onerous work

Add to that just the day-to-day news coming out of Pretoria and Cape Town — South Africa's gloomy economic state and yet more militarisation through an extended call-up — coming on top of a major London conference on apartheid, and the air of gloom over South Africa House was almost visible

The press conference to launch the new book on Robben Island brought to a head a controversy — or several controversies — current in Britain today. On the one side was the co-author of the book, Indres Naidoo, and the product of his ten years in jail, *Island in Chains* (published by Penguin Books)

On the other side, although not present at the press conference, was Gordon Winter, the former BOSS agent, and the product of his years in the service of South African intelligence, *Inside BOSS* (published by Penguin Books)

In the middle were the publishers, Penguin Books, and the editor of

Controversy Over books on Robben Island and BOSS

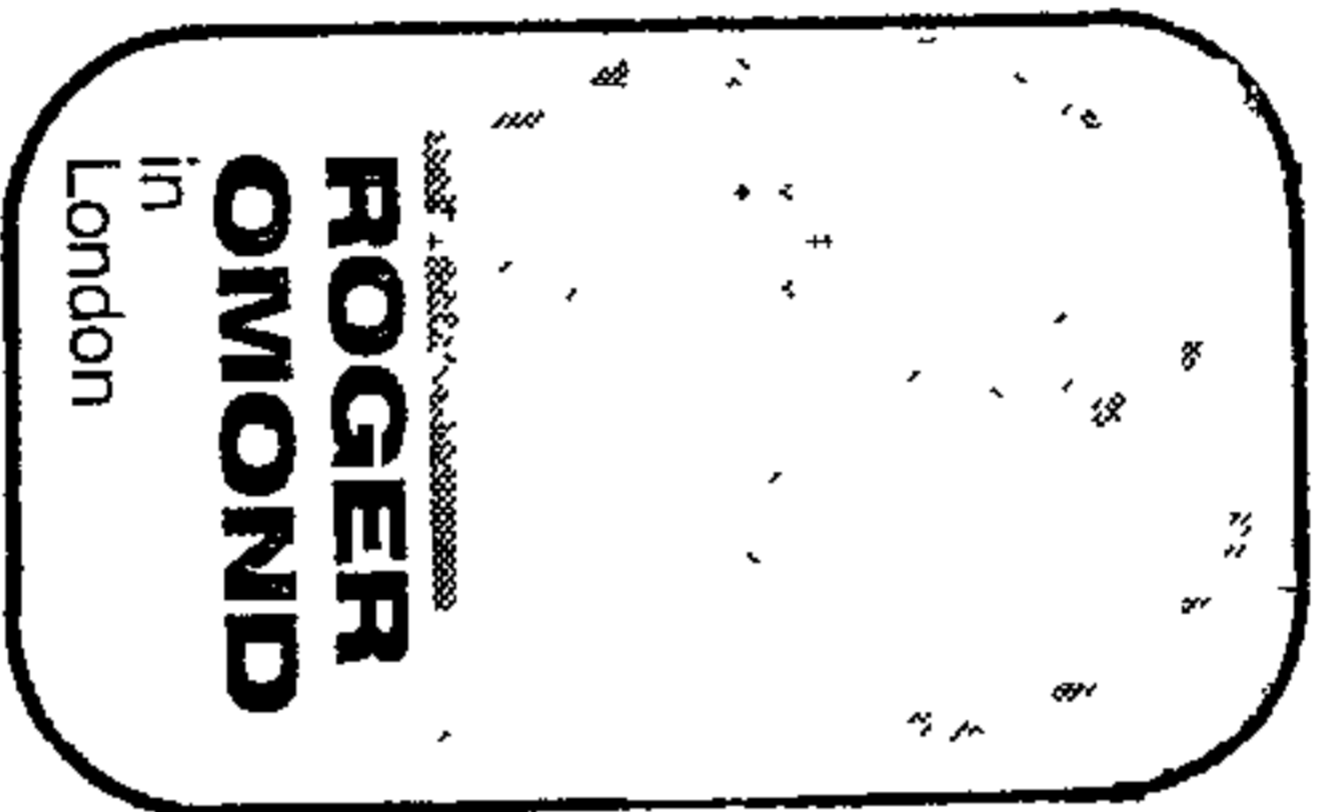
both works, Neil Middleton

The issue, as raised at the press conference and before, is simple. Should Penguin Books have published Mr Winter's story? Many on the Left felt not. Some parts of it, they have argued, are inaccurate and others damage the reputation of a number of people actively involved in the struggle against apartheid

At least two court cases are said to be pending against the author and publishers for libel

The question was put straight to Mr Middleton at the press conference, and the implication seemed to be that Penguin's publication of the Winter book somehow devalued the Naidoo book

Mr Middleton vigorously refuted the argument. The value of the Winter book, he argued, was that it revealed what



he called "the dirty tricks department" of BOSS. It showed also the links that existed between South Africa and British Intelligence — links that had always been suspected, but which it was nice to know did in fact exist. It gave every appearance of describing with some accuracy exactly what BOSS is doing in Bri-

tain," he added

There was a parallel with Penguin's publication of Phillip Agee's book describing the workings and machinations of America's Central Intelligence Agency, he said. Nobody pretended what both intelligence organisations were doing, or had been doing, was very pleasant, but publication of books like these did shed some light.

Present as Mr Middleton gave his explanation were Mr Naidoo, a representative of the ANC and the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement. Neither organisation comes out shining from Mr Winter's book, but both representatives kept silent on the question

They, and Mr Naidoo, were more vocal when raised by a rather long-winded Nigerian. Why, he asked, was Mr Naidoo's book being launched in London

rather than in some Third World capital? Nigeria's foreign policy, he went on, was firmly rooted in its South African policy. Surely that is where the book should have been launched?

The discussion continued for some time. In brief, the publisher, author, ANC and Anti-Apartheid Movement felt that there was more work to be done in London and other Western capitals than in the Third World, which needed no convincing of the evils of apartheid. The West did

The West, and the British Government in particular, it was argued, still had government and trade links with Pretoria which should be broken. The people of Britain still needed education on just what apartheid means to the majority of the people of South Africa

A book like Mr Naidoo's on Robben Island would help to radicalise British opinion

At the same press conference two other controversial issues were raised. The first was the position of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), the second, the Black Consciousness Movement

On the first, the answers were unequivocal. The PAC, it was said, was virtually non-existent inside or outside South Africa and

was a narrow nationalist movement seeking only to replace a white South Africa with a black South Africa. Mr Naidoo and his colleagues, on the other hand, wanted a genuinely democratic, non-racial South Africa

The reply on black consciousness was more guarded. It had served a good purpose, but it had come to a stage where it could go no further. The audience was left with the impression that only the ANC could go further

There was much praise for the ANC leadership imprisoned on Robben Island, particularly Mr Nelson Mandela, and some harsh words for people like the Matanzima brothers, the Sebe brothers and President Mangope

There was similar sentiment — at least as far as the homeland leaders are concerned — in the hour-long excerpts shown on prime-time BBC television of the South African play, *Woza Albert*, due to be staged later this year

It should get a good reception, if the television critics are accurate. Words like "excitingly vivid", "a satire played with devastating energy", and "brilliantly witty staging" were used — and those were all in one short review

No doubt South Africa House would have other views



3 jailed for role in Lee breakout

(ZBM) (253) Star

1/4/82

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Paper I
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By Michael Tissong,
Court Reporter

After a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate had sentenced three men to a year in jail for harbouring a maximum security prisoner who had escaped from Pretoria Central Prison, one of them, Parmanathan Naidoo, turned to the packed gallery, raised a clenched fist and shouted "Amandla"

As the people in the gallery responded with a shout of "Amandla" Naidoo was pushed down the steps to the cells by a court orderly. The second accused Shirish Nanabhai, was grabbed by the burly orderly and told to go downstairs.

Naidoo (37) and Nanabhai (44) both of Lenasia, and Michael Jenkin (31) of Berea, pleaded guilty under the Prisons Act to harbouring Stephen Bernard Lee after his escape from prison.

The magistrate Mr J J Lutter sentenced each of the men to three years' imprisonment, of which two years were conditionally suspended for five years.

Lee had been convicted under the Terrorism Act and sentenced to eight years jail in June 1978. He escaped from Pretoria

Central Prison in December 1979 and fled the country.

Mr D Kuy, representing Naidoo and Nanabhai, said that in December 1979 Nanabhai was contacted by Jenkin who told him of Lee's escape.

Lee was known to Nanabhai prior to Lee's conviction. Jenkin asked Nanabhai for a place to keep Lee and, in turn, Nanabhai asked Naidoo.

Naidoo arranged a venue and Lee was fetched from a Germiston hotel where he had been hiding. Jenkin paid for the hotel room and gave Lee clothes.

Mr J H Engelbrecht who appeared for Jenkin, said that Lee was a close friend of Jenkin's brother Lee, Jenkin's brother and Alex Moumbaris had been jailed together.

The magistrate noted that Jenkin and Naidoo had no previous convictions. Nanabhai was sentenced in 1963 to 10 years' jail for sabotage. Mr Luther added that since then Nanabhai "became a useful citizen."

In mitigation of sentence defence attorneys said the men had already been in jail for a considerable period. The magistrate said he had to impose a jail sentence to deter others.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

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NOTE C

- 1 Enter the b tion y
- 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.

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

✓ 572



**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

Three get jail for aiding escapee Lee

253
ADM 2/4/82

By ANNE SACKS

THREE men were each jailed for a year for harbouring political prisoner Stephen Lee after his escape from Pretoria Central Prison

Michael Jenkin, 31, Sarish Nanabhai, 44, and Prema Naidoo, 33, had pleaded guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to a charge under the Prisons Act

Each was sentenced to three years' jail, two suspended for five years

Michael Jenkin is the brother of another political prisoner, Timothy Jenkin, who escaped together with Lee and Alexander Moubarris in 1979. All three later fled the country

Nanabhai has served 10 years on Robben Island for sabotage and Naidoo is the brother of Mr Indres Naidoo, a former Robben Island prisoner now living in London and author of a recent book on prison life.

There was a scuffle in court between

a policeman and Naidoo, who shouted "Amandla" after he was sentenced

An emotional Mrs Ama Naidoo shouted before a stunned courtroom "How can you push my son down the stairs? He is not a criminal. He is not a robber. He didn't murder anyone"

The court heard that after he escaped Lee approached an unnamed person who put him in touch with Michael Jenkin, who in turn put him in touch with Nanabhai, who asked Naidoo to arrange a place for Lee to stay. Naidoo never communicated with Lee

Mr Denis Kuny, for Nanabhai and Naidoo, appealed for a less severe sentence because Lee had escaped without the knowledge and help of the accused

"This is a unique type of situation for the accused, and one which is never likely to occur again. They do not need to be in prison for a long time to deter them from repeating the offence," he

said

Mr J H Engelbrecht said Jenkin had helped because he was an old family friend of Lee's

Mr J D Pretorius, for the State, said the accused should not be given suspended sentences because of the seriousness of the crime

The magistrate, Mr I J J Luther, said the accused had not helped Lee escape, but Lee had been jailed for a serious crime and it was in society's interest that he served his sentence

He took into account the fact that Jenkin and Nanabhai were moved to assist Lee because of their friendship with him, and that Naidoo was moved to help Lee because of his friendship with Nanabhai

Although the accused did not have to be deterred from committing the offence again, other people had to be deterred from harbouring or concealing an escaped prisoner, he said

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Subject ESCAPEES
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No _____
(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
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- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

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CAPE TIMES 2/4/82 (253) 308

Aided prisoner after escape: 3 sentenced

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Three men were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, two years suspended for five years, for harbouring political prisoner Stephen Lee after he had escaped from Pretoria Central Prison

One of those sentenced is Michael Jenkin, 31, brother of another political prisoner, Timothy Jenkin, who escaped with Lee and Alexander Moubaris in 1979

The others are Sarish Nanabhai, 44, who has served 10 years on Robben Island for sabotage, and Prema Naidoo, 33, brother of Mr Ingres Naidoo, a former Robben Island prisoner now living in London

All three pleaded guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to a charge under the Prisons Act.

There was a scuffle in court between a policeman and Naidoo, who shouted "Amandla" after he had been sentenced

Mrs Ama Naidoo shouted before a stunned courtroom "How can you push my son down the stairs? He is not a criminal. He is not a robber. He didn't murder anyone"

Maximum security

The court heard that Lee approached an unnamed person after escaping from the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison

That person put him in touch with Jenkin, brother of Lee's co-accused

Jenkin put him in touch with Nanabhai, who asked Naidoo to arrange a place for Lee to stay. Naidoo never communicated with Lee

Mr Denis Kuny, SC, who represented two of the accused, appealed for a less severe sentence because Lee had escaped without the knowledge and help of the accused

"The accused were involved as conduits for a person who had already escaped. They did not initiate the escape," he said

The two accused, Naidoo and Nanabhai, had responded to a request from a friend to find a place for Lee to stay.

They were moved on humanitarian grounds, even though they knew that to do so was against the law

"This is a unique type of situation for the accused, and one which is never likely to occur again. The accused do not need to be in prison for a long time to deter them from repeating the offence," Mr Kuny said

Also appealing for a light sentence, Mr J H Engelbrecht, SC, said Jenkin rendered assistance because he was an old family friend of Lee's

Mr J D Pretorius, SC, for the State, said the accused should not be given suspended sentences because of the seriousness of the crime

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr I J J Luther, said that although none of the accused had helped Lee escape, Lee had been sentenced to eight years in prison for a serious crime. It was in the interest of society that Lee serve his sentence

Although the accused did not have to be deterred from committing the offence again, other people had to be deterred from harbouring or concealing an escaped prisoner

Mr Kuny had asked the magistrate to take into account that Naidoo, a married artisan with two sons aged 12 and 9, was detained on November 27, 1981, and Nanabhai, a married salesman with a child, has been in detention since January 5

Jenkin, a married laboratory manager with two children, was in detention for two months

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Mandela moved to Pollsmoor

CAPE TIMES 7/4/82 253

By ENRICO KEMP

THE jailed former leaders of the banned African National Congress (ANC), who are serving life sentences, were secretly transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison near Retreat last week "for administrative reasons".

The four political prisoners are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni.

Together with four others, they were sentenced to life imprisonment on June 12, 1964, at the end of the marathon Rivonia sabotage trial in Pretoria. Mandela is the former president of the ANC and Sisulu was the movement's secretary-general.

'Few days ago'

Brigadier H J Botha, chief liaison officer of the Department of Prisons in Pretoria, last night confirmed that "certain prisoners have been transferred a few days ago".

On inquiry, he confirmed that Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba and Mlangeni had been transferred from the island's maximum security prison to Pollsmoor Prison. He said this was the first time that the four prisoners had been transferred to another prison since their incarceration.

Asked what the reason for the transfer was,

Brigadier Botha replied "Transfers from one prison to another take place regularly for administrative reasons. It is not the policy of the Prisons Department to give details of such reasons".

Brigadier Botha denied earlier reports that Swapo's founding president, Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, had been transferred together with the four men. Toivo, considered to be the "Father of Namibia", is also serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

The Cape Times also inquired whether the other Rivonia trialists serving their sentences on Robben Island had been transferred. Brigadier Botha said Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and Elias Motsoaledi had not been transferred from the island's prison.

He said the families of the four prisoners had been informed of the transfer, but Mrs Albertina Sisulu said from her Orlando West home last night she heard the news for the first time when contacted by the Cape Times.

"We were not informed of this. I am hearing this for the first time. It is terrible — they should have told us," Mrs Sisulu said.

She said that her son, Zwelakhe, the banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), had applied to Robben Island's prison authorities

to visit his father during last week.

After a long delay, they had informed him that his application had been submitted too late for consideration. Mr. Sisulu has since applied to visit his father at the end of May.

Mrs Sisulu said her daughter, Nonkululeko, also applied to visit her father over the Easter weekend, but had received no reply from the prisons authorities.

Mrs Sisulu, who has been banned several times herself, said she last saw her husband during a visit to the island on January 9 and 10 this year. She has applied for permission to visit Mr Sisulu over the December holiday period.

Contacted for comment last night, a spokesman for the Minister of Justice, said Mr H J Coetsee had no further news available.

He referred the Cape Times to the Department of Prisons which, he said, was "handling the whole matter".

● Mandela and Sisulu 'true leaders', page 17

Pollsmoor move for Mandela

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7/4/82
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253

NELSON MANDELA, the 63-year-old jailed former leader of the African National Congress, has been moved from Robben Island, his 'home' for nearly 20 years, to the maximum-security wing of Pollsmoor Prison.

This surprise move was confirmed today by officials at the Department of Prisons in Pretoria.

Three other political prisoners, Walter Sisulu, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni — all have been on the island since the early sixties — were also moved to the mainland.

This was the first time these political prisoners had changed prisons — a move described by department officials as being for 'administrative reasons'.

TREATMENT

Mandela has, however, visited the mainland on a number of occasions for medical treatment. In 1979 he underwent a minor operation on his right foot at Woodstock Hospital.

Together with seven companions he was sentenced to life imprisonment in July 1963 during the Rivonia sabotage trial.

At the time of the trial he was already serving a five-year sentence for incitement and for leaving the country illegally.

Documents found at the Rivonia hideaway implicated Mandela in certain planned illegal activities.

Before his arrest, he had been hunted for more than two years by the Security Police.

His wife, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, has been repeatedly restricted and banned by successive Ministers of Justice for more than two decades.

At present she is restricted to the Free State town of Bantfort. Her most recent banning order came soon after Christmas last year.

From time to time she is granted permission to visit her husband in Cape Town as are their daughters Zinzi and Zenani.

Her son, Styles, was killed in a car accident near Touws River in 1969.

CAMPAIGN

In 1980 a nation-wide campaign was launched calling on the Government to free Mandela. In a survey conducted in Johannesburg it was found that a margin of 54 to 41 percent of whites favoured his release.

He is still widely regarded by blacks as being the father of modern African nationalism.

Over the years concern has been expressed for Mandela's health in prison but a prisons spokesman, Major R. Gamble, said today his move to the mainland had nothing to do with his health.

MANDELA MOVED

253

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OWN CORRESPONDENT

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Prior to his arrest he had been hunted for more than two years by the Security Police

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At present she is restricted to the Orange Free State town of Brandfort. Her most recent banning order came shortly after Christmas last year

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daughters Zinzi and Zenani

Her son, Styles, was killed in a motor accident near Touws River in 1969

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Easter

MEMBERS of the African Holy Trinity Church in the Pretoria Diocese meet tonight for a three-day service at the church's headquarters in Ga-Rankuwa.

The church's general secretary, Mr Joseph Malatse Mmutle, said a number of ministers would be ordained during the Good Friday services

Some of the activities which will take place during the services include

• appointment of new church council members,

• welcome church members
• presentation of certificates
• ordination of ministers

The Anglican church will also convey a message of comfort to the congregation

Meanwhile the Ethiopian Church of Addis Ababa is to hold services at Dubea from tomorrow

The service will be held at a local church in the African townships

Nine percent are Catholic

MEMBERS of the Catholic church form 9 percent of the total population of South Africa, according to a census conducted by the church last year.

In 1980, according to the church's study, there were 2 356 400 Catholic church members in South Africa. These figures comprised 26 dioceses in South Africa, including Ciskei, Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Lesotho

Neighbouring states like Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were excluded in this study. South Africa's population in 1980 was 28 866 178

Naval battle

BRITAIN believes the invasion of the Falkland Islands last Friday may have been ordered by Nationalist admirals against the wishes of the Argentine leadership.

The Times reported in London that a group of Argentine ships abruptly broke off from joint manoeuvres with Uruguay, and headed for the Falklands.

The newspaper said British intelligence had reported the start of the manoeuvres on March 29, but did not discover the breakaway until two days later. That evening, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called an emergency meeting, and two days after that, the invasion force landed

Meanwhile Britain, in response to US Secretary of State Alexander

the islands as a condition. Argentina offered to return the islands on the basis of "facts" — an admission of any condition

Despite the deadlock, diplomatic observers note that a precondition for any agreement is the return of the Falklands to British Sovereignty

This could mean that some progress towards a settlement could begin before the British vessel returns in the South Atlantic in two weeks

The observer noted a slight change in tone among Argentine officials. Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said not only was the

'Christians vs commies'

PRIME Minister, P W Botha, says people in Southern Africa are being united against communism by forces of Christianity.

Speaking at a Founders Day ceremony in Bellville, Cape, he called on South Africans

to let their national life provide evidence of their religious faith

People should not allow themselves to be consumed by hatred, he said

Referring to the development of the metro-

politan area of Cape Town, he said it was important that ways be found to ensure co-ordinated activities

"What we need is dedication in our work and planning for the future", Mr Botha said

SHOES FIT FOR A KING



Foot-Joy



Staff Reporter

ROBBEN ISLAND, seven sea miles from the mainland in the mouth of Table Bay, has at various times in its gloomy past been a leper colony, tuberculosis settlement, mental asylum and prison.

A community of lepers lived in isolation on the island from 1846 to 1931. The South African Navy later took over the island and operated a key defence installation until 1964 when the Department of Prisons took charge of its new, maximum security prison. About 800 people are

Robben Island has gloomy past

CAPE TOWN 9/4/82 (253)

presently imprisoned on the island. Robben Island's history as a prison dates back to the anti-colonialist struggles of the 16th and 17th century when several indigenous leaders who fought armed campaigns against the British were captured and banished to the island.

One of those leaders was the Xhosa prophet Maghama, who drowned in a daring escape bid in 1820. A statesman and warrior, Maghama led an attack on Grahamstown in 1819 but was captured and interned on Robben Island by Sir Andries Stockenström. The island is still known as "The Isle of Maghama" among the Xhosa people.

The most recent record of escape bid was in May 1963 when two long-term prisoners built a raft from petrol drums and wood and paddled out to sea after evading the guards. The raft started leaking and foundered. A passing ship came to their aid. One of the men, "Red" Petersen, fell into the water

and drowned, while the other was taken ashore, treated for exposure and reimprisoned on the island. Sentenced to life imprisonment in November 1962, Nelson Mandela was transferred to the island's maximum security prison in June 1963 to join the late president of the Pan African Congress (PAC), Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe. Sobukwe died in

1978. He was detained under the General Laws Amendment Act. They were later joined by Mandela's fellow Rivonia trialists Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni and Elias Motsoaledi, who were all sentenced to life imprisonment. The eighth man sentenced in the Rivonia Trial, Dennis Goldberg, is serving his sentence in Pretoria Central Prison.

According to former Robben Island political prisoners, the prison's section, where the eight Rivonia trialists were held, in time became the "headquarters" of the ANC's leadership-in-exile. Convicted political prisoners from SWA/Namibia — mostly members

of Swapo — are also serving sentences on Robben Island. Swapo's founding president Herman Toivo Ja Toivo is the best-known of the Namibian prisoners. He was sentenced to 20 years in 1968. There were 53 Namibians on the island in 1980. The aftermath of the Soweto uprising in 1976 saw a large influx of young political prisoners to Robben Island. In 1978 one of them was 14 years old and five were 15. Many are believed to have identified themselves with the strong ANC element in the

UN call to stop execution of ANC trio

9/4/82
Daily Dispatch

NEW YORK — The Soviet vice-chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid called on governments to take "urgent measures" to stop the executions of the three ANC members whose appeals were turned down by the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein

Expressing "indignation" at the South African authorities' failure to respond to a security council appeal of last November, Mr Vladimir Kravets also called for redoubled efforts to secure prisoner-of-war status for all captured South African "freedom fighters"

Mr Kravets, who represents the Ukraine at the UN, was deputising for committee chairman Yusuff Maitama-Sule, who is in the Middle East discussing ways to tighten the Arab oil

boycott against South Africa

On November 5 last year, the security council issued a statement urging the government to take into account the concern expressed for the lives of Ncimbithi Johnson, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Napthali Manana "in order to avert further aggravating the situation in South Africa"

On Tuesday, demonstrators staged a brief candlelight vigil outside the snowbound South Africa mission to the UN to mark the third anniversary of the execution of Solomon Mahlangu

They coupled this with an appeal for those currently condemned. Among the protesters was author, James Baldwin, who read poetry dedicated to Mahlangu's memory — DDC

launch simultaneous at- on border
tacks on Syrian missiles PLO leader Yasser — Reuter

10/4/82 Stan (2611) (253)

UN plea for 3 in death cell

UNITED NATIONS — The UN Security Council unanimously appealed to South Africa yesterday to commute the death sentences of three young blacks convicted in connection with an attack on a police station

American Deputy Ambassador Charles Lichenstein said American support for the resolution was grounded in the same concern the United States felt for four persons staging a hunger strike in Moscow to enable them to join their spouses abroad.

This qualification drew an angry response from Soviet ambassador Richard Ovinnikov who said South Africa's apartheid policies were a crime against humanity. The United

States was in effect defending Pretoria as an ally

The resolution said the council was "gravely concerned over the confirmation this week of the death sentences by the South African Appeal Court."

The condemned men admitted attacking a police station in Soekme-kaar. They were convicted of treason and sentenced to death despite their pleas that they were ANC freedom fighters entitled to be treated as prisoners of war.

The resolution was sponsored by Togo, Uganda and Zaire. The council last year urged South Africa "to take into account the concerns expressed" for the lives of the three so as to avoid "further aggravating the situation"—Associated Press

Mercy plea by United Nations

253
By RICHARD WALKER
New YORK 11/4/72

THE United Nations Security Council fired off a Good Friday clemency plea on behalf of three condemned Silverton trialists.

The three men are Naimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsapo Mashigo and Naphtali Manana.

The council action followed a backroom tactical struggle and ended with name-calling between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The call was unanimously adopted.

As well as asking the South African authorities to commute the death sentences confirmed by the Appeal Court last Wednesday, the council urged "all states and organisations" to act urgently "in conformity with the charter of the United Nations" to save the lives of the three men.

"To hang them would further aggravate the situation in the Republic," it suggested.

The council first appealed in February, last year, shortly after the original conviction.

Declaring the US to be "very pleased" to back the call, Ambassador Charles Lichenstein then stressed just the same concern for "prisoners of conscience" in the Soviet Union and for the people of Poland.

Soviet Ambassador Richard Ovinnikov accused the US of distorting the appeal and of dismissing apartheid as a human rights matter, rather than a crime against humanity.

A precedent was set in April, 1979, when the council issued a "solemn call" on the South African Government to spare the life of Solomon Mahlangu.

It was the first time it had acted over any death sentence. It did so after appeals from several world leaders, including President Carter.

Mr Mahlangu was hanged the next day.

Mandela could be freed by new State board

By NEIL HOOPER

THE Government may review the life sentence imposed on Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), who was jailed in 1964 for sabotage and subversive activities.

This was revealed this week by a senior intelligence source, who said, that if the Government went ahead with the review, it might even be possible that Mandela would be freed.

If he were freed, Mandela would probably be restricted to a specific area of South Africa or allowed to stay in one of the homelands or independent states such as the Ciskei or Transkei — provided this was acceptable to the territories themselves, the source said.

He added that this was one of the reasons why Mandela had been transferred from Robben Island, where he has been held since the early '60s, to Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town.

The source said there was no truth in suggestions that Mandela had been transferred because of an attempt, or planned attempt, to rescue him from the island.

Other reasons

Brigadier H J Botha, chief liaison officer of the Department of Prisons, confirmed this week that Mandela and three other political prisoners, Walter Sisulu, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni, had been transferred from the island to Pollsmoor.

He said that other reasons for Mandela's transfer included:

- Making him more accessible to representatives of the International Red Cross, who were monitoring his stay in prison.

- To separate "ideological" prisoners from one another. He did not elaborate.

The source said that Mandela's sentence could be reviewed in terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill, which makes provision for a new board, headed by a judge, which can review the sentences of political prisoners.

Last month the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said that although the review of political prisoners' sentences was within the ambit of the new Advisory Release Board, the final decision would rest with him.

Political prisoners have in the past not been entitled to any remission of sentence.

The board will consist of a judge of the Supreme Court, a magistrate of a regional division, an attorney-general, a member of the prisons service, and a member of the release board — all appointed by the State President.

Since Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment 18 years ago numerous pleas have been made to the South African Government for his release.

One of the most recent was signed by 1 400 mayors in 39 countries.

11/9/82

Times

EAST LONDON — The jailed former leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, is "unlikely" to be released to Ciskei, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major General Charles Sebe, said last night

Reacting to weekend newspaper reports that Mr Mandela may soon be released to Transkei or Ciskei, Major General Sebe said the former ANC leader had "no links" with Ciskei

"Mandela is a Transkeian and if he is to be released it will be to

Transkei or part of South Africa," he said from Zwelitsha last night

According to a Sunday newspaper — quoting "a senior intelligence source" — Mr Mandela may be released to one of South Africa's black states if his case is reviewed by the prisons board of appeal

Recently Mr Mandela and three other men convicted of sabotage —

Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Raymond Mhlaba and Mr Andrew Mlangeni — were moved from Robben Island to Pollsmoor prison

"I am aware of the movements of these prisoners but do not feel there is a chance of any of them being released to Ciskei," Major General Sebe said

Although one of the prisoners, Mr Mhlaba, was from Fort Beaufort,

Major General Sebe was adamant the man was not a Ciskeian

"He is from the town, not the rural area around Fort Beaufort, so he is not a Ciskeian," he said

Last night the chief liaison officer of the South African Prisons Service, Brigadier J H Botha, said the Sunday newspaper report contained "several unfounded speculations"

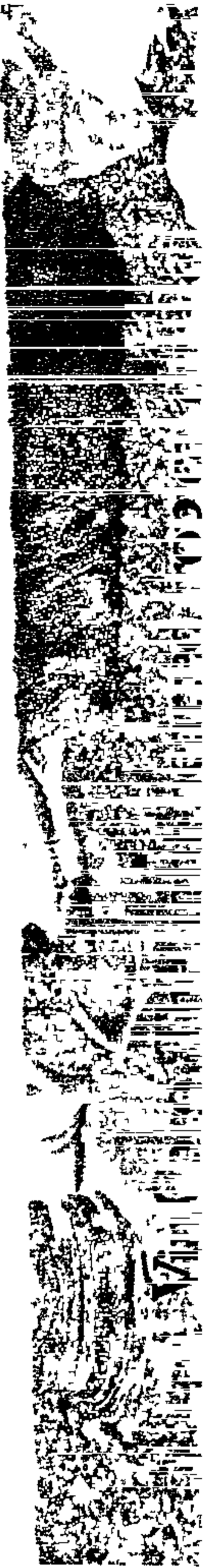
and claimed there were "various inaccuracies" in comments attributed to him

Brigadier Botha did not specifically mention the suggestion of releasing Mr Mandela to the black states, but said the Sunday newspaper "will be expected to publish a correction in its next edition"

The Transkeian premier, President K D Matanzima, could not be contacted for comment on the report. There was no reply at his home telephone last night

Earlier report,
page 5

(253) D. Dispatch 12/4/82
Mandela unlikely to be released to Ciskei — Sebe



SOWETAN, Tuesday, April 13, 1982

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ANC warns of vengeance

SALISBURY — The African National Congress has vowed to “extract a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye” if the South African Government executes three of its guerrillas following the failure of their appeal against the death sentence.

In a strongly worded statement from Lusaka, the ANC said its capacity to punish was not in doubt.

At the same time, the ANC has embarked on an international campaign to save the lives of Naphthali Mandahl (24), Johnson Lubisi (29) and Petrus Mashigo (20).

The three men all members of the ANC's

SOWETAN Africa News services

military wing. Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) were sentenced to death for high treason in November 1980 for their part in the attack on a police station at Soekmekaar in the northern Transvaal. Nobody was killed in the attack.

The decision by the Appellate Division of

the Supreme Court to turn down the men's appeal against the death sentence came one day after the third anniversary of the execution of another ANC guerrilla Solomon Mahlangu.

Their case is the first in which the death sentence has been passed on black nationalist militants convicted on charges of high treason.

Manana Lubisi and Mashingo and three other ANC guerrillas also facing death sentences were reported earlier this year to have mounted a partial hunger strike in Pretoria's death cells.

In its statement from Lusaka, the ANC vowed to intensify its military and political struggle in South Africa, and referred to the three men as part of the multi-million army of oppressed people “fighting apartheid”.

The ANC has dispatched hundreds of appeals to foreign governments and international bodies calling on them to intervene with the South African Government to save the lives of the three men.

KAVE UNDER PROTECTION

MISS Nokonono Kave, who testified before a US Senate sub-committee on terrorism, is being protected in the Ciskei by “the elite of my intelligence force”, says Ciskei's President Lenno Sebe.

Mr Sebe, who is Miss Kave's uncle, declined to reveal where she was staying as he said the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and the Black Consciousness Movement were hunting to kill her.

President Sebe said Ciskei was giving Miss Kave protection because she deserved a reward for the excellent work she has done for both black and white in South Africa.

She has stripped the ANC, the SACP and the BCM naked and let parents and the youth know of what is happening outside the country, he said.

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By ENRICO KEMP

CT. April 1982

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SUBJECT of Examin
EKSAMENVAK (pre

COMMUNITY service as an alternative to imprisonment has received a boost with the establishment of a co-ordinating committee in Cape Town to help implement and administer the scheme

ven Night Shelter in Green Point

Mr Gross said community service ensured that "the offender does not become a burden on the State that has to feed, clothe and guard him, but instead renders a service and makes a contribution to society"

Examination Paper):

DATE of Examination

The community service scheme gives effect to a provision in the criminal code which allows a judicial officer to suspend the sentences of approved offenders on condition they render unpaid service to a non-profit body or community institution

In practice, the application of community service orders is a two-fold operation After an offender has been found guilty, his background has to be investigated

NAME of Candidate
VOLLE NAAM van

Overcrowding

The scheme has already been successfully applied to 30 cases locally With a current national prison population of more than 100 000 people, most of them serving short-term sentences, proponents of community service believe the scheme would alleviate the problem of over-crowding in prisons and also enable the offender to render useful service to the community

Social workers

This is done by the chief probation officer and his staff, assisted by Nicro's director, Miss Linda Christiansen, and her social workers

COURSE of study (e
STUDIEKURSUS:

The concept of community service was researched and discussed at a seminar organised by the Lion's Head Rotary Club toward the end of last year

If a judicial officer orders an offender to perform community service at a specified institution, the Lion's Head Rotary Club and Nicro will obtain approval from the institution to absorb the offender

No. of Answer Books
Aantal antwoordboe

Approval

The idea met with general approval and a co-ordinating committee comprising representatives of service and welfare organisations and legal personnel was subsequently formed

The Rotary Club will then delegate members to monitor and supervise the offender When the period of service has been satisfactorily completed, the Rotary member will issue a certificate to the probation officer, who in turn will report to the court on a given date

Appealed

The co-ordinating committee has appealed to all non-profit organisations rendering a public community service to join the panel of institutions where offenders can be placed

1 Candidates must not for their answers. The for rough work, but the credit for answers written

2 Candidates are reminded on all loose sheets according examination question

3 No candidate may examination room any unless specially instructed notice to bring such take into the room the books or notes

4 A candidate attempted from any other candidate used books or notes in to be disqualified and to be determined by the Ser

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Represented on the committee are the Cape Town branch of the National Institute for Criminal Rehabilitation (Nicro), the Lion's Head Rotary Club of Sea Point, the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, Cape Town's senior public prosecutor, Mr N Treurnicht, and the senior probation officer of the Department of Health and Welfare, Mr A B J Brink

The committee headed by a City attorney Mr Sam Gross, who is also vice chairman of the Ha-

net aan één kant van werk mag op die agter-1, maar die eksaminator en in aanmerking neem

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Rene plea — PM replies

253

Star 14/4/82

Political Correspondent

Opposition politicians and diplomats expressed "pleasant surprise" today at the cordiality of the Prime Minister's reply to President Albert Rene's clemency plea.

The Seychelles President has appealed, on humanitarian grounds, to the South African authorities not to carry out the death sentence on three ANC members, Numbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naph-tali Manana, for their attack on the Soekme-kaar police station.

He has been assured by Mr P W Botha that his appeal would be considered.

Opposition and diplomatic spokesmen said today the exchange was obviously on a high diplomatic level in which account had also been taken of the fact that four South Africans and three other people face the death sentence for their part in the abortive coup attempt on the island.

President Rene made his appeal in a telegram this week to which Mr Botha also by telegram explained

the South African procedure for considering clemency. He assured the Seychelles President that all relevant details would be taken into account, including his own representations.

Mr Botha explained that every death sentence was reviewed by the State President acting on the advice of Ministers of State constituting the Executive Council.

The council considered not only the relevant facts as they appeared from the court record and the judgment of the court,

but also other considerations such as the views of the prosecuting officers, the State law advisers and any other considerations brought to their attention by way of counsels' memoranda, petitions and the like.

"This body has the authority in terms of South African law to grant clemency, after thorough investigation of all the relevant facts and has in fact done so on occasion.

"In the present circumstances the accused were sentenced to death by a Provincial

To Page 3, Col 6

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

(1) (2) and (3) No

253 Person who is serving sentence 14/4/82
Hansford Q 61 594 - 595
*10 Mr R R HULLIFY asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What is the name of the person referred to in paragraph (2) of his reply to Question No 334 on 23 March 1982,

595

WEDNESDAY,

referred to in paragraph (2) of his reply to Question No 334 on 23 March 1982,

- (2) what is (a) his country of origin and (b) the nature of the charges to be faced by him in that country,
- (3) how long has this person been resident in the Republic,
- (4) (a) of what crime was he convicted in the Republic, (b) what was the sentence imposed on him and (c) when is he due to be released,
- (5) whether he will be extradited on completing the sentence he is serving at present, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) Franz-Josef Kraul
- (2) (a) Federal Republic of Germany
(b) Sexual offences
- (3) Since 21 October 1980
- (4) (a) Rape
(b) Nine years' imprisonment, three years of which was conditionally suspended for five years
(c) Depending on his conduct, his release will be considered during December 1985
- (5) Yes

PW's reply points to swop

DDM 15/4/81
Political Reporter

THE South African Government may stop the execution of three ANC insurgents in return for the lives of seven people — including four South Africans — who face death sentences in the Seychelles for alleged complicity in last year's coup attempt.

This was the interpretation yesterday by political observers of the Prime Minister's unusually mild reply to a plea by President Albert Rene of the Seychelles, to spare the lives of the ANC men sentenced to death for their attack on the Soekmekaar Police Station.

President Rene appealed, on humanitarian grounds, to the Government not to execute the three, Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naphali Manana. No-one was killed in the attack on the police station.

In reply, Mr Botha said all death sentences were reviewed by the State President acting on the advice of Ministers of State.

He said while it was not in his power to grant clemency "of my own accord", he gave the assurance that on review "all relevant facts", including President Rene's plea, would be considered.

Observers said yesterday they could not recall a similar Government reaction in recent times to appeals for mercy towards convicted ANC members facing execution.

It is clear that if the death sentences on the three are commuted, South Africa would be in a favourable position to make a similar plea for clemency if all or any of the seven accused in the Seychelles are sentenced to death.

Bid to save 253 ~~111~~ death row trio

A PRAYER SERVICE is being organised by the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) and other organisations to appeal to the authorities to grant clemency to the three ANC men whose appeal against their death sentences recently failed.

According to the organisers, the service would also pledge support to families of the men and make the community aware of the prevailing situation. The three, who face execution for their attack on the Soekmeaar Police Station are Ncimbithi Johnson Mubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashego and Naphtah Manana.

Their unsuccessful appeal bid has led to international pleas to Prime Minister P W Botha to spare the lives of the men on humanitarian grounds.

The latest to join the plea is Seychelles President Albert Rene which has given optimism in some circles that the Government may stop the execution.

A spokesperson for Fedsaw said relevant black organisations, student bodies, churches and trade unions would be asked to show solidarity during the service to be held on April 25. The venue has still to be confirmed.

The horror of hanging in SA

ACCORDING to a paper read by Mrs Jill Wentzel at the recent Black Sash congress, South Africa leads the Western world in judicial execution

Last year 96 people were hanged and in the previous three years executions averaged 130 annually

From 1910 to 1975 2740 people were executed in South Africa. More than half of them were put to death in the previous two decades, according to Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, in his book "Human Rights and the South African Legal Order" published in 1978

Prof Dugard, quoted by Mrs Wentzel, wrote that until 1958 there were three capital crimes in South Africa: murder, treason and rape

Since then another five have been added: robbery and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances, sabotage, receiving training that could further the objects of communism or advocating abroad economic or social change in South Africa by violent means through the aid of a foreign government or institution where the accused is a resident or former resident of South Africa, kidnapping and childstealing; participation in terroristic activities

But in spite of the decrease in capital punishment last year, the likelihood of the death penalty being abolished seems as remote as ever

Mrs Wentzel tied the retention of judicial execution to two main issues: economics and public attitude

"Unfortunately progress in any humanitarian direction seems to be bound up with economics; for historians have shown that gentler, saner, more constructive attitudes to the problems of society occur first in the more prosperous and settled communities," Mrs Wentzel said

The West, in an era of peace and prosperity, had taken the lead with Greece and Spain the only non-communist European countries still retaining capital punishment, but seldom implementing it

"If peace and prosperity are the likely base for abolition, one wonders how one can expect an uneasy society like ours to even consider abolishing the death penalty and indeed it certainly doesn't consider it," she said

Whites felt threatened by the "total onslaught", and blacks and whites felt threatened by crime in general and believed the situation would be worse if there was no cap-

An appeal to the SA Government by President Albert Rene of the Seychelles to spare the lives of three condemned ANC guerrillas and the Prime Minister's seemingly mild response has again focused attention on the death penalty in South Africa and moves to have it abolished. CHRIS FREIMOND reports.

ital punishment

"Faced with a public that does not seem disconcerted by over 100 executions a year since 1977 or by the fact that multiple hangings now take place, faced also with the future prospect of an increase in statutory offences which carry the death penalty, organisations like ours, whose basic interest is in civil rights, tend to become almost inert with the hopelessness of the task," Mrs Wentzel said

She quoted the late Professor Barend van Niekerk, a former professor of law at the University of Natal and ardent abolitionist, who wrote "By questioning and ultimately abolishing the death penalty, South Africa will strike a telling blow in the defence of the values of the civilisation it so often seeks to represent on this continent"

Popular demand as an argument for retaining capital punishment was "alarmingly" influenced by popular prejudice, Mrs Wentzel said

"There are conflicting strains within our heritage on the one hand there is the cumulative effect of our rational, humanist literature, on the other the strong influence of irrational traditional belief," she said

She acknowledged a substantial portion of public opinion in any given country was inclined to favour capital punishment, but said it should be remembered that such public opinion was not necessarily today or in the past, overwhelmingly in favour of judicial execution

Mrs Wentzel quoted a survey to show that public opinion in the United States fluctuated considerably over the years on the question of capital punishment

The deterrent factor — another retentionist argument — had to be seen alongside other considerations

● The possibility that society had more to fear from those who favoured "barbarous forms of punishment" which bolstered the vicious circle of institutionalised violence than from criminals

● Most crime stemmed from social injustice and imbalance or mental disorder

● "Respectable institution

aised violence" (detention without trial, banning, banishment, deaths in detention, pass laws, forced removals) in South Africa caused far more suffering than individual crimes

● Not all criminals who caused their victim's death were sentenced to die and this indicated society already tolerated a considerable amount of violence without recourse to the death penalty. In that case it was unnecessary to hang anyone

Mrs Wentzel quoted Prof Van Niekerk who wrote "One would expect, applying rules of logic and charity, that with such a drastic and final punishment as the death penalty the onus of proving its efficacy should be on the retentionists, however, except for blind affirmations of an almost mystical belief in the efficacy of capital punishment there is little, if indeed any, indication that retentionists have discharged — or even attempted to discharge — the onus"

The 1953 Royal Commission which investigated capital punishment concluded that "All we can say is that the deterrent value of punishment in general is probably liable to be exaggerated, and the effect of capital punishment specially so because of its drastic and sensational character"

Prof Van Niekerk described the commission as "the most profound official study of every facet of the problem of the death penalty ever made anywhere in the world"

Mrs Wentzel said the unproved advantages of the death penalty had to be balanced against the damage done to society by the "morbid influence of judicial killing"

"One should consider whether the eerie act of retribution by death does not increase rather than diminish society's problems, for it surely teaches the public to think in terms of violent and barbaric solutions rather than concentrating on constructive preventative measures"

Prof Dugard wrote in his book "Human Rights and the

South African Legal Order (1978) "It is impossible to divorce the racial factor from the death penalty in South Africa. Of the 2740 persons executed (between 1910 and 1975), less than 100, it is estimated, were white, no white has yet been hanged for the rape of a black, and only about six whites have been hanged for the murder of blacks

"Conversely, blacks convicted of the murder or rape of whites are usually executed. Indeed Mr C R Swart once boasted that during his tenure of office as Minister of Justice not a single reprieve had been granted to a black sentenced to death for the rape of a white woman"

He wrote that there were special features of the South African system that increased the possibility of error and discrimination in the application of the death penalty

Most people charged with capital crimes could not afford counsel and were defended by young, inexperienced advocates appointed by the court in co-operation with the Bar Council

Most trials also required that evidence be translated from an African language into English or Afrikaans. However good the interpreters were, it was possible to lose important nuances of language in interpretation which could lead to error

He wrote "A thorough investigation of this subject is obviously desirable, but it is clear that the authorities will do their utmost to prevent such an inquiry from taking place"



PRESIDENT ALBERT RENE ... his appeal to stay the execution of three ANC guerrillas has brought the spotlight to fall on the death penalty in South Africa

ANC leader moved because state fears his influence - reports

Robben Island a 'Mandela university'

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1982
253
17/4/82
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SOUTH AFRICAN authorities may have moved Nelson Mandela from Robben Island because they feared his growing influence on other prisoners, according to reports in London and Washington newspapers this week.

News dispatches from Johannesburg added 'It may be that the authorities feel Robben Island was on its way to becoming a kind of Mandela university'

The 63-year-old African National Congress leader, serving life imprisonment was transferred from the island jail to Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai about two weeks ago

Three other political prisoners, Walter Sisulu, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni - all serving sentences on the island since the early sixties - were also transferred to the mainland.

Prisons Department officials have not given reasons for the move, except to say prisoners were occasionally transferred for 'administrative reasons'

According to reports in the Washington Post and the Observer, by South African correspondent Allister Sparks, friends of the Mandela family believe the authorities felt he had become too influential among the 40-odd political prisoners on the island

The reports said that Mandela had been organising 'a large-scale education programme for his

Weekend Argus Reporters

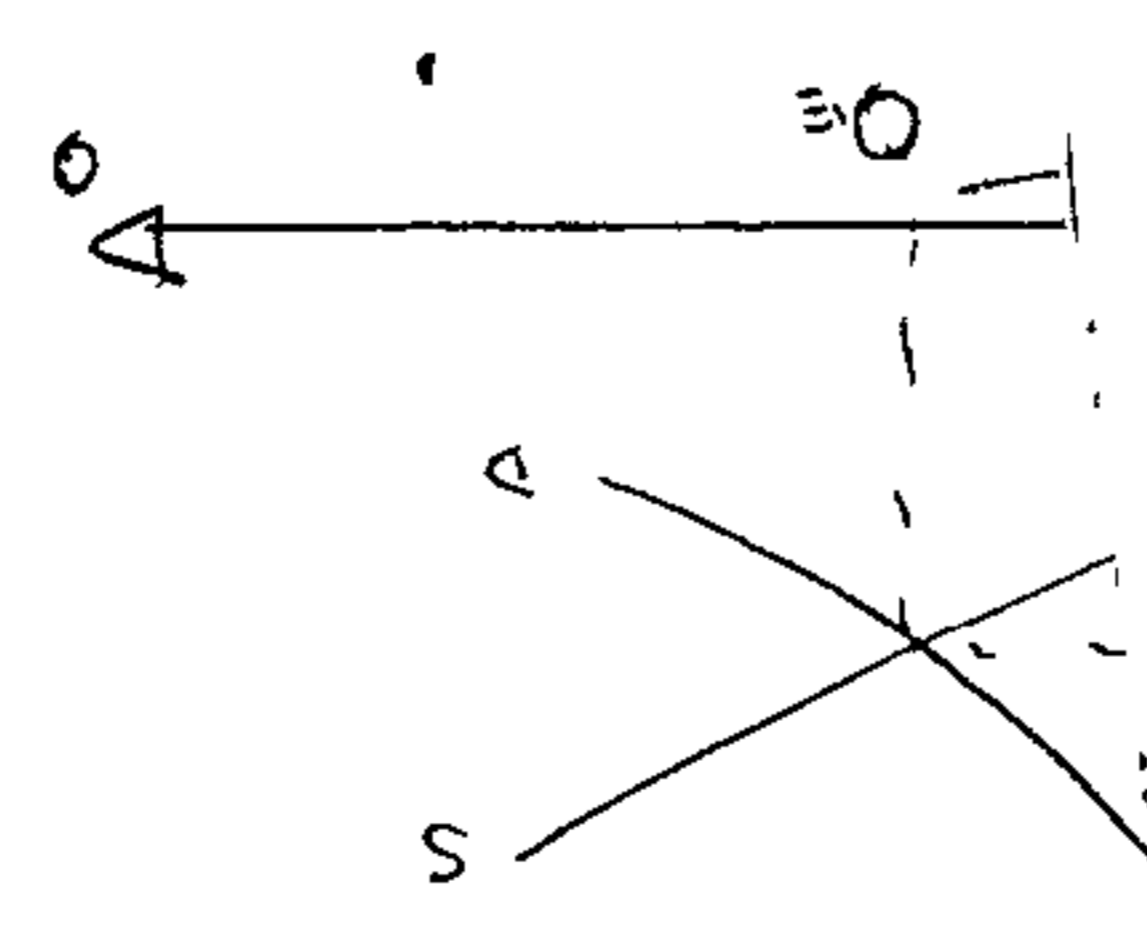
fellow prisoners' and had recently 'sent messages to friends to raise funds for nearly all the prisoners on the island

It added 'Some of the prisoners on Robben Island are young Soweto students who were jailed after the 1976 uprisings in that Johannesburg township. They will be released in a few years and authorities may have feared the influence the outspoken Mandela had on them'

The report says of Mandela 'He is a forceful personality and the few visitors he is allowed, such as Mrs Helen Suzman report that he appears to command the respect even of his jailers'

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Mandela moved to Pollsmoor

THE transfer of four Robben Island life prisoners to Pollsmoor prison has angered and confused their families.

Those transferred are African National Congress leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu and ANC members Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni.

It has been speculated that the move may be permanent, but it had nothing to do with the proposed transfer of all Island prisoners to the Maximum security Leeuwkop Prison between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

ANGRY

Relatives of the prisoners are angry that they were not informed of the transfer. They are confused as to the reasons for the move and how it will affect their visits to the prisoners.

Sisulu's wife, Albertina who was banned for 17 years, described the move as 'disturbing'.

'We were never informed of anything. The only time I heard about it was when I saw it in the newspapers.'

'It is unfair. If anything happens, we should

be informed. It affects our families terribly,' said Mrs Sisulu.

She said her daughter, Nonkululeko, had applied to visit her father over the Easter weekend but received no reply.

Island transfers anger families

253

C. Herald
17/4/82

By
Ryland Fisher

Her son, Zwelakhe, the banned president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), had applied to visit his father at the end of last month. He was refused permission and re-applied for a visit at the end of May.

HOPES

Mrs Sisulu hopes to see her husband at the end of the year. She last saw him in January.

Sisulu was general secretary and Mandela president of the ANC at the time of their conviction after the marathon Rivonia sabotage trial in Pretoria, on June 12, 1964.

... since they saw I wasn't a

S. Times 1/14/82 (253)

Nelson Mandela

THE Sunday Times last week reported that the Government might review the life sentence imposed on Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the banned African National Congress.

The report was correctly based on information obtained from a senior intelligence source who said that this was one of the reasons why Mandela had been transferred from Robben Island to the Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town.

The report also correctly stated other reasons for Mandela's transfer, including the fact that it made him more accessible to members of the International Red Cross, and to separate "ideological" prisoners from each other.

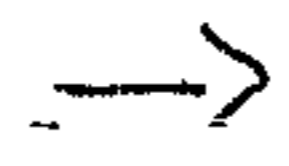
This information was obtained from a senior intelligence source and not — as may have been understood from the published report — from Brigadier H J Botha, chief liaison officer of the Department of Prisons.

†Indicates translated version

X for oral reply (253) Howard Q 61.650-652
Mr. David Kitson's interview

*1 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a member of the British House of Commons requested permission from his Department for an



- interview with Mr David Kitson; if so,
- (2) whether the interview was granted, if not why not,
- (3) whether the said person also made a request for an interview with him, if so,
- (4) whether the request was acceded to, if not, why not;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes
- (2) No The treatment policy provides for prisoners to be visited by family members with a view to maintaining and enhancing family ties For this reason Miss Kitson was allowed to visit her father, and I have personally seen to it that she could visit him as often as possible In a period of five days one visit of thirty minutes and four visits of one hour each were granted, which constituted a deviation from existing policy I however considered this to be justified in view of the fact that Miss Kitson lives abroad In cases where citizens of foreign countries are detained in South African prisons, there is provision for visits to such prisoners by not only their family but also by government representatives of their countries Prisoner David Kitson is, however, a South African citizen serving a sentence imposed by a court for contravention of Statutes of the Republic of South Africa and a visit from a politician from a foreign country was uncalled for

- (3) Yes
- (4) and (5) No In view of my reply to question (2) I was satisfied that an interview could not have promoted the matter

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising

out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is he not aware that the MP in question was also representing the legal interests of Mr Kitson, and the possibility of his obtaining entry into Britain when he is released?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the fact of the matter is that on 3 March 1982 a member of the House of Commons wrote to me as follows—

I intend to accompany Amanda Kitson to visit her father, Mr Dave Kitson, during the week of 15 March 1982 We shall use the normal visiting hours on Tuesday afternoon, 16 March 1982, and the morning visiting hours on Wednesday and Thursday

I would be grateful if you would issue the necessary authority to the prison officials to allow us to see Mr Kitson

Our sole purpose is to ensure that Miss Kitson is able to maintain contact with her father

Subsequently another gentleman accompanied Miss Kitson, and it was only at a later stage that I was notified that this gentleman was not only a member of Parliament, but also a lawyer I must point out, however, that a South African lawyer has been visiting Mr Kitson as many as 22 times during the past 2½ years His last visit was on 21 February 1979, and as far as I am concerned, Mr Kitson was duly represented by a South African lawyer

Mr. Pravin Gordhan: visitors

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether Mr Pravin Gordhan has been allowed to receive visitors, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No, because at this stage visitors may detrimentally influence the progress made with his interrogation

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prisoners in the second half of 1981 if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons.

(2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners during that period, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) Yes

(i) One (1) member

(ii) Bethal Prison

(b) Yes

(i) Twelve (12) members

(ii) Brandvlei Prison	2
Empangeni Prison	1
Goedemoed Prison	1
Johannesburg Prison	2
Koelenhof Prison	1
Mossel Bay Prison	1
St Albans Prison	1
Stanger Prison	1
Victor Verster Prison	1
Witbank Prison	1

(2) (a) Yes

(i) Seven (7) prisoners

(ii) Allandale Prison	1
Baviaanspoort Prison	2
Grootvlei Prison	1
Leeuwkop Prison	1
Nigel Prison	1
Waterval Prison	1

(b) (i) and (ii) The required information is not readily available

X Prison warders/prisoners. killed/seriously injured 21/4/82
(253) Hansard Q 61 673 174
531 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by

Registration:

Founded:

Area of Operation: Worcester

Officials:

Telephone:

Address: Private Bag X963
Worcester
6850

WORCESTER MUNISIPALE WERKNEMERSVERENIGING

793 Hansard Q. Col. 669
 Prisoners on Robben Island
 21/4/82 670
 494 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many prisoners (a) on Robben Island and (b) in other specified prisons who are (i) 18 years and over and (ii) under 18 years, are serving sentences for (aa) crimes against the State and (bb) other crimes?

Year
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Statistics as on 30 March 1982
 386 prisoners are serving sentences on Robben Island for crimes against the security of the State. None of these prisoners is under the age of 18 years.
 201 prisoners are serving sentences on Robben Island for other crimes. Five (5) of these prisoners are under the age of 18 years.
 Because of the extent of work involved in collecting data at every prison is will

P	
White	Total
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	386
	383
	384
	380
	355
	300
	450
	450

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1 APRIL 1982 670
 as the fact that there is a daily fluctuation in statistics it is not considered feasible to reply in detail with regard to every prison

Address: 301 Noor Chambers
 208 Grey Street
 Durban
 4001

Telephone: (031) 329933

Officials: Secretary: A.G. Foobiah

Area of Operation: Durban area

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Service for ANC trio on death row

(14/11) 253
Sowetan
23/4/82

A PRAYER service to appeal to the Government to grant clemency to three ANC men in Death Row will be held at St Francis of Assisi Rockville on Sunday at 2 pm.

The service which is being organised by the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) and other organisations, will also pledge support for the families of the men as well as attempt to make the community more aware of the prevailing situation.

The three who are facing execution for their attack on the Soekmekaar police station are Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsephe Mashego and Naphtali Manana.

The unsuccessful appeal bid has so far resulted in an international plea to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to spare the lives of the men on grounds.

The latest voice to have joined in this plea is that of Seychelles President Albert Rene

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

which has resulted in some optimism that the Government may stop the execution. This is in spite of what is regarded as a mild reply from Mr Botha to President Rene's plea. In the past such pleas have fallen on deaf ears.

A spokesperson for Fedsaw said relevant organisations, student bodies, churches and trade unions would be asked to show solidarity with the condemned men and their families.

The gathering would be addressed mainly by church ministers and some students. Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, will also speak.

Prisons

ARGUS 6/5/82

service

253

cuts jail

figures

Political Staff

AFTER hitting a record high of 104 622 for the number of people held in prison last year, the prisons service has successfully implemented a new system to reduce the jail population.

According to the annual report of the Prisons Department the figure was reduced to 82 706 by the end of June 1981.

However, there is only accommodation for 75 576 prisoners on the basis of "international standard minimum norms".

STAFF

The service is suffering from the additional problem of a serious staff shortage which it has in part been attempting to counteract by the greater use of blacks.

The report says the staff shortage is having a particularly obstructive affect on the rehabilitation of prisoners.

The prisons service has introduced an experiment in co-operation with the Department of Education and Training in a programme to improve the education of black adult prisoners.

LITERACY

The scheme is being introduced as a second step to the literacy project established a number of years ago.

The project is mainly aimed at bringing prisoners who have basic literacy up to a standard six level of education. From there it would be possible for them to undertake their own education or to train for skilled or semi-skilled occupations.

The programme has been introduced at Leeuwkop and Zonderwater prisons in the Transvaal with the intention of extending it to 28 other prisons.

Winnie sees Nelson in Pollsmoor

WINNIE MANDELA, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, flew to Cape Town last month to visit her husband in Pollsmoor Jail. I accompanied her, experiencing at first hand what must be the most extraordinary procedures any woman has to go through to see her husband.

This is because Mrs Mandela is herself restricted to the little country town of Brandfort, Orange Free State, 1000km from where her husband is im-



PRISON VISIT: Winnie Mandela.

prisoned. She cannot leave the town without special permission, and must then obey strict instructions about which route to follow, where to sleep and when to be back.

The Security Police tail her all the way, making sure she does not deviate

This was the first time Mrs Mandela had had company on the visits she had been making for 20 years, since her husband was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island, offshore from Cape Town. It was also her first visit since Nelson Mandela was suddenly moved off Robben Island last month with three other ANC leaders and taken to Pollsmoor.

The visit threw no light on the reason for the move. President Kaunda of Zambia tried to press for Mandela's release in his recent dealings with Prime Minister P W Botha, raising speculations that the move to Pollsmoor might be a first step towards that.

The cost of Winnie Mandela's trip to Pollsmoor was paid by an English widow, who was touched by a report in The London Observer in January about Mrs Mandela's life under restriction in Brandfort, and the fact that she and her husband have been together for only four months of their 25-year marriage.

For the rest of that time, one or other has been in jail or in hiding from the security police. The authorities insist Mrs Mandela must fly to Cape Town for the 30-minute visit to her husband. The air fare is about R225. If she could go by train it would cost half that, but the authorities say no. Reading of that, the English woman

By ALLISTAR SPARKS

wrote to The Observer enclosing about R450, enough for two visits.

First step in arranging the visit was for Mrs Mandela's Johannesburg lawyer to apply to the Department of Prisons for a visitor's permit to the maximum security section of Pollsmoor. Next, her Brandfort lawyer has to apply to the local magistrate for permission to leave the town. The magistrate's permit laid down the conditions under which she could do so.

Her instructions were: Don't leave home before 5pm on Friday, April 23. Report to the police station before leaving Brandfort Drive by the shortest route to Bloemfontein Airport. Take flight SA 332 to Cape Town. Do not leave the airport while waiting for the flight. On arrival in Cape Town go by the shortest route to the main police station and report, then by the shortest route to the home of a friend whose name she provided.

She could not get out of the car on route, or step outside the Cape Town friend's house except to go to Pollsmoor at a specified time on Saturday and again on Sunday — again by the shortest route.

The return journey was the same. Report to the police station before leaving. Take a specified flight. Drive straight back to Brandfort and report to the police there not later than 8pm Sunday.

Throughout these moves we were trailed by security police cars. Mrs Mandela's experienced eye quickly spotted security men in the airport buildings, monitoring her progress. We bumped into an acquaintance. I

had to move aside so they could talk briefly, because Mrs Mandele's restriction orders prohibit her from being in the company of more than one person at a time. Three constitute a "gathering", punishable by a year's imprisonment.

For Mrs Mandela all this is routine. She has lived with such surveillance since she was a young girl, and now she is a grandmother of 47. Yet her vivid personality has survived it all. She moves through the humiliating routine with a panache that often leaves her overseers looking small.

What was not routine was the route. Because Nelson Mandela is in a new jail she has to take a different "shortest route" from the one to the Robben Island ferry.

It passes through some of the most scenic spots of South Africa's most beautiful city. She was like an excited tourist on her first trip abroad. We drove among the foot of Table Mountain, past oak avenues and gracious Cape-Dutch gabled homes.

Then we passed Groote Schuur, Rhode's residence bequeathed to the prime ministers of South Africa, and discussed whether to drop in on Elise Botha to check over the furnishings.

Her husband, it turned out had not seen the beautiful scenery on this route. He was transferred from Robben Island in a closed military truck at the dead of night.

At Pollsmoor, Mrs Mandela saw her husband through a glass partition with a two-way microphone. He asked that I be brought to the door so he could wave his thanks to Winnie's English benefactor. This was refused — London Observer

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Leaders slam Govt spending on prison

BLACK LEADERS yesterday reacted sharply to reports that the Government shall have spent a total of R33-million by the time the construction of a prison near Soweto is completed.

They criticised the Government "for confusing its priorities" by ignoring the most pressing needs such as housing and education and giving consideration to "institutions of oppression and subjugation"

Diepkloof Prison, which is nearing completion, is being constructed along the Golden Highway about 2 kilometres from Uncle Charlie's garage

The Government is also to spend R1.7 mil-

By SAM MABE

lion this year, as part of a massive R2.8-million expenditure on the construction of riot squad and security police barracks in Soweto

The figures were released in Parliament this week, when the Department of Community Development set out details of the Government's building programme for the 1982/83 financial year

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, publicity secretary

of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said the consideration given to the building of prisons by the Government showed that South Africa was becoming a police state.

"Shouldn't this money have been used on education housing and other areas of need?" he asked

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said "It is quite ironic that such a huge amount of money can be spent on a prison when there is such a chronic shortage of housing

"Couldn't we now start talking about pre-

vention being better than cure? Surely if living conditions of blacks were not what they are at the moment there would be fewer people who would have to be imprisoned," said Bishop Tutu

Mr Tom Manthata, secretary of the Soweto Committee of Ten said black affairs were in a chaotic state and that it was hard to believe that the Government could afford to spend R33-million on a prison

"This is for all to see how much the taxpayer has to pay for the maintenance of the policy of apartheid," Mr Manthata said

or nothing

prove that the accused was there when he was alleged to have been in Russia.

The magistrate refused to issue commission on the grounds that as the commission evidence was crucial to the defence he must himself see the demeanour of witnesses.

The evidence on commission procedure is used when a witness outside the jurisdiction of South Africa's courts refuses to come to this country to testify.

The South African court can then appoint a commissioner in the witness's country to record evidence and send it on.

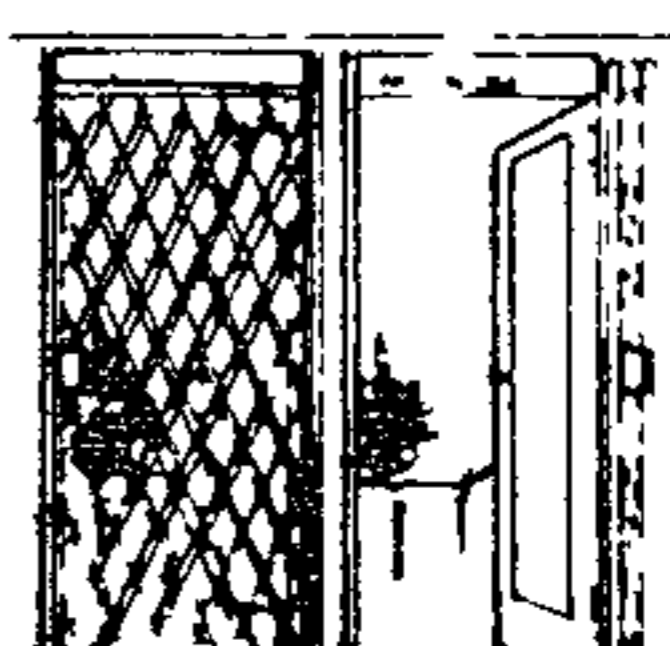
The evidence which defence counsel in Mr Mzimyathi's case tendered was that Mr Mzimyathi was in Lesotho at the time he was alleged to have been in Russia undergoing training.

This was shown by a police docket, dated June 10, 1977 containing a statement by the accused about a motor accident in which he was involved on that day and in hospital records of the accused's treatment in hospital after the accident.

The Prison's liaison department yesterday confirmed Mr Mzimyathi had been released from Robben Island on Thursday.

Mr I Mahomed SC and Mr M Bassian instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates appeared for the Appellant. Mr F de Beer appeared for the State.

AVOID DANGER!



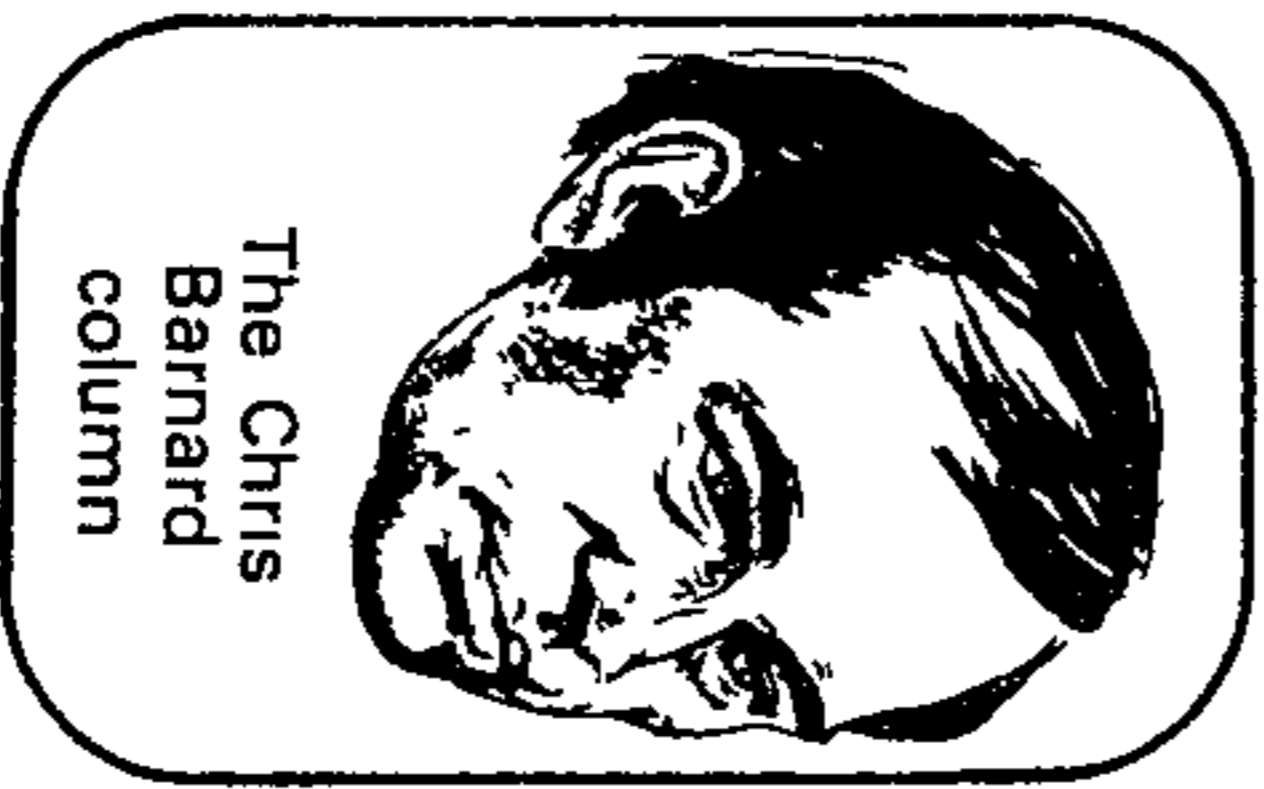
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PRETORIA

I'm writing this from a hotel room in Atlanta, Georgia, a south-eastern American city, and have just heard that a prize-winning Afrikaans poet has appealed for mercy on behalf of a convict. The poet wanted him released "to be free in our midst" where he belongs."

She made her appeal in Cape Town after being presented with one of South Africa's top literary awards. As she was surrounded by fellow writers and distinguished guests at the time, it strains credulity to think she wanted a convict to be allowed to join that august company.

And not just an ordinary criminal either, but a terrorist — convicted and sentenced to nine years in jail.

That thought jolted me into the realisation that Breyten Breytenbach has now spent more than six years of his time be-



The Chris Barnard column

hind bars and may have to serve almost another three.

The convicted terrorist is also a poet, an award-winning Afrikaans poet whose work was of such a high order that it merited a place in the Afrikaans Museum of Literature in Bloemfontein.

The poet, sitting quietly in his cell and scribbling his thoughts on

scraps of paper, has become a symbol and a rallying point for forces too subtle for the most wide-ranging legislation to define. His crime was that he believed there were more people like himself and he came to South Africa to find them.

From my hotel room window I can just glimpse the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains Atlanta, Georgia, was burned down by General Sherman on his march to the sea in the American civil war — a war that was fought, among other things, for civil rights. It is now a modern city of some half a million people.

There are about 20 major colleges in this city. Yet, reflecting on the

Mercy ⁽²⁵³⁾ plea for a jailed poet

PD MAY 1982

history, I have the feeling that nobody here learned a damn thing until it was pushed down their throats.

They say that strange hotel rooms make people feel lonely and that's why travellers always think of home. Perhaps that's why I'm sitting here wondering if Afrikaners will take as long as Americans did to waken up to reality.

If that is so, then we are lost. The difference in our situation is that Americans have as much time as they have space to make mistakes. They have plenty of space.

Our problem is that our space is shrinking and our time has run out. We keep people in jail for crimes that no longer

exist or are no longer relevant. Group area provisions are tumbling, the whole system is changing and yet we hold prisoner those who advocated the very changes we now embrace.

Who is this troublesome poet whose jailed presence has been the focus of so much attention?

Born and bred in the Boland, the son of a God-fearing Wellington couple, Breyten Breytenbach showed early promise and was made head boy of his school. Ironically, the same school banned him from addressing the pupils when he revisited his home town in later years as a famous poet.

His worst crime in

those days was that he had wandered away from the folk to foreign lands and married a non-Afrikaner. Worse, a Vietnamese girl. It didn't matter that she was of royal descent and the well-educated daughter of an ambassador. She was a maid, even if her family had been wearing shoes long before our forebears stopped wearing skins.

Embittered by a system which has refused his wife entry to his homeland, and denied them the right to live there as man and wife, he fired off an emotional denunciation. Some say it cost him the Hertzog Prize, a coveted award for Afrikaans literature. Later he allied himself with a group dedicated

to bringing white rule in South Africa to an end. He came back to his home country under a false name, was arrested, tried, convicted and jailed.

When they put him in the dock for sentence he told the court "I have many poems in my fingers and many paintings in my eyes." Almost his last words, as he was led down to the cells, were "Life remains a song".

After six years behind bars, I wonder if he can still hear the music? He cannot be paroled. I am told, because that would "set a precedent".

God knows there is precedent enough in our South African history. The Nationalist government had barely come to

power in the late Forties before it freed Robey Leibrandt — a convicted Nazi saboteur in time of war.

The Minister of Justice of that time defended his decision by giving a whole list of precedents. Against all this Breyten Breytenbach forged a passport, wrote some poems and made a few speeches. So why the nine years in jail?

Afrikanerdom has no feeling for a prodigal son. "He wasted his talent in support of the cause of our enemies," staunch, church-going farmer told me.

Perhaps a better explanation is the one I heard from another ascribic Afrikaner, also a poet. "Breyten? He'll never be forgiven. He's the one little Dutch boy who took his finger out of the dyke. That's bad enough, but then he used it to point out that the water was drinkable."

253 Farm colonies 7/5/82
Hamand Q No. 778-779

Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

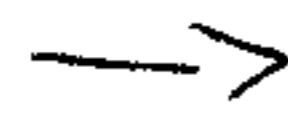
- (1) Whether any farm colonies have been established under section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, if so (a) how many and (b) where are they situated,
- (2) how many persons had been sent to such farm colonies in terms of this section as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Farm colonies are not established in terms of the Blacks (Urban) Areas Consolidation Act 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) but in terms of section 20(1)(e) of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act 8 of 1959)
 - (a) ?
 - (b) Pretoria and Virginia
- (2) The figures as requested are not available but during January February and March 1982 five seven and three persons respectively were admitted to the farm colony at Pretoria and two, eleven and twenty-seven respectively at Virginia. As at 31 March 1982 there were 84 detainees at the farm colony at Pretoria and 111 at Virginia.

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, my question refers to those people who are declared idle and undesirable and who are as a result sent to a farm colony. Have any farm colonies been established for that purpose under this section?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker the hon



member should have phrased her question correctly.

Mrs H SUZMAN I did

The MINISTER I have replied correctly to the question as put to me. I should be delighted to reply to the question now put to me by the hon member, but I do not have the facts for her new question at my disposal.

Handwritten signature

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387

SUNDAY EXPRESS May 9, 1982

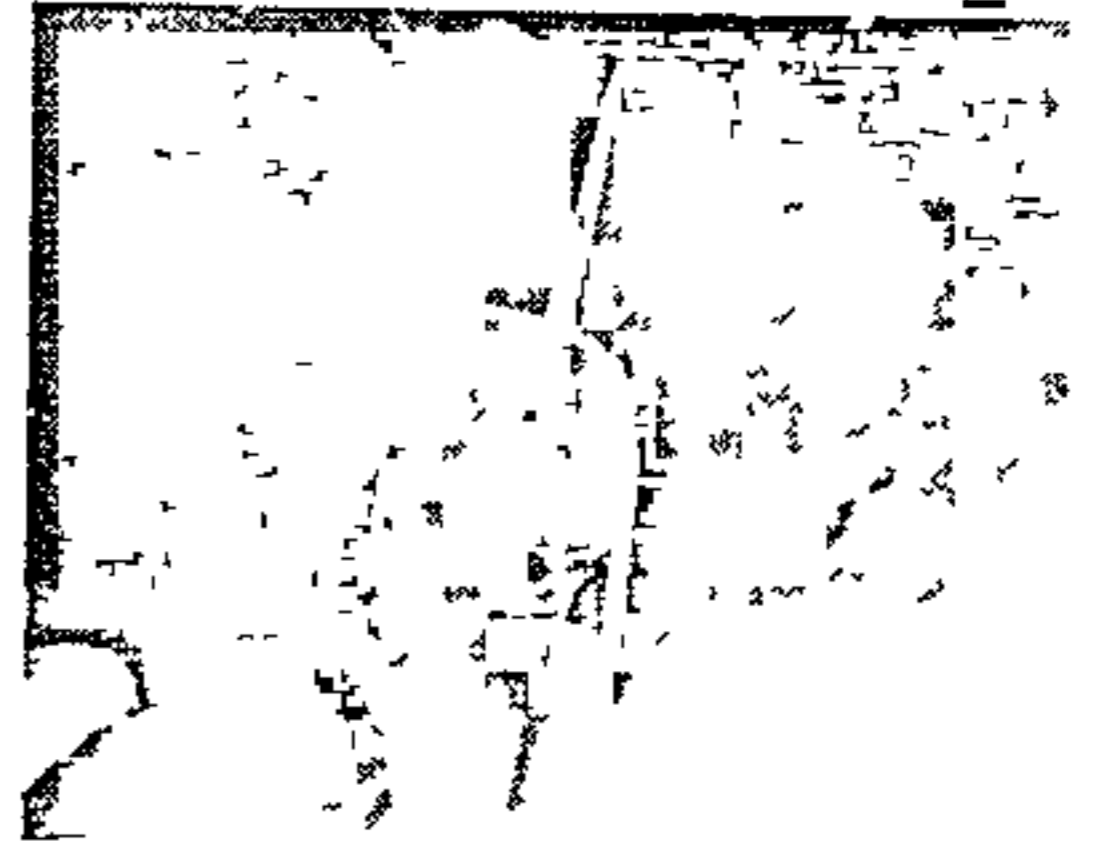
Three years' jail for nothing

FLASHBACK — last week's Sunday Express heading telling of Monty Mzimyathi's acquittal

Being free is a new experience

for Monty

Report: CATHERINE KENTRIDGE
Pictures: GREG ENGLISH



● Monty Mzimyathi ponders his new-found freedom



● I am stunned to be free but am nervous and forgetful



● Robben Island warders were more humane.



● I have nightmares about cars stopping to pick me up.

MONTY MZIMYATHI spent three years in jail for a crime he did not commit and now still cannot believe he is free.

This week he told the Sunday Express in an exclusive interview

"I am stunned to be free but I am very nervous and forgetful I have nightmares, fears of large groups of people and cars stopping to take me away"

He feels he has a long road ahead in adjusting to ordinary life as he feels he has been psychologically damaged by his time in jail

Mr Mzimyathi was convicted under the Terrorism Act of going to Russia to receive training to be used to undermine the security of the State

He was acquitted on appeal when the court found that there had been a miscarriage of justice when the magistrate refused to allow evidence to be taken on commission in Lesotho

This evidence would have given Mr Mzimyathi a cast-iron alibi

"I never expected to be free although I knew I was innocent I knew the appeal was on but when I didn't hear anything at the due date I feared the worst

"Then at lunchtime one day a warder told me to take my personal property and come with him I thought it was all about moving to a new job which I'd applied for in the kitchens on Robben Island

"But instead of going to the kitchens we went to reception When they told me I was leaving I did not know what was going on I thought I was being transferred to another prison

"Then a warder told me I was free and I went to the island's Post Office and saw a telegram from my lawyer

confirming the news"

During his three years in jail Mr Mzimyathi spent three months in detention at John Vorster Square, 15 months at the Johannesburg Fort as an awaiting trial prisoner and served 18 months of a seven-year sentence on Robben Island

He said "the Robben Island warders were more humane than the warders at other jails"

He plans to look for outdoor work to give his mind time to recover from the ordeal he has been through

He said he had not been offered any compensation

for the three wasted years, nor any assistance in rehabilitation or finding a job

Legal experts said yesterday that Mr Mzimyathi had no remedy against the police or the magistrate whose conviction of him was overturned

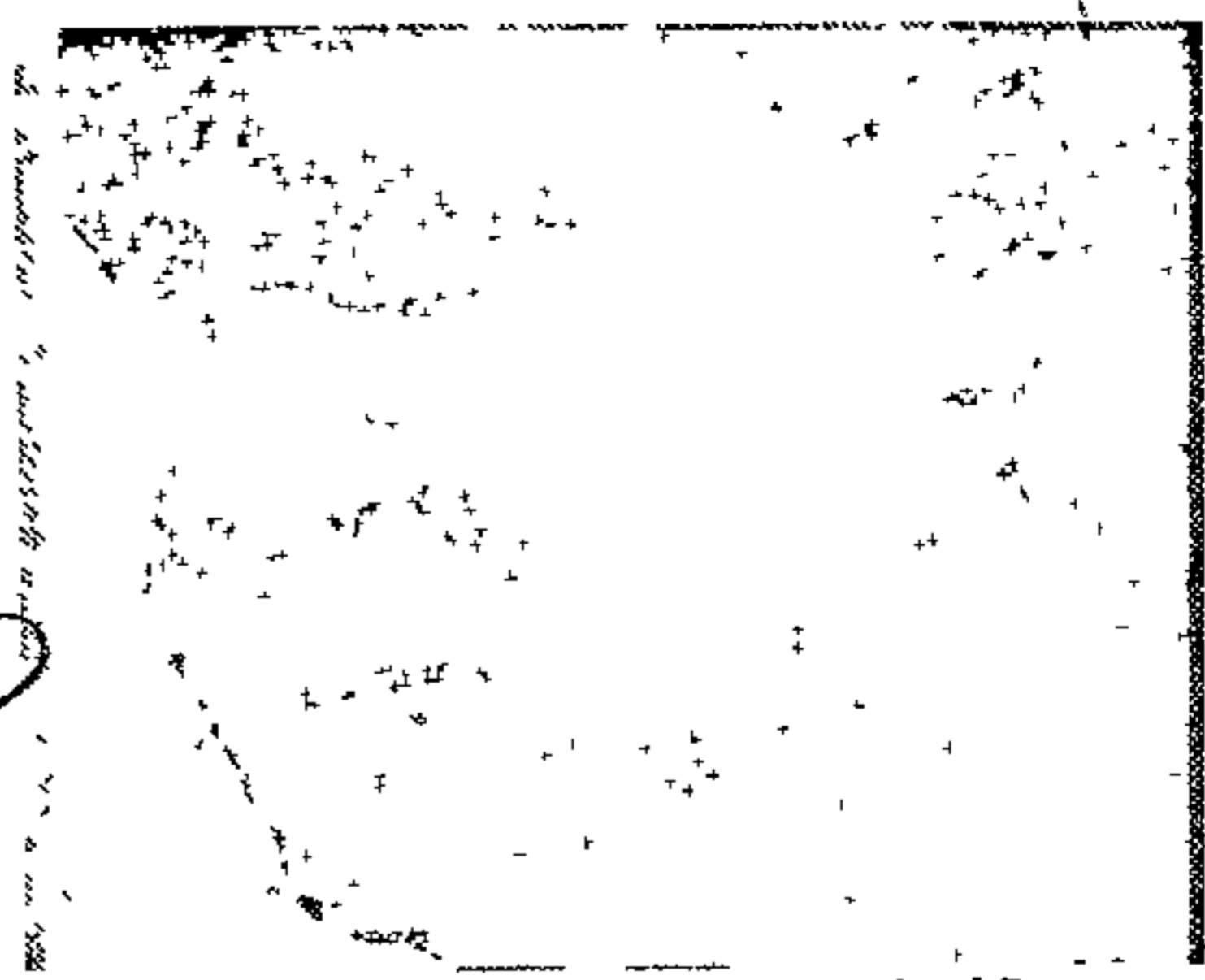
While he was in jail Mr Mzimyathi's wife and two small children were supported by the South African Council of Churches and the International Red Cross

When Mr Mzimyathi was detained his wife and five-week old baby were held for nine days before being released



Differing views on call for release of Toivo

227 253
Staw
11/5/82



Kaunda ... attempt at comeback?

WINDHOEK — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's reported request for the release of the imprisoned Swapo founder, Herman Toivo ja Toivo, at the "Mar-o'ela Summit" with Prime Minister P W Botha has drawn widely divergent responses from Namibian politicians.

While not startling in themselves, the viewpoints highlight the vivid spectrum of attitudes within the territory towards the independence struggle.

The opinions conflict particularly in assessment of what impact, if any, Toivo's release would have on the territory's political climate.

This is largely because little is known about his current political standpoint. Former prisoners, interned on Robben Island with Toivo, however, firmly believe he still strongly supports Swapo and holds basically the same views he did when sentenced to 20 years' jail in 1968 for harbouring guerillas.

"He exists as a legendary figure in the minds of most Namibians," says Dr Kenneth Abrahams, respected Namibian political analyst. "But there is nothing to suggest from his past record that he is a Mugabe-like figure who would rally the people under his leadership."

Dr Abrahams, like most other black nationalists in the territory, supports "wholeheartedly" the suggestion of releasing Toivo.

But Toivo is really a figurehead — the appeals for release include the other Namibian detainees on Robben Island, said to number more than 40.

The release of all Namibian political prisoners is stipulated in United Nations Security Council resolu-

Little is known about the current political standpoint of the imprisoned Swapo founder, says Peter Honey.

tion 435, and in one sense at least, the freeing of some of the other prisoners would be more controversial than that of Toivo.

The reason is that Toivo is in any case due for release in six years.

The premature release of "lifers," such as the convicted Swapo guerilla Elzezer Tuhadeleni, would perhaps be a greater coup for international pressure than if Toivo were to be freed early.

This is the opinion of SWA National Party leader, Kosie Pretorius: "If Toivo was lawfully imprisoned, then there is no reason to shorten his sentence."

"If, however, there are other considerations, then I would first like to hear them before passing an opinion. But mere negotiations — such as with President Kaunda — are not enough to justify shortening a prison sentence."

"This would conflict with the principles of western legal process, which should be independent of political consideration."

Mr Pretorius believes that Toivo's release would have a significant impact on politics in and around Namibia.

"It would give the impression that the United Nations can manipulate politics here, and it would look as if South Africa had bowed under pressure, which in turn would encourage more of this sort of thing."

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in Namibia, opposes "utterly and completely" the release of Toivo, on political grounds.

"If he were released it would disturb the

peace in Namibia," he said.

The volatile DTA member, and anti-Swapo exponent, Mr Katutire Kaura, believes that Toivo should serve out his term if he was lawfully convicted.

"Anyone who gives and or asylum to terrorists should receive the same treatment as other criminals. But if it can be shown that he is being held for other, political, reasons, then I think these should be evaluated in deciding whether or not he should be released."

The breakaway DTA president, Mr Peter Kalangula, was reluctant to commit himself, as saying "I am still setting up my political party."

"But I have no objections to anyone coming here to lead a normal, peaceful life. If I knew what his (Toivo's) attitude was, I could say something, but now it is difficult."

The leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, co-founded Swapo with Toivo in the late 1950s.

While fully supporting moves for Toivo's release, as well as the other detainees, Mr Shipanga believes it would lead to a power struggle in the Swapo hierarchy.

"While we welcome all appeals for Toivo's release, I feel that Kaunda is using this in an effort to make a comeback as a major political leader in southern Africa."

The new leader of the SWA National Union (SwanU), Mr Moses Katjuongua, said "I don't think he should have been jailed in the first place, and I am sure every-

one would be happy to see a fellow Namibian freed from prison."

"But I am not sure this wouldn't be a move on South Africa's part to create confusion within Swapo — to drive a wedge between Nujoma and Toivo supporters."

"Apart from this possibility I do not foresee a dramatic impact on local politics should he be freed."

The idea of a power struggle in Swapo after Toivo's release is rejected by several black nationalists — not least by Swapo itself.

A senior spokesman said the organisation continued to press for Toivo's release in terms of resolution 435, which included the other prisoners.

"The idea of a power struggle is something South Africa's national intelligence service likes to put out. But from our information Toivo is still the man he was, backing fully the liberation struggle," he said. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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A.

and Welders

Court told convict died after assault

CAPE TOWN 11/5/82 (253)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A convict who collapsed from exhaustion in the Witbank prison yard while pushing a wheelbarrow with soil, died after being punched and kicked by fellow prisoners and struck with a rifle butt by a warder, a court was told yesterday.

Four men are being charged before Mr Justice Myburgh in the Witbank Circuit Court with the murder of a prisoner, Harry Woodington, who was allegedly assaulted at the prison on April 15 last year.

Woodington, 22, a new arrival at the prison, died in the H F Verwoerd Hospital, Pretoria, the following day of a brain haemorrhage.

The State claims that the men charged — Hans Jonas, 33, Samuel Man-

oge, 28, and King Gumedé, 39, all prisoners, and a warder, Mr William Godfrey Ellis — assaulted Woodington by punching and kicking him and hitting him with a hosepipe which resulted in his death. All pleaded not guilty.

A former convict of the prison, Mr Stephen Carelse, told the court that on April 15 he and other convicts went out in teams of four, with Warder Ellis in charge of one of the teams.

New

There were four new arrivals at the prison, among them Woodington, and Mr Ellis asked where they were.

The men were ordered to cart soil from a dump in wheelbarrows to another spot on the prison

side and had to walk in files of four. Prisoners with longer service were used as "punishment teams" to keep a watch on the new arrivals and see they did their work.

"Mr Ellis said the men must work and we must 'donder' the one who puts down his wheelbarrow."

Woodington was weak and his wheelbarrow overloaded. Boss Ellis was patrolling the area. Woodington said he could not carry on with the work. Another warder came with his rifle and told Woodington to carry on with the work.

'Hit him'

"He pushed Woodington, who fell, and hit him on the side of the head with his rifle butt."

Mr Carelse said Woodington lay there for a while then got up and pushed his wheelbarrow again to where Warder Ellis was standing and spoke to him.

Mr Ellis then punched Woodington on the head. He collapsed and Mr Ellis kicked him while he was laying on the ground. Manoge also kicked him.

Mr Carelse said Manoge and another prisoner, Stanley, lifted Woodington on to the wheelbarrow. They pushed him to some trees and later brought him back to the toilet.

The hearing continues today.

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Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

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

Tel

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

R30m jail for 4000 prisoners

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE Prisons Department yesterday unveiled their latest complex — the new R30-million Johannesburg Prison out at Diepkloof — which will accommodate more than 4 000 prisoners.

Brigadier Henne Botha, formerly the commanding officer of Robben Island and now the liaison officer for the department, took a group of local and foreign Pressmen round the old Johannesburg Fort Prison.

The Prisons Department realised a long time ago that the Fort's facilities were inadequate and did not meet present day penal needs.

The Fort was not built to house convicts, in any case.

Its inception was a result of the Jameson Raid near the turn of the century when leaders of the Boer Republic decided to build a fort on Hospital Hill to protect Johannesburg. The Fort consisted of two bastions upon which heavy cannon were mounted.

The site, with a grandiose view of the veld — now heavily obscured by Gold Town Suburbia — was supposed to accommodate 100 soldiers.

Storage space was provided for supplies, ammunition and the safe-keeping of State reserves.

"A few months after the completion of the Fort, the Anglo-Boer War broke out, but because President Paul Kruger decided not to defend Johannesburg, there wasn't a single

shot fired by the Fort's cannons," a Prisons Department statement said.

After the war, it became a prison. For a while, prisoners were incarcerated within the storage halls of the Fort walls, the "catacombs" as Brig Botha called them.

In 1964, the Fort section of the old Johannesburg Prison was declared a national monument.

Right now, the prison is being used as an admission centre, with most of its nearly 2 000 prisoners in the short term or awaiting trial categories.

After the move to Diepkloof, the department hopes to run the site as a museum.

The new prison is a different matter. Built to function adequately for as long as 100 years, the prison will open its cell doors later this year.

Provision has been made for the erection of four prison sections, a command headquarters, recreational facilities and staff housing.

The sections which make up the new Johannesburg Prison will accommodate 4 200 prisoners — 300 white men, 600 white and black women and 3 300 black men.

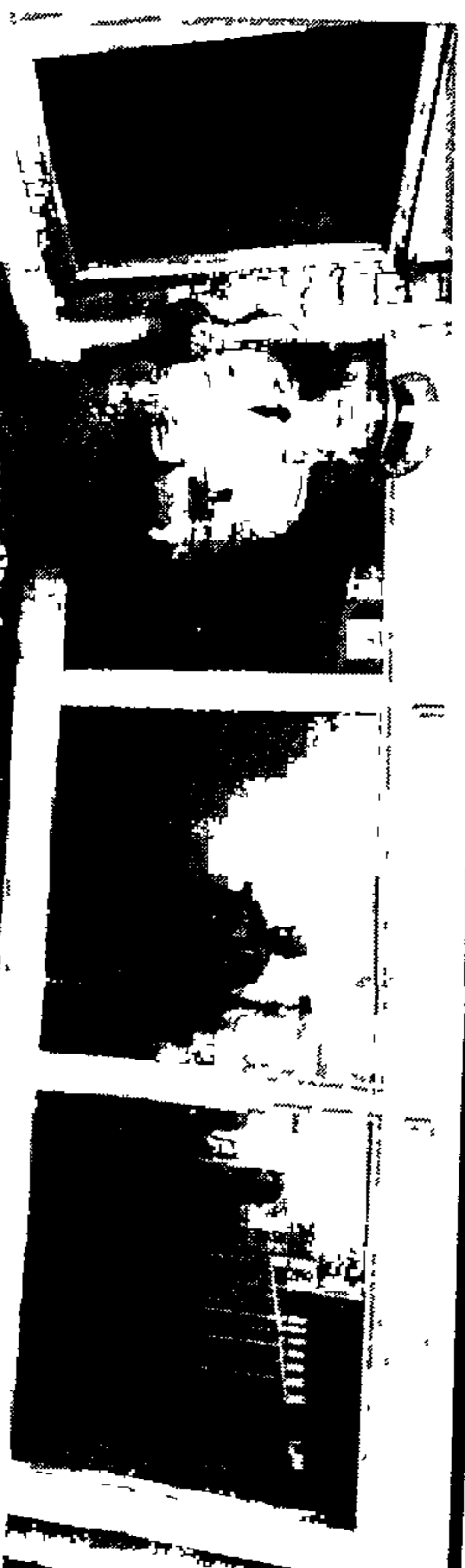
The Prisons release stated that the new complex would comply in all respects with the requirements set out in the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and Prevention of Crime.

"Make no mistake, this is still a prison," said Brig Botha.

"The same disciplinary policy will apply here as at the Fort."



The interior of the Johannesburg Fort Prison — dark and outdated in today's times. Picture: TREVOR SAMSON



The commanding officer of the Fort, Brigadier Koos Mathee, with a model of the new Johannesburg Prison at Diepkloof, which he will command when it opens later this year. It will hold 4 000 prisoners. Picture: TREVOR SAMSON

Society

Classification following

253
 SOWETAN, Wednesday, May 12, 1982

Tutu lodges appeal for ANC trio

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, has asked the heads of the Frontline States to appeal to the South African Government to grant clemency to three ANC men who are on death row.

The Bishop told THE SOWETAN yesterday that he had communicated with the heads of the States by sending them telegrams and that he had also asked church leaders in South Africa to send their appeals to the Government to save the lives of the condemned trio.

Meimbothi Johnson Lubisi, Naphtali Manana and Petrus Masingo were sentenced to death last year for their role in the Silverton siege and the attack on Soekme-kar Police Station.

An appeal by their lawyers to have the death sentence set aside failed recently. The State President is the only person who has the power to commute the death sentences.

Bishop Tutu said there was an increased polarisation between blacks and whites in South Africa and that the appeals for clemency should point out that the ANC trio should be seen from the black point of view, in the same way as Afrikaners viewed Jopie Fourie.

He also said that the Botswana Government had sent him a reply informing him that "an appropriately worded telegram" had been sent to the South African Government in response to his request.

The death sentences imposed on the ANC trio have been a subject of international concern, and bodies such as the United Nations have also launched a campaign to save the men from the noose.

Another trio, also ANC guerrillas, against whose death sentences appeals have been made, are Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Mōise.

Recently, Seychelles President Rene wrote to Prime Minister P. W. Botha and also appealed for the lifting of the trio's death sentence.

Mr Botha's quick response to the appeal was later hailed as an encouraging sign.

The Reagan administration has on the other hand, been criticised for not pressuring the SA Government to reconsider the death sentences.

Natal, Eastern Cape

SATU registration, p. 11

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Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

ALLIED WORKERS UNION

100 H.
lay, May 12, 1984 (253)

Warder did not kill new convict

By JOHAN BUYS

A PRISON warder and a convict, accused of murdering a prisoner at the Witbank Prison by punching, kicking and hitting him with a hosepipe, were acquitted yesterday.

The warder, Mr William Godfrey Ellis, 22, and a convict, King Gumede, 39, were acquitted by Mr Justice Myburgh in the Witbank Circuit Court on a charge of murdering a newly-arrived prisoner, Harry Woodington, on April 15 last year.

He died of a cerebral haemorrhage in the H F Verwoerd Hospital the next day.

The judge found that the State had not proved its case against the two men. Two convicts who appeared with them, Hans Jonas, 33, and Samuel Manoge, 28 were found guilty on a charge of common assault.

Jonas was sentenced to three months, suspended for five years and Manoge to six months, also suspended.

Mr Justice Myburgh was told that new arrivals at the prison were assigned to "punishment teams" of longer-serving convicts who assaulted them if they did not carry out manual tasks to their satisfaction.

According to evidence Woodington collapsed while carting soil.

He was allegedly punched and kicked by Mr Ellis and Manoge.

Professor J D Laubscher, Chief State Pathologist and Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine at the Pretoria University, who performed the post-mortem, told the court that a blow to Woodington's head was the main cause of death.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice Myburgh said he was shocked to hear that prisoners were subjected to such treatment by fellow prisoners, which was not part of the Prison's Department's policy.

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Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)

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South African Allied Work
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S.A. Electrical Workers &
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron &
Paper, Wood & Allied Work
Media Workers Association
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African Garment Workers U

Textiles, Clothing, Leath
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersve
National Union of Cigaret
African Tobacco Workers U

Tobacco

Witwatersrand Brewing Emp
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Western Province Sweet Wor
S.A. Electrical Workers As
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron &
South African Allied Work
Sugar Industry Employees U

Sweet Workers Union

From the Fort to Diepkloof

THE OLD Johannesburg Prison, commonly referred to as the Fort, is to be closed down because it is inadequate and does not meet present day needs.

Its functions will be replaced by a new prison in Diepkloof outside Soweto whose construction started in the mid-70's and is expected to be completed during the second half of this year.

Yesterday, officials of the Prisons Department took a group of journalists on a tour of the two prisons and showed them the various facilities provided in the new prison and lacking in the old one.

Brigadier H J Botha, of the Prisons Liaison Service, said it was important that the public should know more about prisons and facilities offered to prisoners.

When the Fort was built in 1896 it was meant to be just that — a fort — and not a prison. It was constructed after the attempted overthrow of the Kruger government in the Jameson Raid.

After the Anglo-Boer war, the fort was used as a prison and in 1964 the actual fort section was declared a national monument. It will be used as a prison monument after the removal of prisoners.

The Fort, which accommodates about 2 000 prisoners, is currently only being used as an admission prison and is badly overcrowded.

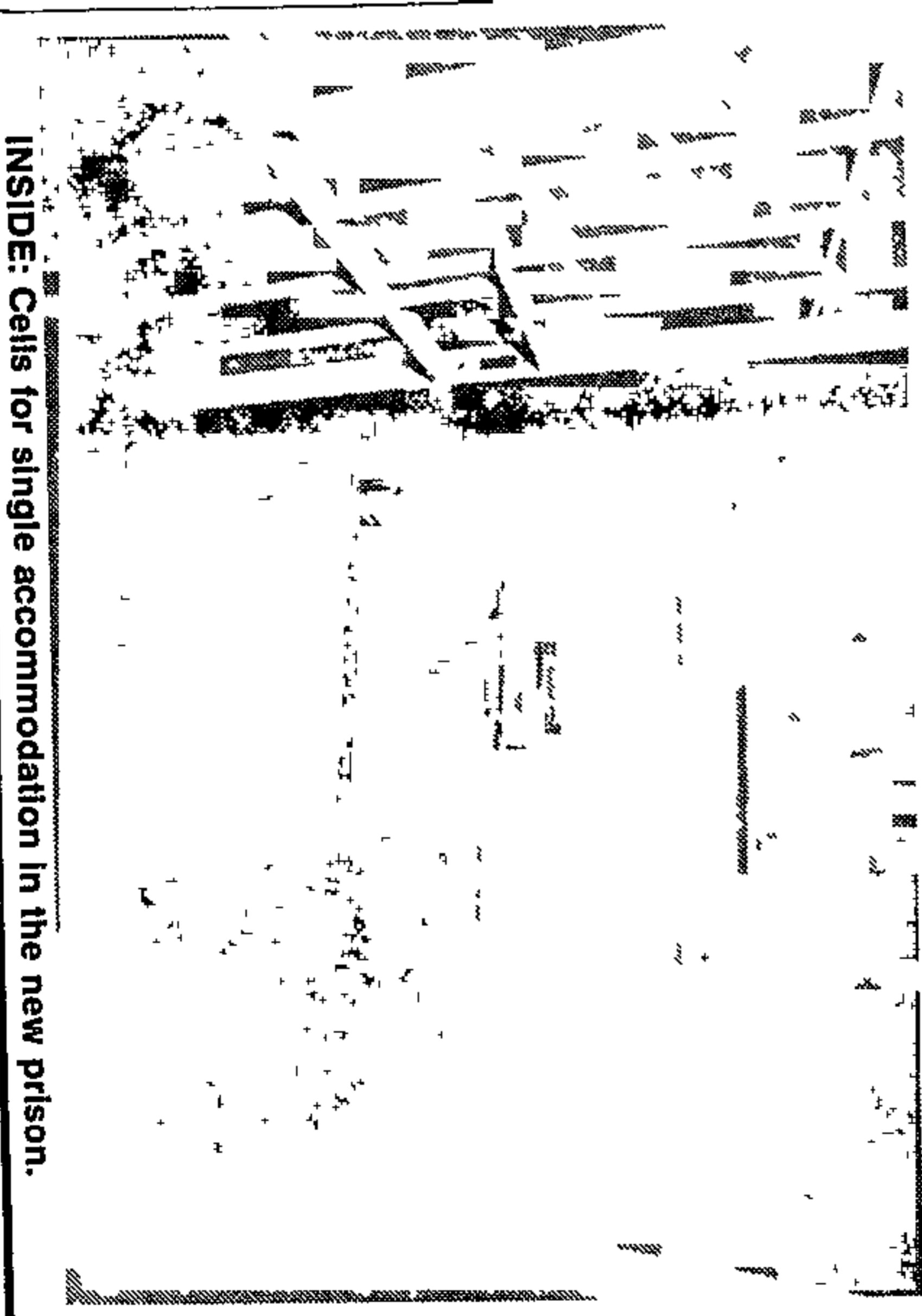
Cells which are meant for single accommodation are used by three prisoners and because there are no toilets in the cells, buckets are used for ablution purposes.

NEW JAIL: A model of the new Johannesburg Prison at Diepkloof. It will open later this year.

The new prison is a massive complex consisting of four gaols to accommodate 4 200 prisoners, of whom 3 300 will be black men, 300 white men and 600 black and white women. There are toilets and washbasins inside single cells.

The dormitory halls where awaiting trial prisoners sleep are provided with beds in the new prison, whereas in the old prison there are no beds. Brigadier Botha said facilities provided in the cells were the same for blacks and for whites.

Prisoners Society



INSIDE: Cells for single accommodation in the new prison.

Sentence remission for security convicts

CALL TIME 14/5/82 (252)

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Convicted security prisoners would in future be considered for remission of their sentences, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said on Wednesday
Mr Coetsee said everyone, regardless of the crime committed, would

be considered for remission
His announcement was welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, Mrs Helen Suzman
Mrs Suzman said, "I think this is a forward step and one which I have been asking for for years"

Mr Coetsee also said the possible release of Mr Johnny Issel, the Cape Town community leader who has been in seven months preventive detention, was under consideration
Mr Issel was due for release on Saturday but his detention order has been renewed

ION
led Workers of S.A.

In Parliament on Wednesday the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said there were 24 people being held under section six of the Terrorism Act at present and four in terms of the 14-day detention provisions of the General Law Amendment Act.

es Industrial Union

Mrs Suzman, to whom he was replying, said "this is the lowest figure for years and I hope it stays that way"

ers Union

Mr Coetsee told her in reply to a question that three people were being held in terms of the preventive detention provisions of the Internal Security Act at present and 42 in terms of the detention of witnesses provision of the same law

Furriers Industrial Union

- (Cape)
- (SAAWU)
- National Union
- National Union
- National Union
- General Workers
- General Workers Union
- Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
- Garment Workers Union of South Africa
- Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
- Black Allied Workers Union
- African Trunk & Box Workers Union
- African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
- African Garment Workers Union (Natal)

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

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

Tobacco

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

South Africa
S.A. Typogr.
S.A. Society
S.A. Electr.
S.A. Boilerm
Paper, Wood
Media Worker
Amalgamated
Paper & Pap
South Africa
Paper, Wood
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Wood & Wood
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Transvaal Le
Textile Work
Textile Work
Tanning, Foot
Tailoring For
S.A. Canvas
S.A. Canvas
South African
National Union
National Union
National Union
General Work
General Workers Union
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Black Allied Workers Union
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Garment Workers Union (Natal)

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

ROOM
15/5/82

337 1915 182
HA 253 SOWETO

US appeals for condemned trio

WASHINGTON. — Twenty United States congressmen yesterday sent a telegram to the South African State President urging him to commute the death sentences of three members of the African National Congress.

Ncimbiti Lubisi, Petrus Mashigo and Naphali Manana were sentenced to death after being found guilty of high treason following the January 4, 1980, attack on a Lebowa police station.

The telegram is part of a campaign being orchestrated here by the congressional ad hoc monitoring group on South Africa and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

Further telegrams will be sent from congress to Mr Marais Viljoen. — Own Correspondent.

Major US bid to save ANC 3 from gallows

COM 21/5/82

253

~~254~~

~~255~~

By JOHN MATISONN

NEW YORK — Leaders in government, legal circles and churches have joined a growing campaign to stop the hanging of three ANC men convicted for their role in the attack on Soekmeaar police station.

The list includes United States senators and congressmen, the American Bar Association, the National Council of Churches and a number of lawyers' organisations

Republican Senator Mark Hatfield and Democratic Senator Paul Tsongas wrote to President Ronald Reagan this week, urging him to press Pretoria to prevent the hanging of Ncimbithi Lubisi, Petrus Mashigo and Naphtali Manana

Telegrams have been sent to the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, urging that he exercise his power to commute the death sentence

Miss Gay McDougall, director of the Southern

Africa project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, said "It's a large-scale campaign across the political spectrum, including a variety of organisations which are not normally activists"

US organisations had become involved partly because it was the first time the death sentence was due to be imposed after an attack of this kind in which there had been no loss of life, she said

Twenty congressmen signed a telegram to Mr Viljoen urging him to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 503 — which the US supported — calling for the three death sentences to be commuted

Another telegram was sent to Mr Viljoen on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, signed by the caucus chairman, Congressman Walter Fauntroy, and Congressman William Gray, caucus spokesman on foreign affairs

In that cable, and a letter sent by the caucus to Mr Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State, the congressmen ask South Africa to "bow to the court of world opinion" and exercise clemency in this case

The caucus asked Mr Haig to prevail on the Government to save the men's lives

A third group of congressmen, under the leadership of Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives' African Affairs sub-committee, planned to issue a separate appeal

Others adding their voices are a sub-committee of the American Bar Association — the individual rights and responsibilities section — the National Lawyers' Guild, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the American Committee on Africa, and the South African co-ordinating group in the US for Amnesty International

18 MONTHS ON ROBBEN ISLAND

... for a crime he never committed

By SAM MABE

FROM the day he was born 27 years ago, there was nothing really particular about Mr Monty Archbald Mzinyathi that would have captured much public interest.

In the eyes of the public he was an average person, born and brought up in Orlando East, Soweto. The dramatic change in his life began in the early hours of April 9, 1979, when a group of security policemen visited his father's flat in Eldorado Park.

They were looking for him. They found him, and detained him, his stepfather — the well-known screen, stage and TV actor Mr Bingo "Baduza" Bentley — his mother, his wife and two children.

After a few days, Zwelinzima, the two-year-old, was released and eventually the rest of the family except for Monty and his father, against whom "terrorism" charges were preferred.

Monty was alleged to have left the country in 1977 and to have received military training in the Soviet Union.

Mr Bentley's alleged crime was that he allowed his stepson to live with him in his flat. In terms of this coun-



MONTY MZINYATHI: No compensation, despite his innocence.

try's security laws, it is illegal for anybody to help or offer accommodation to any person known or suspected to be conspiring to commit crimes against the State.

At the end of a trial which lasted about a year, Mr Bentley was found not guilty and discharged. Monty was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. This was after the two had been in detention for 18 months.

During his trial Monty had tried in vain to prove his innocence. He told the court that during the time he was alleged to have been in the Soviet Union he was in Lesotho, where he had been granted refugee status.

To prove this, his de-

fence counsel asked for the court's permission that evidence be obtained on commission in Lesotho from certain high-ranking officials.

This the magistrate would not allow. Monty also told the court that the confession he allegedly made while in detention was false and that he had been forced to make it.

He said he was stripped naked, handcuffed and made to squat. A broomstick was inserted between his arms and knees. The broomstick was then lifted and suspended between a table and a chair.

While he was hanging from the broomstick, he was assaulted and told to say that he had been to the Soviet Union, Maputo and

Dar-es-Salaam.

He also said he was made to drink a substance police referred to as "gedokterde koffie" (drugged coffee) which had a bad effect on him, especially to his head which had also been covered in a wet sack.

But the magistrate did not believe him. He accepted the police version that his statement was obtained without duress. He had to go to prison, for seven years on Robben Island.

The battle to prove his innocence went on even when he was behind prison walls. His legal counsel lodged an appeal against Monty's conviction and sentence with the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Two judges, Mr Justice B Franklin and Mr Justice K van Dijkhorst, found that there was a miscarriage of justice when the magistrate who tried Monty, Mr G Steyn, refused to allow evidence to be heard on commission in Lesotho.

They decided that Monty's conviction and sentence should be upheld. Today he is a free man once again, after spending 18 months on Robben Island, paying for a crime he did not commit. And he cannot claim compensation.

By Jerry McCabe,
West Rand Bureau
A Krugersdorp Re-
gional Court magis-
trate has ordered
prison authorities to
allow a prisoner to
keep documents he
had prepared for
his defence.

Mr Chris Eksteen
made this order last
week after Mr Herk-
laas Esterhuyse told
him that the
Krugersdorp prison
authorities had con-
fiscated a book of
notes he had pre-
pared for his de-
fence.

Mr Esterhuyse
has been charged
with four counts of
fraud involving al-
most R500 000. He
pleaded not guilty
at a previous
hearing.

At this hearing
Mr Esterhuyse with-
drew instructions
from his attorneys
and is now conduct-
ing his own defence.
He told Mr Eksteen
he was unable to
continue his case
without his pre-
pared notes.

Major Stephanus
Potgieter, officer in
charge of the
Krugersdorp prison,
was called to give
evidence as to why
Mr Esterhuyse's
notes had been con-
fiscated.

He said he was
following an instruc-
tion issued by the
Commissioner of
Prisons in 1980
which prohibited a

Prison
253 Star
ordered
250 24/5/82
to return

notes

prisoner from tak-
ing any notes or
written documents
out of a prison or
taking them into a
prison.

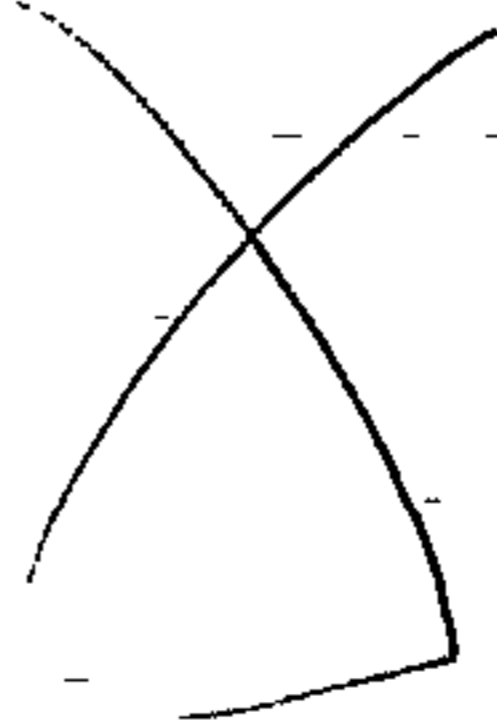
Mr George Thiar,
who appeared for
the State, said an
accused person
should be allowed
all possible aid in
preparing his de-
fence.

Mr Eksteen said
Mr Esterhuyse's
case would be ad-
versely affected if
he were denied the
right to use the
notes he had pre-
pared for his de-
fence.

"I order, that in
spite of the specific
regulations, the
documents concern-
ed that are rele-
vant to this case
must be made avail-
able to the
accused," he said.

Mr Eksteen also
heard evidence
from Mr Henry
Weideman, who said
he lent Mr Esterhu-
yse R3 000 after Mr
Esterhuyse had of-
fered him a job as
fered him a job.

The case continu-
es today.



Ex-prisoners get degrees

FOUR FORMER political prisoners donned their academic gowns in East London yesterday to receive degrees they earned while in prison.

Thompson Gazo, Khulile Mpahlaza, Matthew Goniwe and Meluxolo Silinga were capped at the University of South Africa (Unisa) graduating ceremony.

Mr Gazo and Mr Mpahlaza, both from Mdantsane, were sentenced together in 1963 for ANC activities.

During their time on Robben Island they both studied for Bachelor of Commerce degrees and were presented with their rewards at yesterday's ceremony.

Mr Goniwe and Mr Silinga were sentenced to four years each under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1977. They enrolled for their Bachelor of Arts degrees in 1979 while serving time at Wellington Prison in Umtata, and wrote their final two years after being released

Membership: 1

Hansen

ing

- 9) McKennon Chairs
- 10) Alusaf
- 11) Vosa

- 1) Tensile Rubber
- 2) Precision Tools
- 3) Automatic Plating

Recognition:

Registration: See note on FOSATU registration, p. 11

Founded: 1973

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Telephone: (031) 69215

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

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

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

26/5/82 COM
Lawyer tells of jail visit

Mail Reporter

A LAWYER facing a charge under the Prisons Act told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday that he had had no intention of removing written material from a prison.

Mr Graham Eric Dyson, 30, of Priscilla Jana Associates, Abbey House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, pleaded not guilty before Mr M P Prinsloo.

The State alleges he tried to smuggle messages on tissue paper out of the Fort Prison last December.

Mr Dyson told the court when he visited a client, Miss Elaine Mohamed, in the prison, he saw crumpled but unused tissues. He put them in his pocket, intending to dispose of them in a dustbin outside the prison.

He handed the tissues to a wardress after she asked for them. He said he later noticed there was writing on one of them.

"I told the wardress that the writing on the tissue was only poetry.

"I asked her if I could see the writing, but she refused, saying she was going to give it to the Security Police.

"I later received a letter informing me that I had contravened the Prisons Act, also that I was banned from consulting prisoners."

Lieutenant Susana van Wynngaardt told the court at a previous hearing that what was written on the tissue could have been poetry, but it was possible it was a coded message.

Judgment will be given on June 10.

Lawyers join plea to save ANC trio

By WILLIE BOKALA
OVER 3 000 American lawyers and jurists have joined the already world-wide campaign to save three African National Congress men waiting in death row in South Africa's Pretoria Central Prison.

The lawyers have petitioned the State President through the American Bar Association urging him to grant the ANC trio clemency

The three are Mcimbiti Lubisi, Petrus Mashigo and Naphtali Manana. They were sentenced to death by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge after the Silverton Siege-high treason trial in 1980

An attempt to have the three men's sentences commuted through an appeal court failed early this year, prompting local and international communities to petition the State President

Mr Justice Cruz Reynoso of the California Supreme Court, who is also chairman of the American Bar Association, said in a telegram sent to South Africa that the sentences should be commuted

"To hang these men would be an alarming instance of cruel punishment, certain to invoke the condemnation of American public opinion, including that of prominent American judges and lawyers," the telegram read.

Pretorise Bakmywerheids
 Operative Bakers, Confec
 National Union of Wine,
 National Union of Sugar
 National Union of Operat
 National Union of Dairy
 National Milling Workers
 Natal Sugar Industry Emp
 Natal Baking Industry Em
 General Workers Union of
 General Workers Union
 Food, Beverage & Allied
 Food and Canning Worke
 East London Meat Trade
 Cadbury In-Company Unio
 Brewery Employees Union
 Boland Inmaakwerkersver
 Black Allied Workers Un
 Bakery Employees Indust
 Amalgamated Engineering
 African Food and Cannin

Food & Beverages

MANUFACTURING

Underground Officials As

S.A. Technical Officials Association

S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemen and Operators Association

S.A. Electrical Workers Association

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society

Mine Workers Union

Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa

Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa

Iron Moulders Society of S.A.

Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union

Black Mineworkers Union

Black Allied Workers Union

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

Orange-Vaal General Workers Union

National Certified Fishing Officers Association

Food and Canning Workers Union

Farmworkers Union

Black Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

General and Allied Workers Union

Orange-Vaal General Workers Union

National Federation of Workers

general workers unions has not been established:

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Two 'mayors' support Mandela campaign

TWO of the three "mayors" of Soweto say they would support the free Mandela campaign if approached to do so.

Mr David Thebehali chairman of the Soweto Council and Mr Don Mmesi chairman of the Dobsonville Council indicated this week they would respond favourably to the Democratic Lawyers Association's campaign to have Nelson Mandela and other Robben Island prisoners freed from detention.

The third mayor in the area Mr J C Mahuhushi of the Diepmeadow Council refused to comment on the issue.

Close to 500 other mayors in South Africa

have snubbed this world-wide campaign by DLA. Of the 500 letters sent out to South African mayors the DLA received only 11 replies.

Seven of those who replied sent nasty letters to DLA while the remaining four responded favourably giving their support for the campaign. These were from Umtali, Verulam, Isipingo and Marandallas.

The DLA received the following replies from some of the seven who wrote nastily:

- The mayor of Wee-

By WILLIE BOKALA

nen (OFS) replied: "Please go to hell. Don't waste my time."

- The mayor of Prieska (Cape) replied similarly adding: "The DLA is associated with the UN Special Committee against apartheid, a body actively engaged by word and deed in supporting the cause of terrorist, communist and other groups who are declared enemies of South Africa."

And these are the people with whom you associate and on whose behalf you are seeking support from me and others which to my mind

would come perilously close to treason.

- The mayor of Alice (eastern Cape) replied: "All prisoners detained for their distorted political views and misdeeds are there by their own misguided choice."

The three Soweto mayors said they had not received letters from DLA.

Mr David Thebehali said: "My stand is the same as that of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who started this campaign."

Mr Don Mmesi of Dobsonville said: "I support the campaign obviously."

Large cash retailing organisations (such as supermarket and bottle store chains) have not only mastered many of the internal control problems surrounding cash sales but through sophisticated cash registers many useful accounting and control features are possible. Your task is to survey the current scene and report on the accounting and control features available to large cash retailers through the latest and up-to-date cash register systems.

FRIDAY, 28 MAY 1982

†Indicates translated version 28/5/82
For oral reply (253) (88) Howard
Q 61 930

Prisons patients with psychiatric disorders

*1 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether patients with psychiatric disorders are committed to prisons if so why?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare)

No, it is official policy that such patients shall not be committed to prisons. However it does happen that a magistrate may detain a patient en route to a psychiatric hospital in a police cell, whilst en route to a psychiatric hospital in a police cell whilst arranging for transport to the hospital and escorts. Certain psychopaths convicted of a crime, may be committed in terms of the Mental Health Act 1973 to a prison hospital for psychopaths.

28/5/82

~~27~~ 253 206 *Hansard*
Farm colonies
Q Col 938-939
*17 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether Blacks who have been declared idle or undesirable under section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945 are sent to farm colonies falling under his Department, if so,
- (2) whether the Prisons Act prescribes certain types of work to be performed at these farm colonies by such Blacks if so what types of work are (a) so prescribed and (b) performed there if

not, what types of work are performed there by such Blacks?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) Yes
- (2) (a) and (b) Section 20(1)(e) of the Prisons Act, 1959 read with Prison Regulation 143(1) stipulates that such persons may be sent to prisons known as farm colonies to learn habits of industry and labour. The aim with this is, as far as practicable, to qualify such persons for regular and steady employment after release.
Due to the relative short period of detention, such persons are exclusively trained in farming activities, or employed for performing constructive unskilled labour.

28/5/82
Son call
visit (293)
Sisulu Star

Banned Johannesburg journalist Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu has been given permission by Johannesburg's Chief Magistrate to travel to Cape Town to visit his imprisoned father, African nationalist leader, Walter Sisulu.

Among the conditions for the relaxation of his banning order are that he should leave Johannesburg at 9.30 in the morning and be back at 7.30 pm. He will be flying down.

He is visiting his father for the first time since he was banned more than a year ago.

Mr Sisulu had planned to travel by train to Cape Town with his mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, his wife Zodwa and their child Moyikwa-Zwelethu. The other family members left on Tuesday without him.

The visit to 70-year-old Sisulu has been divided into three sessions of 30 minutes each. He had been imprisoned at Robben Island for 20 years and was recently transferred to Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town.

Repairs will shut part of M1

Municipal Reporter

The M1 motorway between Smit Street and the Crown Interchange will be closed for long periods at the weekend.

The city engineers liaison officer, Mr John Bates, said maintenance work and examination of expansion joints would be carried out.

Northbound lanes will be closed from 6.30 am tomorrow to 11.30 am on Sunday. Motorists are advised to use Harrow Road before linking up with the M1 at Houghton Drive near Killarney.

Southbound lanes will be closed at 2 pm tomorrow until 4 pm on Sunday. Motorists travelling to the city centre should leave the M1 at the Jan Smuts Avenue off-ramp and

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OF
"No matter
what you
Coffee-n
is not arti



Sisulu visits his father tomorrow

Sowetan

28/5/82

253

THE FORMER president of Mwasu, 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.

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 commu-

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

icated 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 sound-proof window and speak via telephones.

Sisulu is looking ²⁵³ well ^{COM} — family ^{1/6/82}

By ANNE SACKS

JAILED former ANC leader Walter Sisulu "is looking extremely well and feeling great", members of the Sisulu family said after visiting him at Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town, at the weekend. Sisulu, the ANC's former secretary-general who turned 70 two weeks ago, was briefly reunited with his son, banned journalist and trade unionist Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, for 45 minutes at 2.30pm on Saturday.

Since they last saw each other 19 months ago, Mr Sisulu has been banned and detained by Security Police.

Sisulu's wife, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who was banned for 17 years, said yesterday that father and son were relieved to see each other.

"Zwelakhe has now seen his old man and is satisfied with his condition," she said.

"We were disturbed last week that Zwelakhe might not get permission to leave Johannesburg, to which he is restricted in terms of his banning order."

Former news editor of the banned Sunday Post newspaper and former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Sisulu was banned in December 1980, and detained for 251 days before being released on February 25 this year.

About a month ago, his father had a minor operation at Groote Schuur Hospital for a kidney complaint.

Permission was also granted for three visits by Mr Sisulu's radiographer wife Zodwa, their two-year-old son Moyikwa, and six-year-old niece Ayanda.

Because Mr Sisulu was only permitted to leave Johannesburg for a day, his father requested that the visits be reshuffled to allow for a longer visit with his youngest child.

After Saturday's 45-minute visit, Mr Sisulu flew back to Johannesburg. The rest of the family had 30 minutes on Sunday and 15 minutes yesterday.

The visits — permitted on condition only family matters were discussed — were conducted on either side of a glass partition and before two prison wardens.

It was the third time Zodwa and Moyikwa had met their father-in-law and grandfather, and the second time for Ayanda, daughter of Guma Sisulu, who is married and lives in exile in Swaziland.

Sisulu visits father in prison

By SAM
MABE

BANNED former president of Mvasa Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was allowed to see his imprisoned father, Mr Walter Sisulu, for 45 minutes at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town at the weekend.

According to a member of the Sisulu family, Zwelakhe was in high spirits when he returned from Cape Town on Saturday. But in terms of his banning order, The SOWETAN may

not publish anything of what he told his family about his journey to Cape Town

Zwelakhe left for Cape Town by aeroplane on Saturday morning and after meeting his wife, Zodwa, and their two-year-old son, Moyikwa, they visited Mr Sisulu senior for 45 minutes

After the visit, Zwelakhe boarded the next flight back to Johannesburg, leaving his wife and son behind

Originally, Zwelakhe had planned to leave together with his family by train on Tuesday last week. The Prisons Department had given them permission to see Mr Walter Sisulu for three 30-minute sessions.

But the chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr J A van Dam, refused Zwelakhe permission to leave on Tuesday. The refusal came after he had made all arrangements to start the journey in the evening.

Later in the week permission was granted, on condition that:

- He left Johannesburg by plane on Saturday and returned the same day and that he did not leave his Orlando West home before 6 am

- While in Cape Town, he confined his movements to Pollsmoor Prison, the home of his uncle, the Rev. Thethiwe of Langa Township and D F Malan Airport

- On arrival back in Johannesburg, he proceeded straight to his home.

Jailed leader ill again

THE IMPRISONED former secretary general of the banned African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, who recently underwent an operation for a cyst of the kidneys, may again be admitted to hospital for an operation on the prostate gland.

A spokesman for the Sisulu family said the operation may be performed at the end of the year.

Other

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Blankebouwerwelaersvakbond

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

Hlekani funeral court move on date

MDANTSANE — No date had been fixed yet for the funeral of former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Velile Stanford Hlekani, a family spokesman said yesterday

The funeral was called off by Ciskei security forces on Sunday after an order prohibiting a weekend burial, signed by a magistrate, was served on the family on Thursday, May 27

The spokesman said the matter was being handled by attorneys and that an application had been made to the Ciskei Supreme Court on Saturday. Because of some problems the application could not be heard

The spokesman said the lawyers acting for

the family would take the matter up again this morning and a decision on when to bury Mr Hlekani would then be taken in the light of the court decision

The family spokesman said after the prohibition order was served, they immediately briefed attorneys to take the matter to the Supreme Court as many relatives and friends could not be informed in good time about a postponement

He said that after the Commander General for Ciskei Security, Major

General Charles Sebe had ordered the mourners to disperse the only people who remained were those making arrangements to leave for other areas

The crowd the police found when they returned a second time were mainly people who had arrived after the first crowd had dispersed

General Sebe said on Sunday three people had been detained but would not give their names. He could not be contacted for comment yesterday — DDR

kers
of South Africa
Trade Workers

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

293 D. Dispatch
**Prisoners' families
given assurance** 2/6/82

EAST LONDON — If a prisoner is moved from one prison to another, the prisoner's family would be informed "as soon as possible," a prison service spokesman said from Pretoria yesterday.

He was commenting on speculation among the families of political prisoners interred on Robben Island that the prisoners were being moved off the island to other prisons.

Our Umtata Bureau reports that the Transkei Council of Churches yesterday provided a list of prisoners who were

being transferred and that some prisoners' families in Transkei were confused over the whereabouts of the prisoners.

The prison service spokesman said it was not the policy of the service to comment on details regarding the incarceration and treatment or circumstances of individual prisoners.

"It is standard practice to inform the family members of prisoners who are transferred as soon as possible after they have been transferred," the spokesman said — DDR

CAPE TIMES 3/6/82
253
Prisoner's second attempt at suicide

Staff Reporter

A SUPREME Court judge yesterday ordered a Pollsmoor prisoner to be placed under constant psychiatric observation after the man had tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife

Kevin de Allende, 20, appeared in court with a bandage round his throat yesterday. His injuries were not serious

He and his co-accused, John Newman, 28, face charges of rape and robbery with aggravating circumstances. Mr De Allende has pleaded guilty to rape but not guilty to two counts of robbery, while Mr Newman has pleaded not guilty to all three charges.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes also ordered that Mr De Allende be kept alone,

and that care should be taken that he was not maltreated

Earlier this week Mr De Allende asked the judge to instigate a commission of inquiry into South African prisons. He said he had been abused and maltreated while being held at Pollsmoor

This is the second attempt he has made on his life since he was arrested. In March he cut his wrists in the dock of Cape Town Magistrate's Court

The case was postponed to September 21 because of the illness of one of the assessors

Mr Justice Rose-Innes sat with two assessors, Mr L P Francis and Mr S O'Brien. Mr G N Katz appeared *pro Deo* for Mr De Allende, and Mr A Nelson appeared *pro Deo* for Mr Newman. Mr S Baker appeared for the State

Welders

Sweet Workers In
Sweet Workers Un
Sugar Industry E
South African Al
S.A. Boilermaker
S.A. Electrical
Western Province
Witwatersrand Ba
Witwatersrand Br

Tobacco

African Tobacco
National Union o
Rustenburg Tabak

Textiles, Clothi

African Garment
African Leather
African Trunk &
Black Allied Work

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 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 Industrial Union

Wood & Wood Products, including Furniture

National Union of Furniture & Allied Workers of S.A.
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)

Cholera hits Indian area near Stanger

Mail Reporter
CHOLERA has broken out for the first time in Etete, an Indian area 20km from Stanger in Natal

The disease would continue to spread until the authorities got rid of conditions causing it, Stanger's Medical Officer of Health, Dr E C Bhorat, said yesterday

"While I agree there is a lot of good work being done to control cholera I feel control is only a temporary measure. The living conditions in the area must be improved before cholera can be stamped out altogether," he said

He warned that it was necessary to ensure clean water and sanitation facilities in cholera-infected areas

Dr Bhorat said his department would be supplying six large water tanks for use in Etete but the Department of Community Development would have to supply the water

"One of the chief problems is the enormous expense involved in combating cholera and unless conditions are improved we will be fighting it for the next 10 years," Dr Bhorat said

He said it was more difficult to combat cholera in Etete than in other areas because the population was spread over a wide farming area

He said cholera had been brought under control in specific areas but had not been halted entirely

How jails provide for small children

By LIZ MCGREGOR

BREAST-FED babies can be admitted to prison with their mothers and will stay with them for as long as is necessary, Brigadier H J Botha of the South African Prisons Service said yesterday

However, as soon as the child was no longer dependent on its mother for feeding, "all attempts are made to have the child fostered, subject to a certificate from the medical officer that the child will not be psychologically or physically affected by separation from his or her mother"

The Mail approached Brig Botha for comment on the case of a seven-month-old baby boy, sent to jail in Cape Town this week to be with its mother, who had been convicted of fraud

Brigadier Botha said that at every prison, provision was made to accommodate babies and small children when necessary

"While in prison, all the child's physical and medical needs are provided for and the diet is also controlled by a dietician"

"In view of the importance of the child's emotional well-being, the mother is personally responsible for the care of the child," said Brig Botha

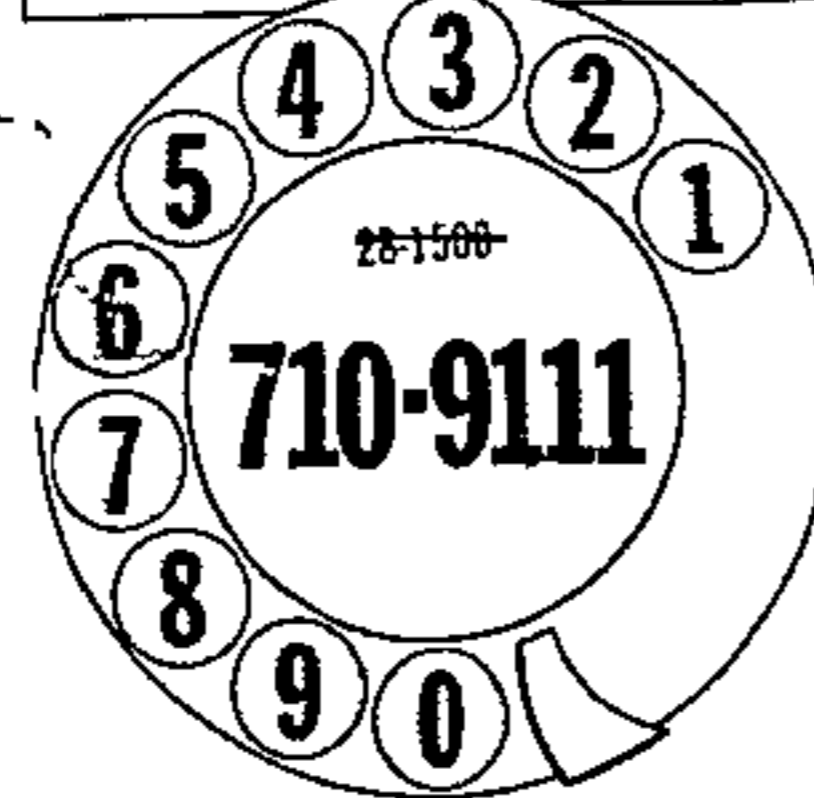
"At large institutions, there are equipped sections with courtyards where children are cared for while the mothers are working. Where necessary, mothers return to their children during feeding times"

He said a child would not be separated from its mother if there was any possibility it might be neglected

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Rand DAILY MAIL



Our NEW phone number from May 31

A NEW telephone system has been installed at the Rand Daily Mail

Readers and advertisers contacting the Mail or any other SAAN newspaper based in Johannesburg should now phone 710-9111

The new number for classified advertisements is 710-2710

SAAN switchboard operators will, however, answer callers to the old number, 28-1500 to advise them of the change

Retarded man goes missing

Mail Reporter

MR THATELO John Claadi, 47, has been missing since February 22, and his family are worried about his welfare

Mr Claadi, who is retarded, was last seen at Mafikeng railway station. His disappearance has been reported to the police

A member of his family, Mr Jonas Sehume, said Mr Claadi walks with a slight limp

"He could be exploited by someone who may make him work without pay," he said

"If he is hungry he won't ask for food"

Mr Claadi was wearing a green cap bearing the letters "GBS" at the time of his disappearance. He calls himself Sehume occasionally

Mr Sehume's telephone number is Mafikeng (0140) 32445/6

Burnt out fuel tank

Highly tough

By JOUBERT MALI Pretoria Bureau

SWEEPING tariff increases were announced in Pretoria yesterday when the council tabled a resolution to get of R362-million

And in spite of drastic cuts in all the departments — including reductions in the funds requested for departments — the council could not comply with the limit of a 13,5% increase last year's budget set by the Government

On average the country's expenditure for the 1988 financial year will represent an increase of nearly 19% on last year's budget

Mr Steyn van der Merwe, a member of the management committee in charge of the finances, said funds had been granted for capital projects to which the council was contracted

Only a small amount

Pick'n Pay
Discount Supermarket
LARGE STANDARD GRA
NAVAL

Wessersburg in

Nobody was injured at least 1000 of the town. The intense heat melted at least two tank- into shards of metal. The blasts also destroyed outbuildings and installations. What was left was con- flames

The depot was the target's targets at 12 30am. The brigade assisted by Wessersburg Com- police and the lo- all turned out blaze which was control only

of soldiers was down around the porters and pho- were allowed to the damage but refused to How- the media took from chartered

A big explosion hour earlier at Last coal mine about the town when blew up a pair transformers power to drive belts used for into railway

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Former Island prisoner disappears

Sowetan 4/6/82 *293* 

MYSTERY surrounds the disappearance of a former Sebokeng police detective who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for furthering the aims of the banned ANC, and was released on R1 000 bail.

The family of M Thomas Mashaba, who was convicted in the Vereeniging Regional Court last July on charges under the Internal Security Act, said they were puzzled because the police came looking for him at home this week.

Mrs Mirriam Mashaba told **The SOWETAN** that she parted with her husband last Sunday when he had

taken her to the Vereeniging Railway Station en route to Frankfort in the Free State to visit relatives.

"When I arrived home on Tuesday I was told that he had not been at home."

On Wednesday she was about to go to the police station and hospital when two policemen came to ask for him. After they had left her house four members of the Security Branch also came to inquire.

She did not believe that her husband could have left the country to any of the neighbouring States because "he would have told me"

she said.

A spokesman for the police Directorate in Pretoria yesterday said police knew nothing about Mashaba's whereabouts and if his family had reported to them, then they could have investigated the matter.

Mashaba served four months on Robben Island before he was granted bail by the Rand Supreme Court, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

A condition of bail for Mashaba stipulated that he report twice daily to the Sebokeng Police Station. He is also restricted to the Vereeniging Magisterial district.

DOM 5/6/82 (253) MA

Men dazed after escape from gallows

By ANNE SACKS

THE three ANC men whose death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment on Thursday were relieved — and still dazed, a spokesman

for the men's lawyers said yesterday

The spokesman for Priscilla Jana and Associates said the men had asked to see their families immediately after hearing the news

The spokesman said the men were relieved a reprieve had been granted, but were dazed — they had not expected it so soon

The reprieve was announced on Thursday, within 24 hours of the noon deadline on Wednesday, when the clemency petition was filed

The men, Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, 30, Naphtali Manana, 26, and Petrus Tsepo Mashigo, 21, were convicted for high treason and sentenced to death for their part in the attack on the Soekme-kaar police station

The ANC men have already been transferred to a Pretoria prison, where they will stay until they are moved next week

While on death row, the ANC men went on a 28-day hunger strike from February 6, demanding newspapers and better food

They also demanded their warders be changed because of discord between them

The strike was settled, but the terms of the settlement may not be published, the spokesman said

Families upset over transfer of detainees

Cape Times 7/6/82 253

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The transfer of prisoners from Robben Island to prisons in the Western Cape has created tension between the Prisons Service and families of those moved out of the maximum security prison

Families claim they were not informed of the moves until at least a week after they had taken

place. However, the Prison Service said in a statement that "it is standard practice to inform the family members of transferees as soon as possible after the transfer of a prisoner has been realized"

A spokesman for the Sisulu family said they had been told by a journalist that Walter

Sisulu, jailed former secretary-general of the ANC, had been transferred to Pollsmoor Prison

"A journalist from a Cape Town newspaper telephoned us to ask us if we had heard about the transfer," the spokesman said. "That was the first time we learnt about it"

'Letter'

"The next day we read about it in the press

"We were officially told long after the transfer, when we got a letter from the authorities"

It is believed several "security" prisoners have been transferred from Robben Island to prisons in the Western Cape

The Prisons Service statement added that transfers from one prison to another took place for administrative reasons, but it was not policy to divulge the details

It said Robben Island would be evacuated "as soon as suitable alternative accommodation is available elsewhere"

A new maximum security prison is being built at Leeuwkop, north of Johannesburg. It is not known when the new prison will be completed, but plans are said to be at an "advanced stage"

WASHINGTON — The South African Government's decision to commute the death sentences on three members of the African National Congress has defused a mounting controversy in Washington.

By the end of last week letters urging clemency had been sent to the South African State President and to the Reagan administration by a string of prominent individuals and organisations

These included the congressional ad hoc monitoring group on southern Africa, the congressional black caucus, the National Bar Association, the National Council of Churches, the American Bar Association, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law, Amnesty International and Atlantic Mayor Andrew Young.

The Reagan administration supported the unanimous resolution in the United Nations Security Council on April 9 urging all States and organisations to use their influence and to take urgent measures to save the lives of the three men

Apart from this, Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig cabled the United Nations Secretary-General confirming his administration's support for the Security Council resolution

State Department spokesmen said the South African Government was aware of the Reagan administration's views on the issue

The three men — Ncimbithi Lubisi, Petrus Mashigo and Naphtali Manana — were sentenced to death for an attack with automatic weapons and grenades on a Lebowa police station on January 4 1980

The State Department has not yet commented on the reprieve ordered by the South African State President but it is understood that a statement welcoming the decision will be made this week

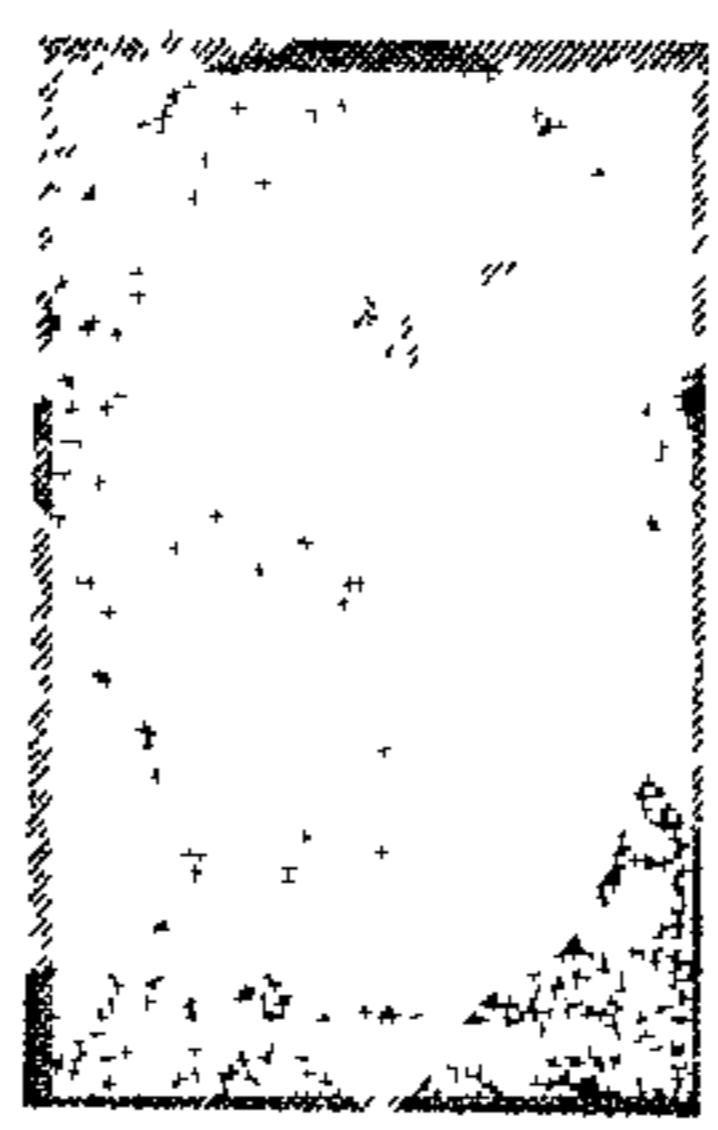
A spokeswoman for the congressional ad hoc committee said "Obviously we are very

US hails reprieve of ANC trio

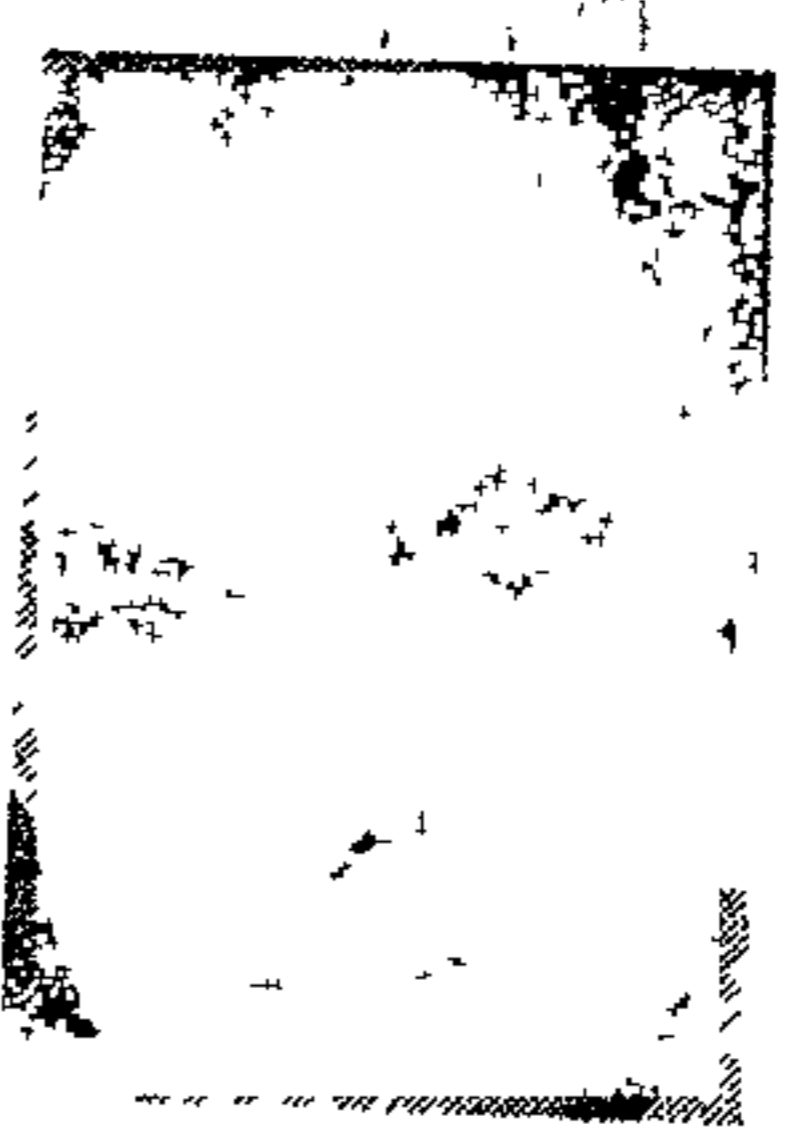
The decision of the State President to commute the death sentences imposed on three African National Congress members for an attack on a Lebowa police station has been welcomed in the United States, writes John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau.

253
HA

Star
7/6/82



Mr de Cuellar ... appeal for clemency.



Mr Haig ... support for resolution.

pleased and we will be writing accordingly to the South African State President"

In its original statement on the issue, the State Department summed up the general concern over the death sentences by saying that, if the three men were executed, it would be the first time in modern South African history that anyone had been executed for participation in an incident in which no lives were lost

The families of Mashigo and Manana, both of Soweto, said last night that they were overjoyed at the news of the last-minute stay of execution, reports Jon Qwelane

Lubisi is from the Eastern Transvaal.

In her home in Senaoane township Mrs Josephinah Manana described her son as a

quiet boy who was always top of his class at school

He escaped and disappeared when Security Police raided her house in 1976 and the family did not know where he was until they read in the newspapers that he was awaiting trial in Pretoria.

Mr Amos Mashigo could not hide his elation at the news of the reprieve for his son, Petrus.

Mr Mashigo said his son left South Africa during the unrest

"In 1980 the police told us that Joseph was awaiting trial in Pretoria," Mr Mashigo said

Two other men also had death sentences commuted by the State President. They were S'E Sheri, who will now serve 20 years, and D Majola, who will serve 15.

253 USA
US lauds

decision *Star* to spare *8/6/82* ANC trio

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has welcomed the South African Government's decision to commute the death sentences on three members of the African National Congress.

A spokesman for the State Department said yesterday "We are pleased the Government decided to spare the lives of the three convicted men, Ncimbithi Lubisi, Petrus Mashigo and Naphtali Manana."

He stressed that the United States had supported a United Nations Security Council resolution calling on all member states to make urgent efforts to save the lives of the three men.

"We supported the resolution on humanitarian grounds," the spokesman said.

Last month a State Department spokesman refused to comment on any diplomatic exchanges which might have taken place between the U.S. and South Africa.

But a State Department spokesman confirmed that the South African Government was aware of the Reagan administration's views on the execution of the three men.

He pointed out that if the three men had been executed, it would have been the first time in modern South African history that anyone had been executed for participation in an incident in which no lives were lost.

Many organisations and individuals who asked the South African Government to commute the sentences (or who asked the administration to intervene) said they feared execution of the men would create a precedent.

The three were sentenced to death for an attack on a Lebowa police station on January 4, 1980.

11/6/82



253 Hansard Q 601051-1053
Patients with psychiatric conditions in
prisons

744 Dr M S BARNARD asked the
Minister of Justice

(1) (a) What was the total number of
days spent in prison by (i) White, (ii)
Coloured (iii) Indian and (iv) Black
patients with psychiatric conditions in
the latest specified period of 12

1053

FRIDAY, 1

months for which figures are available
and (b) in which prisons were they
held.

(2) how many such patients were (a) re-
leased and (b) committed to institu-
tions during the said period?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) (i) None
- (ii) None
- (iii) None
- (iv) None

(b) Falls away

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

(253)

Transfers from Robben Island

CAPE TIMES 23/6/82

Staff Reporter

MANY prisoners are believed to have been transferred from Robben Island to prisons in the Western Cape during recent months

The transfers follow those of the African National Congress leadership from the island's maximum security prison to Pollsmoor prison in Tokai earlier this year

Nelson Mandela, the ANC's former president, Walter Sisulu, the movement's former secretary-general, and two other ANC leaders, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni, were transferred at the beginning of April

Students

Among those believed to have been transferred in recent months are Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and Elias Motsoaledi, who, together with Mandela and Sisulu, were sentenced to life imprisonment in the marathon Rivonia trial in 1964

Convicted members of the Pan African Congress (PAC) and students jailed

in the wake of the 1976 Soweto uprising are also thought to be among the prisoners transferred from Robben Island

A spokesman for a church organization, which assists the families of political prisoners, said many relatives who formerly travelled to Robben Island were now visiting prisoners in Pollsmoor and at Helderstroom prison near Genadendal

The Department of Prisons has however refused to disclose the number of prisoners transferred and declined to comment on specific cases

A spokesman for the department's liaison service said in a prepared press statement "Transfers from one prison to another take place regularly for administrative reasons. It is not the policy of the Prisons Service to give details of such reasons or to comment on administrative matters of this nature"

The spokesman said it was however standard practice to notify the relatives of a transferred prisoner as soon as possible

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Political prisoners ask for interdict

APPEALS

DENIED

253

~~33~~

Sowetan

29/1/82

AN application by five female political prisoners for an interdict restraining the Minister of Prisons, Commissioner of Prisons and Officer-In-Command of the Pretoria Central Prison from keeping them in solitary confinement was dismissed with costs in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week.

The five applicants, Ceasearne Mokhoere, Thandi Modise, Elizabeth Nhlapo, Kate Serokolo and Elizabeth Gumede, made the application before Mr Justice C F Eloff

They were convicted under Section 83 of the Terrorism Act

In their affidavits, they said they had been kept in solitary confinement as punishment for crimes committed while in prison. They claimed their isolation was not in accordance with the provisions of Section 78 of the Prisons Act

The women submitted that complete isolation without work, restricted exercise, denial of any reading matter save the Bible, restrictions on receipt of letters and visitors, and refusal of the right to study were "separately and cumulatively a punishment of the severest kind"

Gumede's case was described as acute as she was over 60, suffered from hypertension, and found isolation "so claustrophobic that she screams for long periods"

In his affidavit the Chief Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General M C P Brink, said prisoners were grouped in accordance with their behaviour and record of their past conduct while in prison.

Mokhoere had been isolated because of her assault on prison staff members, resisting orders, insulting language, rowdiness, making black power salutes, and various disciplinary contraventions, he said.

The other four had invariably been guilty of taking part in hunger strikes, screaming, disobedience, refusing to wear prison uniforms, aggressiveness, taking other prisoners' food, obscene language, singing "freedom songs" and refusing to bath

The judge said the applicants had been segregated under various sections "consequent to findings that they displayed or threatened violence."

"There does not seem to me to be any basis for attacking those findings. Those applicants have bad records and frequently misconducted themselves while in prison"

CME Times
11/6/82
Prisons
Act 253
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

Bail blues means another jail-baby

253 *S-Express*
By GERALDINE FARLEY 13/6/82

A CONVICTED mother and her baby are spending their second weekend in Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison

Cheryl Anne Venter, 30, and seven-month-old Julian Paul, who were jailed 10 days ago, have been unable to raise bail

Venter was granted R500 bail this week pending the outcome of an appeal, but by bail deadline, Friday afternoon, nobody had come forward to pay it

She was jailed for three years for defrauding her employers. A Regional Court magistrate ordered that her tiny baby remain with her in prison

Venter's estranged lover, Julian's father, would not take the baby while she was in prison. A probation officer found it would be less traumatic for the blue-eyed baby to stay with his mother so as not "to disturb their affective bond". He said Venter had very strong maternal ties with Julian

It is generally agreed by Prisons Department officials, criminologists and social workers that it is better for a young child to remain with the mother while she serves a jail sentence than to be separated

Said criminologist Miss M S 'Fanny' Gross "A child is always better off with his mother at that age and won't be damaged by its environment"

Many female pass offenders were in jail with their children, though the jail sentences were usually shorter. According to the Prisons Department, children who are breast feeding are permitted to remain with their mothers, but are later fostered where possible

field of hard asset collectibles in this country, are to have been allocated a small quantity of 486 sets consisting of 3 uncirculated coins each for the local collectors by Spink & Son. This arrangement is only until June 30, 1982. There are only 162 of them left. Thereafter, any remaining stock will immediately be reallocated to other countries. The value of the coins has soared since the start of the conflict. It is believed that when we secure the South African allocation, the coins are trading at many times their face value on the open market. This is particularly

ACT NOW TO SECURE YOUR SET!
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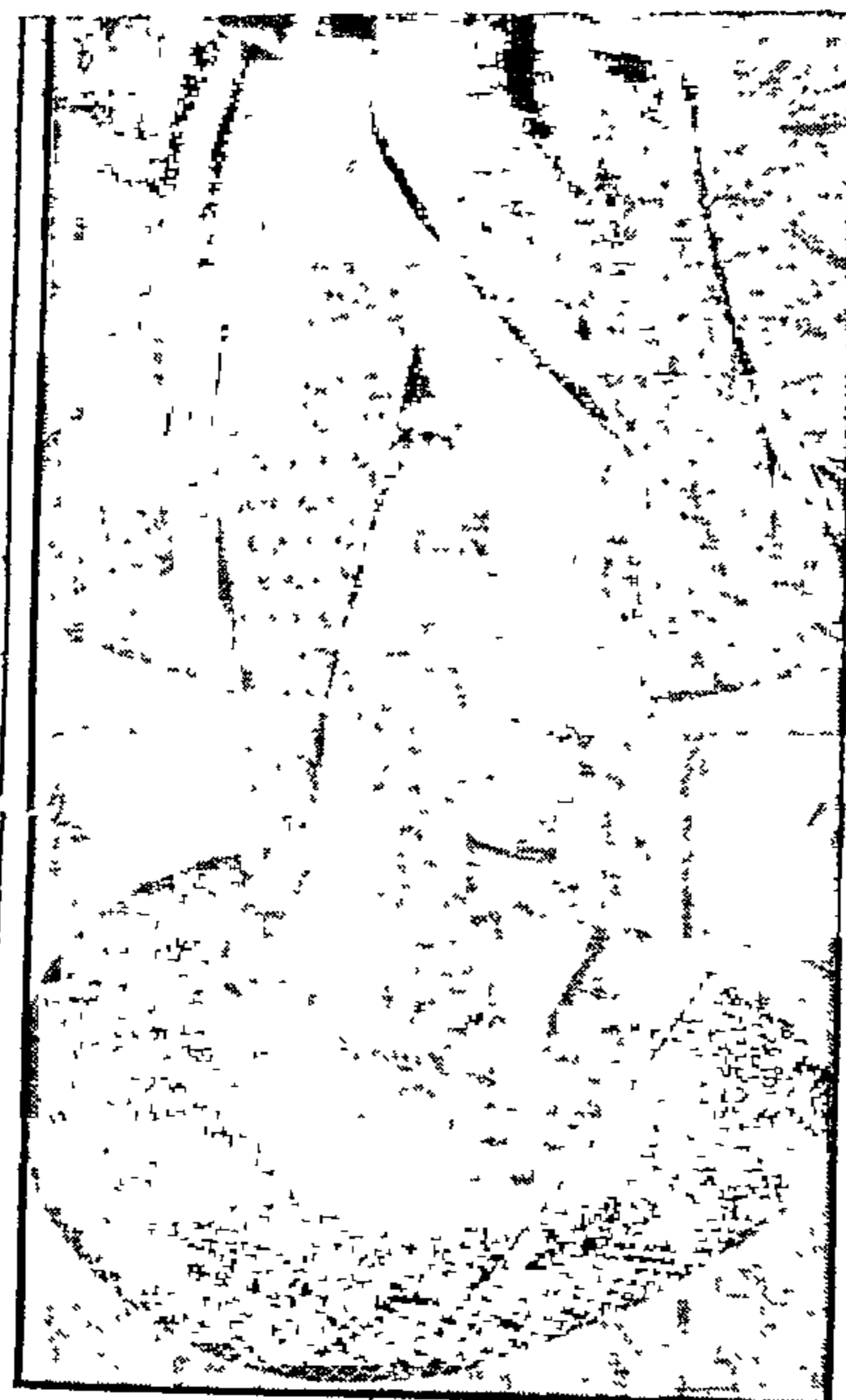
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the campaign is a typical comment from Mr Ian the Save our right-wing MPs in Rhodesia, who see their countrymen as a social and political embarrassment in South Africa. "They're motivated by fear and revenge political kamikazes who are prepared to go up with the balloon rather than adapt to change," said one former Rhodesian, now a businessman based in Pretoria. And a leading political scientist, Professor Gerrit Olivier, said that in his view Right-wing ex-

JEANLE MAY

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S AT AFRICA'S WHITE REFUGEES

344
prison
warders
graduate

293
Some team
21/6/82
By NORMAN NGALE

LIEUTENANT General J F Otto, commissioner of prisons, appealed over the weekend to black leaders within the prison service to help eradicate crime in South Africa.

General Otto spoke during a passing-out parade on Friday when 323 men and 31 women graduated from their 6 months' training to become fully fledged prison warders at the Bavianspoort Prison, near Pretoria

"It is time everyone did their bit in a concerted effort to combat crime in South Africa", Lt-Gen Otto said

The general said there was a promising future in the prison service for black members and that there were no barriers to promotional possibilities. He said it would depend on individuals how far they were prepared to go

As methods of rehabilitation and incarceration became more advanced there was a greater need for qualified staff

Hundreds of spectators were entertained to drill music by the local band, an acrobatics display by the passing-out warders and antics by trained prison dogs

People ducked for cover as a shooting team displayed their skills in handling rifles

Warders T J Lekaota, M A Motaung and R P Lebotse received shields for having been tops in their groups while warders C B Shabane and P E Raleting received trophies for being best shots. Wardresses M R Matang and G K Phori received shields for leading in theory and practice respectively

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(253) ROM 23/6/81

More prisoners moved off Robben Island

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A large number of political prisoners is believed to have been transferred from Robben Island to prisons in the Western Cape recently

The transfers follow that of the African National Congress leadership from the island's maximum security prison to Pollsmoor prison earlier this year

Nelson Mandela, the ANC's former president, Walter Sisulu, the movement's former secretary-general, and two other ANC leaders, Raymond Mhlaba, and Andrew Mlangeni, were transferred at the beginning of April

Among those believed to have been transferred in recent months are Govan

Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and Elias Motsoaledi, who, together with Mandela and Sisulu, were sentenced to life imprisonment in the Rivonia trial in 1964

Convicted members of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and students jailed in the wake of the 1976 Soweto uprising are also thought to have been among the prisoners transferred

A spokesman for a church organisation which assists the families of political prisoners said many relatives who formerly travelled to Robben Island were now visiting prisoners in Pollsmoor and at Helderstroom prison near Genadendal

The Department of Prisons has refused to disclose the number of prison-

ers transferred and declined to comment on specific cases

A spokesman for the department's liaison service said in a Press statement "Transfers from one prison to another take place regularly for administrative reasons. It is not the policy of the Prisons Service to give details of such reasons or to comment on administrative matters of this nature"

The spokesman said it was standard practice to notify the relatives of a transferred prisoner as soon as possible after the transfer.

The Prison Service's chief liaison officer, Brigadier H J Botha, declined to elaborate on the Press statement

253
2024 7/1/82
Stay is granted to killers

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE successful application by Mr Levy Mokae this week for the stay of execution of his son, Johannes, has resulted in the suspension of the hanging of the two other condemned killers — Daphne Mzolo, Mokae's girlfriend, and David Mhembe

The trio were sentenced to death in October last year for the murder of Mr Lai Choi Hop Ping and Mrs Lai Hing of Mayfair, Johannesburg, and had since been on Death Row awaiting execution

They were all due to hang on Wednesday this week, but their execution was suspended after Mokae's father successfully applied for a stay of execution on Tuesday

The order for the stay of the execution of Mokae, which has resulted in the suspension of the hanging of the two other condemned people, was granted by Mr Justice Goldstone in the Rand Supreme Court, pending an appeal to the State President for clemency. It expires on July 28

Soweto-born Broadway actor wins last-minute stay of execution for brother

US phone call saves three from gallows

BY MOKONE MOLETTE

A TRANSATLANTIC phone call by Broadway actor Zakes Mokaë earned his brother and two other condemned people — one his brother's girlfriend — a temporary reprieve from the gallows only hours before they were to be hanged.

Zakes Mokaë, born in Soweto, was told two weeks ago by the Sunday Express that his brother Johannes was awaiting execution at the Pretoria Central Prison.

He was shocked by the news, and last Sunday received a second call to say his brother was to hang three days later.

Zakes phoned a lawyer friend in Pretoria — and set off a chain of events that eventually led to Johannes and two others being granted a stay of execution so that they can appeal to the State President for clemency. The reprieve was granted by a Rand Supreme Court judge only hours before the execution time.

SAIDRU SUBJECT

Revised edi

The application was heard at the home of Mr Justice Goldstone.

Mr Jack Unterhaller SC, assisted by Mr E Jones and instructed by Mr Sello Monyatsi, represented the Mokaë family.

Zakes had phoned Mr Monyatsi at midnight on Tuesday instructing him to apply for an urgent stay against the execution of his brother.

In October last year Johannes, his girlfriend, Daphne Mzolo, and David Mpenbe were found guilty of murdering Mr Chow Hop Ping Lai and his wife at their home in Mayfair, Johannesburg.

They were sentenced to death for murder and to 10 years' jail for robbery.

A fourth person, Dorah Masoka, was sentenced to two years' jail for being an accessory to robbery.

Evidence during their trial was that Mzolo had worked for the Chinese couple while Masoka worked for their neighbours. On November 19, 1980, they assaulted Mrs Lai and strangled her with a coathanger. When Mr Lai returned home, they also assaulted and strangled him.

After hiding their bodies under sacks of beans, they stole R300, radios, clothing and an airline ticket and liquor.

On Sunday Zakes was told that his brother would be hanged on Wednesday.

In an interview before the application was heard an anxious Mr Levy Mokaë, Johannes's 78-year-old father, said a stranger had told the

● Mr and Mrs Levy Mokaë outside the Rand Supreme Court. They found out only three days before the execution that their son was to be hanged.

family only a week earlier that his son was to be hanged on Wednesday.

Last year leave to appeal was refused to Johannes. But it was only on Tuesday that his family heard that an earlier petition to the Chief Justice had also failed.

(The petition for clemency this week will now be submitted to the State President.)

"This came as a surprise as we had instructed other attorneys to petition the Chief Justice for leave to appeal," he said.

"Why did they not tell us before? We have been trying to get help and we did not even know what the outcome of the petition was."

"The police visited us and informed us that we should visit Johannes on Sunday." Mr Mokaë said when he

went to the Death Row he was still convinced there would be help.

"He did not seem to be worried," he said. "He appealed to us to get him a reprieve so that he could prove his innocence."

Mr Mokaë, accompanied by his wife Mary and a few relatives, had to wait the whole day on Tuesday before the hearing at 6.15pm.

A relieved Mrs Mokaë said the family was now hoping their son would be saved from the gallows.

"We are glad something has been done. We hope that he will not be hanged — it does not matter what sentence he gets, so long as his life is saved."

The stay of execution will expire on July 28 unless the court or the State President orders otherwise.

July, 1982.

D. Dispalet
Police
30/6/87
van
crash
10 hurt

EAST LONDON — Ten people were injured when a police van carrying convicted prisoners overturned several times near Burgersdorp yesterday

Two police constables and eight prisoners who were being transported from the Aliwal North magistrate's court to the Burgersdorp jail were treated in the Burgersdorp hospital after the accident

The driver, Constable C R Myburgh, 19, and Constable J K. Khamali, 21, received head and neck injuries. They were reported to be in a satisfactory condition

The eight prisoners were treated for bruises

The van left the road and overturned three times when a rear tyre burst — DDR

M:--

Call to

Argus
release

20/6/67
poet (253)

Breyten

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Calls for the release of imprisoned poet Breyten Breytenbach, have received a qualified "no comment" from the Department of Prisons.

Afrikaans author Etienne le Roux, who turned 60 on Saturday, joined CNA prize winner Sheila Cussons, in publicly calling for Breytenbach's release.

A Department of Prisons spokesman said it was not its policy to comment on the imprisonment or treatment of individuals, or on the application of administrative policy including the release of individuals.

Theoretically... all prisoners who complied with the requirements for remission of sentence or conditional release were considered for these

The prisons spokesman pointed out that the Minister had told Parliament this year that the policy would be applied to individuals if they had a good prognosis and if they indicated that they had turned their backs on crime.

In his plea for Breytenbach's release, Etienne le Roux said: "Set Breytenbach free. Give him the two years' grace in terms of his fine. He has already served the minimum of five years plus

Compassionate lawyer gets jail term quashed

253 Star
1/7/82

By Stuart Flitton

A young paraplegic had his five-year jail term suspended today, after a leading Johannesburg attorney read of his case in The Star.

The attorney, a senior partner in a Johannesburg firm, instructed two junior colleagues to lodge an appeal and told them to act free of charge.

On December 11 last year Victor Tshimange (22) was convicted of culpable homicide and jailed for five years for stabbing to death a drunk in a Soweto shebeen who had sworn at him and thrown him.

As Tshimange was wheeled to the cells at

the end of the trial, his mother begged the court for mercy. "My son is in a helpless state. He is totally paralysed and needs a person to look after him every minute," she said.

The attorney who initiated Tshimange's successful appeal said "It struck me as a very heavy sentence and I was astonished."

Yesterday Mr Justice S W McCreath and Mr Justice J de Villiers in the Appeal Court in Pretoria, suspended Tshimange's sentence for five years. The Appeal Court described the original sentence as "shocking and glaringly inappropriate."

A spokesman for the attorneys, who acted for Tshimange, said the court held "The magistrate should have put himself into the accused's shoes as being a cripple who is insulted and attacked, and picks up the nearest weapon to defend himself."

"The Appeal Court directed an investigation into the magistrate's court records, because either the magistrate was misquoted or he had incorrectly stated legal authority."

The senior attorney whose compassion led to the suspended sentence said today he was "thrilled and delighted" at the decision.

'Why can't I see him?'

253

By LEN MASEKO



MISS MALIKA: Eager to see her brother

A SOWETO woman's efforts to visit her brother imprisoned on Robben island have led nowhere — the Department of Prisons has thrice refused her permission to see him.

Now Miss Esther Malika of Orlando West Soweto, who last saw her brother seven years ago, has asked her lawyers to intervene on her behalf. Her brother, Titus, is at present serving a 12-year sentence after being convicted on a charge of sabotage in 1979.

Miss Malika first applied for permission to visit her brother in February this year, two months after she had been released from jail. She had been jailed for five years for furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

"The Department replied that my application

had not been favourably considered and no reasons were given for the refusal. I wrote another letter, this time requesting to visit Titus, together with my two sons. My application was turned down again," she said.

"I last saw Titus in 1975 before I was convicted on a charge under the Terrorism Act. I am very eager to see him but cannot understand why the authorities are barring me from visiting him. My sister and two brothers were allowed to visit him last year," Miss Malika added.

Early this month she asked her lawyers to apply for permission on her behalf, but permission was again refused. Last week the lawyers sent another request to the Department, asking for reasons for its refusal to grant Miss Malika permission to visit her brother.

(253) star. 2/7/82

Political prisoners being freed

Pretoria Bureau,
The new prisoners release advisory board began its first meeting at Prison Headquarters in Pretoria today — but several political prisoners have already been freed, although their names have not been released.

The South African Prisons Service said in a statement yesterday that several political or security prisoners would be released today, or soon — and some were already free.

It said, all had been on Robben Island, but

none were so-called "well-known security prisoners".

It is understood that Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach is still in prison, despite public appeals by author Etienne Leroux and CNA prize-winner Sheila Cussons.

REMISSION

The release of prisoners is taking place in accordance with the announcement in Parliament by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, during the debate of his budget vote.

The Minister said then that prisoners sentenced for offences against the security of the State could in certain circumstances qualify for remission of sentence and conditional release.

"Naturally, this will only apply to those prisoners with a good prognosis. In other words, those who have co-operated and shown that they have, in fact, turned their back on crime," Mr Coetsee said.

The Prisons Department said that in the interest of the prison-

ers, their next-of-kin, and their readjustment to society, it was policy not to disclose their names or time or place of release.

JUSTNESS

The release advisory board which is meeting for the first time today has eight members.

Mr Coetsee has described the board as "an improvement on the recommendations of the Viljoen Commission which brought to light the lack of co-ordination between the Bench and the prison authorities".

"Every prisoner must be given the opportunity, when he is ready to be a productive member of society, to be re-united with it," said Mr Coetsee in his opening address.

"It would negate the fairness and justness of our legal system if he were kept longer than necessary in prison."

The position of the short-term prisoner is expected to get immediate attention. It was a very complex problem, that deserved priority, said Mr Coetsee.

Political prisoners granted remission

253
DOM 2/7/82

By LIZ MCGREGOR
JOHANNESBURG.

POLITICAL prisoners have been granted remission on their sentences for the first time in the history of National Party rule.

Some were released yesterday and others would be freed soon, the Prisons Department announced last night.

However, it would not disclose the names of those released or why they had been sentenced. A spokesman would say only that they had all been held on Robben Island and that none of the "well-known" political prisoners was included.

The remissions follow the announcement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Parliament earlier this year that prisoners sentenced for offences against the security of the State could qualify for remission if they met certain requirements.

He said this would apply "only to those with a good prognosis — in other words, who have co-operated and have shown that they have turned their back on crime".

The Prisons Department said the names of those freed, plus details of where and when they were released, would not be made public. It said the decision was "in the interest of the prisoners, their next-of-kin and their readjustment to society".

News of the remissions was welcomed cautiously yesterday by politicians and legal experts.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, said any sign of clemency, "particularly in relation to political crimes in a country like South Africa, is to be welcomed".

He said "In the current political circumstances, it is possible for people to transgress the law for political reasons when, in fact, they intend to help the society around them".

Mr Swart added "It is to be hoped that the authorities will exercise compassion in reviewing people in circumstances like this and that this announcement is evidence of this".

Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the remissions were "very good news".

"It shows a new flexibility on the part of the Government towards people convicted under security laws," he said.

He was pleased that the Government had moved away from "the strict remission policy of the Vorster era".

Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said he would wait to see who was released and for what reasons before forming an opinion on the remissions.

"However, I am happy for the men who have been released and for their families and welcome them back to society," he said.

Govt 'has final say' on release of prisoners

CAPL Times 3/7/82

(253)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The government would retain the final say concerning the release of political prisoners, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the first meeting of the newly-formed prisons' release advisory board, Mr Coetsee said the categories of prisoners about which the board would be entitled to make recommendations had to be indicated by the minister.

The advice of the release board would be a "valuable" guideline to the authorities in using their discretionary powers with regard to the sentencing of convicted persons.

"However, it has to be realized that the prerogative of the executive authority to determine policies with regard to certain categories, such as security prisoners, has to be maintained," Mr

Coetsee said.

He added that the release board had been formed to facilitate the minister's policy-forming duty.

The minister made no mention of the release of an undisclosed number of political prisoners this week.

The Prisons Department this week disclosed that a number of political prisoners had been released.

Asked yesterday whether this included the Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach — sentenced in 1975 to nine years — or any Rivonia-trial prisoner, a Prisons spokesman referred to the section of the statement saying none of the "so-called well-known" prisoners had been involved in this week's releases.

Mr Coetsee said at yesterday's meeting that the advisory board would help determine the point where the interests of the prisoner and the interests of the community would "balance".

The Viljoen Commission into the penal system in South Africa had lamented the fact that there was little co-ordination between the judiciary and the Department of Prisons, he added.

'Discrepancy'

Mr Coetsee said the new advisory board would offset this discrepancy, adding that he was happy that the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice G Viljoen, also served on the board.

The advisory board enjoyed the unanimous support of all members of Parliament, Mr Coetsee said.

Other members are Mr W F Krugel, Pretoria's Chief Magistrate, Mr D J Rossouw, SC, Attorney-General of the Cape, Brigadier S H Schutte of the police, Brigadier C Faber and Brigadier M Bosman, both of the Department of Prisons, Professor Piet van der Walt of the University of South Africa and Professor H L Crause of the University of Port Elizabeth.

Speculation on freedom for Toivo

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

Intense speculation that South Africa might release former Swapo leader Herman Toivo Ja Toivo from his Robben Island prison surfaced again this week after the parole of some security prisoners.

Some prisoners sentenced "for offences" against the security of the State were released earlier this week and more releases are planned, the Prisons Department has announced.

And yesterday the new Prisons Release Advisory Board held its first meeting in Pretoria. It will advise the Minister of Justice on policy matters, including the possible release of security prisoners.

Signs of accord on a Namibian independence package emerging from talks in New York have added fuel to the speculation about Toivo being released.

Diplomats have said South Africa could gain an advantage by "playing the Toivo card" as this would result in a Swapo leadership struggle between Toivo and Mr Sam Nujoma.

But it seems unlikely Toivo will be freed.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, told Parliament security prisoners could earn remission of sentence if "they have cooperated, and shown they have turned their backs on crime."

Toivo is believed to be unrepentant, and this would exclude him from qualification.

The Department of Prisons has been inundated with inquiries about prisoners since yesterday's announcement.

In London, the Anti-Apartheid Movement was delighted at the news that a number of prisoners had been released.

"The world's attention must now focus on Nelson Mandela and other prisoners serving life and long-term sentences," AAM said.

Robben Is releases 'a victory'

COPY TIME 3/7/82
253

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Anti-apartheid sources here have welcomed the remission of sentence awarded some "political" prisoners in South Africa

Spokesmen yesterday expressed delight at this move and said they hoped prisoners serving life or long-term sentences, such as Nelson Mandela, might also benefit.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement said in a statement issued here yesterday "We are delighted by the unprecedented news from South Africa that a number of political prisoners have been released on remission from Robben Island

"Their release is a significant victory for the campaign both inside and outside South Africa for the release of such prisoners

"The world's attention must now focus on Nelson Mandela and other prisoners serving life and long-term sentences"

The move has also been acclaimed by leading jurists and academics here, who in the past have criticized South Africa

Govt has last say on releases, says Coetsee

Pretoria Bureau

THE Government would retain the final say concerning the release of political prisoners, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in Pretoria yesterday

Addressing the first meeting of the newly-formed Prisons' Release Advisory Board, he said the categories of prisoners on which the board would be entitled to make recommendations, had to be indicated by the Minister

The board's advice would be valuable in helping the authorities exercise their discretionary powers in the sentencing of convicted people.

"However, it has to be realised that the prerogative of the executive authority to determine policies with regard to certain categories, such as security prisoners, has to be maintained," Mr Coetsee said

The Minister made no mention of the announcement this week of the release of an undisclosed number of political prisoners

He said the advisory board would help determine the point at which the interests of the prisoner and the interests of the community would balance

The Viljoen Commission investigating the South African penal system had lamented the fact that there was little co-ordination be-

tween the judiciary and the Department of Prisons, he added

Mr Coetsee said the new advisory council would offset this discrepancy, adding he was happy that the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice G Viljoen, also served on the council

Other members of the board are Pretoria chief magistrate Mr W F Krugel, Cape Attorney-General Mr D J Rossouw, Police Brigadier S H Schutte, Brig C Faber and Brig M Eosman, both of the Department of Prisons, Prof Piet van der Walt, of Unisa, and Prof H L Crause, of the University of Port Elizabeth

A Prisons Department spokesman, asked yesterday whether the announcement of remission for political prisoners would include the celebrated Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach, who was jailed for nine years in 1975, referred to the section of the statement saying none of the "so-called well-known" prisoners were involved in this week's releases

The Mail's London Bureau reports that anti-apartheid sources in Britain have welcomed the remission of sentence awarded to South African political prisoners

Spokesmen yesterday said they were "delighted" at the move and hoped that prisoners serving very long sentences — or even life sentences, such as Nelson Mandela — might benefit from this changed attitude

Island
trio for
Windhoek

By Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Three members of Swapo who have served terms of imprisonment on Robben Island are to arrive in Windhoek today to complete their sentences.

The men are believed to be Sakaria Nashandi (34), Michael Shikongo (42) and Nabot Imene (43), the only Namibian, Robben Island prisoners whose prison terms are due to end this year.

The prisoners are expected to serve the remainder of their sentences in Windhoek's Central Prison. Shikongo is due to be released next Wednesday.

Nashandi was sentenced to six years in 1976 and is eligible for release in October.

Imene, who with Shikongo, was jailed for five years in 1977, is expected to be released next month.

Namibia's Commissioner of Prisons Colonel Pieter Zaudberg, would only confirm that three prisoners were expected from South Africa today.

^{star}
Swapo ^{DA}
members ^{47/82}
set free ²⁵³

By Peter Honey

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Three members of Swapo transferred from Robben Island to Windhoek this week were prematurely released today.

A Prisons Department spokesman in Windhoek confirmed the release of Michael Shikongo (42), Nabot Imene (43) and Sakaria Nashandi (34) from the Windhoek Central Prison.

Nashandi was serving a six-year term on Robben Island for aiding insurgents in northern Namibia. He was due for release on September 4.

Shikongo and Imene were serving five year terms for aiding and harbouring insurgents. They were to have been released next week and in August, respectively.

The Prisons spokesman said he was not certain if the men had been released on remission or parole.

There are believed to be 43 prisoners from Namibia still serving sentences on Robben Island.

Among them is Swapo co-founder Heiman Toivo ja Toivo.

Jubilation as prisoners are paroled

Handwritten: 293
12/7/82

By Jon Qwelane

The happiest woman in Soweto last night was probably Miss Maureen Molatsi, who was reunited with her sweet heart, Mr Henry Afrika, after a separation of almost four years.

Mr Afrika is one of the prisoners given parole last week in terms of the Government's policy of leniency towards security law offenders.

Released with him were 12 other prisoners on Robben Island until recently.

Miss Molets, a nurse at Baragwanath Hospital, simply could not believe her eyes when she entered the Afrika home in Killarney, Soweto.

She went across the room towards her lover and emotionally gave him a welcome-home kiss.

Mr Afrika, who had been due for release in a month after completing the four years to

which he was sentenced for offences related to communism, said last night that he was "very happy" to be back home, though he found it strange to return to a place that had so much changed since he left it.

The Kroonstad Regional Court that convicted Mr Afrika also sentenced his friend, Mr Siphwe Ngwenya of Orlando West, to four years' jail. Mr Ngwenya was released on parole at the same time as Mr Afrika, and was yesterday attending the funeral of a friend who was stabbed by unknown knifemen.

"I feel so happy to be home, and I have missed everyone in my family all these long years," said Mr Ngwenya as he was reunited with his sister Nhlanhla, who said she was too overjoyed to speak.

The Orlando East

family of Mr Solomon Musi was equally overjoyed at his release. He had already left for Lichtenburg in the Western Transvaal to visit his mother.

Also released were Mr Sammy Mahlangu of Mamelodi in Pretoria, Rabbie Msitshana of Dube in Soweto, Mr Audridge Mathibe of Atteridgeville in Pretoria, Mr Peter Sailor of Welkom in the Free State, and five men known only by their first names.

The released men said that about 72 prisoners on Robben Island had been transferred to mainland prisons in Pollsmoor, Caledon, Paarl and other jails in a move they thought would facilitate release on parole.

During their spell on the island, the men said, they had seen black nationalist leaders Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Elias Motsoaledi and Ahmed Kathrada—though they were not allowed to talk to them.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament recently that he would release only those prisoners who had shown they had "turned their backs on crime."

Is the parole plan just

253

another publicity stunt?

MANY blacks are not impressed at the recent parole of prisoners and there is a belief that this is just a publicity stunt by the Government to impress the international community.

By STAN MHLONGO

Mr Tom Manthata, the secretary of Sowe- to's Committee of Ten said that the Prison De- partment had made it clear that those who were parolled are mostly "rehabilitated" prison- ers

"This means that there is a danger of those who are released being Gov- ernment puppets"

Mr Manthata said that blacks should not be gul- tible and believe in what the Government is doing as there is a dan- ger of this resulting in them being divided.

Mr Manthata said that hopes that the father of the Black national strug-

gle Nelson Mandela may be released could be dashed.

"I think proper remis- sion will not come willy- nilly, but only through pressure exerted by the liberation struggle,"

Mrs Jill Wentzel of the Black Sash said that at the Black Sash na- tional conference 2 years ago, they had ex- amined the numerous occasions when the Government had made promises of reform.

"But those promises, which were optimist-

cally headlined, were only to be followed by letdowns.

"We then blamed the combination of press naivety and Government cheating"

Mrs Wentzel said that with regard to political prisoners being paroled, one got that familiar depressed feel- ing of "here we go again".

"The trouble is that the white community believes this sort of thing, but does not no- tice the cheating"

Mrs Wentzel said that

people could however not stop hoping that po- litical prisoners like Nel- son Mandela, Goven Mbeki and Toivo Ja Toivo will also be given remission

She added that polit- ical prisoners are mostly altruistic people who wish to serve their com- munity. "But I believe they should be alert over remission of sentences, as the honesty of the Government in the past has been very suspect," she said.

Mr Dave Dalling, jus- tice spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, said that while the parole and early re- lease on merit of prison- ers convicted of political offences was to be wel- comed, it did appear

that the majority of those released were per- sons whose sentences were almost fully served

"I hope the Govern- ment will now look at some of the other pris- oners who have either not served as full a time, or prisoners who were sentenced for a period longer than five years," he said

Some of the prisoners who have been released so far include: Amos Moloko of Rustenburg, Rabbi Mrshishane of Dube, Henry Afrika of Johannesburg, Siphwe Ngwenya of Johannes- burg, Solomon Mmusi of Johannesburg, Odi Pekunyane of Bloem- fontein, Audrige Ma- thibe of Atteridgeville,

New political parole policy under fire

753

Star

14/7/82

Pretoria Bureau

Many of the security prisoners released recently under the new parole policy would almost certainly have been freed earlier if regulations had allowed.

A Department of Prisons spokesman said yesterday that political or security prisoners who qualified for parole in terms of their records could not be released until prison policy was revised in May.

Before that, even political prisoners with impeccable prison re-

ords could not be freed.

Reacting to reports that some political prisoners were freed only weeks before their sentences were to expire, the prison spokesman said policy had played a major role in determining the course of events.

The Black Sash had criticised the department and the Government for making political mileage out of the parole issue.

Mrs Joyce Harris of the Black Sash said the issue had been given publicity, and the Press and the public were being cheated and misled.

"Until I see the en-

tire parole system for political prisoners working, I will not take the Government's promises of parole for political prisoners seriously," she said.

Experience in the past had not inspired faith in the Government, and the prisoners parole system was no exception, she said.

The department said the earnings of remission of sentence, or qualifying for conditional release, was "ongoing" and more security prisoners would be released.

The Black Sash and other observers have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Handwritten notes:
K = 7
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Father sues State for R275 000

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE father of one of the victims of armed robber Fanie Jacobs, who escaped from the Pretoria Magistrate's Court last December, is suing the Minister of Justice for R275 000.

Mr Jonah Perkel, whose son Mr Charles Perkel was robbed, assaulted and tied to a tree in the Northern Transvaal by Jacobs during his reign of terror after his escape, claims Jacobs escaped because of the "negligence of prison officers"

Jacobs, who was serving 17 years on convictions of armed robbery and fraud, shot himself with a 9mm pistol after police cornered him in a house in Primrose, Germiston, on December 30

He escaped from the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on December 9 and in the following three weeks left a bloody trail of murder, rape and robbery. Three people were killed in the carnage.

The Department of Prisons later an-

nounced "appropriate departmental steps" had been taken against a member of the department through whose negligence Jacobs escaped from the court.

Mr Perkel, Jnr, who was hitch-hiking to Zimbabwe, was picked up by Jacobs in a stolen car on December 21.

Jacobs drove to a secluded spot next to a dirt road, threatened to shoot Mr Perkel and tied him to a tree after taking his traveller's cheques and passport.

Mr Perkel suffered severe injuries because the circulation of blood to his wrists was cut off by the ropes Jacobs had bound him with.

He freed himself from the tree 49 hours later.

Mr Perkel, senior, is suing the Minister for R250 000 in his capacity as father and natural guardian of his son and for R25 000 in his personal capacity.

According to the statement of claim filed in the Pretoria Supreme Court recently by Mr Perkel, Jacobs was able to escape because of the "negligence of the prison officers".

"The negligence lay in their failure to

hold Jacobs as prisoner during the period of his sentence and knowing of the propensity of Jacobs to escape from custody and to attempt to do so, to take proper steps to prevent Jacobs from escaping as he did."

According to Mr Perkel the Minister and his servants were further negligent because they failed to warn the public that a dangerous criminal had escaped, or to issue a description of Jacobs.

The department announced the escape about three weeks after it happened.

His son had sustained damages to the amount of R250 000 arising from injuries, pain, anguish, disfigurement, disablement and from loss in future income, as well as future medical expenses.

In addition to this, said Mr Perkel, Snr, he was suing for R25 000 for medical expenses he himself had incurred and would still have, because of the assault on his son.

The Minister of Justice indicated in papers filed on June 14 that the action will be defended.

253

Sowetan 14/7/82 (253)
More prisoners freed

AT LEAST seven prisoners, jailed in terms of security legislation, have been granted parole under the new system introduced by the Government

A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria on Monday night confirmed that prisoners had been released but declined to give names or numbers, for their own safety

Two of the men spoke to reporters after being released from Robben Island. They are Mr Joe Mati (49), of Mdantsane, and Mr Mluleki George, of Qongqotha Township, near King William's Town

Mr George, released on July 1, served a sentence of five years in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act. The reason for Mr Mati's imprisonment was not known

Both men served sentences on Robben Island — Sapa

New-found Sowetan 15/7/82 253 freedom not just parole

THE NEWLY-FOUNDED Prisoners' Advisory Release Board had not been behind the recent releases of political prisoners — and neither had these prisoners been freed on parole, police authorities said in a surprise announcement

Col C T Jordaan, senior liaison officer for the SA Prisons Service, said the recent releases had been remissions of sentence and conditional releases which were earned on an individual basis and applied to those prisoners with a good prognosis — in other words, those prisoners who have co-operated and have shown that they have turned their backs on crime.

A number of security prisoners, he added, had in fact, been released in accordance with this policy after having qualified for remission of sentence but not for parole as yet.

Col Jordaan's statement said the earning of remission of sentence or the qualifying for conditional release is, however, a continuous process and more security prisoners may, therefore, become eligible provided they meet with the requirements spelt out.

The recent releases of security prisoners did not result from the activities of the newly-founded Advisory Release Board. Col Jordaan said it had also been indicated by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that it was not foreseen that the Release Advisory Board would be called upon to advise on the release of security prisoners. The prerogative to handle such cases would remain with the executive authority.

Col Jordaan said they wanted to clear up the confusion as it appeared that the recent release of security prisoners in accordance with the revised policy [which provides for remission of sentence and conditional release] had been confused with the founding and functions of the new Advisory Release Board. The Minister of Justice announced the revised policy in Parliament during the discussion of his budget vote.

YOL

... said form:

A WELL-KNOWN divorce lawyer terday told how he had been stab- bed left sprawling on a city pavement

Mr Pitje was giving evidence before Mr J I Muller in a case in which Mr Daniel Shika (52) of 3103 Moroka, is charged with attempted murder. The court heard that on May 27 this year Mr Pitje had been attacked outside Advisor House in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, and stabbed in the chest and leg.

Mr Pitje said that he knew Mr Shika and had defended him when he (Mr Shika) had been charged with assaulting his wife. He had also represented him in a divorce action in November 1980. Mr Shika had however later consulted another lawyer for the divorce action and his file had

BYC

been duly transferred. Mr Pitje said he had been surprised in the morning of the attack when Mr Shika proached him in his office building and accused him of being responsible for the divorce case. Mr Shika had told him he was going to kill him.

He had then attacked Mr Pitje and he was lying on the pavement from where he had been carried to hospital. He had been taken to hospital and he had been on his back when he said that his right leg had collapsed.

Mr Pitje said he had been hoarse since the attack and he had told him the result of the surgery.

R800 to

CHICKEN LICKEN SOCCER

Calvin Plummer (Nottingham Forest) and Barry Powell (Derby County) when the SAB International soccer XI began to assemble at a Johannesburg hotel yesterday for a six-game tour of South Africa

British MPs petition for Mandela's release

^{15/7/82}
 253 London Bureau
 LONDON — The most concerted effort in recent years by British politicians to exert pressure on South Africa for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners has started in the House of Commons

Within 12 hours, 190 members of all parties in the Commons had yesterday signed a motion presented by the Labour Party spokesman for Foreign Affairs, Mr Stanley Clinton-Davis

Mr Clinton-Davis accompanied Amanda Kitson to South Africa this year when she visited her imprisoned father, David Kitson, a trade unionist serving 20 years for sabotage and furthering the aims of communism

The motion calls on the Government

of South Africa "to provide immediate remission of sentence to Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, David Kitson and other political prisoners who in most instances have been imprisoned for many years"

Mandela, Kathrada, and Sisulu were all convicted in the Rivonia trial and are serving life sentences on Robben Island

They were imprisoned in 1964

Mr Clinton-Davis said yesterday he had chosen this moment to put down the motion because of the recent release on remission of a number of political prisoners from Robben Island

"It does seem to me and my colleagues that this is a good time to press for this action now"

At least another 100 signatures are

needed before the motion can be considered for a full debate

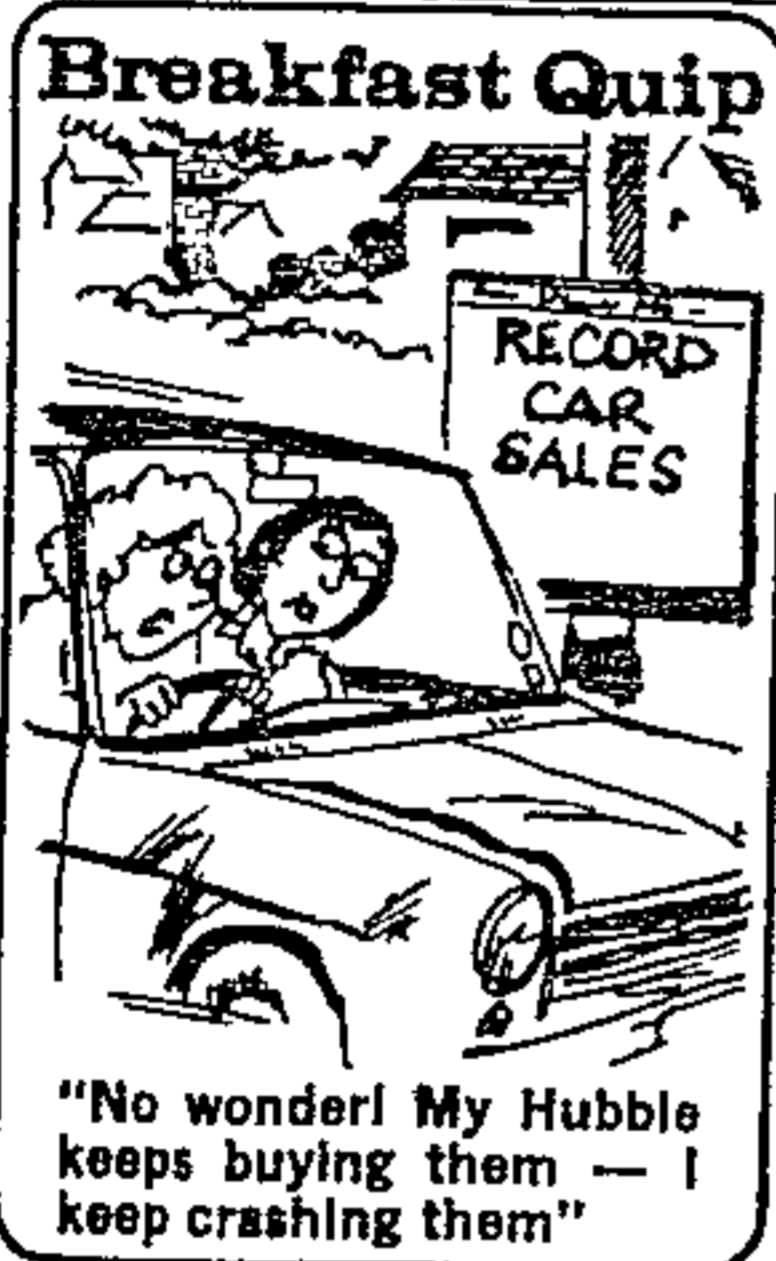
● Black consciousness organisations are to celebrate Mandela's 64th birthday on Sunday, reports SOPHIE TEMA

The Vaal Youth Detainees' Support Committee and the Congress of South African Students will celebrate at the Roman Catholic Church, Small Farms, near Evaton on Sunday at 1pm

Mandela was born in the Transkei on July 18, 1918

Speakers from the Detainees' Support Committee, the Women's Federation and the Black Priests Solidarity Group will also call for the immediate release of all people held in detention without trial

There will also be poetry reading and singing of songs



Kappies get a dressing-down

Mall Reporter

THE division of Afrikanerdom is old hat but the Afrikaner women's national "Voortrekker" dress is now being ripped apart at the seams

Dr Rina Venter, chairwoman of the SA Vrouefederasie (SAVF), this week grabbed the extremist Kappiekommando's by their high and tight collars to tell them they were "abusing" their black floor-sweeping Voor-

trekker dresses

She said the Kappiekommando — who have appeared in public dressed in Voortrekker attire on about ten occasions to demonstrate against any form of change — were giving the dress a negative image

The Kappiekommando's were making a "caricature" of the Afrikaner

In reply Mrs Marie van Zyl, leader of the Kappiekommando, yesterday tore at

bare flesh, mini-dresses and the ethnic look — and claimed the right to wear the national dress as a "symbol of the Afrikaner woman's resistance" to outlandish "scum"

The SAVF did not complain about "volksvreemde" fashions (alien to the folk), Mrs Van Zyl said Nor did they react when blacks appeared in Pretoria recently dressed like the Kappiekommando to promote a shop "We find this strange"

A brief encounter of another kind...

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Dealers in New York's diamond district are snapping up the latest in briefcases for the James Bond set

As well as holding your notes and valuables, a new R8 000 model

● Projects a blinding flash at attackers, temporarily disabling them

● Tracks kidnapers by activating a silent electronic transmitter when they grab you

● Triggers a howling siren if it is snatched from your hand

● Detects explosive vapours and warns if there are bombs about

● Sweeps your telephone to detect bugs or wiretaps

● Blinks a microscopic light to warn of any electronic bugging device in the vicinity

● Monitors and records your conversations for up to six hours

● When all else fails, acts as a bullet-

proof shield

"This is not a gimmick or a joke," admonished a spokesman for CCS Communication Control, the company that markets the briefcase

"What we are selling is a portable protection system and many people find it is worth the price"

Diamond dealers are the only customers the company is prepared to identify

A basic model with only the siren alarm retails at R500

These developments said Mr Howell "First of all this is the third major sport this year in which vast financial interests in South Africa have attempted to attract players and to undermine the authority of British sport"

"We had cricket and a rugby tour there and now we have football and none of this is a coincidence"

He said it was government duty to uphold the authority of sporting bodies

He said the South Africans didn't care "a tinkers cuss" about the Commonwealth Games and were "happy" to undermine them

Mr Howell said the tour's London frontman Mr Jimmy Hill was "just being used — he is a presenter, a public relations man"

"I don't think we want to be too obsessed with him, whatever we think of that sort of conduct We have got to look behind it Who is the man who has put this tour together, and who is financing it?"

"Those are the important and fundamental questions which have to be asked"

Anger and frustration sped through the controlling bodies of international and English football yesterday as officials faced the possibility that the rebel tour players had slipped through a legal loophole and might escape unpunished

Neither Fifa, football's international governing body, or the English Football Association were sure of their ground Although both bodies strongly oppose the tour and have threatened retribution, their spokesmen were unable to state yesterday how they could take action

At Fifa headquarters in Zurich, nobody in the world body's leadership was available for comment, but an official said he knew of no change in the Fifa attitude towards the tour

This, he said, had been spelt out in Fifa president Mr Joao Havelange's warning at the weekend

Gansbaai salesman Danie Hugo holds a bundle of shark make you thirsty, he says Some might consider that to be



neral manager of Gansbaai Fisheries, Mr Michael Wessels, holds prime shark filets for SA and overseas markets. And the skin may be used for JR's boots.



U K move on Mandela

253

London Bureau

Mercury

15/7/82

THE most concerted effort in recent years by British politicians to exert pressure on South Africa for the release of the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners has started

Within 12 hours, 190 members of all parties in the House of Commons had yesterday signed a motion presented by the Labour Party spokesman for foreign affairs, Mr Stanley Clinton-Davis

The motion calls on the Government of South Africa 'to provide immediate remission of sentence to Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, David Kitson and other political prisoners who in most instances

have been imprisoned for many years'.

Mandela, Kathrada, and Sisulu are all Rivonia trialists serving life sentences on Robben Island. They were imprisoned in 1964.

Mr Clinton-Davis said yesterday he had chosen this moment to put down the motion because of the recent release on remission of a number of political prisoners from Robben Island

He accompanied Miss Amandla Kitson to South Africa earlier this year when she visited her father, David Kitson, a trade unionist who is serving a 20-year sentence in Pretoria for sabotage and furthering the aims of communism

President Rene hint of Death Row swop

253
The Star Africa
News Service

19/7/82
PORT LOUIS — President Albert Rene of the Seychelles is considering offering the four mercenaries condemned to death in the Seychelles in exchange for African National Congress prisoners in South Africa.

The President told a press conference on his weekend visit to Mauritius that the mercenaries might have their death sentences commuted on appeal.

An exchange for African National Congress prisoners in South Africa may be contemplated, but the problem is how to negotiate with South Africa, he said.

Two weeks ago mercenaries Jerry Puren (South African), Aubrey Brooks (ex-Rhodesian), Roger England (ex-Rhodesian) and Bernard Carey (British) were convicted of treason in the Seychelles Supreme Court and sentenced to death.

Although President Rene is known to be privately opposed to the death penalty, this is the first time he has said in public that he is seeking ways of avoiding the executions.

Earlier this year President Rene asked South Africa to commute the death sentences on three ANC men who had been convicted in a Terrorism Act trial.

REPRIEVE

Subsequently, the State President complied and it was widely speculated at the time that his reprieve was partly motivated by the chance that President Rene might spare the lives of mercenaries who were condemned to death.

Among those the ANC would like to be released are Nelson Mandela, one of the organisation's vice-presidents and former commander-in-chief of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe; Walter Sisulu, former secretary-general; Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba; Andrew Mlangeni, Elias Mokoaleli and Dennis Goldberg, a white member.

But President Rene may try to bargain for the lives of three other ANC guerrillas now facing the death penalty.

1977/1/82
Nelson Mandela turns 64

LA 353
Staff Reporter KOM

NELSON Mandela, jailed leader of the African National Congress, turned 64 yesterday

Mandela, jailed 18 years ago for sabotage after the five-year Rivonia treason trial, is being held at the

Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town

Sentenced to life imprisonment, for many he still symbolises the struggle for freedom in South Africa

In 1980, thousands of South Africans petitioned the Government for his release in a nationwide campaign

YOUNG BLOOD

CHALLENGES

THE OLD FACE

OF CRIME...

19/7/82

253

WHILE unable itself to bring about social change, the Criminology Institute at the University of Cape Town can "provide the resources to encourage such change, and that is one of the most exciting features of this uniquely challenging position," says Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, the new director of the institute.

"The practical usefulness of the work of the UCT institute through its strong community links makes it unlike any other academically-based social science discipline," Professor van Zyl Smit says. "This is for me another very exciting attraction since it bears directly on what is important to do work that is intellectually valid"

What's happening behind the statistics...

Eight years ago he was prosecuting in Cape Town after graduating from the University of Stellenbosch, but concerned about his future. So when the opportunity arose to study criminology at Edinburgh University he jumped at it, and stayed on to complete his doctorate. "It was more of a wrench to leave Johannesburg than I would have thought," he admitted. "I really loved the intellectual atmosphere of the sociology department at Edinburgh and the opportunity to practise my two loves, and proved quite irresistible."

But ultimately it is more valuable to find out what is happening behind the statistics, and this is what the intellectual approach seeks to do."

A simple example of this is that it is easy to make cheap points using criminal statistics — and it is a very strong temptation to do so

Professor van Zyl Smit's wife is also an academic — a classicist who taught him at Stellenbosch, then moved on to lecture at the Rand Afrikaans University

She will be teaching at the University of the Western Cape in the new term. They have two children.



PROFESSOR Dirk van Zyl Smit, the new director of the Institute of Criminology at

Release Board

won't consider security jailings

20/7/72 Mail Reporter

THE new Prisoners' Advisory Release Board will not consider the release of security prisoners, the SA Prison Service said in a statement.

Colonel C T Jordaan, Prison Service senior liaison officer, said the release of security prisoners would depend on the "executive authority".

"It is therefore obvious that the recent releases of security prisoners do not result from the activities of the newly founded Advisory Release Board," he said.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, announced in Parliament earlier this year that security prisoners would qualify for parole or remission of sentence.

On July 2, he announced that an advisory board had been set up to formulate a policy for the release of prisoners, to decide on the basis for the release of prisoners in different categories and to make recommendations in particular cases.

Col Jordaan said the activities of the new board should not be confused with the recent release of at least seven security prisoners.

Prisoner waits in vain for remission

253 D. Dispatch 20/7/82

EAST LONDON Simon Mlonyeni spent 17 days wondering if his prison sentence would be shortened under the government's first remission for political prisoners

In the end he was let out one day early — but only because his four-year prison term ended on a Sunday

Sentenced to four years in 1978 under the Suppression of Communism Act, the former Mdantsane man waited in vain after seeing co-accused Mr Mlukeki George granted remission on July 1 — 18 days before his sentence ended

With less than three weeks to serve for his involvement with the People's United Front for the Liberation of South Africa (PUFLSA), and the third PUFLSA member, Mr Phila Nkayi, already out of

prison, Mr Mlonyeni thought it "natural" that he would be let out early

"We had all heard and read about the announcement that political prisoners would be granted remission, but didn't expect it to work," Mr Mlonyeni said yesterday, two days after being released "Then they started releasing those with a few weeks left to serve"

He and Mr George had been transferred to East London's Fort Glamorgan prison from Robben Island as their sentences drew to an end, "and our hopes increased"

When Mr George was released on July 1 "I thought my time must be near", said Mr Mlonyeni

"They just let him free I thought it would only be a matter of hours before I was released They even came to ask if I was

servicing the same sentence as he was"

The hours dragged on, however, without a word from the prison warders

"Those days waiting were hell Every day I thought 'this must be it' But they never came"

What made it worse, Mr Mlonyeni said, was knowing his co-accused had been released under the remission — but not being told why he was still being held

"They didn't tell me anything I just had to wait and hope — until it was all over anyway"

Mr Mlonyeni smelt his first breath of "outside air" on July 17 — three years and 364 days after "going inside"

"And they thought I should be happy to go out on the Saturday, the prison regulations don't allow them to release prisoners on Sundays"



MR. MLONYENI, free after four years inside

● Our Johannesburg correspondent reports the new Prisoners' Advisory Release Board would not consider the release of security prisoners, the SA Prison Service said in a statement

Colonel C T Jordaan, Prison Service senior liaison officer, said the release of security prisoners would depend on the "executive authority"

Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice announced in Parliament earlier this year that security prisoners would qualify for parole or remission of sentence

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Col Jordaan said the activities of the new advisory board should not be confused with the recent release of at least seven security prisoners — DDR

5/8/82 (253)
**2 000 mayors want
Mandela released** *Star*

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — A worldwide campaign for the release of jailed A.N.C. leader Nelson Mandela was launched today by the United Nations' anti-apartheid committee.
The campaign coincides with the 20th anniversary of Mandela's arrest in South Africa, on August 5, 1962.
The committee has published a list of more than 2 000 mayors from 53 nations who have signed a petition demanding Mandela's release.
Among those who

signed were two of the United States' most controversial mayors, Mr. Ed Koch, of New York City, and Mr. Andrew Young, of Atlanta, Georgia.
The 2 000 mayors, who come mainly from Third World and Eastern bloc countries but also from Western democratic countries such as Britain, Japan, New Zealand and Canada, appealed for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa and in particular for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela.

Govt denies 'deal' over mercenaries

7/8/82 E. Post

PRETORIA — The South African Government was not involved in negotiations for the release of prisoners in the Seychelles a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said today

Asked to comment on newspaper reports that President Albert Rene of the Seychelles had agreed to a swop involving the four mercenaries facing the death penalty there in exchange for four African National Congress prisoners, the spokesman said "The assertion that the South African Government is involved in negotiations for the release or remission of sentence of prisoners in the Seychelles has no foundation whatsoever

"The legal process in the Seychelles is, as far as is known, taking its ordained course and the South African Government has no comment to offer on this matter"

A Johannesburg newspaper reported this morning that President Rene would announce the swop tomorrow after "months of negotiations"

The newspaper quoted

"senior sources in the Seychelles Government".

The report said President Rene had agreed to the swop with the South African Government through a go-between, either the French Government or Portuguese Government

The men — Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Jeremiah Puren and Bernard Carey — were sentenced to death for their part in the Seychelles coup attempt last year

The condemned men's attorney, Mr Graham Fowles, said today newspaper reports of a possible "deal" were "very dangerous speculation"

Mr Fowles said the reports could jeopardise negotiations which he described as "very fragile"

Mr Fowles declined to elaborate on the negotiations beyond saying he was confident that the men would not hang

The attorney confirmed that the men had withdrawn their appeals against the death sentence

— Sapa

● See "Mercenaries may get parole" — Page 2

ARGUS 27/8/82 (253)

Prisoners sacrifice visiting rights

Staff Reporter
POLITICAL prisoners at Helderstroom prison, near Caledon, have sacrificed visiting rights in an effort to change a regulation that communication between prisoners and visitors must be in English or Afrikaans.

About 75 prisoners were transferred from Robben Island to Helderstroom six months ago.

On the island, prisoners may use their home tongue in the presence of an interpreter.

At Helderstroom they were told all communication must be in English or Afrikaans. This has been reported to the International Red Cross.

On Wednesday, friends

and relatives visited seven prisoners, who insisted on speaking in their home language.

The Argus interviewed two of the visitors. Both needed the help of an interpreter.

Mr Sisako Lutwantsi, 21, of Port Elizabeth had come to see his brother, Sicalo.

"I knew he was refusing to speak English because my other brother came to visit him last week."

"However, I was prepared to compromise and give him messages from my parents in English."

"We are concerned about his well-being."

"The authorities refused to let me give the

messages. They insisted that I first try to persuade him to speak English."

"I spoke to him in English, and when he replied in Xhosa the wardens took him back to the cells."

"I left without telling him how things were at home."

Miss Nhombekhaya Dinge, 18, who was visiting her uncle, Mongomeli Dinge, for the first time, told the same story. She is also from Port Elizabeth.

It is understood this is the second week in which prisoners have refused to speak English.

Brigadier Hennie Botha, chief liaison officer of the Department of Prisons, said in a statement from Pretoria the general rule was that communication should be in English or Afrikaans but, if interpreters were available, visits could be in another language.

"It has come to our notice that some prisoners at Helderstroom Prison refused to take visits in English or Afrikaans, while all the visitors involved were happy to speak English."

"The Prison Service is satisfied the prisoners involved were fully capable of enjoying the privilege of their visits."

Newsmen freed after 4 weeks

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Two Zimbabwe journalists were released yesterday from the Chikurubi maximum security prison after four weeks in detention.

Mr Aubrey McDowall, senior assistant editor on the country's main newspaper the Herald and the paper's crime reporter Mr Bill Hipson, had been held under a section of the Emergency Powers Regulations which enabled police to detain them for up to 30 days.

Mr McDowall said last night he had still to consider his future plans.

MUGABE

He declined to talk about his detention and referred to a comment last week by the Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, who said that if the police could not find anything against the two, they would be released.

When detained they were told inquiries were being made following information that they had acted in a manner prejudicial to public order or public safety.

It is understood that when they were set free they were simply told their immediate release had been ordered.

12 pc bus fare rise hearing next week

Staff Reporter

THE National Transport Commission meets in Cape Town next week to consider an application from City Tramways for an average increase in bus fares of about 12 percent.

The hearing takes place on top of last night's announcement of a one percent increase in sales tax.

The Road Transportation Board has received more than several objections to the application and many of the objectors are expected to appear personally before the commission which will sit under the chairmanship of Road Transport Commissioner Mr H C van Zyl.

The hearing is set down for Monday and Tuesday at the Foreshore offices of the Road Transportation Board but will carry on longer if necessary.

ADJUSTMENT

City Tramways have pointed out that the existing tariffs introduced in May 1980 were determined by the Local Road Transportation Board in July 1979 and spent from

was granted an increase in wages which, together with another adjustment in March, made a total increase of 20 percent. Pay scales of the Amalgamated Engineering Union were also increased in July.

"The effect of this and the inevitable increase in the salaries and wages of administrative staff, together with other cost increases such as postal rates, general sales tax, a surcharge on imports and tyres leaves us with no alternative but to recover these costs."

SALARIES

The company added that 75 percent of the increase it was applying for would go towards increased staff salaries and wages.

"One of the main objections to the increase will be that black commuters have been forced to live considerable distances from their places of work because of the Group Areas Act and spent a large portion of their wages on transport."

Many of the objectors say there is no justification for the increase.

Israelis halt PLO convoy

Argus Correspondent

BEIRUT — The first convoy of Palestinian and Syrian fighters going to Damascus by road came to a halt early today.

The Israelis stopped it by complaining about the way the Italian contingent of the international peacekeeping force was counting the evacuees.

The Italians, who arrived in Beirut yesterday, were to escort the nearly 1 500 men on their trip through the mountains and down through the Beka'a valley.

The Syrians leaving Beirut were to be taken to a point in the mountains to join up with the Syrian army deployed in the Beka'a valley.

This is the most difficult phase of the Palestinian military withdrawal.

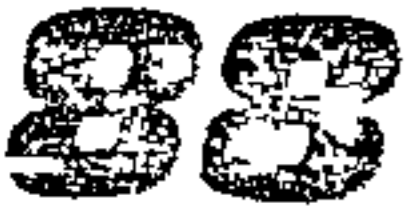
POSTPONED

Previous plans to take out guerrillas by this route have been postponed because of the Palestinians' fear of ambush by right-wing Christian militia who control stretches of the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

● From Washington it is reported that the Israeli



DIO



253 ROM 27/8/82

Arrests at 'Free Kitson' vigil

London Bureau

LONDON — Two demonstrators taking part in a vigil outside the South African embassy in London were arrested early yesterday and charged with obstructing the police

The vigil is in support of calls for the release of David Kitson, 63, longest serving British-born political prisoner in South Africa.

Kitson, said to be suffering

from bronchitis, has nearly two years left of a 20-year sentence for his links with the African National Congress.

The vigil started on Wednesday and the Anti-Apartheid Movement said it would continue night and day until Kitson was released, "however long it takes"

The two arrested protesters set up camp beds outside the embassy in Trafalgar Square. Police said they were obstructing the pavement.

Stephen Burrow, 17, and Sharon Cunningham, 18, appeared before magistrates at the nearby Bow Street court soon afterwards. The case was adjourned to October

Small groups of demonstrators carrying placards calling for the release of Kitson, ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, are working shift systems to maintain the permanent picket.

2 mins, next!

2 mins, next!

THE TIME: 9 55am Prosecutor-cum-interpreter: "David Tjile!"

A young well-dressed man with a blank stare appears at a door and strides into the dock. The 45 people in the public gallery are obeying an order to be silent or part with R200.

The prosecutor: "You were arrested on the 20th in Jules Street without permission to be there. Do you agree to the charge?"

Tjile "Yes."
 Prosecutor "Talk man, there are many people in court here."
 Tjile "Yes, it is so."
 Prosecutor to magis-

trate "Accepts plea your worship."

Magistrate "Guilty. Anything to say in mitigation?"

Prosecutor interprets to Tjile and with a helpless shrug of his shoulders he replies "The court may decide what to do with me."

Magistrate "R35 or 35 days."

The time 9 58 am. That is a typical scene in the Johannesburg Pass Court on a Monday morning. By 10 30 am more than 20 people had passed through the dock in Court C in conveyor-belt style.

That means it takes less than two minutes to handle a case.

Every month hundreds of blacks are "fished" out of Johannesburg and held in police cells over weekends to appear on pass charges on Mondays.

The standard fine for being in the city illegally is R35 or 35 days. It is more for those with previous convictions and the unluckier ones, who are arrested without their reference books on them, are remanded in custody for identification.

But the worst that could happen to an accused is reparation.

It happened to young Edward Dlamini this week. He tried to explain to the magistrate that he had no pass; he had only come to Johannesburg to pay his brother a visit.

Edward, who could

By CHARLES MOGALE

be about 17, looked shattered when the prosecutor did not relate his story to the magistrate.

Instead, he told him with an "I'll-fix-you-up" tone in his voice: "You have come to play here. We are sending you back because you don't know what you want here. You're going back to Msinga."

Attempts to explain that his relatives in Soweto were not even aware of his arrest fell on deaf ears, and in no time the rattled young man was back in the cells awaiting reparation.

The prosecutor-cum-interpreter was doing a job previously lambasted by Pretorian Mr Adam Klein who stormed out of court claiming "I am tired of serving apartheid."

Mr Klein hit the headlines after refusing to prosecute in the trial of five men charged with pass offences. Later, he said that while he was prosecutor in the Pretoria court, he was subjected to the horror of seeing 120 innocent people pass daily before him without having committed a crime.

That is how Mr Klein left his job as prosecutor in a pass court.

Aid centres have been established in the big cities to help minimise the numbers that spend nights in jail for pass offences. These centres have proved worthless in the past.

No mention is made of them in the pass courts and only heaven knows if the prisoners are aware of them.

The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) has said that the police use their own discretion when arresting an offender.

The execution of the pass laws has met with sharp criticism in the past. In one case at the end of last year, Mr Solomon Molopyane died in his cell while waiting to appear in court for a pass offence. It was said he had died of a heart attack.

About the same time a B Comm student, Miss Sheila Moeketsane, was arrested in Hillbrow on her way to an examination at Milner Park. She had her time-table, student card and Bophuthatswana travel document, but was locked up and forced to miss her examinations. Police said it was "an unfortunate incident."

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Journalists' release 'not conditional'

HARARE — The release of two senior journalists from detention was unconditional as far as he knew, the chairman of Zimbabwe Newspapers, Dr Davidson Sadza, said yesterday

The two Herald staff members, senior assistant editor Mr Aubrey McDowall, 53, and senior reporter Mr Bill Hipson 37, were released late on Thursday afternoon after being held at Chikurubi maximum security prison near Harare for 28 days

"Throughout negotiations with the relevant ministries I was repeatedly assured that it is not the intention of our government to interfere with the freedom of the Press," Dr Sadza said, adding that the men's jobs were still open to them — Sapa

No freedom for two brothers

HARARE — An application for the release of two Figtree farming brothers, Noel and Alan York, was dismissed in the High Court in Harare yesterday

Mr Justice McNally said that because of a ministerial certificate ordering the application to be heard in camera, he would not release his judgment for publication without the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze

He said, however "I have no reason to suppose he will not authorise the publication of the judgment, because I have taken some care in drafting the judgment not to refer to matters (of security) covered by the certificate" — Sapa

Stuttaford in court

HARARE — Mr Wally Stuttaford, Republican Front MP for Bulawayo South, was indicted in the Harare Magistrate's Court yesterday to appear in the High Court during its next session on charges under the Preservation of Constitutional Government Act

The next High Court session starts on September 13 and the exact date of Mr Stuttaford's trial still has to be set

Arrested in December, he has been in detention ever since — Sapa

Prisons Dept breaks its silence on David Kitson

THE general state of health of Mr David Kitson, sentenced in 1964 to 20 years imprisonment for sabotage, is excellent, according to the chief liaison officer of Prison Services, Brigadier H J Botha

Brig Botha was commenting on adverse reports about Mr Kitson's health

"Although it is against official policy to comment on incarceration and or treatment and circumstances of individual prisoners, it is unfortunately necessary to react to allegations that prisoner David Kitson suffers from serious and chronic bronchitis and that his condition is aggravated by his circumstances of incarceration," the

brigadier said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday

"In the reports, reference is made to a demonstration in front of the South African Embassy in London in which, among others, the actress Vanessa Redgrave, and family members of prisoner Kitson, were taking part

"Apart from periodic routine medical examinations, as well as a thorough specialist examination in April this year, during which no symptoms whatsoever of bronchitis were diagnosed, the prisoner was again examined by a medical practitioner by special arrangement today And it is categorically denied that he is suffering from bronchitis

"His general state of health has been certified as being excellent.

"The physical circumstances of his incarceration complies with international standards As regards allegations concerning the so-called unhealthy temperature in prison cells in Pretoria, it is pointed out that the daily average minimum temperature in Pretoria is 10,6 deg C Pretoria's minimum temperature seldom falls below 4,3 deg C, whereas in London it falls as low as -10°C"

The statement said such allegations were used to tarnish the image of the prison administration and South Africa — Sapa

METRO MAIL

NZ policeman wants bag of money back

A NEW Zealand policeman visiting Pretoria has lost a large sum of money and important documents Mr Don Graves, a policeman from Invercargill, New Zealand, has lost R280, \$1 830, NZ\$900, £850, a Pentax camera, his passport, international and New Zealand driver's licences, New Zealand police identity card and International Police Association identity card Mr Graves left his possessions, in a black nylon kitbag, at a bus stop in Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria, on Wednesday

All to charm children

THE Johannesburg Area Council of Magen David Adom in SA is holding a children's fair at the Yeoville recreation centre from 9 30am today Among the many attractions will be a magician and donkey rides

Film society screening

THE Johannesburg Film Society will screen "Letter from Wife" at 8 30pm tomorrow at the Piccadilly Cinema, Cavendish Street, Yeoville

Golden City bus drive

A BUS drive around Johannesburg leaves the Vanderbijl bus terminus at 2 30pm today

Spring show of orchids

FROM 9am to 1pm today and tomorrow the Transvaal Orchid Society is holding its Spring Show at the Sima Elovson Florium, Botanical Gardens, Thomas Bowler Avenue, Emmarentia

Every dog has its day

ALL day today and tomorrow the Dogmore 1982 Dog of the Year show is being held at Gillyooly's Farm, Bedfordview

M2 off-ramp to close

THE Maritzburg Street off-ramp on the M2 East motorway will be closed from 6 30am tomorrow until about noon for the erection of overhead signs Motorists travelling north should use the Heidelberg interchange

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METRO MAIL is YOUR column about happenings in YOUR area Pass on any snippets of a local or community interest you come across to the News Editor's Secretary, Rand Daily Mail, P O Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000 Or phone her on 710-9111 or 710-2510 For Pretoria the number is (012) 38861 and the East Rand 56-2534

Mann's poetry in action

POET Chris Mann will read his own poetry to pupils attending the Rank Xerox National Schools' Festival of English, to be held at the Market Theatre in Johannesburg from September 7 to 9 Mr Mann will present "Poetry in action" — poetry accompanied by music

Youth rally venue swop

THE venue for the Kiryat Ono youth rally has been changed from the Colosseum Theatre to King David School, Club Street, Linksfield Starting time is 4 30pm tomorrow

Fun for all at school fete

THE Sir John Adamson Secondary School in Rifle Range Road, Winchester Hills, south of Johannesburg, will hold an all-day fete from 9 30am today Highlights include drum majorettes and SA Police dog displays

St Joseph's nets R1 573

THE St Joseph's Home collected R1 573 during its recent collection in the Johannesburg area and thanks the public for its support

Springs High fun run

THERE will be a fun run for young and old when the Springs Boys High School holds its fund-raising fete at the school today

Kennedy tipped for 1984 Democratic vote

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — Senator Edward Kennedy has a huge lead over all his rivals as Democratic challenger in the race for the 1984 United

ter Mondale next with just 13% support

Third, with 8% was former President Jimmy Carter — who has said he will not run — followed by former as

bowed to black pressure and dropped plans to promote business with South Africa was one of 10 long-shots who attracted less than 2% each

lobbying for an "emergency investigation" into the Senator's role in the death of Mary Jo Kopechne who drowned 13 years ago when the Senator drove his car off a bridge

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Prisoners stick to Xhosa

28/8/82 (753)
D. Dispatch

CAPE TOWN — A group of prisoners at the Helderstroom Prison near Caledon are conducting a "language boycott" by refusing to speak anything but their home language, Xhosa, to relatives who visit them

This was revealed by relatives of two of them, who travelled from Port Elizabeth and paid a fruitless visit to the prison on Wednesday. The issue was also confirmed by prison authorities.

Mr Siseko Lutywantsi, 21, was one of those asked to persuade his brother to communicate in English.

"I tried to persuade my brother to speak to me in English, but he only replied in Xhosa, which was not allowed, so we couldn't communicate," he said.

Miss Ntombekhaya Dinge, who went to visit her uncle, found herself in the same position, she said.

Mr Lutywantsi said the prisoners had been allowed to use Xhosa for visits before their transfer

from Robben Island some months ago, and he felt an interpreter should have been available.

Brigadier Hennie Botha, chief of the Prisons Service public liaison section, said. "It is common knowledge that prisoners, depending on their horizontal classification, are granted certain privileges, inter-alia, visiting privileges.

"The general rule is that prisoners and their visitors should converse in English or Afrikaans, but visits may take place in another language where interpreters are available.

"It has come to notice that some prisoners at Helderstroom prison refuse to take visits in English or Afrikaans, while all visitors involved were quite prepared, and happy to speak English.

"The Prisons Service is satisfied that the prisoners involved were fully capable of enjoying the privilege of their visits" — DDC

Mystery over Mandela message

253
MMA
ROM 30/8/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A TELEGRAM sent by the imprisoned African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, soon after the recent death of King Sobhuza 11 of Swaziland, has left a trail of unanswered questions.

The Times of Swaziland has reported that Mr Mandela sent a message of condolence to the Swaziland Government and the Swazi Royal Family over the death of King Sobhuza.

But a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said Mr Mandela had only sent a telegram to his "daughter-in-law" on August 23, the day on which news of King Sobhuza's death became known.

However, Mr Mandela and his banned wife Winnie have twin daughters but not a son. One of their twin daughters, Zemi, is married to a Swazi prince and son of King Sobhuza.

It could not be confirmed officially, but the most plausible explanation is that Mr Mandela sent a telegram of sympathy to Zemi as a member of the Swazi Royal Family on the king's death and that its contents were passed on to the Swaziland Government.

The Prisons Department spokesman declined to comment on speculation that the telegram had been addressed to his daughter, not daughter-in-law.

Before King Sobhuza died, the ANC sent a memorandum to him advising him strongly against signing a deal with Pretoria for the cession of Ingwayuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

But, according to King Sobhuza's senior liaison officer Mr Mhambi Mhisi, the king was working hard on Swaziland's case on the border issue right up to his death.

"Sometimes he worked all night without sleep, writing in his own hand," Mr Mhisi said. "It was as if he was working to complete a deadline."

The death of the king, however, resulted in a moratorium on any political differences between the Swaziland government and the ANC.

COURTS

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Archbishop Dennis Hurley spoke out strongly against the death penalty while giving evidence in mitigation in the treason trial in the Supreme Court here today.

He said the imposition of the death penalty on the three men convicted of high treason — Patrick Maqubela (32), Mboniswa Maqhutyana (29) and Seth Gaba (24) — would make them political martyrs in the eyes of most blacks.

He said the death penalty would exacerbate the social conflict in South Africa. In the hearts of most black people there were feelings of deep resentment, feelings of being deprived of exercising

Abolish the death penalty — Hurley

the most human rights in the country of their birth.

Prosecutor Mr Jan Slabbert asked Archbishop Hurley whether he thought the death penalty should be abolished. Archbishop Hurley agreed that it should. Mr Slabbert said that in sabotage there was often loss of human life and he asked if the death penalty

was not fitting in those cases.

Archbishop Hurley replied that he thought other punishments were sufficient, particularly as sabotage and terrorism were considered different to other crimes in this country.

He said the taking of life was always an evil.

Defence counsel Mr Ernie Wentzel, SC, said the judge was probably

thinking in terms of a sentence which would deter others, but he urged Mr Justice van Heerden to consider that Mr Maqhutyana had undertaken reconnaissance of Durban to prevent endangering people during the explosions.

He said that the penalties should not be the same in cases where lives had not been lost as in cases in

which there had been deaths.

Mr Slabbert said "A letter addressed to Mr Maqhutyana instructed him to reconnoitre a railway line to Cato Ridge. Destroying a railway line could have led to the loss of hundreds of lives and probably the lives of people whose social injustices the accused claimed they were trying to redress."

253
Plea for
ANC men

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The National Unifying Force, a white body best known for its opposition to Mr Ian Smith's UDI government, has appealed to Pretoria to commute the death sentences of three African National Congress members.

In a letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, the NUF president, Mrs Muriel Rosin, asked that the Government spare the lives of Mr Thelle Mogoerane, Mr Gerry Mosoloh and Mr Marcus Motaung.

TEARGAS was used at least three times against members of the public during the month-long treason trial which ended in the Supreme Court here last week, according to two lawyers and the wife of one of the accused.

Defence counsel Ernie Wentzel, SC, said he had inhaled the gas twice during the five-week-long trial, while Mrs Nzwakie Maqubela said she had been exposed to it on three separate occasions.

Mr Sydney Dunn, who instructed counsel on behalf of several witnesses, said he was told of one such occasion during the early stages of the trial although he had not been present.

The Opposition's official spokesman on law and order, Mr Harry Pitman, said the inquiry he had called for following the exposure of one of the incidents was now all the more necessary.

In this incident a teargas-like substance had been sprayed in the crowded public gallery of the Court when singing and chanting broke out minutes after the three accused had been sentenced to 20 years each for a series of bomb-blasts in central Durban last year.

Run

A senior police spokesman said this week he had made inquiries but could find no record of the gas being used more than once.

He said the matter could go no further unless the people who claimed otherwise came forward to make statements.

Speaking from the University of Fort Hare, where she works in the library, Mrs Maqubela told the Mercury she had had to run for her car when the gas was used after the Court had adjourned at the end of the first week of the trial.

She said she had been chatting to friends when they had been assailed by the fumes.

Mr Wentzel said he, too, had been affected in the first incident, although he could not recall the date.

Mrs Maqubela said the second incident came an hour before the Court was convened on the last day when teargas was sprayed in a toilet in the Court buildings.

She said she believed the police's intention may have been to discourage people from using the toilet because

they were able to communicate with the accused in their cells.

She had also been in the front row of the public gallery when gas was used that afternoon and had received it full in the face, she said.

Mr Wentzel said he had been subjected to the gas in the courtroom. 'It's not a pleasant experience'.

The police spokesman said canisters of the gas were issued to policemen each morning of the trial and collected each evening.

They had all been sealed and as far as could be established only one seal had been broken during the course of the trial.

Mr Pitman said he predicted that the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, would not respond to his call for an inquiry to establish whether the use of the gas was justified.

'The real cause will, as always, emanate from the Cabinet which actively condones this kind of act'.

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

Teargas 'used three times during treason trial', claim

253

Mercury 15/9/82

A shroud of secretcy over prisons Press chief

Arthur 21/9/82

243/253

Political Correspondent

Other possibilities were visits to detainees by private legal or medical practitioners

THE inhibiting influence of restrictive legislation regarding prisons and police matters had an enormous effect on Press reporting, Mr D P de Villiers, the managing director of Nasionale Pers, told the Stellenbosch Association of Human Rights last night.

He also called for stronger measures to control detention without trial and expressed his disappointment at the fact that it still remained without improved controls.

He pointed out that the restrictive laws laid down that newspapers may not publish false information about prisons or the police. The onus was on the newspaper to prove that that it had reasonable ground to believe that what was being published was correct.

RUN RISK

Newspapers usually did not have the means of checking allegations fully and publication did not take place unless editors were willing to run the risk of prosecution.

The law on prisons had had the effect of placing a shroud of secrecy around what happened in prisons for more than two decades. In terms of recent legislation the same could now happen in the case of the police.

Mr De Villiers said detention without trial had several setbacks.

It aroused antagonism overseas and undermined the appearance of the country's proud legal system.

Among the improvements that were being suggested in legal circles were a time limit on detentions, a code outlining the method of questioning, a record of interrogators and of the place and times of interrogation.

(253) Save Jan 24/72

Anti-apartheid group starts campaign to save ANC trio

LONDON — The anti-apartheid organisation, Southern Africa — The Imprisoned Society (Satis) has launched an international campaign to stop the execution of three condemned black prisoners in the Pretoria Central Prison.

The campaign will be aimed at governments

and organisations throughout the world urging them to persuade the South African authorities to commute the death sentences

The three prisoners Anthony Tsotsobe (26), Johannes Shabangu (27) and David Moise (26),

were sentenced to death on August 6 this year for their part in armed attacks on three police stations

Satis will hold demonstrations outside the South African embassy in London from next week to focus attention on their campaign — Own Correspondent

Star 11/10/72

Woman dies
in police cell

253

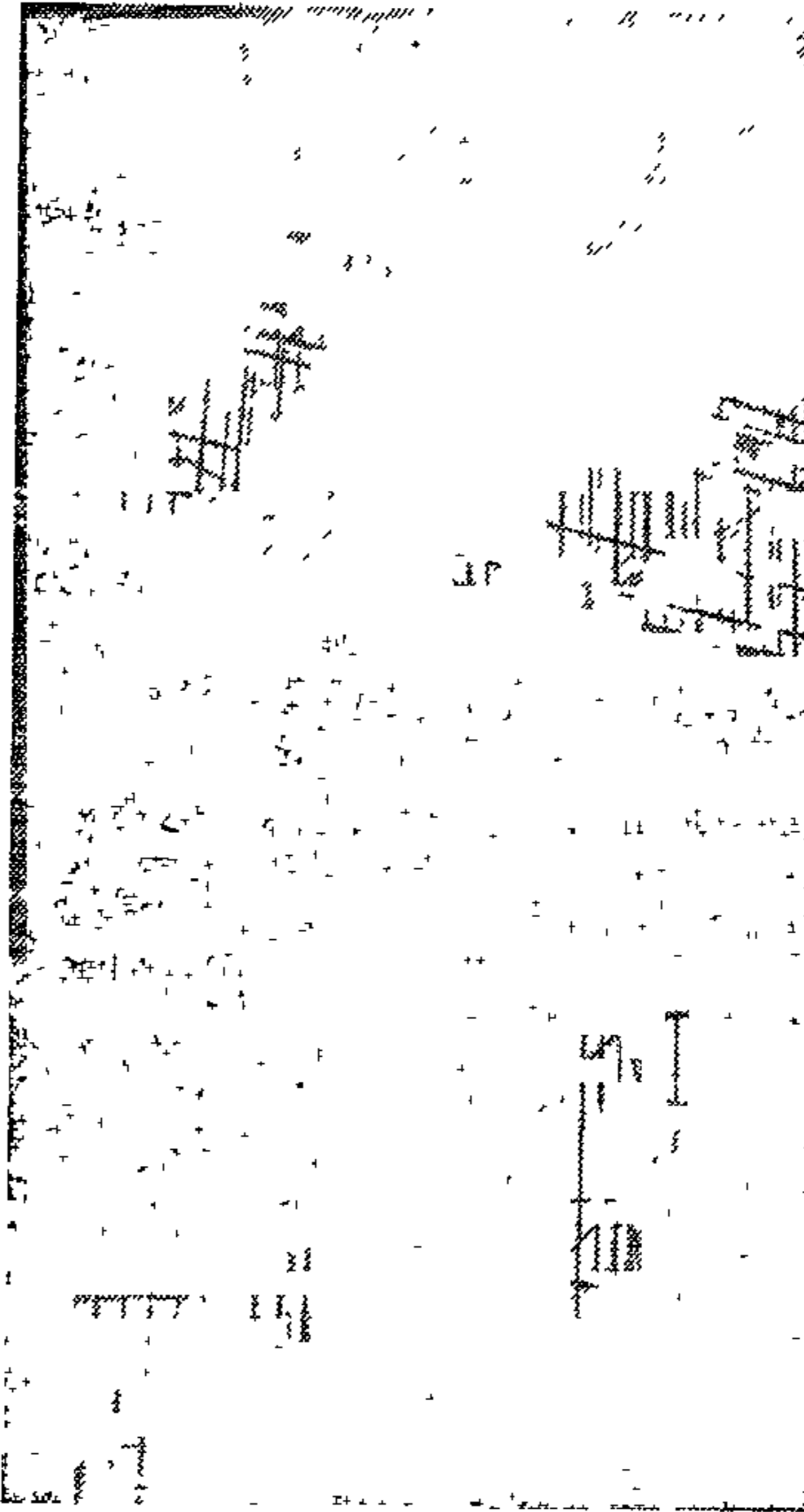
CAPE TOWN — A woman who was taken into custody at the Durbanville police station over the weekend was found dead in her cell early yesterday

A senior police spokesman for the Bellville area, Colonel G A G van Zyl, confirmed this last night and said the woman's death was being investigated

Subculture from Prisoners' Perspective

Probe into jail gangs

253
SWS 19/10/82



The inside of a South African prison . . . a breeding ground for a new culture.

South Africa's formidable gangs have a far broader sphere of operation inside and outside prisons than was previously believed, according to an investigation by the Human Sciences Research Council.

For the first time, a scientific profile of the gang system is being compiled.

So far more than 450 interviews with prisoners, prison officials and ex-convicts have been completed as part of a long-term research project commissioned by the South African Prisons Services in 1980.

The prison service has thrown open its doors to admit researchers from the HSRC in the past two years.

Led by Mr Willem Schurink, of the HSRC's Institute of Sociological and Demographic Research, the research team has tackled the task of understanding the prison gang subculture which has operated and plagued prison officials since the turn of the century.

For this reason, the prison service concerned itself with the problem on a continual basis in order to restrict the formation of gangs, and gang activities in prisons, to the absolute minimum.

The team has been granted access to all prisons and prisoners at all times of the day. It has visited prisons all over the country.

Mr Schurink has even been permitted private interviews with dangerous criminals,

Prison doors open and 450 give views

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

and has sometimes spent up to six days interviewing a prisoner or prison official.

He has also received more than 150 uncensored letters from convicts and ex-convicts willing to co-operate.

"Such a complex problem as the prison gang subculture can only be countered effectively if one has thorough scientific knowledge of the nature and characteristics of the phenomenon," a prisons spokesman said.

The HSRC is trying to find out how the gangs were formed, how they function, and how their activities can be curbed effectively.

Though the project will be completed only in about 1984 some

interesting facts have come to light.

The dynamic organisation, and an extensive underground communication network, enable the gangs to adapt and survive.

The gang subculture consists predominantly of black and coloured males inside and outside prisons.

Gangs are responsible for some of the most gruesome prison murders and assaults. Violence among the gangs is, however, a complex matter. There is currently a degree of co-ordination between prison gangs and street gangs.

The two most powerful gangs at present appear to be the "28s" and "26s". They liaise with other gangs outside prisons.

Most gangs, including the lesser "27s" and "Fourth Camp" gangs which include the "Big 5," the "Royal Air Force," the "Desperados" and the "Forty Thieves," have a rigid quasi-military structure which has existed for many decades.

Ranks of lord, general, radio (draadloos), magistrate, doctor, soldier and "wyfie" (mistress) are assigned to the various "men of the number".

The "28s" were traditionally associated with homosexuality, the "26s" with robbery, and the "Royal Air Force" with escape plans.

The HSRC anticipates the collection of far more information in its coming research.

It will then make recommendations to the Prisons Services.

The only other major study conducted recently into South African prison gangs was done by Mr Nicholas Haysom in 1981 at the Institute for Criminology at the University of Cape Town.

Because Mr Haysom is banned, none of the information contained in his reports can be reprinted.

Received 20/10/62
Prisoner dies from stab wounds

Pietermaritzburg Bureau (253)

A 31-YEAR-OLD long-term prisoner was found dead and another prisoner was found with stab wounds in the new Pietermaritzburg prison yesterday morning.

A statement from the liaison office of the SA Prison Service said the dead man had died apparently from stab

wounds inflicted by a fellow-prisoner

His name is being withheld until his family has been notified

The injured prisoner, who was not identified, has been admitted to hospital where he is said to be in a satisfactory condition.

The police are investigating the stabbings and a departmental investigation has been launched.

likely to lead to rehabilitation

Mr Kroneberg, who has 30 years' experience as a teacher and psychologist, worked for many years in a British community home and regional assessment centre for children found guilty of committing offences. He has a master's degree in psychology from London University and is now writing his doctoral thesis on the treatment of juvenile delinquents in South Africa.

In an interview with Woman's Argus he described savage beatings, which he witnessed at Porter. He also told of how basic health care was inadequate and how a man with a standard 5 education and no medical training decided whether the boys were fit to do punishment drill.

He said although some minor improvements had been made since the Coloured Representative Persons Council Commit-

and they have lovely ornamental ponds and flower beds but they are not doing things to improve the lot of the boys. The staff use the boys to create acceptable and charming conditions for themselves.

Boys were sent to the reformatory by magistrate or supreme courts instead of punishment. Yet rather than performing an educational role the reformatory had a punitive role.

During his time at the school the "number of beatings received by the boys each year had been quite phenomenal".

Because of the nature of the staff and their prejudices they quite often interpret normal behaviour as insubordination. The thing that the boys most seriously objected to was that they were not given the opportunity to explain what happened — they were tried in a sort of kangaroo court where they had

committed a third offence that they are sentenced to a reformatory. If the whippings had helped they would not have landed at Porter.

The reformatory has punishment codes which allow for whippings even in the case of trivial offences like using the telephone without permission.

The very fact that they have such complicated codes of punishment suggests that Porter is a punitive rather than a rehabilitative institute.

Mr Kroneberg said boys who absconded from the reformatory were sometimes sentenced to whippings by the court and then whipped again on their return to Porter.

"In one case a boy who ran away from Porter and committed a crime was sentenced to five strokes by a magistrate. He was given the five strokes in the morning and when he returned to Porter in the afternoon given six more strokes for absconding," he said. "He got a total of 11 strokes in one day."

"Another factor that caused great distress was the inadequate health care. Although the District Surgeon made a weekly visit and seriously ill boys were sent to Victoria Hospital, daily health inspections were done by two wardens.

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PORTER REPLETES

ARGUS 21/10/82
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These are the main points in a written reply by the Directorate of Education of the Department of Internal Affairs to the allegations made by Mr Kroneberg.

● "Corporal punishment is applied at this institution strictly in accordance with the Children's Act (Act 33 of 1960). In addition, in order to make quite sure that at no Children's Act institution of the directorate excessive punishment is given, guidelines have been issued to principals by the directorate and must be strictly adhered to. The punishment code you referred to has not substantially changed (from 1979). The application and the effect of corporal punishment is reviewed periodically and as a result of the latter corporal punishment does not now feature prominently.

● "Punishment drill was abolished in January 1982.

● "Regarding medical attention, all senior personnel and those in charge of hostels have instructions to keep a close check on the health of inmates. Psychologists, school teachers, superintendents at hostels and heads of departments are notified when inmates suffer light injuries. They are immediately referred to the sick bay. Serious cases are referred to the Victoria Hospital. Many cases are referred directly to the District Surgeon who visits the institution once weekly, and who is also on standby. There is also a standby assistant day and night to take emergency cases to hospital.

● "Inmates who are discharged from the institution and have to travel overnight to their destination receive R1,50 pocket money per night as prescribed by the directorate as well as provisions for their journey and their rail ticket. Most of the inmates also have their own money received from their parents, deposited in a savings bank account and controlled by this institution. These amounts are paid out to them when they leave. Great care is taken to ensure that no child is released without being adequately provided for in all respects.

● "An observation that Porter School is seen as a punitive institution is doing it an injustice as it is in fact a rehabilitation and care centre for juvenile delinquents. Therapy is an important form of rehabilitation in which punishment hardly plays a significant role. The major emphasis is on academic and technical training and education in its broadest sense. One should expect that in any institution of this nature behavioural problems do come to the fore and strict but fair disciplinary action is enforced. Problems are in the first instance referred to the psychology section where the principle of a psychotherapeutic approach receives preference in solving emotional and behavioural problems.

● "In conclusion the directorate would like to point out that Mr Kroneberg, on whose information your article is based, was employed as a teacher psychologist at the Porter School for approximately four years until 1980. During this period Mr Kroneberg who lays claim to a knowledge of the British reformatory system never at any time made any suggestions or recommendations to the directorate concerning an improvement to the rehabilitation programme in vogue in Children's Act institutions in South Africa. It must also be pointed out that Mr Kroneberg's experience of Children's Act schools is extremely limited, being confined to the relatively short period spent at Porter. He is thus hardly in a position to express an authoritative opinion on the South African system or to express valid criticism. He has also never been registered as a psychologist with the South African Medical and Dental Council.

● "While Mr Kroneberg can most probably make worthwhile comments on educational matters which fall within the purview of his experience, it is apparent that he is not qualified to judge on the directorate's Children's Act institutions. From the nature and spirit of certain of his observations his impartiality to achieve objectivity is seriously questioned."

The reply is signed by the Press Liaison officer for the Director of Education.

NOTE: Mr Kroneberg is registered as a psychologist with the British Psychological services. He says: "When I returned to South Africa I did not register with the Medical and Dental Council because it was unnecessary for my work at Porter."

New jail was bad news for passersby

Mercury Reporter

THREE men were injured when a section of a security wall at Westville's new jail blew over on Thursday afternoon.

One of the men, Mr A K Mia, 21, a student quantity surveyor, is in the intensive care unit of the Shifa Hospital in Sydenham.

The other injured men were another student, Mr Michael Jean-Louis, 25, and a labourer, Mr M Ngomozulu.

The general manager for Stocks and Stocks Natal, Mr Willem Kruger, said yesterday that his company had intended Press coverage at a later stage of the building.

But now this has happened we have no need to compile a Press release. The engineers were doing a brick count of the day's production when the wind toppled the just-completed wall.

The young students and the labourer happened to be walking past the wall when it came down, Mr Kruger said.

Mr Ngomozulu is being treated at King Edward VIII Hospital for suspected neck injuries and Mr Jean-Louis was treated for bruises at the Shifa Hospital.

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Star 22/10/82 253

Prisoner dies after scuffle over dagga

Crime Reporter

An inmate of Sonderwater Prison died yesterday apparently from suffocation when he tried to swallow two matchboxes full of dagga as warders attempted to stop him.

Police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Bernard Masangu (33).

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said he was apparently caught with the boxes of dagga and tried to swallow them when he was about to be apprehended by warders. There was a scuffle and he later collapsed.

There will be a post-mortem later today.

Prison is spotless but overcrowded

253
Merrill
23/10/82

Mercury Reporter

A HEAD count at Durban Central Prison has revealed that 2 481 inmates are being squeezed into cells built to accommodate a maximum of 1 164 — an overpopulation of more than 100 percent.

And, because of the cramped conditions, rehabilitative and recreational facilities at the jail are virtually non-existent.

Warders admit the problem is among the worst of any penal institution in the country and that they are at a loss to cope with it.

The situation has prevailed for some time but in terms of the law it has not been disclosed.

Inquisitive reporters were permitted a peek behind the bars yesterday on a guided tour around the grey-walled Pine Street premises, where several infamous convicts have been interned for an intriguing variety of offences over its 70-year existence.

Exception

It was said by senior Prison Service personnel that the overcrowding problem would be solved once a move was made to the new R50 million Durban Prison complex at Westville, which would be completed in two years and replace the present Point and Durban Central prisons.

According to liaison officer Brig Henne Botha, yesterday's tour was an attempt to show that the prison service 'has nothing to hide'. It was also to enable the media to make little-known facts about both prisons known to the public.

A prime reason for not inviting the Press around more often, he said, was that the inmates themselves took exception to intrusiveness.

er of them. They held no privileges over those of other race groups.

But because of sheer numbers as many as 40 black inmates shared cells built to hold 18.

In the cells for white men there were many books laid out for all to see. There were no tables, chairs, pictures or other adornments in the cells. There was a basin and lavatory in each.

A stale smell of cheap tobacco permeates the prison, and a series of heavy iron gates prevents access between sections. Each window is barred and in the door to every cell is a small peep-hole for observation purposes.

Privacy is a luxury not readily available in prison.

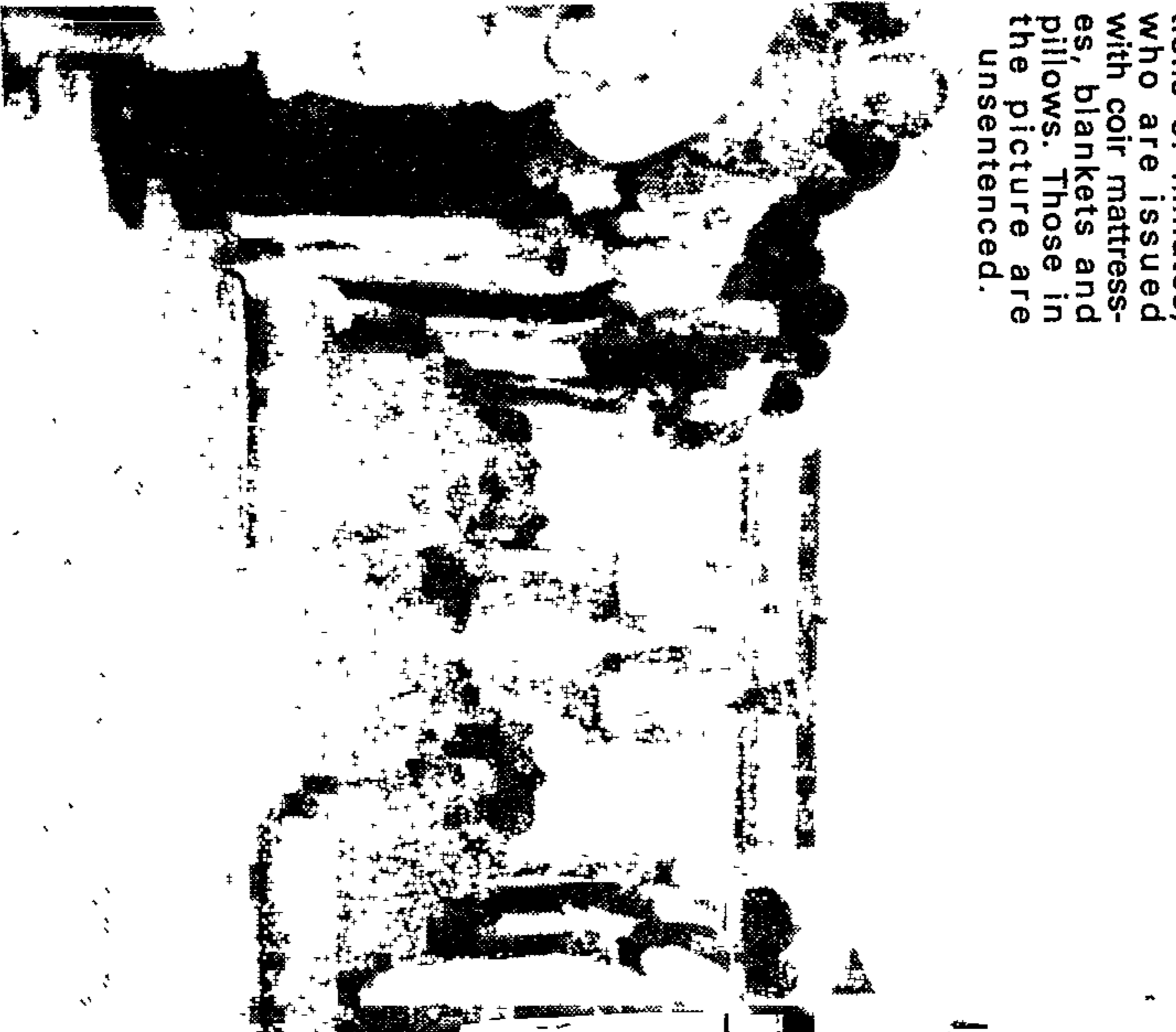
A prison official said at no times could men and women come into physical contact with one another.

One convict, who hurriedly set about cleaning windows when he saw the group approaching, and who was privately asked whether this was his usual task, replied 'No, sir, but we were told to look busy when you got here.'

None of the inmates had any complaints.

'This Government hotel is not so bad,' quipped one prisoner.

A TYPICAL prison cell scene, showing the cramped conditions of inmates, who are issued with coir mattresses, blankets and pillows. Those in the picture are unsentenced.



Spotless

The entire Prisons Service was undergoing a restructuring towards improving amenities for inmates, especially with regard to training and other rehabilitative facilities.

'Remember that people are sent to prison as punishment and not for punishment,' Brig Botha said.

The commissioner of prisons for Natal, Brig P S Velthuisen, conducted the group around the establishment, pointing out and expanding on whatever aspects he felt would be of interest.

A request to be taken around the main cell block was not acceded to — a warder whispered that it had 'not been prepared for inspection' — but the tour included a look at the administrative offices, reception rooms, sick bay, kitchen, white male cells and cells where unsentenced prisoners are held.

Books

Everything was spotless and everyone wore neat and clean regulation garb.

All stood stiffly at attention — a customary gesture when officers approached, Col Velthuisen explained. 'But when we leave they are free to sit, lie or stand and be comfortable.'

It was explained that white prisoners did not endure the same cramped conditions as blacks because there were far fewer.

CONSTRUCTION of the R50 million new Durban Prison, at Westville, left, is ahead of schedule and due for completion early in 1985. The complex will house 4 800 inmates — male and female of all races — in five separate cell buildings and, according to the architects, will be a 'showpiece in protective custody design' in South Africa and will boast the most modern electronic security systems available to minimise escape attempts. Facilities still to be completed include workshops, sports fields, rehabilitative centres and every convenience which can be expected to be given to prisoners.



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PRISONERS FOR LIFE

Monk Nkomo hears a poignant plea for the release of five Robben Island men

PARENTS and relatives of five Pretoria men who have now spent a total of 95 years in prison made a passionate plea this week to the South African Government for their release.

The five who have each served 19 years on Robben Island, are Philemon Tefu (41), of 5654 Section O, Mamelodi, Samuel Chibane of Mamelodi East, Jeff Masemola and John Nkosi of Atteridgeville and Dimake Malepe.

They were sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island in 1963 for their involvement with the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

The SOWETAN this week spoke to the families of Tefu, Chabedi and Masemola — all of whom prayed and hoped that they would one day be reunited with the convicted men.

With tears glistening in her eyes, Mrs Japhthalina Moyo (72), of 26 Makgato Street, Atteridge-

ville, who is the eldest sister of Masemola, said she

tution Mrs Moyo, who missed a train to visit

worse It is heartbreaking to imagine that I am going to die

"Immediately after his arrest, I got sick and have never been better. Each night I pray that I will be re-united with my son." Mrs Elizabeth Tefu (70) of her son Philemon

dreams every day of seeing him back from jail.

"After seven of my sons died, as well as my husband, I pinned all my hopes on him for help", said a sickly Mrs Moyo who added that Masemola, a former school teacher at Banareng Primary

him for the first time on September 16 this year, said Jeff had succeeded in obtaining three degrees while on the island. She said that these included a BA and BSc degree.

without seeing him freed". Mrs Elizabeth Tefu, Philemon's mother, who is sickly and in her 70's, made a passionate plea to the authorities to release him and the others who had already served long sentences on the island.

"Nineteen years is enough. I've begged the authorities to release him. Each time I think of him I get worse. It is heartbreaking to imagine that I am going to die without seeing him freed." Mrs Japhthalina Moyo of her son Jeff Masemola

School in Atteridgeville, was eight months old when their mother died. She sent him to school until he qualified as a school teacher at the then Kilmerton Training Instr-

tion?" asked Mrs Moyo. She added that the 19-year jail term was punishment enough. "I begged the authorities to release them. Each time I think of him I get

"Immediately after his arrest, I got sick and have never been better. Each night I pray that I will be reunited with my son," said the elderly mother who hoped that the Government

would "forgive" the men. Tefu was arrested during a police swoop on March 22, 1963, together with his brothers, Charles and John. His brothers were later found not guilty and discharged.

Chabane's guardians in Mamelodi said they had already paid him six visits this year and would be going there again in two weeks time. A Form Four student at the Wilberforce Institution at the time of his arrest in 1963, Chibane now holds a BA degree he obtained while on the island. He also holds certificates in marketing and music and is currently studying for a B Com degree.

"We pray that he comes back one day to serve the community with that education he has. We also hope the Government will forgive and release them one day", they said.

Mrs Moyo's application to see her brother — prisoner No. 490/63, — this month had not been considered due to the booking being full. A letter from the prison authorities on Robben Island advised Mrs Moyo to book well in advance in future, adding that her request for this month was not favourably considered as this office is fully booked. Both the Malepe and Nkosi families could not be traced.

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Escaped prisoner shot dead

Pretoria Bureau

A PRISONER was shot dead by police after he and his companion fled from police custody in the Eastern Transvaal on Thursday, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The men had asked for water from a policeman. When he turned to fetch it, they pushed him aside and escaped.

Maj. Haynes said that about 1.45pm on Thursday police received a report that one of men, David Mavimbela, was in a house at Badplaas.

A detective-sergeant went to the house and Mavimbela threatened him with a knife. The sergeant drew his service pistol and shot him, fatally, in the head.

Prison warder jailed for murder

253
2/1/62

A 26-year-old Baviaspoort prison warder was sentenced in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to seven years imprisonment for shooting and killing a fellow warder. Joseph Mthetwa was found guilty of murdering Mr Vuyisile Charlie Mdolomba with extenuating circumstances.

On December 17 last year the two men had an argument about money. During the argument Mr Mdolomba stuck his fingers in Mthetwa's face, the State alleged.

They parted after discussing the argument with an officer. The State alleged that Mthetwa then went to look for Mr Mdolomba and shot him with his service firearm.

Mthetwa pleaded not guilty. Mr T D Hopf, defence counsel, said Mr Mdolomba had provoked Mthetwa.

Major W D van der Merwe, from the prison, said both men were excellent workers. Mthetwa had worked at the prison for about seven years and had never given any trouble.

Star 31/1/82

New maximum security prison opens its doors

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The Prison Service today opened its doors to show off the new R480 000 maximum security section at Pretoria Prison and at the same time revealed there are no special facilities in this ultra-modern centre for suicide surveillance or prevention

In what appears to be a drive to improve the image of the Prison Service both at home and abroad after years of unfavourable publicity, local and foreign Pressmen were taken in two groups on a tour through the 52-cell maximum security section

Replying to questions about the lack of suicide surveillance facilities in the 6.84 sq m single cells which have a barred door and a 1.5 m by 1 m glass louver window, Brig H J Botha, Assistant Commissioner of Information, said: "As far as we are concerned suicide is a medical problem. We refer any prisoner who shows suicidal tendencies to hospital immediately

ACCESS

"Prisoners have daily access to doctors and the Commissioner"

Brigadier Botha conceded there was always a suicide risk. To provide comprehensive suicide surveillance for each prisoner would mean that prison staff would have to be increased tenfold

Built in four separate sections, the new quarters will not only house political prisoners — or "security prisoners" who have committed serious crimes against the security of the State as the Prison Service prefers to call them)

But the first eight

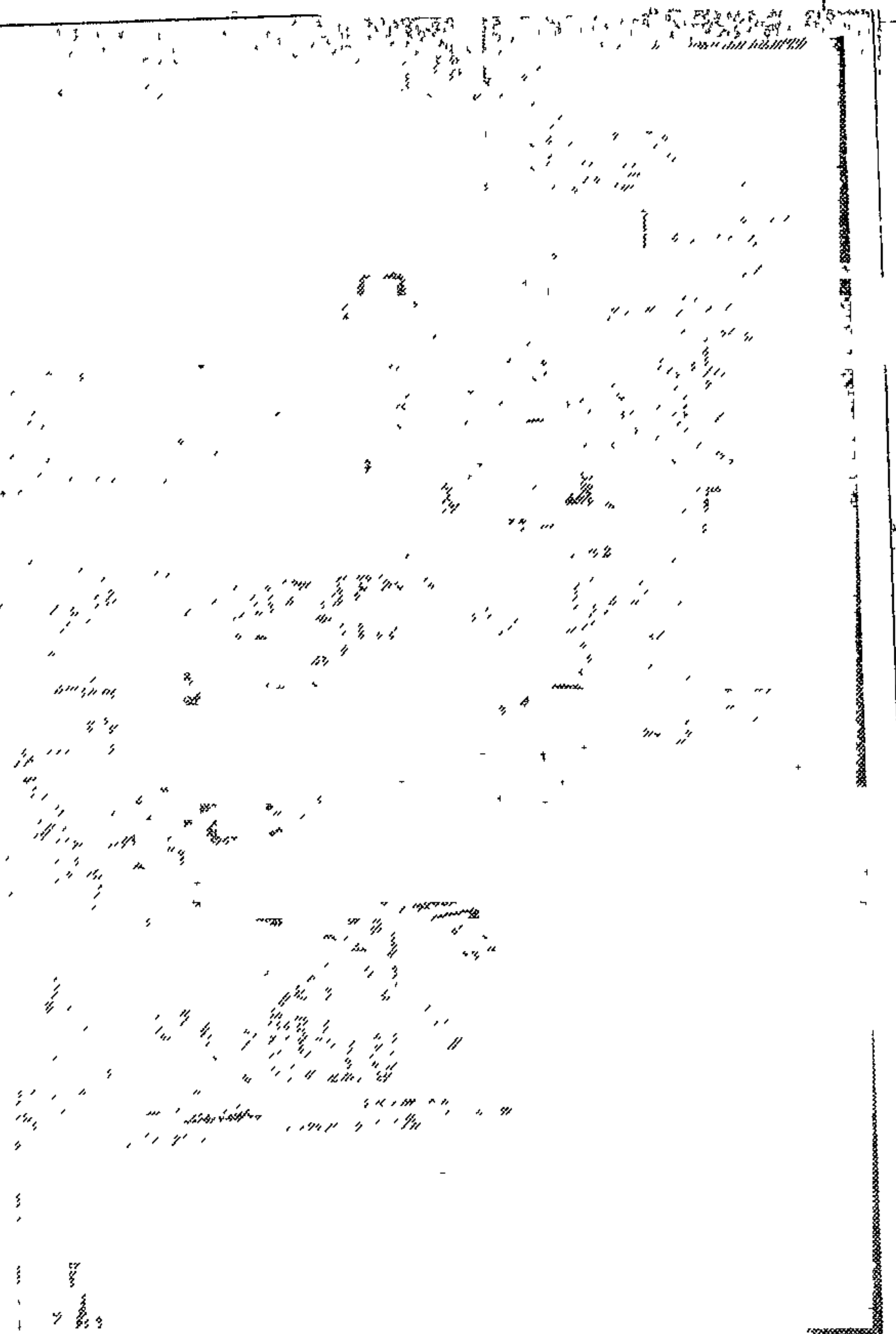
prisoners who will move into the new quarters soon are all white men and most of them are security prisoners

TELEVISION


They include David Kitson (62) who was jailed for 20 years in 1964 for sabotage under the Suppression of Communism Act, and Dennis Goldberg (51), jailed for life for sabotage after the Rivonia Trial in 1964

Although closed-circuit television is used to monitor the entrance to the maximum security section, there is no television surveillance of the single cells themselves. An infra-red detection system is used at night to detect prisoner movements

A hatch and double doors (one door being a barred gate) in each cell allows warders to check on prisoners from time to time. An intercom system allows each prisoner to communicate with a central control room at all times



Cells in the new maximum security prison each boast a hand-basin and flush toilet



This diningroom also houses a small library for use by prisoners

THE 80-year-old Pretoria jail has been replaced by a new R10-million structure incorporating all the sophisticated equipment needed to ensure a high level of security.

"Keeping them inside" is the major task of the Prisons Department. Part of the new prison is a new maximum security section with press button controls where among others, "political" prisoners are held.

Except for a far closer surveillance they are subject to the same rules and regulations — and privileges — of other prisoners. The old prison no longer complied with modern standards of incarceration. Although the new security section forms an integral part of the Pretoria prison complex — which consists of five separate institutions — its functions largely independently. The Prisons Act states the aim of the prison service is to protect the community in the short term by isolating offenders in safe custody, and in the long term by the treatment of the prisoner. Certainly the first of these conditions is well catered for in the new complex. Attempts are also made to cultivate a "sense of moral responsibility" in the prisoner.

At a Press conference, the Assistant Commissioner of Prisons (Information), Brigadier A G Botha, said every prisoner serving a sentence of two years or longer was transferred to an observation centre soon after admission there.

Information was collected and studied by a team of professional workers on his background, social and psychological functioning and personality make-up. His classification and the type of work he will do are determined by the study.

The security section is not reserved totally for "political" prisoners. Prisoners guilty of offences other than against the State can be confined in the security section. Eight of the 104 maximum security prisoners now in the Pretoria jail, among them Dennis Goldberg and David Krison, will be the first occupants of the new section.

Brigadier Botha, stressed "We say we don't have any political prisoners." He explained that in the country's 240 jails there were 426 maximum security prisoners — prisoners who for a number of reasons, including an escape mentality — have been classified in this closely supervised group.

The primary aim of the prisons service, he said, was keeping people behind bars, and treating and rehabilitating them.

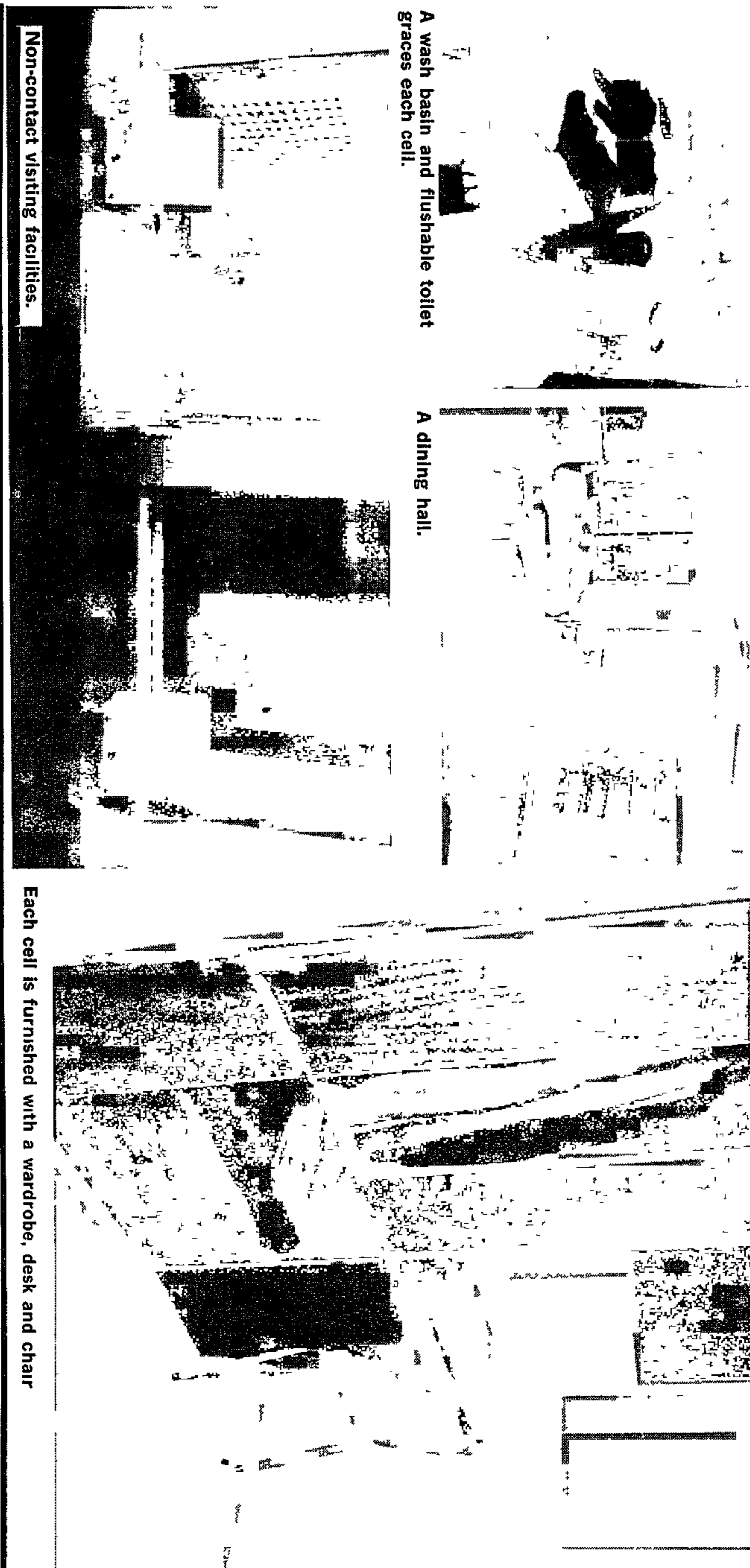
The fact that South African prisoners had no record of riots or mass prisoner action was testimony to the professionalism of the prison staff. At any one time, he explained, the country's jails hold 96 000 prisoners — most in small plateau and prisons.

The maximum security section has 52 two-metre by three-metre cells in four sections. Each section has its own courtyard with a badminton court, mini tennis and vol-

Pretoria's new R10-million prison complex is highly sophisticated, reports GERALD RILEY who yesterday went behind its walls to see what life's like "in the can".

4/11/82
TB
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Inside Pretoria's press-button prison



A wash basin and flushable toilet graces each cell.

A dining hall.

Non-contact visiting facilities.

Each cell is furnished with a wardrobe, desk and chair.

ley ball facilities. All can be observed from an overlooking catwalk. The passage doors and the prison entrance are controlled from a central press button console equipped with a closed circuit TV system to monitor the high, narrow passageways.

From the console music is piped into the cells. The prisoner, by pressing a button in his cell and speaking into a built-in microphone, can request a record, or for the volume to be turned down or off. A well-equipped library is provided by the State library in Pretoria, and special books can be

asked for, among them a series of Agatha Christie crime novels.

They are allowed to listen to the news and can buy newspapers and periodicals which can be censored but, according to Brigadier Botha, rarely are. Security prisoners in the "A" category are allowed 30 visits a year of 30 minutes each in a non-contact situation. They are separated from their visitors by a thick slab of glass and speak through microphones. They can be seen and heard by a warder throughout the visit.

The "A" prisoners can also write and receive 40 letters a year with a maximum of six a month. This category, too, can spend up to R25 of private cash a month on cigarettes and toiletries, extra food, and another R15 a month on stamps and stationery and reading matter. The privileges are sealed down through the B to D categories. They can smoke any "reasonable" number of cigarettes a day.

It is at the discretion of the Commissioner for Prisons whether a prisoner is allowed to study. Text books or technical periodicals can be sent in from outside and all studies aimed at degrees are done through the University of South Africa. The privilege of study is dependent on good behaviour, and can be withdrawn or suspended.

The security prisoner's day begins at 6am and with breaks for exercise between work periods and meals, ends with him being confined to his cell shortly after the evening meal at 3 30pm. Lights go out at 8pm unless as a special study privilege, they are allowed an extension — at exam time up to as late as midnight.

Once a week in the small recreation library room a film "of their choice" is shown. But there is no television. The cells are unheated in winter, but inmates are allowed up to six blankets. The prisoners have daily access to the Officer Commanding if their complaints or requests justify this. A doctor is available once a week, but more often should this be necessary.

The complex of five prisons includes the Pretoria Jail, with 2 400 short term and awaiting trial prisoners, Pretoria Central Prison for white men prisoners, the maximum security section where there are at present 108 — including condemned — prisoners, and a section for 210 black and white women prisoners.

Jailed journalist granted

Irish passport

JAILED journalist Tony Holiday has been granted citizenship of the Republic of Ireland.

He will leave South Africa for Britain shortly after he is released next Thursday after serving a six-year sentence for offences under the Terrorism Act.

According to informed sources he is booked to leave South Africa from Jan Smuts aboard a British Airways flight on the Monday after his release.

Although banning or restriction orders are often served on political prisoners who have served their jail sentences, it is unlikely that Holiday will be restricted in view of his decision to leave South Africa permanently.

However, his ultimate destination is not far from the

South African border. The Sunday Times was told this week that he plans to settle in Zimbabwe.

Sources also disclosed that a few months ago he applied to both the Republic of Ireland and Australia for citizenship. Australia turned him down, but his application to Ireland was successful.

The Honorary Irish Consul in Johannesburg, Mr Patrick Ryan, yesterday said that he could not comment on Holiday's application for citizenship, but said that if it had been granted it could only have been because the jailed

journalist had either an Irish parent or grandparent.

"Irish citizenship was not granted for any other reason," he said.

Holiday was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Pretoria's Old Synagogue in 1976 for producing and distributing subversive pamphlets on behalf of the banned ANC and the South African Communist Party, the trial judge found.

Painful

But the judge, Mr Justice Davidson, said that Holiday — a former political reporter of the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times — had been man enough to admit his actions.

He found that Holiday had secured an office in Johannesburg, obtained equipment to prepare pamphlets, and had prepared and distributed 12 such pamphlets.

He also found that he had recruited two journalists, Mr Paddy Weech, then of the Rand Daily Mail, and Mr Harry Mashabela, of the Star — both of whom had given evidence for the State.

After a moving statement under oath from the dock, in which Holiday said that ethically he had done nothing wrong and that the course he had chosen had been the only one open to him in view of his political convictions, the judge said it was very painful to pass sentence.



A jubilant Mrs Margaret Mthembu embraces her son, Themba, released from Robben Island this week.

Judge criticises police methods of interrogation

ROM 13/11/82

Mail Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A Supreme Court judge yesterday criticised police methods and set aside the convictions and sentences of two men found guilty of charges under the Terrorism Act

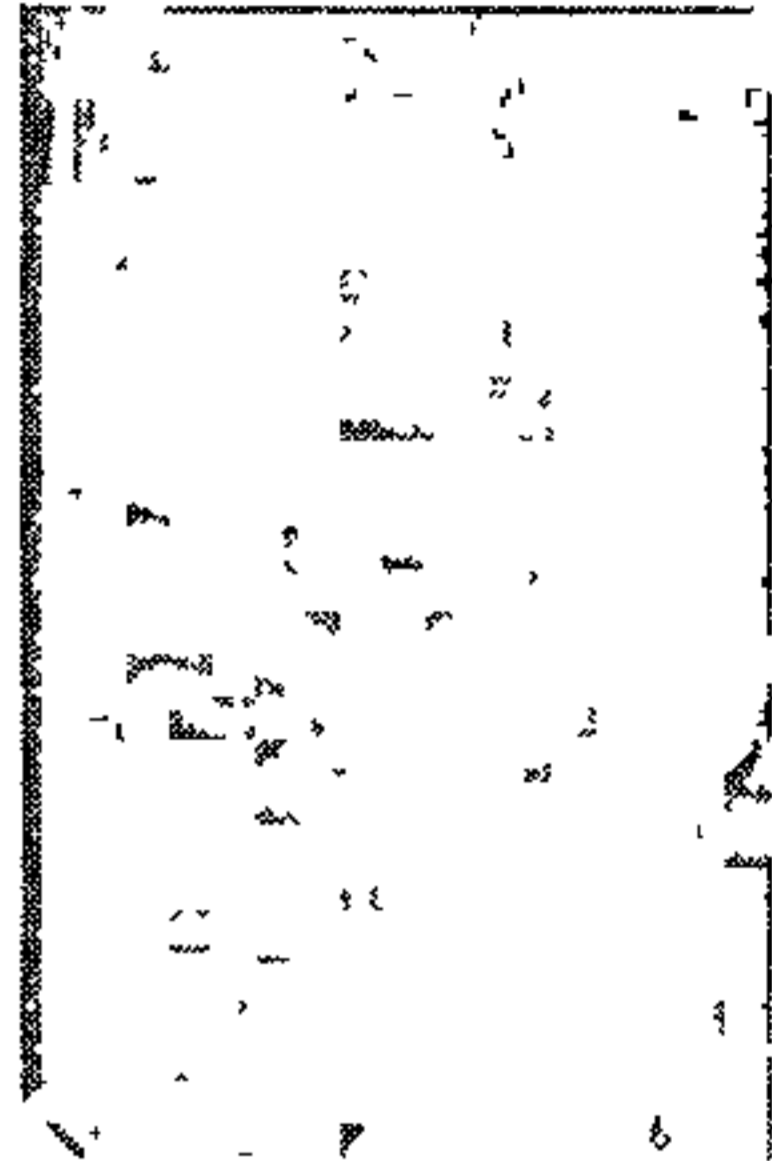
The evidence leading to the conviction of the two men had been tainted, suspect, unreliable in view of police malpractice in the investigation of the case, Judge Howard, with Judge Thirion concurring, said

He was giving reason for upholding the appeal of Robben Island prisoners Mr Mandla Sibisi, 20, and Mr Stanley Themba Mthembu, 18

In 1980 the two KwaMashu men were sentenced to five years imprisonment by Mr X Odendaal, in the Durban Regional Court, for planning to leave the country for military training

Judge Howard said the magistrate had misdirected himself in a most serious aspect by ignoring the evidence of 13 of the witnesses, who stated under oath that they had been induced by threats of assault and indefinite detention to make statements implicating the accused

Referring to the evidence of Mr Vuyani Nkosi, the judge



MANDLA SIBISI pondering the future

said it had been perfectly clear that Mr Nkosi could not remember any conversations with the accused concerning plans to go for military training in Mozambique

The police had however suggested to him the sort evidence that was required and the incriminating statements which he eventually gave were induced by solitary confinement, threats of assault and indefinite detention

Mr Mthembu's "confession" to a magistrate should not have been admitted as evidence because he had been threatened with assault and shooting

Freed men 'partly happy'

Mail Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The two men released from Robben Island prison this week, after winning their appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act, said yesterday that they were convinced that South Africa would be one day be "free"

Mr Mandla Sibisi and Mr Themba Mthembu said they were "partly happy" to be

free but would be happier still if the "hundreds" of Island prisoners were released

They did not at first believe it when they were told they were being freed

"We thought they were joking because we had been sentenced to five years imprisonment and had expected to be released in October 1985," said Mr Sibisi

Home again . . .

African Affairs Reporter

TWO young Kwa Mashu men who were released from Robben Island prison this week after winning their appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act, said yesterday that they were convinced that South Africa

would one day be 'free'.
Mr Mandla Sibisi and Mr Themba Mthembu said they did not at first believe the warders when they were told they were being set free. 'We thought they were joking because we had been sentenced to five years imprisonment and had expected to be released in October, 1985,' said Mr Sibisi.
They were arrested by security police at Mkuze in 1980 and were convicted in the Durban Regional Court on a charge of undergoing military training.

Judge slams 'tainted' evidence

Memo 15/11/85

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE evidence on which two men were convicted under the Terrorism Act was tainted, suspect and unreliable in view of police malpractice in the investigation of the case, a Supreme Court judge said yesterday when setting aside the convictions and sentences of two Robben Island prisoners.

Mr Justice Howard, with Mr Justice Thirion concurring, was giving reasons for upholding the appeal of Mandla Sibisi, 20, and Stanley Themba Mthembu, 18, this week.

The two Kwa Mashu men were sentenced in 1980 to five years' imprisonment by Mr X Odendaal in the Durban Regional Court for planning to leave the country for military training.

Judge Howard said the magistrate had misdirected himself in a most serious aspect by ignoring the evidence of 13 of the witnesses who had stated under oath that they had been induced by threats of assault and indefinite detention to make statements implicating the accused.

Referring to the evidence of Vuyani Nkosi, which had implicated Sibisi, the judge said his account of how the security police had extracted his statement made disturbing reading.

The Judge said it was perfectly clear after a lengthy cross-examination that Nkosi could not remember any of the conversations with the other accused concerning plans to go for military training in Mozambique.

The police had, however, suggested to him the sort of evidence that was required and the incriminating statements which he eventually gave were induced by solitary confinement, threats of assault and indefinite detention.

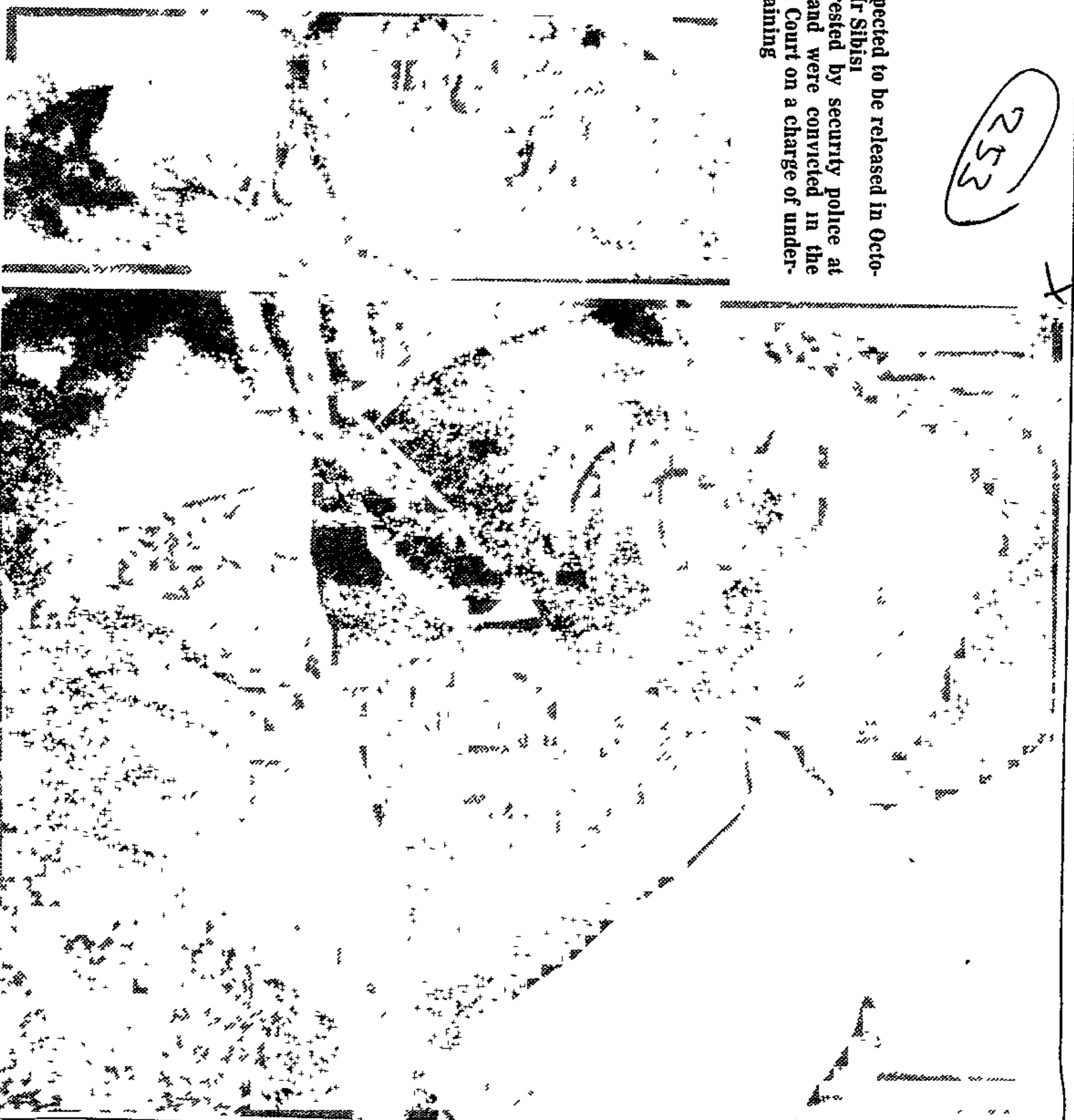
Another witness, Geinani Khubeka, had also been unduly influenced to make a statement that would incriminate Sibisi.

Assault

The Judge found that there had not been enough incriminatory evidence against Sibisi and he had therefore been wrongly convicted.

He said that Mthembu had also been wrongly convicted as a 'confession' which he made to a magistrate should not have been admitted as evidence as he had been threatened with assault and that he would be shot if he did not tell the truth.

Summing up, Mr Justice Howard said 'Suffice it to say that in view of the mass of police malpractice in the investigation of this case, evidence of the witnesses who implicated the accused is tainted, suspect and unreliable'.



RIGHT: A jubilant Mrs Margaret Mthembu embraces her son, Themba LEFT: Mr Mandla Sibisi

Pictures: ELIJAH ZONDI

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2 prisoner's killed in cells

Crime Reporter

A PRISONER had his throat slashed and another was strangled to death while spending the night in a cell with about 60 other prisoners at The Fort in Hillbrow at the weekend.

Hillbrow detectives confirmed yesterday that they were investigating the deaths of the two men, whose identities have not been released, but had made no arrests. The bodies of the men were

found lying on the floor of other under a blanket in the toilets of the cell on Saturday morning.

One man lay in a pool of blood with a deep slit across his throat and the other had apparently been strangled with a bandage.

It is understood that both men, who were awaiting trial, had been involved in a scuffle with some of their inmates in the toilet earlier that evening.

THE Editor and staff of the Rand Daily Mail wish Hindu readers a happy Dipawali.

sts die it-outs

20km

SWAZILAND

SWAZI SHOT
BY POLICE
ESTERDAY

To Pongola

ND AND AIR
ARCH AREA

Graphic: GAIL IRWIN

Homefinder

THE dream home which you and your family have been longing for may be close at hand in the Rand Daily Mail's Midweek Homefinder. It is South Africa's largest photographic marketplace for houses and an ideal place to find that house you have spent years searching for. The Mail's Midweek Homefinder is available each and every Wednesday.

Swallows lose

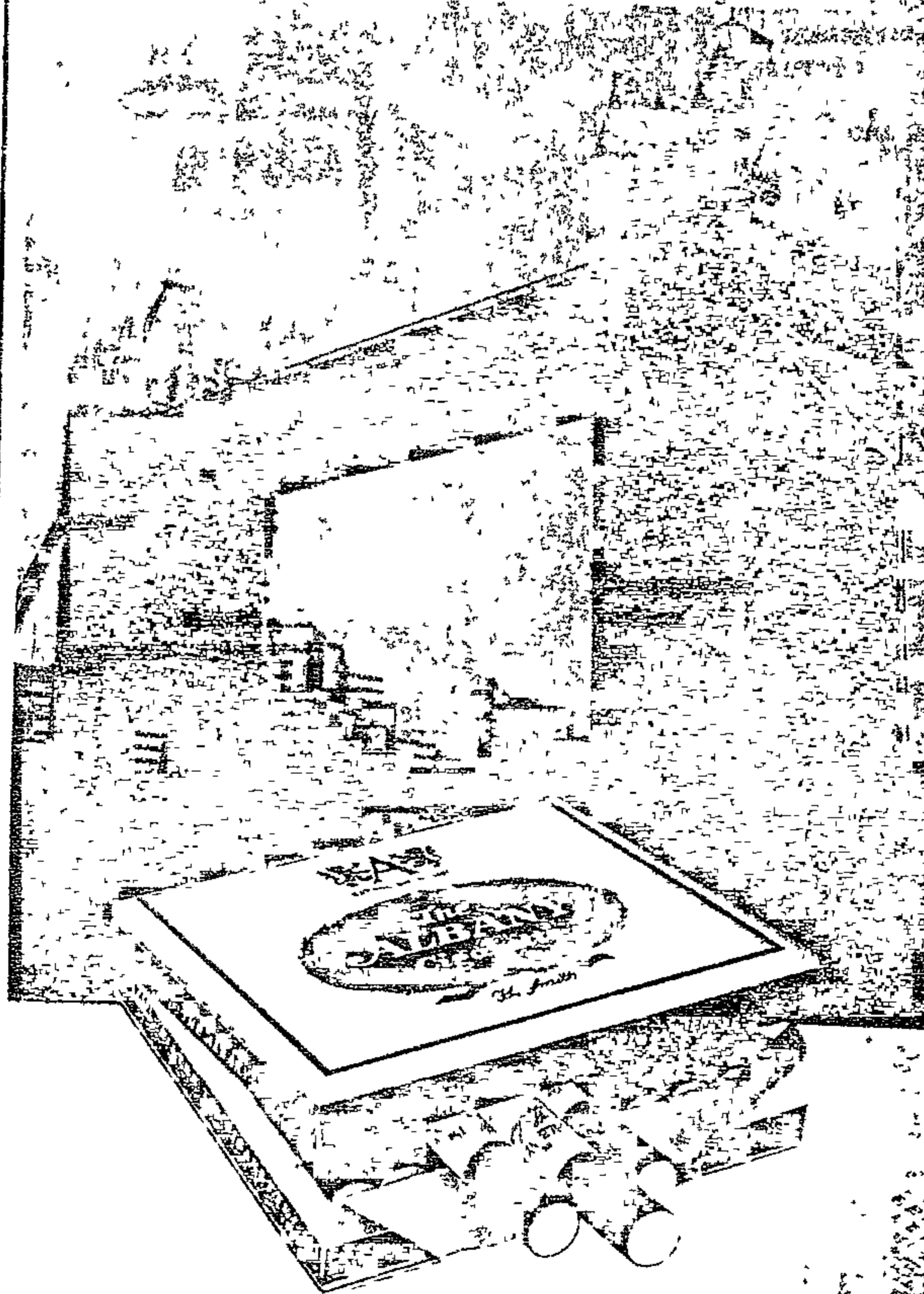
URBAN — VIPs were held at Durban's 35 000-capacity Glebe Stadium yesterday as Moroka Swallows Ltd brushed out of the Mainstay Cup. Fancied Swallows lost 4-2 to African Wanderers after extra-time.

● See Back Page

ting soap

"floating" downstairs
Miss Celia Green, institute director and one of Britain's holders of a research de- in paraneurology, said

London's most famous landmark — Tower Bridge



Albany-London's most exclusive taste since 1899.

In London, where royal tradition goes back centuries, Albany's been the exclusive cigarette of people of quality since 1899. Specially imported tobaccos, the wonder Aylon filter and over 70 years of craftsmanship have made Albany the very best of British good taste. So light up and enjoy the exclusive London flavour.

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2 prisoners killed in Fort

Star 15/11/82

Crime Reporter

Two awaiting trial prisoners at the Johannesburg Fort were found murdered at the weekend in a cell they shared with about 60 others

One was found with his throat slit, the other had been strangled. Their bodies had been placed under a blanket in the toilets of the cell and were found by a prison warden

One body lay in a pool of blood. The other victim was seen to have

been strangled with a bandage. The men had apparently been involved in an argument and scuffle with their cell mates

Colonel Piet Delport, district CID officer for Johannesburg North, said today a police investigation had been ordered and on completion there would probably be court appearances. He said it was a matter of identifying the culprits

The names of the two dead prisoners have not been released

Anthony Holiday freed

Political prisoner Mr Anthony Holiday was today freed from the Johannesburg Fort after six years in jail.

The former journalist was found guilty in 1976 of producing and distributing pamphlets designed to further the aims of the banned African National Congress and the South African Communist Party and recruiting others to help him in his activities.

Mr Holiday (41) was a political reporter for the Cape Times and was detained in July 1976.

He was brought to trial and charged under the Terrorism Act, with an alternate charge under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Holiday had entered a plea of not guilty because he said that would be an admission his activities were morally reprehensible.

One of his family said Mr Holiday planned to leave South Africa for Zimbabwe on Monday after he had cleared up his business matters and collected his passport.

12pm 9/4/82 (253)

Next stop Harare for freed journalist

Mail Reporter

JOURNALIST Tony Holiday walked out of prison yesterday after six years as a political prisoner, hugged his family and friends and said "My only regret is the comrades I have left behind in jail."

Mr. Holiday, jailed in 1976 for his membership of the banned ANC, said he could not speak to reporters.

He would only say that he had studied philosophy during his term in Pretoria Central Prison, and intended to continue doing so.

Mr. Holiday, 41, confirmed that he has been granted an Irish passport and intended leaving South Africa next week. He will spend Christmas in Zimbabwe with his family before settling in England.

There was brief confusion as Mr. Holiday left the Fort Prison in Hillbrow early in the morning. He was released from a back door and wandered around for a short while before finding his family and close friends waiting at the front of the prison.

Mr. Holiday, a former senior reporter on the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times,



MR TONY HOLIDAY
Irish passport

was jailed under the Terrorism Act for producing and distributing pamphlets for the ANC and SA Communist Party, recruiting others to help him and receiving funds from the two banned organisations.

Two others originally detained on the same day as him, David Rabkin and Jeremy Cronin, are still serving sentences of 10 and seven years respectively for similar offences.

253 S. Times 21/11/82

Freedom and degree

for journalist

FORMER political journalist Tony Holiday, 42, went to jail in 1976 with a standard six education — and came out this week with a BA degree.

And he has just finished writing his final paper for an honours degree.

Mr Holiday served six years in prison under the Terrorism Act. His schooling had been restricted because of a neuro-muscular disease.

In the final year of his degree he received a distinction in philosophy.

"Getting that degree was the biggest lift I got during those six years in prison," said the former Rand Daily Mail reporter during his first "freedom breakfast" on Friday at the home of his sister, Anne, at Bedfordview, near Johannesburg.

He was not going to talk about politics, he said as he hungrily ate a big plate of bacon and two fried eggs, two slices of buttered toast and coffee — "the best breakfast I have had for years ... I tended to go without while I was in prison"

Painful

Studying every night in prison made the time pass quickly.

"I did it on my head," he said, adding: "It was my 73-year-old mother, and my sister and her husband who really suffered all those years."

Freedom was not the trauma many people had warned him it would be.

"I didn't feel overwhelmed by the sudden freedom or the Press and people in the streets.

"When I got back to my



TONY HOLIDAY
Six-year swot in prison

By NEIL HOOPER

sister's home I had two beers, later a whisky, and after that two glasses of wine and some liqueur — my first alcohol for six years, and it had no affect on me whatever

"Despite many visitors and wellwishers, I went to bed early that first evening, about 9.30, and slept well and woke up at six o'clock."

When I found him at 7.30am he was having breakfast on the patio next to the swimming pool at his sister's home, looking fit and much the same as when I last saw him leaving the dock in Pretoria's Old Synagogue on November 19, 1976.

He had then just been sentenced by Mr Justice Davidson for promoting the aims of the banned African National Congress and the banned South African Communist Party by producing and dis-

tributing "highly subversive and inflammatory" pamphlets to a wide range of people.

He had recruited two journalists, Mr Patrick Weech and Mr Harry Mashabela, to assist him. Both gave evidence for the State.

The judge said Mr Holiday had been man enough to admit to his actions.

He said it was extremely painful for him to pass sentence.

"I have listened with sympathy to your statement and I appreciate your sensitivity, but can only condemn the aims you encourage," he said.

Mr Holiday told me this week: "I have been granted a passport of the Republic of Ireland and am leaving South Africa for Britain next week, where I am going to try to raise money so that I can study further in philosophy in Britain.

Reunion

"First, I'm flying to Zimbabwe, where my brother lives, for a family reunion."

Has he any plans of returning to his former profession — journalism?

"Not if I can help it. I had 10 years of it. I am not going to start climbing up that long ladder again.

"I am sad to leave South Africa, a country I love, and to leave my friends behind in prison — friends who were prepared to be friends although I spent so much time studying," Mr Holiday said.

Babies behind prison bars

Mercury 2/11/82

If a mother sentenced to prison has a child fully or partially dependent on breastfeeding, that child will be admitted to the prison and may stay with her for as long as is necessary, according to the Department of Prisons in Pretoria

Expectant mothers are usually offered the opportunity of childbirth in an external hospital and are then re-admitted to prison together with their babies

THE PRISONS DEPARTMENT

'The prisoner is personally responsible for the care of the baby during the night,' was the way the Prisons Department official put it to HERS 'Obviously this will be executed in the quarters where the prisoner is incarcerated'

Initially however the mother and child will be kept in the main prison hospital

'At large institutions there are equipped sections with courtyards where children are cared for while the mothers are working,' he continued. 'Where possible, mothers return to their children at feeding times'

He added that a child may not be separated from its mother 'if there exists a possibility of it being neglected' Even if the child is in the care of the father or another close relative, the co-operation of the appropriate state welfare department is obtained to ensure the wellbeing of the child

Attempts are made to have the child put into foster care once breastfeeding is discontinued, and subject to a certificate from the medical official stating that the child will not be psychologically or physically affected by separation from its mother

The official explained that this matter is determined by the medical official in co-operation with other professional staff involved 'Invariably each case will be dealt with on its own merit'

He insisted that 'Any pregnant woman admitted to prison receives the necessary care from the prison service medical staff She is regularly examined by the visiting surgeon and all prescriptions are executed'

'Sufficient food and bedding for the infant is supplied and the child's diet is controlled by a dietician to ensure he or she gets a balanced diet in prison'

A CRIMINOLOGIST

Nico Steytler, a lecturer in criminology at the University of Natal, added to the picture

'Once a child is removed from prison a Childrens' Court determines its future based on information submitted by the probation officer from the Department of Health and Welfare or the social worker from a local Child Welfare Association Decisions regarding the fate of the child are then outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Prisons'

He said the length of time the mother will be in prison, her state of mind, and whether her sense of responsibility makes her a fit mother, are some of the factors determining whether or not she will be allowed to keep her baby in prison

In the USA women are pressured into giving up their children for adoption, he said, while Britain and Greece appear to have the most sympathetic attitude in allowing the mother to keep the child with her in prison until the age of two

A clause introduced in 1975 makes short-term women prisoners who are pregnant, eligible for early parole on advice of the medical officer (He conceded, albeit with a laugh, that this just might induce a woman bent on crime to get herself pregnant')

In 1980 there were 2 574 infants in South African prisons, Nico Steytler said

What of an older child, beyond breastfeeding age yet extremely dependent on its imprisoned mother?

Practically all over the world, a child may not remain with its mother in prison once it is older than two years,' he said

'It would be incongruous in a way to allow female prisoners with children to be involved in family life to the extent of having the children with them in prison'

A SOCIAL WORKER

Grounds for removal of the child from the imprisoned mother must be submitted by a social worker or probation officer to the Childrens' court

'A child can be taken away at birth under certain circumstances,' explained a Durban social worker

'If, for instance, there has been a case against the mother of child-battering, or severe neglect But there must be written proof of such allegations

According to the social worker, under the Childrens' Act, a child may be removed from its mother on the following grounds

● If the mother is without visible means of support — which would probably be the case if she's in prison,

● If she is an immoral or vicious person — this is a rather nebulous clause, said the social worker, but its implementation is usually based on a negative report on the likelihood of rehabilitating the woman,

● If the mother was unable to exercise proper control over the child — if she was an unfit mother, which would also be based on a psychological assessment

'But of course each case must be looked at individually, there cannot be hard and fast rules,' she said.

'For instance where the the woman is married, her husband is legally father and guardian of the child But he may be an unfit father Then the child might be put into foster care, where parents usually have visiting rights Of course where the mother is in prison this becomes a problem'

The social worker said that sometimes the child is put up for adoption A clause prevents this course of action within two years of child being removed from prison, unless the mother agrees to the adoption

A PAEDIATRICIAN

A Durban paediatrician said he thought maternal contact was all-important for an infant who, at such a young age, would be unaware of its surroundings anyway

'As long as the child gets stimulus from the mother, as long as it can play around and be reasonably happy, whether it is in a prison or anywhere else is largely immaterial

'Optimally a child should be with its mother for as long as possible, but before the age of two or three it doesn't really recognise its surroundings It depends wholly on the mother and responds to the mother'

'Only after it starts walking and is more its own person, is it very receptive to all stimuli around it'

A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST:

From the literature available on children brought up in prisons, it appeared that the effect on them of separation from their mother changed from case to case, said a Durban clinical psychologist

'It depends on where the child is taken away from and what it is put back into,' she said

'But so much also depends on the psychological state of the mother in prison'

In some cases it might be more harmful to put the child in a so-called 'normal' environment if in the prison it was strongly attached to its mother, she said

It all rests on the individual mothers and their children

Fiona Sacks

Warder guilty of smuggling letters for death row prisoners

253

Pretoria Bureau

MEMBERS of the Press and the public were yesterday barred from part of the Pretoria Regional Court proceedings involving a warder who is charged with smuggling letters and documents out of the Maximum Security Prison at the request of prisoners in death row

The proceedings were held in camera after the prosecutor, Mr P van Wyk, lodged an application with the court

He said he would hand in exhibits which he did not want the public to know about and which the Press should not publish

Mr Van Wyk also requested that only members of the accused's family should be allowed to be present, in court

Members of the public were only admitted after Mr Van Wyk had started the argument

Radintshi Sopy Meselane, 32, of Block B, 4076, Mabopane, pleaded guilty before Mr B J O van Schalkwyk to contravening the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, as amended. He was found guilty as charged

The State found that he unlawfully and without permission smuggled letters and documents out of the Pretoria Maximum Security Prison between October 14 and 19 this year

It found further that Meselane smuggled a document entitled "The People's Document Freedom Charter", a letter to Miss Nokuthula Faith at Thomba Hospital, and two letters addressed to

Linda P Mampane of Robben Island and Vuyisile Mbundo also of Robben Island from Johannes Shabangu

The court also found that he smuggled a letter to Joel Nhleko of Swaziland for Marcus Motaung, and a handwritten freedom song of the ANC for Thelle Simon Mogoerane.

The three men have been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court

Meselane told the court he had smuggled the letters without legal permission from the Prison authorities, that he knew what he was doing and that he had not been influenced by anybody to plead guilty.

Sentence will be passed on Friday

stas 2611a

Robben Islanders on hunger strike ⁽²⁵³⁾

Prisoners in some sections of Robben Island prison have been on hunger strike since Tuesday, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, announced today.

General Otto said some prisoners had refused their meals and this action had spread gradually to other sections.

There were parts of the prison where all the prisoners were still taking their meals, and some prisoners who had joined in the refusal of meals had since started taking them again.

General Otto said he had ordered an immediate inquiry to determine the causes and the possible validity of them.

When he had received the report of the inquiry he would deal with it.

Asked whether Nelson Mandela and other prisoners serving sentences for political crimes were involved, General Otto declined to give further information as he did not wish to anticipate the outcome of the inquiry.

— Sapa

rbm 27/11/82
Island prisoners refuse food

Prétoria Bureau

253

A NUMBER of prisoners in South Africa's maximum security prison on Robben Island have been on a hunger strike since lunchtime on Tuesday, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said he had ordered a thorough inquiry to find out the cause of the hunger strike.

Gen Otto said he could not identify any of the prisoners taking part.

His statement said the action had spread to other sections of the prison since it began on Tuesday but that there were sections of the prison where prisoners were still accepting food.

Gen Otto added that some prisoners who had joined in the hunger strike had since started taking meals again.

growth rate). However, these standards are not

guaranteed
open
then
through

Prisons reject 'apartheid' executions claims

THE South African Prison Services yesterday denied that it discriminated between races when it came to executions

In a statement in Pretoria, the chief liaison officer of the SA Prison Services, Brigadier J J Botha, said "certain"

London newspapers had suggested South Africa even practiced apartheid when hanging convicts

One newspaper had apparently suggested that a different quality of rope was used

for hanging whites
Describing the claims as "ridiculous and cynical", Brig Botha said there was no truth in the allegations and the SAPS rejected the reports with the 'contempt they deserve' - Sapa

It a small standard, sorted' ment's. and upon,

ultimately, the government's definition of money. If it is assumed that money supplies respond to full-employment, ^{or} fixed exchange rate or interest rate or growth, then a particular policy will be chosen to allow the money supply to grow at the perceived appropriate rate.

In South Africa, the absence of a clear understanding of what is money and how it responds has caused difficulties within the economy. South Africa has a fixed exchange rate - that is, fixed to the American dollar, ~~not~~ while at the same time it has maintained a steady low rate of interest. These two conflicting policy measures have resulted in the use of non-price rationing. This rationing has been in the form of a restriction of imports and exchange controls. In the long run, and due to other influences, South Africa could not maintain her position, and had to devalue in 1975 by 17.9% in order to try to rectify the situation. However, the devaluation did not work due to the lack of ~~cost~~ consistency in policy implementation in the economy.

Started off OK but the latter half seems a bit off the point. 60

HUNGER STRIKE MAY HAVE ENDED

253
23/1/82

THE hunger strike by some of the prisoners on Robben Island appears to have ended. The strike began on Tuesday.

A Prisons Department spokesman in Pretoria said "Those prisoners who had not yet started eating took their food at breakfast this morning." There has still been no announcement on the causes of the strike.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, said he had ordered an investigation.

Robben Island hunger strike over

Argus 29/11/82
Staff Reporter

THE Robben Island prisoners who went on hunger strike on Tuesday last week are eating again.

The Prisons Department said in Pretoria today that they had started eating at breakfast on Saturday.

The department said it could give no reasons for this as the matter was still being investigated. It would also not comment on alleged reasons for the strike given by a former island prisoner, Mr Bertram Goncalves, of Bellville.

Mr Goncalves was released on November 17 after serving a six-year sentence for sabotage. He said the hunger strike was then in its planning stages, with the riots going back several months.

Move

About three months ago, prison authorities had decided to move some prisoners to sections which were empty following the transfer of several inmates, including Nelson Mandela, to other prisons.

Many had been moved from E Section to the main block, which was regarded as the "model" block, and prisoners had treated this move with "indifference".

Mr Goncalves said it was decided about three weeks ago to return several prisoners to their old sections, which they regarded as "punishment sections".

Unhappy

They had been unhappy and refused to go, but prison authorities had insisted.

About 20 had been forcibly returned to E Section, and "people started talking" about a hunger strike.

The departmental spokesman said he could not comment on the reasons for the strike given by Mr Goncalves, as it was general policy not to comment on administrative matters such as the movement of prisoners in sections.

He added "It is normal practice, based on matters relating to the availability of accommodation and the system of classification, to transfer prisoners from time to time from one section to another in the same prison or even from one prison to another".

Ordinary

The E Section was an ordinary cell block complex and not "a punishment cell".

Allegations that prisoners had been injured during recent transfers between sections would form part of the investigation.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said last week that a thorough inquiry into the causes and validity of the strike would be held.

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Appeal by Minister of Prisons dismissed

CAPE TIMES 30/11/82 (253)

Staff Reporter

A FULL BENCH of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by the Minister of Prisons against an earlier judgment in which he was ordered to pay the legal costs of the relatives of Robben Island prisoners whose visiting privileges were withdrawn in December last year.

The six relatives brought an urgent application before the Supreme Court on December 5 last year after the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, had withdrawn their

visiting privileges

The initial application was dropped at a later hearing after General Otto said that the ban on visits only applied to those prisoners who took part in a hunger strike on November 27.

However, the relatives asked the court to award them the costs of the hearing because the prison authorities had released "erroneous information".

Mr Acting Justice King awarded the costs of the application, including the costs of two counsels, to the six relatives — the Rev G M Tsosane,

Mrs C Mashaba, Mr S A Matshoba, Mrs M Mdoda, Mrs L N Mafuna and Mrs D Nkata.

At yesterday's hearing, the three judges dismissed the minister's appeal and ordered him to pay the legal costs.

Mr Justice Baker sat with Mr Justice De Kock and Mr Justice Schock. Mr H C Nel SC, assisted by Mr G D van Schalkwyk and instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the minister and the prison authorities. Mr L R Dison SC, assisted by Mr J T Schoombee and instructed by Omar, Vassen, Sonn and Abercrombie, appeared for the relatives.

Room 30/11/82

(253)

Mail Reporter

Prisoners on murder charge

FIVE Johannesburg Fort prisoners who allegedly murdered two fellow inmates earlier this month appeared briefly in the Hillbrow Regional Court yesterday

Winston du Toit, 18, Percy Gouws, 20, Billy Jacobs, 24, Martin Mairman, 19, and

Derrick Maitland, 19, addresses unknown, appeared in connection with an allegation of murdering two fellow prisoners on November 13. They were not asked to

plead and the magistrate Mr A H Barlow postponed the case until today in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. The two dead prisoners were found lying on top of

each other. The one man's throat had apparently been cut with a sharp instrument while the other had allegedly been strangled with a bandage.

Outcome of Mandela case

2/12/87

253

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence, against the dismissal of an application regarding certain of his documents that the Commissioner of Prisons intended to take into custody.

In the Cape Supreme Court on October 23, 1980, the Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice H E P Watermeyer, and Mr Justice E M Grosskopf took the view that the Commissioner had the power to take Mandela's documents into his own safe-keeping.

They said it was impossible, on the papers before the court, to set aside the Commissioner's deci-

sion on the grounds of an improper exercise of discretion.

Yesterday Mr Justice E L Jansen, with the concurrence of acting Judges of Appeal, Mr Justice Trollip and Mr Justice Galgut, said the specific arguments raised by Mandela on appeal appeared to be largely the same as had been considered by the lower court.

Mr Justice Jansen was in substantial agreement with the views expressed in that judgment.

Mandela's proposed purpose in sending out the documents was solely to have them kept in safe custody as part of his own records, the judge said — Sapa

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MANDELA

Loses

APPEAL

253
Sowetan
2/12/82

THE Appeal Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who is serving a life sentence, against the dismissal of an application regarding certain of his documents that the Commissioner of Prisons intended to take into custody.

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exercise of discretion.

Yesterday, Mr Justice E L Jansen, with the concurrence of acting judges of appeal, Mr Justice Trollip and Mr Justice Galgut, said the specific arguments raised by Mandela on appeal appeared to be largely the same as were considered by the Lower Court. Mr Justice Jansen was in substantial agreement with the views expressed in the judgment and was of the view that the prayers in Mandela's application in regard to the exercise of discretion by the commissioner was rightly dismissed.

The judge also said the fact that Mandela's documents were assumed to be "privileged" did not override

the Commissioner's general powers of taking articles from a prisoner and holding them in safe custody.

A further question was whether such taking would not infringe Mandela's fundamental right of access to his legal adviser.

The judge said that whatever the position might be where a prisoner was totally prevented from instructing his legal adviser, the facts of the present case did not constitute such an infringement.

The documents no longer concerned a pending case or contemplated litigation. Mandela did not propose to send the documents to his attorney as a means of instructing him in any way. — Sapa

Sharing the moment of homecoming — Breyten Breytenbach and his wife, Yolande, arriving at Charles de Gaulle Airport, Paris, yesterday evening

star 6/12/82

23

Writers applaud release of poet

Unrepentant Breyten free with no strings attached

By Jean-Jacques Cornish, The Star Bureau, London

The release of Breyten Breytenbach has been cheered by South Africa's literary community which regards him as the finest writer in the Afrikaans language

Writers and academics have campaigned unceasingly for Mr Breytenbach's freedom since he was jailed for nine years in November 1975 after slipping into the country in disguise to recruit African nationalist dissidents for an obscure wing of the banned African National Congress.

His wife Yolande, who met her husband while he was living penniless in an attic in Paris, spent six months of each of the past seven years in South Africa so she could visit her husband

PARIS — Breyten Breytenbach, arguably the most famous living Afrikaans poet, has arrived in France, unrepentant and with a case full of poems ready for publication, after his surprise early release from prison in South Africa

Breytenbach (43), who served seven years of a nine-year sentence imposed for plotting to overthrow the South African Government, told reporters last night "I was freed without conditions"

He said his release last Thursday had come like a bolt from the blue

Breytenbach said he would be taking time to consider his future and his role in the anti-apartheid struggle

"I am a poet and a painter and I will continue to do that," he said "I continued writing poetry in jail. Not exactly anti-apartheid poetry — but it had a sombre, more pessimistic dimension"

"I have it all with me and I hope to get it published in Paris"

In an exclusive interview with The Star aboard the UTA flight that took him from Johannesburg to freedom in Paris, Breytenbach said "I don't want to say anything for the time being I need to catch my breath"

"I feel very well and very happy, but I need time to think about it all"

Breytenbach's hair and beard were neatly trimmed and only slightly greyer than when he left Paris in 1975

Deeply tanned and slim, he was dressed in

a khaki safari suit with a collarless red flannel shirt

His wife, Yolande, who had chosen his outfit, lay exhausted, stretched out over four seats

On touchdown he and Yolande walked off with a friendly wave and a promise of a further interview "when things have settled down"

They had no idea that within 30 minutes they were to be fed to the waiting French Press

Reporters literally clambered over the plush velvet chairs in the small VIP lounge to speak to the poet

The poet made no statement that would set the South African Government's teeth on edge. Neither did he give any sign that might support a belief that his release had followed some compro-

mise of his own revolutionary ideals

Breytenbach was guarded in response to questions about prison conditions

"I was treated correctly," he said, "although the first two years were horrible because I was in solitary confinement"

There were no African National Congress officials at the airport to meet him. But Breytenbach's closest Paris friends were there in force

Breytenbach said he hoped eventually to return to South Africa. But, he added with a smile, he had no idea when he would be able to do this

Breytenbach said he did not know exactly what role the French Government had played in getting him freed. "I knew they were doing something to help me, but I didn't think they

To Page 3, Col 7

render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Delight at release

From page 1

who suffered a stroke seven months ago

"He can't speak but he can understand," Mr Breytenbach's brother, Cloete, a photo-journalist, said in a telephone interview from Cape Town

Cloete said his brother remained committed to black nationalists opposed to white minority rule, "but he won't be making the same mistakes again. He will keep his nose clean"

Mr Breytenbach's other brother, Jan, is a

high-ranking army officer and formerly commanded one of the country's elite anti-guerilla units.

Cloete said his brother was not likely to return to South Africa except on business "He wrote quite a lot of stuff inside and now that he is released and can have it published he might return on business," he said

Mr Jan Rabie, chairman of the Afrikaans Writers Guild, said the guild was delighted at Mr Breytenbach's release and it hoped "our most important younger poet would

not be lost forever to Afrikaans literature"

Professor Andre Brink, the noted novelist and a leading member of the Sestigers group, said "It's high time that he should have been released, and one hopes that others will be released as well"

Mrs Helen Suzman MP, a long-time campaigner for the release of political prisoners, said "It's marvellous I hope the Minister is considering others"

The French Ambassador, Mr Francois Claisant, who escorted Mr Breytenbach and his wife to Jan Smuts Airport yesterday morning said "The decision to release him is popular in France. He made many friends in literary circles there during his 13 years in the country"

The French External Affairs Ministry in Paris said it had been involved in diplomatic efforts on behalf of Mr Breytenbach for several months — Associated Press

● See Pages 8 and 19.

5/12/82

Paris Press mobs Breytenbach

(253)

Paris Press mobs Breytenbach

would get me released," he said

The Breytenbachs were met by a pair of French Government officials, who rushed them through immigration formalities, the Press conference and

then to a secret retreat where, Breytenbach said they would be "Getting a good night's sleep and getting used to my freedom"

The freeing of Breytenbach was given prominence on TV

The announcer said the poet's early release was "proof of France's desire to fight for the

rights of man" and attributed the move to intensive French efforts to free him. France has given Breytenbach political asylum," he declared

At the time of Breytenbach's conviction in 1975, the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said he would have to serve

the full sentence

But earlier this year the present Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced in Parliament prisoners sentenced for offences against the security of the State could in certain cases qualify for remission of sentence and conditional release

By STANLEY UYS
London Bureau

PARIS — The Afrikaans artist-poet Breyten Breytenbach, who was released unexpectedly after serving seven years of a nine-year sentence for being party to a conspiracy to overthrow the South African Government, was expected at Paris's Charles de Gaulle airport at 11 pm SA time last night

Breytenbach was released on Thursday after serving a little more than seven years of the nine years of his sentence

253 room 6/2/82

Breyten to make France home

I understand that Breytenbach, who lived in Paris for many years before his ill-fated journey to South Africa in 1975 to form revolutionary groups, will apply for French citizenship, thus renouncing his South African citizenship and reducing to a minimum his links with the country of his birth

Breytenbach's application for citizenship, I was told by official sources here last night, will be granted without hesitation. This is because of Breytenbach's long residence

in Paris where he and his Vietnamese wife, Yolande, are well-known in artistic, literary and political circles, and also because France traditionally is a haven for political refugees

French government officials were waiting at the airport last night to welcome Breytenbach. A statement issued yesterday by the French Foreign Office expressed pleasure over Breytenbach's release and his decision to return to France

Although no official reason has been given for Breytenbach's dramatic release, I understand that President Mitterrand's socialist government, through its embassy in Pretoria, has on several occasions formally requested Breytenbach's release

The first official request was lodged by the former French ambassador to South Africa, Mr Bernard Rorin, in May last year just after President Mitterrand's gov-

ernment had been voted into office

The present French ambassador, Mr Francois Marcel Plaisant, followed up this request with several further requests for Breytenbach's release

Earlier this year the South African Government relaxed for the first time its rule that no remission of sentence should be granted to political prisoners when it released several minor black prisoners from Robben Island



**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

Breyten ends political activism ²⁵³

All answer b-
Number of
Number of
Surname
First Name (s)
Date
Degree/Diploma you are registered for
Subject (to be copied)
Paper No (to be copied)

PARIS — Freed Afrikaner poet Breyten Breytenbach said yesterday he did not want to continue political activity against his homeland from his new French home. Released unexpectedly from Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town last Thursday, after serving seven years of a nine-year term for plotting the overthrow of the Government and actively supporting the exiled African National Congress, Breytenbach told French television yesterday he was "not a political person", but "the whole sense of my life" is a struggle against the South African regime. Looking tired and gaunt on his arrival in France on Sunday night with his Vietnamese wife Yolande, Breytenbach told reporters "Being free is something of a shock I haven't quite recovered from yet, but I am very happy to be breathing French air." The French Foreign Ministry said the poet had been freed after vigorous efforts on his behalf by the socialist French government. The Progressive Party spokesman on justice, Mrs

Helen Suzman, said yesterday she hoped more political prisoners would be released. Although Breytenbach will live in France — "in Paris I must work to earn my living I am a poet and painter" — he does not plan to give up his South African citizenship. Visited in prison by French diplomats, he had been aware the French Government was doing something for him "but I did not expect to be released. It was a bolt from the blue." He said he had been treated well in jail, but "the first two years were horrible, because I was in solitary confinement." Mr Breytenbach said he had continued to write poetry in jail — work which had taken a "darker and more pessimistic dimension" than before, and which he hoped to publish in France. In Pretoria the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday dropped his objection to a remark reportedly made by the French ambassador, Mr Francois Claisant, that Breytenbach's sudden release had been the result of



Freed poet Breyten Breytenbach hugs his wife Yolande as he tells journalists in Paris on Sunday night he is "happy to be breathing French air".

diplomatic pressure. Yesterday Mr Claisant denied he had ever made the remark and Mr Coetsee said his objection had now fallen away — Sapa-AP-Reuter

Poet's freedom sparks call for release of others

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN
SOUTH AFRICAN writers yesterday welcomed the early release of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach, but his release has sparked off renewed calls for the release of other political prisoners. Mrs Nadine Gordimer said she was "delighted" at Brey-

ten's release "But the Government should now also release others, particularly people like Jeremy Cronin, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki." Fiction writer Mr Wessel Ebersohn said "I am delighted and I hope to see more of this kind of thing in the future"

The Afrikaans writers guild has officially reacted to Mr Breytenbach's release by expressing hope he will not be lost to South Africa as a writer. Mr Jan Rabie, chairman of the Skrywersgilde, said the guild had tried for seven years, officially and unofficially, to have the most im-

portant of the younger Afrikaans poets released. The guild has always insisted that writers in prison or under Government constraints should be freed. Mr Breytenbach arrived in Paris on Sunday. He was released last Thursday after being jailed for nine years in 1975.

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

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

120m 3/12/82
Breyten
lashes (253)
whites

London Bureau

LONDON — Freed Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach yesterday described as "simplistic" a white man's attempts to identify with the black man and expect to be accepted as part of "the struggle"

The poet returned to Paris at the weekend after serving seven years of a nine-year sentence in South Africa for ANC-related activities

Speaking at his flat, where he lives with his French-Vietnamese wife Yolande, Breytenbach told the BBC each person had to do whatever he could within the context of their social environment to bring about change

"So I would say if a white man feels that way, obviously he has got to try and work towards a transformation — and that means socially, culturally, economically, politically and many other ways — of his own group or society"

Change had to come from within South Africa, and although he could do nothing from France, he was still "totally opposed" to apartheid, he said

yes

benefit

~~Case prior decision~~

crystice

Breyten's release brings new hope

but prison authorities turn a deaf ear

THE EARLY release of Afrikaans poet and painter Breyten Breytenbach at the weekend has brought a glimmer of hope for other political prisoners in South African jails.

According to Helen Suzman, Opposition Spokesman in Parliament for Prison Affairs, 300 to 400 political prisoners are presently serving sentences for sabotage, treason, incitement to commit subversive activities and other crimes of plotting against the State.

Some 91 others are in detention for periods which could be unlimited, according to the Parents' Committee for the Detainees.

Several South African writers welcomed Mr Breytenbach's release after seven years of his nine year sentence, and hoped that it might open the way for further remissions.

But prison authorities anticipated the call and stressed that only repentant prisoners could hope for a reduction in their sentence, or parole.

The authorities noted that the only criteria used were the prisoners' past, how they behaved in prison and their likely future behaviour if they were freed.

Six blacks held in Robben Island prison were released in June for meeting these criteria.

Pretoria stressed that in releasing Mr Breytenbach it had not yielded to external pressures, notably from France where the poet now lives.

Observers noted that the Government's clarification coincided with a growing campaign in the United States, Europe and black Africa for Pretoria to show mercy to nine members of the ANC.

Campaigns are also calling for the release of the former ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Mr Mandela, who is now aged 64, was sentenced to life-imprisonment in 1964 along with three other ANC leaders, including Secretary-General Walter Sisulu.

But 18 years of imposed silence have not suppressed the symbol of resistance which he still represents, in spite of a ban on the publication of his picture or statements made by him.

Representations have also been made on behalf of Hermán Torvo ja Torvo, the founder of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the Namibian nationalist movement, sentenced to 20 years in prison in 1968.

Until now the authorities have turned a blind eye to the petitions and requests, whether from within South Africa or from abroad. Police Minister Louis le Grange said in 1980 "Those who call for the release of Mandela want the release of a terrorist" — AFP.

Hogan appeal fails

BARBARA Hogan, who was jailed for 10 years after being found guilty of high treason and of being a member of the banned African National Congress (ANC), has again been refused leave to appeal — this time by Chief Justice.

The refusal follows a petition sent to the Chief Justice of the Appeal Court by Hogan's lawyers, to get him to review an earlier refusal for leave to appeal by Mr Justice A P van Dyk, who sentenced Hogan.

Long service

PUTCO yesterday presented 33 of his employees with long service awards totalling more than 1000 years at the company's headquarters in Sandfontein near Pretoria.

Public relations officer Mr Dan Rolt said the 33 employees had advanced to the highest position of section and depot superintendent and divisional manager.

THE trial bers Wire day ment case wards early.

Yet appo many have be weto R room started one was as the busy pr missions

The 1 pleaded counts murder, robbery, firearms, escape fr fore Mr J not repres

Ten lucky winners

THE winner of the top prize in The SOWETAN/Lubners Better Homes contest is Mrs Agnes Chiloane of 722 Mack F, Soshanguve.

She will receive this and new kitchen equipment from Lubners an Americano when set, a GEC 220 tre refrigerator, a va 520 plug-in stove and a kitchen table and as set.

The winners of the 10 consolation prizes are: Daniel Chokoe of Tembisa (Swift double hot-plate and SK 108 steam iron), Florence Green of Mamelodi (Swift double hot-plate and Colorado radio), Milton Nkomo of Mamelodi (two Swift lamps), Ewins Sisonke of Pimville (KIC radio), C Modau

S. MARLEY
TILES ARE CHEAPER AT K-MART.
 EASY TO LAY.
 EASY TO CLEAN.
 LONG LASTING.
780 PER PACK

PORPOISE
NEW
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tions that France had indicated that it would welcome such a release

France was particularly interested in Breytenbach because of his long residence in Paris. The US is also believed to have told Pretoria that some visible human rights returns on the "constructive engagement" policy would be in order.

Earlier this year several political prisoners were released early, but remissions generally amounted to a few weeks or months. Ordinary criminals can routinely expect remissions of up to a third of sentence. While never entrenched in law, prisons department regulations have, since the Sixties, excluded remissions for political prisoners.

The Prison Services' statement on Breytenbach stressed the factor of "possible future behaviour and expected risk or threat posed" by prisoners considered for remission is important. It will be interesting to see if further remissions are granted. Before Breytenbach's arrest, he lived in

Paris for 13 years. Several of his visits to SA involved conflict with family and authorities over his Vietnamese-born wife Yolande. He was detained at Jan Smuts airport in 1975 after a brief SA visit under false identity, supposedly to recruit support for a hazy organisation called Okhela, designed as a white wing of the ANC. Breytenbach was sentenced to nine years after pleading guilty to charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts — though the prosecution recommended only the Terrorism Act's five-year minimum.

In his press conference on arrival in Paris, Breytenbach reportedly refused to commit himself on any issue. He agreed there were changes in SA, said it was too soon to say if they meant anything. He also said he was not going into politics again.

Breytenbach spent most of his sentence in Pollsmoor prison in the Cape, separate from the other white political prisoners in Pretoria Central.

NAMIBIA

Lesson for Mudge?

The results of the hard-fought election for the Namara Legislative Assembly in Namibia

(253) ~~75~~ FM
BREYTEN BREYTENBACH

Setting a precedent

The two-year remission of sentence granted to Breyten Breytenbach is an interesting precedent. Breytenbach is a painter as well as a lyric poet, and is widely regarded as a symbolic figure, particularly in Europe.

A flurry of denials and contradictions followed the release after the French Ambassador to SA, Francois Claisant, was quoted as saying France had brought pressure to bear on SA to release Breytenbach. Both Claisant and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee denied the report. Coetsee said, however, that he has no objection to allega-

501 FM **NOW**

Lost: 190 000 unemployed people
800 000 workers with jobs. A
two figures produces the spectre
that the true level of unemployment
Britain may be nearly 1m less than
thought.

That, however, depends on what
thought were the real totals of
jobs and those on the dole. In
the rate of unemployment, the
difference is not much. It is either
12.4%. Either way, it is still
likely to get worse.

The lost and found figure
workless and the workers have
from two sources in Britain: a
new, cost-saving method of counting
numbers of unemployed. Unemployed
month, to be counted as jobless
to register in two places — at
for social security benefits and
other (a job centre or careers
somebody looking for work). The
total of those claiming benefits
is not enough — it went into a
But the cross "check" on people
employment was done manually.
ing 1350 civil servants at a cost of
£10m/year.

By switching to the social security
computer count, the UK Department of
Labour has found confirmation of the
fact that more people register as work
seekers than those who claim the dole.
So the new-look figures show that in Oc-
tober, instead of the "headline" figure of
nearly 3.3m unemployed, there were
246 000 fewer. In November, the
discrepancy was 190 000.

Such refinements were of small com-
fort to the extra 14 018 people who
joined the dole queues in November,
when the new method total reached



Justice's Coetsee ... an 'indication' is not pressure

Financial Mail December 10 1982

23m — although there is no way of
knowing how many more "lost jobs"
have been offset in the same way. On the
latest figures, the total of redundancies
this year has exceeded the rise in re-
corded unemployment by 300 000.

□ Discovery of these "disappeared
ones" also throws out estimates of the
UK's gross domestic product. Because
the value of service industries' output is
measured by the numbers of people em-
ployed, the figures for 1981 may have to
be revised upwards by between 1%-2%.
That may help explain why UK consum-
er spending had held up as well as it has
in spite of the recession.

the DTA banner, rather than as separate
ethnic parties.

Ironically, alleged security force atroc-
ities in Ovamboland and centralisation of
the DTA into a unitary party were both
major bones of contention which led to the
breakaway of Ovambo representative Pe-
ter Kalangula early this year. Kalangula
accused Mudge of refusing to consider
either issue, and his defection considerably
weakened the DTA in SA's eyes.

It could be said that Mudge learned his
lesson too late — but he could be trying to
woo Kalangula back into the alliance. It is
just possible that his party may have decid-
ed to move out from under SA's shadow —
for the sake of its own survival.

Star 19/12/82
Walter Sisulu
in hospital (25)

Walter Sisulu, the 70-year-old imprisoned former general secretary of the banned African National Congress, was admitted to hospital on Wednesday for an operation.

Mr. Sisulu's family received a telegram from the Prisons Department and his banned wife, Albertina, flew to Cape Town yesterday afternoon to be with him.

Star 13/12/82 253

Black amputee seeks aid

By Maud Motanyane

Three days before Mr Alfred Khumalo completed an 80-day prison term for drunken driving, his left leg was crushed in a harvesting machine while he was working on a farm near Bethal.

He was taken to the Bethal Provincial Hospital on May 19 last year and later transferred to the Kalafong Hospital in Pretoria, where his leg was amputated. Four months later he walked back home to Sebokeng with an artificial leg.

"The last time my wife and children saw me was when I took a drive to Evander where

I was arrested. Seven months later I walked back to them with an artificial leg," Mr Khumalo said.

Mr Khumalo has not been able to find a job since he was released from jail more than a year ago.

With the help of the Industrial Aid Centre in Vereeniging he was able to claim from Workmen's Compensation

Last month he was granted R1115, which he will get in monthly payments of R10,35.

"This is not enough to support my family. My house rent alone is more than R40," Mr Khumalo said.

He is now seeking legal advice on whether Mr N C Greunen the farmer for whom he was working when injured can be held responsible for his disability.

Mr Greunen hired Mr Khumalo and several other prisoners from the Bethal Prison to work on his farm.

"My job was milking cows, but on the day of my injury Mr Greunen asked me to help him on the harvesting machine," he said.

The Department of Prisons has asked Mr Khumalo to submit a written complaint before his case can be investigated.

Start 13/12/82

Black amputee seeks aid

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By Maud Motanyane

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Island prisoner remitted

253

13/12/83

By CHARLES MOGALE

ANOTHER batch of Robben Island prisoners has been granted remission.

The SOWETAN yesterday established that seven men were removed from the island last Wednesday and brought inland.

One of the men, Mr Lombaard Mbatha of Bates Road, Evaton, was driven to Leeukop Prison near Pretoria from where he was released on Friday.

"I know for sure that of the group, some were given remission but I can't say all of us were," Mr Mbatha said yesterday.

He was sentenced to 20 years on December 30, 1963 and has been

on the island since March 1964. Mr Mbatha was to be released in December 1983.

While in prison Mr Mbatha underwent a kidney operation and also suffered from sugar diabetes.

"I couldn't believe it when they said they were releasing me. My family got a big surprise too when they saw me come home. I was afraid the surprise could shock them. But although I am happy to be back home, I am still deeply worried about the men I left on the island."

"Whenever I remember them, my heart feels very sore," Mr Mbatha said.

Sisulus touch ²⁵³ after 18 years ^{Sowetan}

MR and Mrs Walter Sisulu were able to kiss and hold hands for the first time in 18 years when they met at the Woodstock Hospital in Cape Town where he is recovering from an operation.

Mr Sisulu, the former general secretary of the banned African National Congress, who is serving a life term was admitted to the hospital last week, on Wednes-

day, for the operation. His wife saw him immediately after the operation and his condition is reported to be well.

Although Mr Sisulu is still receiving blood transfusion, he is expected to be out of hospital in a week's time.

Other members of his family will be able to visit the 70-year-old leader before the end of the year.

253 RDM 14/12/82
Sisulu's condition is 'improving'

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The condition of imprisoned African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu, who underwent a prostate gland operation in Woodstock Hospital last week, has improved considerably, a hospital spokesman said yesterday

Mr Sisulu, 70, was visited on Friday by his wife, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who returned to her home near Johannesburg at the weekend

The hospital spokesman said it was too soon to tell when Mr Sisulu would leave

Mr Sisulu was one of

several top ANC men jailed for life at the end of the marathon Rivonia Trial in 1964

With Nelson Mandela, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki, Andrew Mlangeni and Elias Motsoaledi, he was transferred last year from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison, near Tokai

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SOWETAN, Wednesday, December 15, 1982

Page 9

Jail wardens play host to

hundreds

of baby

prisoners

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

HUNDREDS of children are "doing time" with their mothers in prisons all over South Africa.

The children belong to all races but are mostly black. They were either born in prison or were admitted to prison with their mothers because of their age.

A Prison Service spokesman told THE SOWETAN that the exact number of children cared for by the State in SA's 240 prisons was not known.

"There are 240 prisons throughout SA and it is therefore not possible to specify the number of infants who are being cared for by their mothers in prison as this information is not readily available," the spokesman said.

The Prisons Service could also not supply the exact ages of the children, but the spokesman said it was mostly children who were partially or totally dependant on breastfeeding.

The children could stay with their mothers for as long as possible, he said. At a certain age (the

spokesman did not specify) attempts were made to place the children with foster parents.

This was done with the co-operation of a medical official who ensured that the child would not be psychologically or physically affected by the separation from its mother.

The children did not share prison food with their mothers but had a special diet prepared by a dietitian.

The SOWETAN asked if the children shared cells with their mothers of whether they had a special place, separated from the prison. "In view of the importance of the child's emotional well-being, the mother is personally responsible for the care of the child."

"At large institutions there are courtyards where children are cared for while their mothers are working," the spokesman said.

The SOWETAN also asked on the length of time mothers were allowed to spend with their children.

"Where necessary, mothers return to their children during feeding time," said the spokesman.



● THE 188 warders who graduated at Westlake Training College last week were the first to receive musketry training in the 9 mm calibre pistol. Here they are seen on the parade grounds.



Cape Herald, December 18 1982 21

Warders warned against being familiar

18/12/82
253
C. Herald

By
Leslie
Abrahams

With the television series "Vyfster" still fresh in their minds 188 prison warders were warned this week against being too familiar with prisoners

In the TV series the material cravings of a young warder are exploited by a well-to-do prisoner and the warning by Lt General M C Brink, Deputy Chief Commissioner of S A Prisons, to 164 men and 24 women warders, rang a bell

This familiarity, said Lt General Brink, was not only against the rules, but could also lead to warders becoming "the prey of unscrupulous prisoners, who wish to involve them in their underhand activities."

The group of warders had just graduated from the Westlake College and were the biggest group ever to have done so.

They were also the first group to receive musketry training in the 9 mm-calibre pistol.

Lt General Brink said: "The young members and the college personnel are not the only ones who can be proud of these achievements — the whole of the Prison Service is justly proud of what is being achieved here."

In his address Lt General Brink referred to the specialised function of the warder who has to protect the community from the criminal leanings of the prisoner, while at the same time helping with the rehabilitation of his charge.

The warder should be aware that he has authority which should be applied resolutely, but also with circumspection and humaneness, he said

Complaints from prisoners should be heard with the necessary sympathy, reported to higher authority and investigated.

At the same function, which was attended by several hundred people, several members of the Prison Service received long service award medals.

They included Lt Colonel Philip Witbooi, who has been the head of Westlake Training College since 1976. He received an award for 20 years service and was also awarded the South African Prison Service Medal for Merit (Commissioned Officers). It is awarded to an officer who has distinguished himself by rendering special service on the grounds of ability, efficiency, perseverance or devotion.

● WARDER A V Rhode, second from right, has every right to be proud — she scored no less than 92 percent in her theoretical exams.



● HUNDREDS of family and friends of the new batch of warders — four of whom were from South West Africa/Namibia — attended the passing out parade at Westlake.

Experts demand reform as overcrowding swells the already jam-packed jails

overcrowded, 32 were more than 100% overcrowded and eight were more than 200% overcrowded.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced in September last year that 61 building projects were being or had been planned to ease the problem.

To date, 18 of these projects have been completed and building has started on 11. Another 12 have been planned — putting 44 in the planning stage.

These include new prisons, extensions and renovations. Colonel CT Jordaan, Prisons Services liaison officer, said:

"A high standard of hygiene is maintained at all times and standards according to which South African prisons are planned provide for mod rate over-population."

Compared to America's figure of 241,5 for reported cases of assault, West Germany's 220,9 and the 1,6 of the United Kingdom, South Africa has a figure of 1 040 per 100 000 of the population.

According to Unisa's figures, West Germany had the highest figure per 100 000 of population for sexual crimes — 70.

South Africa's figure in this category was 63,5 while England and Wales followed with 43,4 and the United States with 39,1.

Professor Jacob van der Westhuizen, head of Unisa's Institute of Criminology, said these comparisons were not exact because of different methods of categorising crimes — but they were an indication of crime levels.

Meanwhile Niemo is to or-

BY STEPHANIE VENTER

SOUTH AFRICA, with one of the highest crime rates and prison populations in the world, is being attacked by criminologists for the rising number of prisoners found guilty of minor crimes and pass offences.

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders is also upset by the absence of detailed statistics on crime categories.

Niemo says the true picture of the crime problem has become blurred — police no longer break down statistics into crimes.

Only the total number of serious offences is reported in the annual Police Commissioner's report. In the past all serious and minor crimes were detailed by category.

Niemo's report for 1982 says "This information, with

statistics relating to the geographic location of crime,

needs to be made available if the State is serious in its desire to join forces with the private sector in combating the social problems which beset the nation."

Mrs Mana van Zyl, a criminologist at the University of Cape Town, believes the "very high" prison population could be considerably reduced if people were not jailed for influx offences.

According to the latest available figures, 425 people per 100 000 were in prison in 1980 — a slight drop on the 1979 total of 440 per 100 000.

In 1980, 40% of the black prison population in South Africa was guilty of influx control offences. In June 1980 77% of prisoners were serving six months or less.

Mrs Van Zyl said the Group Areas Act was one of the main reasons for South

Africa's high crime rate.

Niemo has proposed that a scheme of alternative sentencing — community service orders — should be introduced.

Such a scheme was started in Cape Town in 1979 when, depending on circumstances, 'sentences' were carried out to the benefit of the community and to decrease the number of people serving jail sentences for minor crimes.

Mr A du Plooy, Niemo's director of personnel, said the scheme relied heavily on Niemo manpower, private organisations and the State which, together, had to decide on the service the offender would do.

"The accused is recommended by the probation officer and the court and the prosecutor discusses the intended service with the accused."

Likely candidates for community service were first offenders. The choice of service depended on the nature of the crime and the offender's age.

Mrs Van Zyl said South Africa was far behind other countries in instituting this kind of sentence. Although community service had been implemented for petty crimes in other countries, it had not yet been used for more serious crimes.

"The public thinks it is safe when prisoners are behind bars, but once they are released they usually take the same problem back into the same community."

Meanwhile, South Africa's prisons are becoming more crowded.

In September last year Parliament was told that 91 of the country's 242 prisons were overcrowded. More than half were over 50%

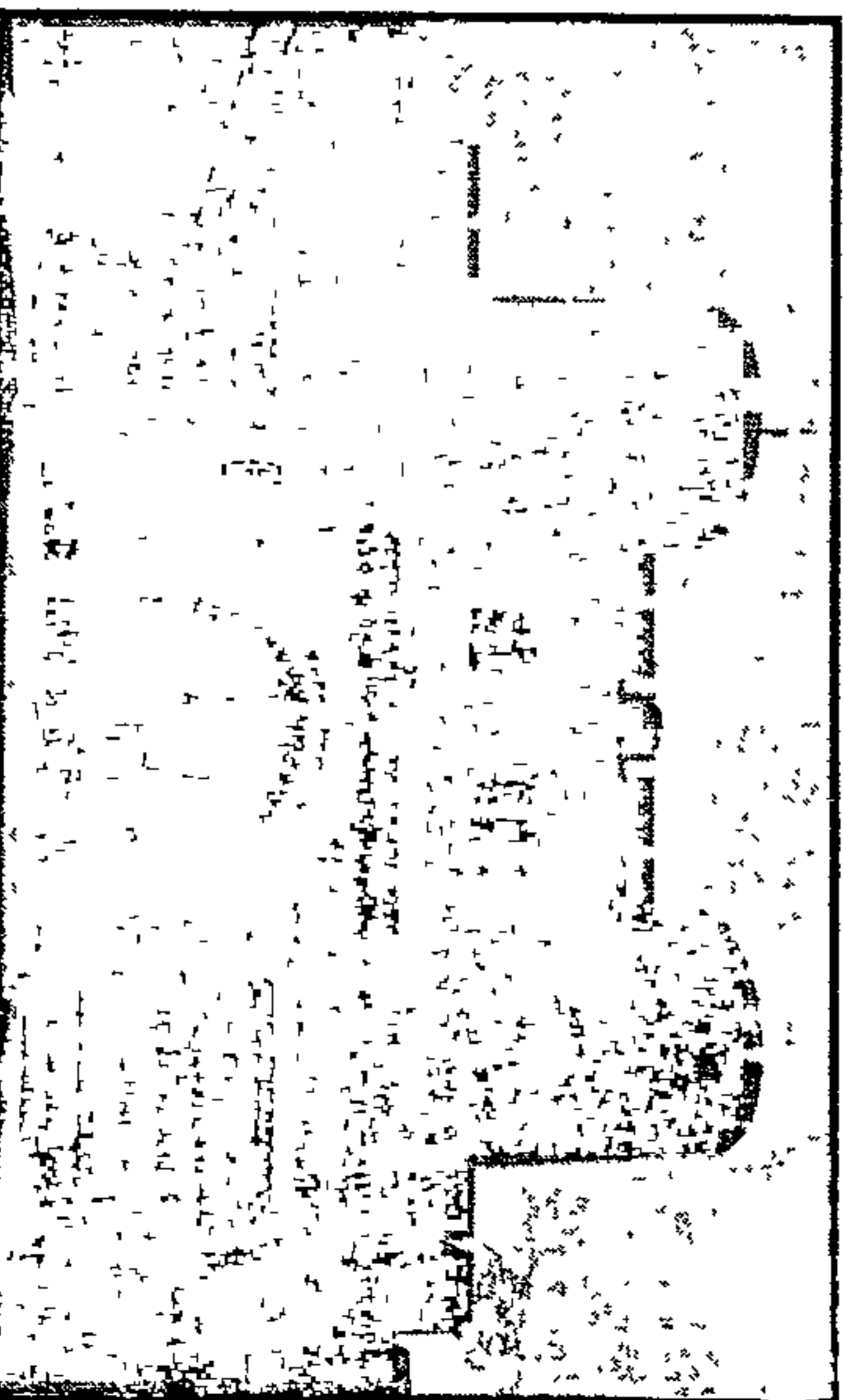
ganise a conference on the judicial system.

The organisation says in its annual report, "We feel it is part of our job and we would highlight specific aspects of how the criminal judicial system is functioning and we want to get other views on imprisonment."

The conference will involve officials from the Department of Justice, the Department of Prisons and academics.

"The urgent need for corrective measures is apparent to all."

"Laws need to be reviewed, amended or scrapped to prevent technical offenders and the perpetrators of minor and victimless crimes going to prison," the Niemo report said.



The entrance to Pretoria Central Prison. Sections of the jail will be replaced to comply with international standards.

SECTION B

Breyten's free but what about Mandela and Sisulu?

By ALEX BORAINÉ

BREYTEN Breytenbach is a household name in South Africa. Not only is he recognised as a man of remarkable creativity, but he is also a controversial figure because of his radical political action, subsequent trial and imprisonment.

Breytenbach is now free, living with his wife, Yolande in Paris. Whether he will return to the land of his birth is a matter of conjecture.

The significance of his release is that he was granted remission for part of his sentence. This is almost unheard of in South Africa for political prisoners. The Minister of Justice didn't have to grant this remission, and insofar as he has responded favourably to intercessions from many quarters, his decision has been rightly hailed as an act of humanity, even compassion. Inevitably, the remission

BREYTENBACH

of sentence for one well-known political prisoner will raise the question regarding similar acts of compassion towards other well-known political prisoners in South Africa. There are many who have served far longer sentences than Breyten. Is it too much to hope that the Minister will consider the same compassionate approach to them as well? If those who have committed murder, theft, rape and other serious crimes can hope for remission, should not political prisoners have at least the same

expectation?

One wonders what men like Goldberg and Krison, for example, thought when they heard of the news of Breyten's release. And what of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu?

Mandela and Sisulu have been in jail for almost 20 years, and because they were sentenced to life imprisonment there has been no hint of remission of sentence. They dare not consider a remission with wives and children. Not even in their wildest dreams can they imagine sitting at home in a favourite chair, reading a newspaper, visiting friends or walking in a field.

But now a political prisoner has been granted remission of sentence. As a further act of humanity, of compassion, could not the Minister of Justice consider their cases as well? There is another reason why consideration should be given to the release of

black leaders like Mandela and Sisulu. It is inextricably tied up with the recent raid by the SADF into Lesotho and the death and destruction that followed in its wake.

The news of the attack is a further stark and grim reminder of the escalation of war and violence in Southern Africa.

We have reached a point where few of us would be surprised to hear that South Africa has moved into any or all of the countries adjoining our borders.

Over the past few years, the acts of sabotage and violence inside South Africa have inexorably risen. More and more, it would appear, we have come to depend on military solutions to resolve what is fundamentally a political problem.

The people who were killed in Lesotho were not Russians or Cubans — they were South Africans.

How many more lives must be lost? How much more blood must be spilled before we spend the same amount of money on finding a political and peaceful solution to the ever-growing conflict?

The ANC has been in existence for nearly 70 years. For nearly 50 years, they struggled to obtain political rights for blacks using every peaceful, moderate means at their disposal. Now they have opted for the armed struggle.

They, too, will have to learn that violence is no answer to the political problems in South Africa. But the initiative rests with the South African Government.

Successive white governments have stubbornly resisted giving any meaningful political rights to black South Africans and even as we stand on the threshold of 1983, the new constitutional proposals deli-

berately exclude blacks.

This can only heighten the polarisation and intensify the struggle.

The South African Government has got to come to terms with the unpalatable truth that, in the end, they will have to negotiate with black South Africans. And one of the groups involved will be the ANC.

The only real choice is whether that negotiation takes place before or after the war.

The time is overdue for the South African Government to accept the inevitable and negotiate a settlement which will lead to the cessation of hostility and the beginning of a new era of justice and co-operation in this country.

In 1983, we have a choice: Do we move steadily towards a siege situation and become an ever-increasingly beleaguered nation with death and destruction as our only means of maintaining

some stability, or do we accept that negotiation around the conference table, however long and protracted this may be, is the place to resolve our differences?

It will be argued that we cannot negotiate with those who are committed to violence as a means of change. But South Africa is trying to negotiate with Swapo — let us extend that approach to resolve our own differences too.

In a strange way, perhaps, the release of Breyten Breytenbach, essentially a man of peace, will be the spark that ignites the flame of compassion and reasonableness which, in the end, will extinguish the fires of hatred and war.

The extension of a single act of humanity in the release of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, among others, could be the best possible action by a government which claims that it is committed to reform.

New lives ahead for ex-political prisoners

253 S Express 19/12/82
By MOKONE MOLETE

THERE will be joy and sadness when two political prisoners are released from jail tomorrow

One will start his career as a doctor. The other will start a new life alone — he is now estranged from his wife

Dr Aubrey Nchaube Mokoape and Mr Saths Cooper are in a group of six prisoners who will be released tomorrow

They were jailed in 1976 after the South African Students' Organisation/Black People's Convention trial which had lasted for two years

Dr Mokoape celebrated his 37th birthday on September 6 this year — the same day on which he received a letter from the deputy Director of Health in Natal informing him he would be accepted as an intern at the King Edward Hospital in Durban

Mr Cooper, 32, is estranged from his wife Vino. While in jail he studied for his BA degree through Unisa and majored in English, philosophy and psychology

On his release he intends studying for an honours degree in either industrial or clinical psychology

Mr Cooper's mother, Almal, who received the news of her son's release last Saturday, said he was "well and excited"



(253) (11) P.O.M.
21/12/82

Tearful reunion as Saso 6 freed

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN — In a dramatic and emotional reunion at Durban's King Edward Hospital yesterday, Dr Aubrey Mokoape, who was released from Robben Island, saw his daughter for the first time.

He is one of six former leaders of the banned South African Students Organisation (Saso) and the Black People's Convention (BPC) released from jail yesterday after completing six-year sentences.

Six-year-old Manga Mokoape, who is in hospital recuperating from a mild convulsion, was born shortly after her father was sentenced to a six-year jail term after being convicted under the Terrorism Act.

Dr Mokoape, 34, former branch chairman of the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) in Durban, and Mr Saths Cooper, 32, the organisation's former public relations officer, who was also convicted under the Terrorism Act were both released from the Central Prison in Durban yesterday.

There were emotional scenes outside the prison as the Mr Cooper and Dr Mokoape, smartly dressed and beaming with excitement gave black power salutes as they were reunited with their families and friends in a crowd of nearly 100.

Dr Mokoape immediately set off to the hospital to visit Manga.

Both men said their detention would not deter them from their struggle for freedom. "We come back stronger than ever to carry on the fight," they added before being whisked away by anxious family members.

Also released were Mr Muntu Lindane Myeza, Mr Mosioua Lekota, Mr Nkwenkwe Nkomo and Mr Phandelani Nefolovhodwe.

Mr Myeza and Mr Nkomo were released from the Leeuwkop Prison, near Bryanston, shortly after 9am. After a brief and emotional reunion with their families, they went home to Soweto and Daveyton respectively.

Looking fit Mr Myeza, a one time South African amateur boxing champion, said he was still committed to the same ideals of the black consciousness philosophy and the liberation struggle.

Mr Nkomo, 30, a former private teacher, said the ideals that they stood for and for which they gave their lives, had not died. He described his release as relative freedom.

Mr Nkomo said the only single event which shook his "comrades" on Robben Island was the death in detention of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko.

SIX FORMER SASO AND BPC TRIAL CONVICTS RELEASED AFTER SIX YEARS

253

Source from

2/12/82

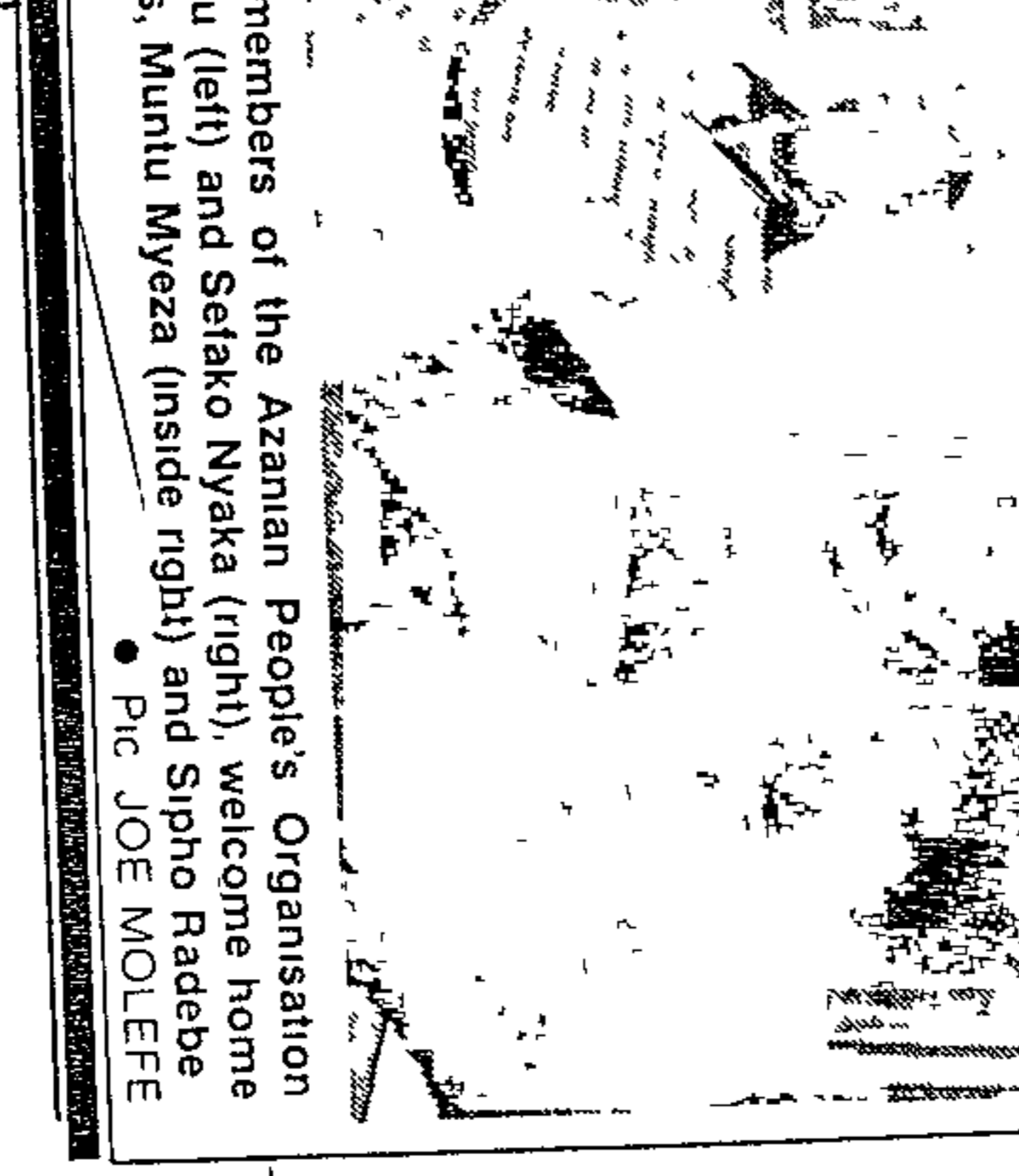
SIX FORMER South African Students Organisation (SASO) and Black People's Convention (BPC) trial convicts were released from various prisons throughout the country yesterday, after they had been sent to jail in 1976.

The six are former leaders of the two organisations and completed their sentences yesterday. They are Saths Cooper, Dr Aubrey Nchaupe Mokoape, Mosisi Lekota, Nkwankwe Nkomo, Phantlani Mufu Nefeloyhodwe and Muntu Myeza. Cooper and Dr Mokoape were released from Durban and Lekota from Welkom while Nkomo and Myeza were released from Leeukop near Johannesburg. Nefeloyhodwe was released from Louis Trichardt in the Northern Transvaal.

The six were jailed after the SASO-BPC trial which started in 1975. The trial ended in 1976 when the six were found guilty and sentenced.

Muntu Myeza yesterday spoke to The SOWETAN at his Orlando West home and said: "We remain committed to the struggle of the black man and our first priority is our liberation. Our liberation can only be brought about by the force of black consciousness. We also know that we will have to remove anything that stands in the way of our liberation. He said they were all at Robben Island where they served sentences until May this year when they were moved to the Victor Verster prison in Paarl-Cape. On November 21 some were moved to the Leeuwkop prison and some to Louis Trichardt and Durban.

Kehla Mthembu president of the Azanian People's Organisation (APO) said: "We are happy to have our people back although they had been found guilty in a very doubtful system of justice."



FREEDOM Executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation (APO), Kehla Mthembu (left) and Selako Nyaka (right), welcome home (Azapo), Muntu Myeza (inside right) and Sipho Radebe Robben Island prisoners, Muntu Myeza (inside right) and Sipho Radebe. Pic JOE MOLEFE

A JOHANNESBURG Magistrate, Mr P A J Kolze, yesterday started reading a summary of evidence given during the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett, a trade union leader, who died in detention at John Vorster Square in February.

The reading of the lengthy summary, which comes from 21 affidavits and evidence given by 52 witnesses, will continue today and on completion, expected to be this

CELESTINE

CLERE

for your own special beauty



22/12/82

753

~~11/11/82~~

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D. Dispatch

Judge to confer man he jailed

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Justice Hiemstra who sentenced a Tembisa man to 12 years imprisonment 19 years ago under the Sabotage Act is to confer a Bachelor of Arts degree on him next year.

Mr Vusindlu Kanyakomusha Nkumane, who majored in economics and sociology, will have the degree conferred on him by Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, Chancellor of the University of South Africa who found him guilty of

conspiring to possess dangerous weapons and explosives.

Mr Nkumane, now a field interviewer doing oral history with the University of the Witwatersrand, matriculated from the Kilmerton Training Institution in 1962.

He was arrested on April 5, 1963 and imprisoned with seven other members of the banned PAC for periods ranging from 10 to 20 years.

While on Robben Island Mr Nkumane made himself an unusual musical instrument — a saxophone made out of plastic, copper and driftwood washed ashore on the island from the sea. He later discovered he had designed a tenor wind instrument.

After his release from prison in 1975 he worked as an apprentice violin repairer and in 1979 registered with Unisa for his BA studies. He later joined Wits — DDC.

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

When the gates to Pretoria's Death Row clanged shut behind British subject Maureen Smith last month, international attention once again turned to the issue of capital punishment

Legislators in some countries still find themselves walking a precarious legal tight-rope over the issue

While 127 countries retain the death sentence for murder, 16 resort to it only in wartime and other exceptional circumstances and 25 have abolished the ultimate penalty.

South Africa, it seems, is ready to take a harder line than most

In 1980 this country earned the dubious distinction of hanging 133 people — more than any other country that year.

This figure has since slacked off to about 95 a year but Amnesty International estimates that South Africa still lies third — behind Iran and Iraq — on the death toll log.

Those in Pretoria's Death Row — 157 at present — have no automatic right of appeal.

TREASON

The death penalty is applicable to cases of high treason, murder, rape and robbery with aggravating circumstances, where no extenuating circumstances can be found

The head of the law faculty at the University of South Africa,

The death sentence is here to stay

253
Stan
23/12/82

Professor Johan van der Vyfer, says he feels the number of executions in South Africa is out of all proportion in relation to other Western countries.

However, although the abolitionist campaign is well supported by the legal profession, public opinion continues to favour the death penalty.

"Indications are that the Government has no intention of removing it from the Statute Book," he said.

Professor van der Vyfer says the deterrent effect of the death penalty is minimal.

PRISON

"I feel long-term prison sentences and the possible rehabilitation of prisoners are far more justifiable"

On the other hand there are those who feel the South African judicial system is relatively lenient

One of these is a former Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar,

SC, who has said this country has one of the lowest execution rates in the world

However, the United States with a population of 218 million (South Africa has 30 million), has executed only six people since 1977.

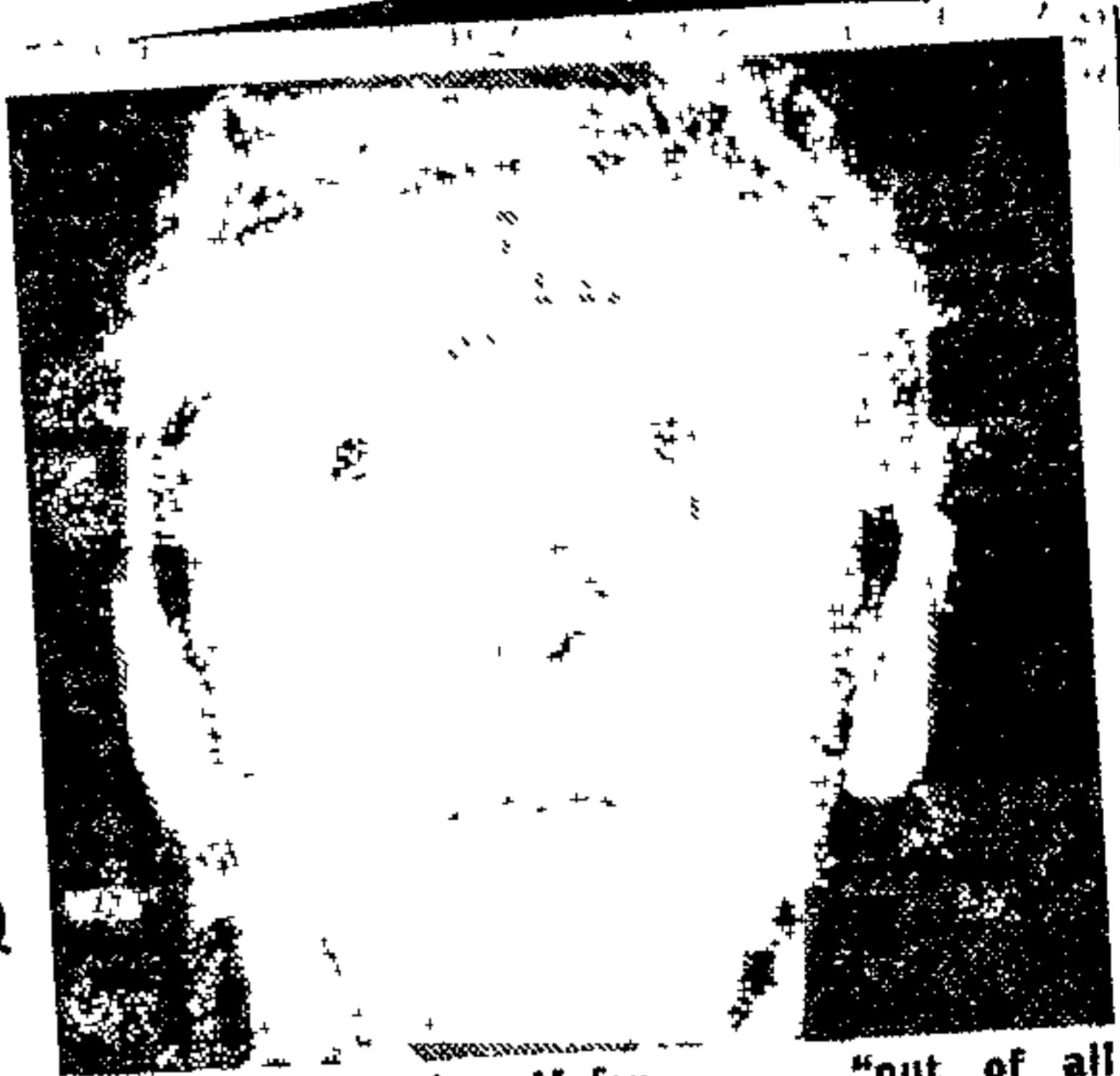
But the situation could change soon The number of people on United States Death Rows has risen from 565 in 1979 to 1102 today, giving rise to gloomy predictions that the country is in for a wave of executions not seen since the 1930s

New execution methods, such as the lethal injection used to kill Charles Brooks recently, are being studied.

BIZARRE

A bizarre dichotomy marks the American public's attitude to the death penalty

Abolitionists wage ceaseless war against a practice they claim is



Professor van der Vyfer . . . "out of all proportion"

arbitrary and therefore unconstitutional but the TV networks are not above screening the occasional execution live at prime time, zeroing in on the instruments of death and all the drama associated with them

Crime continues to soar with an average 500 murders a week.

A 1981 Gallup Poll showed 66 percent of Americans to be in favour of the death sentence as punishment for murder

In 1972, barely half said they supported capital punishment.

DEFEATED

In Britain, where the death sentence for murder was abolished in 1965, recent studies show one in three Britons believe the reinstatement of hanging is the best way to curb violent crime

However, repeated attempts to have the death penalty reinstated have been de-

feated in the House of Commons

The ultimate penalty is now applicable only in cases of high treason and some piracy offences

In August last year, France's socialist President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, honoured an election pledge to outlaw the guillotine.

However, studies show that just over half of the population remains in favour of the death penalty in some form.

Greek Premier Mr Andreas Papandreou has pledged to abolish capital punishment There have been no executions in Greece since 1972

In Russia where the death penalty is imposed for 18 crimes of violence and non-violent offences such as economic crimes, officials report an average 30 executions a year

It is official policy, they say, to re-educate rather than punish offenders

Two found dead in police custody

CAP TUES 29/12/82

253

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — A robbery suspect was found hanged in a Pretoria police cell on Monday and a suspected car thief allegedly shot himself after going to the toilet while police were interrogating him.

The body of Mr Paulus Khoza, 33, was found hanging by his shoelaces from the bars of his cell in the Erasmia police station.

Police said yesterday that Mr Khoza had been arrested in connection with a robbery.

On Monday he was alone in his cell and when he was visited at 12.10pm, "everything was in order". At 12.30pm he was found hanged.

Police said a post-mortem and an inquiry would be held.

Captain J Jones arrested Mr Pietrus Jurgens Heyns, 33, in Pretoria North on Monday to question him about car thefts.

While he was being interrogated, Mr Heyns "asked to be excused and went to the toilet". A shot was heard and he was found dead.

then swam off towards Kalk Bay," said the captain of the Fish Hoek Surf Lifesaving Club, Mr Antony Kent.

"The trek fishermen gave the warning from their boat on the beach, probably after having received a signal from their spotter on the hillside, and by the time we had our warning flag up all the bathers were out of the water," he said.

The lifesavers kept the bathers out of the water for 45 minutes after the shark had swum away.

Mr Kent, who saw the shark, said it was less than two metres long but "by the time our flag went up it was more than three metres, according to bystanders, of course".

The shark was spotted in the least congested section of the swimming area at a time when the beach was packed with holiday-makers. The last shark scare off Fish Hoek beach was in February this year.

YEAR OLD TWIN SONS Mack and ...

Convicts die in heat on Tvl farm

CAPE TIMES 30/12/82
253

PRETORIA. — Three male prisoners died at the Barberton prison farm yesterday and 44 were admitted to the prison hospital with symptoms of heat exhaustion, prison authorities said.

However, the deaths could have been caused by "irregular actions" by prison employees, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said last night.

General Otto said in a statement in Pretoria that preliminary investigations had showed that "apart from the possibility of heat exhaustion, there is also the possibility that irregular action by prison employees was a factor in the death of the three prisoners".

The case had been referred to the South African Police for post-mortem examinations and possible action arising from police investigations.

General Otto said the departmental investigation he had launched was continuing.

He added that his statement was preliminary and not intended to preempt the issue.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said the 44 were all out of danger and their condition last night was satisfactory.

"A few are receiving treatment while the others are simply under observation," he said.

Temperatures in the area were in the 30s yesterday.

General Otto said the prisoners were working on the reserve of the prison farm.

"The prisoners involved, and others, were transferred from Durban prison to Barberton yesterday, and had been sent out to work for the first time," General Otto said.

General Otto added that he had ordered a thorough investigation by the Chief Inspector of Prisons.

The prisons' spokesman would not give details on the kind of work the men were doing at the time, or the sentences they were serving, saying such details would form part of the investigation.

He could not identify the three dead men as their families had yet to be notified.

● In the Transvaal yesterday temperatures dropped slightly. In Johannesburg temperatures dropped to 29 deg C and Pretoria to 32 deg C.

However, the Lowveld and parts of the Northern Transvaal recorded higher temperatures.

The weather bureau offered no hope of cooler conditions in the area.

● 'Unusual' weather for City, page 3

More matric results today

TODAY the matric results of the Department of Education and Training (black) appear on page 9. Tomorrow the Cape Times will publish the results of the Department of Internal Affairs National Senior Certificate (coloured) as well as the Department of National Education's National Senior Certificate.



DISCONTINUED ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED ON PAGE 10 TODAY



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Beauty queen chaos: 4 hurt

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A beauty contest being held at the poolside of a luxury hotel in Umhlanga Rocks ended in chaos yesterday when a section of heavy wooden balustrading on an upper deck collapsed and fell on to onlookers, injuring four people.

The accident happened at the height of the Miss Cabana Beach contest, just as the queen's name was to be announced.

THE pub Sati on The fices as v floor 77 B

Probe order on deaths of farm convicts

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
The Department of Prisons has ordered two full investigations into the deaths of three male black prisoners at the Barberton prison farm yesterday.

At the same time, the department has not ruled out the possibility that irregular actions by prison officials could have been a factor in the tragedy.

The three prisoners died from suspected heat exhaustion and 44 other prisoners were admitted to hospital for symptoms of the fatal syndrome, the department announced.

TRANSFERRED

The three who died were transferred from Durban to Barberton on Tuesday. They were sent out to work on the reserve of the prison farm for the first time yesterday when temperatures soared to above 30 deg C.

In a statement the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General

J F Otto, said "Without wishing to pre-empt the issue and resulting from the investigation I have carried out, it appears that in addition to heat exhaustion there is also the possibility that irregular action by Prisons Department personnel could have been a factor in the deaths of the three prisoners at Barberton."

The case had already been handed over to the South African police for post mortem examinations and possible police action.

A separate investigation was also being carried out by the Prisons Department.

The 44 prisoners admitted to the prison hospital for treatment for heat exhaustion are reported to be out of danger.

The identities of the men who died have not been released because their next-of-kin have still to be informed.

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ARGAS 30/12/82

652

Prison farm ²⁵³

deaths to be ^{E. Post} ^{30/12/82} probed

PRETORIA — The death of three prisoners on the Barberton prison farm yesterday could have been caused by "irregular actions" by prison employees, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said last night.

Gen Otto said in a statement in Pretoria that preliminary investigations showed that "apart from the possibility of heat exhaustion, there is also the possibility that irregular action by prison employees was a factor in the death of the three prisoners".

The case had been referred to the South African Police for post-mortem examinations and possible action arising from police investigations.

Gen Otto said the departmental investigation he had launched was continuing.

Besides the three men who died, another 44 were admitted to the prison hospital with symptoms of heat exhaustion. Prisons Service officials revealed yesterday. Temperatures in the area were around 30C yesterday.

A Prisons spokesman said the 44 were out of danger and their conditions were satisfactory.

The prisoners involved, and others, had been transferred from Durban Prison on Tuesday.

The Prisons spokesman could not identify the three dead men because their families had yet to be notified. It is understood they were serving long-term sentences for criminal offences — Sapa.

2 probes
for jail
heat deaths

Star

253

20/12/82

next-of-kin have still to be informed.

One hundred and eighty prisoners have died in 245 institutions this year. The prison population was 96 246 in October this year and, between July 1 1980 and June 30 1981, 449 293 prisoners passed through prisons.

In Pretoria there were 19 deaths in seven prisons this year. Sixteen died from natural causes or illness, one was murdered by a fellow inmate and two hanged themselves

Jail heat deaths — new factor

253

Star

20/12/82

Pretoria Bureau

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In a statement issued in Pretoria last night the Commissioner of

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To Page 3, Col 3

The unsung Red Cross heroes keep marching on...

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

Unseen and often unheard, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) spent a year of tireless effort in Southern Africa caring for the region's forgotten people — its refugees, displaced persons, security prisoners and prisoners of war.

It's been a tough year for the group whose job it is to pick up the pieces and people — mostly women, children and the aged — left behind by man-made and natural disasters.

In all its activities, the ICRC impresses upon governments and the public its neutrality and objectivity, without which it could not be universally accepted.

SOUTH

It could be said the increased presence of the ICRC in this part of the world is indicative of mounting tension in the region.

In Pretoria, ICRC staff has been expanded from three to five delegates. In Windhoek delegates now number 20.

Angola now has an ICRC delegation in Luanda, two sub-delegations at Huambo and Lubango and an office at NGiva in the north.

There are also ICRC delegates in Maputo and Harare.

"Tension seemed to flow in Southern Africa this year," Pretoria head of ICRC, Mr

Aid for all the have-nots

Nicolas de Rougemont said.

Despite this, the ICRC scored a victory over differences of opinion with a successful prisoner swap in November.

Maintaining neutrality in the face of all conflicts, the ICRC arranged the exchange of 94 Angolans, one Soviet, a Cuban, five Cuban and Soviet bodies, two Soviet airmen, three United States citizens, and the remains of two South African soldiers.

The exchange took place after more than a year of negotiations by the ICRC and seven parties including, South Africa, Cuba, Angola, the USSR, the USA, Unita and Zambia.

ICRC reports issued this year made it clear that much of its work was less glamorous. With half of the world's 10 million refugees now in Africa and many of these in Southern Africa, the ICRC was more than busy in 1982.

A source of concern was displaced people in Angola where two major incursions and several other minor ones had widespread repercussions and counter-attacks left hundreds of villagers dead and wounded. At least 160 000 people were reported homeless in Angola's central regions. With no means of support they relied heavily on the United Nations and the ICRC.

Using its newly-established centre at NGiva the ICRC set up medical facilities and a tracing agency to help reunite families.

More than 120 000 displaced people have been regularly benefiting from emergency assistance from the ICRC in the eastern provinces of Huambo and Bie.

NUTRITION

Landbridge operations and other nutrition programmes resulted in the distribution of at least 1 250 tons of food and relief supplies.

Three nutritional centres are now operating in Angola to provide gravely malnourished children with food and medical treatment for up to six weeks to get them on their feet again. Several attacks on

ICRC stations in Angola however, led to the suspension of its activities in October. These have still to be resumed.

In May, a nurse, Mary Jose Burnier (26) was kidnapped and later released by Unita in September. She was one of 15 people from various countries kidnapped in Angola and released in September.

Since then Unita has released a French nun, a Dutch missionary and a Catholic archbishop. Unita communiques from Lisbon have said that 50 others were still being held, including seven Angolan nurses.

The Bomba Alta orthopaedic centre in Huambo was rocked by grenade explosions in July resulting in extensive damage.

In October, seven ICRC employees were abducted in southern Angola. Four are still missing. On another front, the ICRC has evaluated the situation in two Mozambique regions, Manica and Sofala, with a view to aid. Surveys carried out revealed civilians were short of food and medical assistance.

Mozambique, including the north, once a Frelimo stronghold, became an increasingly hot spot this year with a rapid increase in sabotage.

On a less visible level, the ICRC has been deeply concerned with security prisoners in South Africa this year.

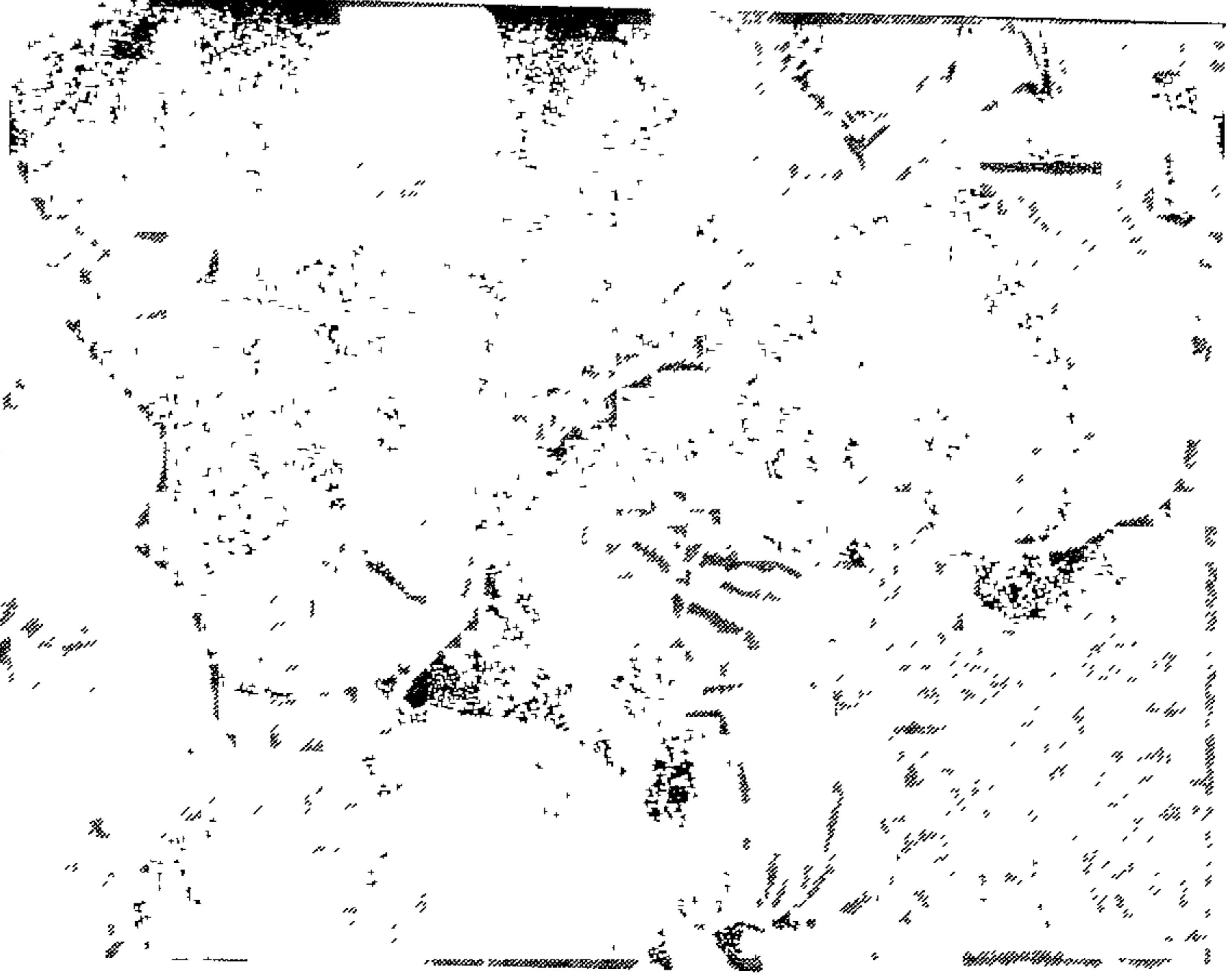
Since 1968 it has visited limited categories of security prisoners once a year.

SECURITY

During September, Pretoria delegates with a doctor from Geneva visited 10 detention centres in South Africa and saw 413 convicted security prisoners and two detainees held under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

All visits were carried out in accordance with ICRC procedures without witnesses.

A little further afield the Delegate-General for Africa, Mr Jean-Marc Borner, and a team of people including a doctor visited 136 detainees and 114 POWs held by South Africa in Namibia, on several occasions. The group also arranged for security detainees in a camp at Mariental to be able to



At least 160 000 people were left homeless as a result of the war in Angola this year

get visits from and to correspond with members of their families. The ICRC has funded and organised travel arrangements for family members as it did for the families of South African security prisoners. One of its main aims — already achieved to some extent in the Middle East and several Latin American countries — is to get more access to more categories of security prisoners here. As a neutral body, the ICRC is not interested in the reasons for the detention of security prisoners but in the conditions in which they are held. At present it has access to convicted security prisoners but no access to those arrested under the Internal Security Act awaiting trial, detainees and state witnesses. It is these prisoners that will form the subject of behind-the-scenes negotiations between the ICRC and the South African Government in the new year.

(253) (412) Stair 31/12/82

First Venda execution

A former government Minister in the black homeland of Venda yesterday became the first person to be executed in the territory since South Africa declared it independent in 1979.

Former Deputy Posts Minister Chief Mudalo

Frank Ramovha was executed in the homeland's central prison

He was found guilty of murder last January

Venda is close to the South African border with Zimbabwe South Africa is the only country to recognise its independence — Reuter

31/12/82 (253) Star

Families of trio still uninformed

INSTITUTIONS TO NINE THIS year. Three died of natural causes, one was shot while trying to escape and two were murdered by fellow prisoners, according to the Prisons Department.

In an interview with an Afrikaans newspaper the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said regulations governing heat exhaustion did not exist in South African prisons

because it was a "new problem"

This was the first time he had, come across deaths in prison due to heat exhaustion.

"If the investigations by the police and the Prisons Department in Barberton show a need for regulations I will gladly institute them,"

Prison regulations already stipulate that prisoners may not work more than 10 hours a day and must have an hour for lunch. The Prisons Department has given its assurance that it is prepared to handle any complaints

(253) Star 31/12/82

Families of dead 3 don't know

Pretoria Bureau

The next-of-kin of three black prisoners who died of suspected heat exhaustion at the Barberton Prison Farm this week are still ignorant of their deaths.

A Prisons Department spokesman said the identities of the three prisoners were being withheld from the public until their relatives had been located and informed. The men died on Wednesday, bringing the total number of deaths at Barberton's two prison To Page 3, Col 6

Woman is defiant in face of death

273

"THE WHITE man will have killed my flesh but not my soul", said a woman who faces the hangman this morning — the first to hang in the country in six years.

Miss Daphne Mzolo (28), who is believed to also be the first Soweto woman to face execution, was sent to the gallows with her lover, Johannes Mōkae, and a companion, David Mpempe in October 1980.

They were found guilty of the murder of Mr Lai Choi Hop Ping and Mrs Lai Hong of Mayfair. They were also given a further ten years' imprisonment each for robbery.

Interviewed by The SOWETAN in her death cell, Daphne's last words were: "The white man will have killed my flesh but not my soul."

She also told her family she was the most fortunate person in the world, since she had the chance to ask God to "forgive me for my sins".

The eldest in the family of three, she calmly sat behind the thick glass of the Central Prison's death cells and whispered into the intercom:

"Please stay overnight so that you can see my corpse. Abelungu would like that you see my corpse to prove to you that people do hang and die. There is a general

By SINNAH KUNENE

belief that the condemned are kept for labour use at the Mint", she said, without showing any sign of distress.

A former domestic servant for the murdered Chinese, Daphne proudly stated that she saw her lover two days before the execution. She laughed at him when she realised that "he had not yet given himself to Unkulunkulu".

"He shouldn't be a coward because God is great", she said, giggling.

She was also bemused by the fact that she would die in the month she was born — June.

Daphne also thanked The SOWETAN for taking her family to the death row to bid her farewell.

The family of David Mpempe came all the way from Kroonstad to

see him alive for the last time.

The SOWETAN was yesterday informed that the family of Johannes Mōkae had once more made a last-minute attempt to save his life. His New-York-based brother, Zakes Mōkae, had instructed his Johannesburg attorneys to apply for a Supreme Court Order to halt the execution.

• International actor Zakes Mōkae's younger brother, Johannes, of Meadowlands, will not be going to the gallows with his girlfriend today.

This was due to an urgent application brought by his father for stay of execution before Mr Justice Goldstone, at his house at 6 15 yesterday, which was granted.

The father is now going to petition the State President for clemency and the hearing will be on July 28, according to attorney Mr Sello Moñyatsi.

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including "Lai Choi Hop Ping" and "Mrs Lai Hong".

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "Stabilization", "Public Utilities", "Social works", and "(Import a expert) Protection for certain workers".

Public SECTOR-COUNT. - PRISONS

1983

JANUARY — AUGUST

Names of three dead prisoners released

Mercury Reporter

THE names of three prisoners who died at the Barberton prison farm were released yesterday

They were Malakaya Xaba, alias Zakhele Clifford Xaba, who was serving eight years on charges of public violence and four years on charges of culpable homicide, Mayo Khumalo, alias Mzajisanu Robert Khumba, who was serving a twelve year sentence on robbery charges, and Ernest Makhatini, serving five years on

dagga charges

Police are investigating the deaths, which occurred on Monday, when 44 other prisoners were admitted to hospital with symptoms of heat exhaustion

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said nine of the men had been discharged from hospital, and the others were in a satisfactory condition

The men had recently been transferred from Durban Prison to Barberton

253 Mercury
11/1/73

Three prison farm dead named

Sunday Times Reporter

The names of the three male prisoners who died on a Barberton prison farm on Wednesday have been released

They were Mulakaza Xaba, alias Zakhele Clifford Xaba; Mayo Khumalo, alias Mzayifani Robert Khumalo, and Ernest Makhatini alias Bekezwe Makhatini

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said Xaba had been sentenced on August 19, 1981 to eight years' imprisonment on a charge of culpable homicide. He was also serving a suspended sentence imposed on April 26, 1978

Khumalo had been sentenced on November 11, 1977 to 12 years' imprisonment on a charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances and ten years' hard labour on a similar count, of which five years were to run concurrently with the first count

□ □ □

Makhatini was found guilty on August 14, 1981 on a charge of dealing in dagga and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment of which five years were suspended on condition that he did not contravene section 2A of Act 41 of 1971

On a second count of being in possession of dagga for sale, he received a suspended sentence which was imposed on June 6, 1972 to run concurrently with five years' imprisonment of which three years were suspended

On a third count (breaking of parole), he was sentenced to 690 days' imprisonment.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, said that the deaths could have been caused by irregular actions by prison employees

General Otto said preliminary investigations had showed that 'apart from the possibility of heat exhaustion, there is also the possibility that irregular action by prison employees was a factor in the death of the three prisoners'

The case had been referred to the South African Police for post-mortem examinations

Forty-four other prisoners with symptoms of heat exhaustion were admitted to the prison hospital on the same day

Prison Services complains that report was misleading

253 9-9-80 2/1/83

THE SA Prison Services has complained to the Press Council that a lengthy report on prisons in the Sunday Express of December 19 included two erroneous statements, and that it was therefore misleading.

The report, published under the headline 'Experts demand reform as pass-offenders' swell the already jam-packed jails', said in part: "In June 1980, 7% of prisoners were serving six months or less."

This statement accurately quoted from the 1982 report of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), which said: "A cause for concern is the fact that 77% (174 383) of sentenced prisoners during the year ended June 30, 1981, were serving sentences of six months or

less."

However, the Prison Service's complaint to the Press Council disputed this statement, saying that "the number of prisoners serving sentences of less than six months accounted for only 14.1% of the total number of sentenced prisoners on June 30, 1980."

The Sunday Express cannot account for the conflict between Nicro's report (77%) and the Prison Service (14.1%) but a spokesman for the Prison Service said this week "Of the total number of sentenced prisoners admitted during the year, 77.87% were sentenced for six months or less."

From this statement it would appear that the Nicro report confused "sentenced prisoners" with "sentences of prisoners admitted" during the year but

Nicro's comments on this point could not be obtained during the festive season.

The Sunday Express report included a second statement which is disputed by the Prison Service. It said "In 1980, 40% of the black prison population in South Africa was guilty of influx control offences."

This information was obtained from Mrs. Mana Slabbert, an acknowledged expert on the subject and the wife of the Leader of the Opposition. She is a criminologist at the University of Cape Town.

However, the Prison Service complaint disputed her figures, saying a special survey had shown that of the sentenced prisoners in prison on the night of March 31, 1982, only 1.82% were sentenced for so-called influx control

offences (The complaint did not say whether this referred to black prisoners, as the Sunday Express report did, or to all prisoners).

Mrs. Slabbert, who was on holiday in Johannesburg this week and did not have her documents with her, commented that the figure she gave the Sunday Express was calculated from a report of the Commissioner of Prisons. She could not recall the year of the report but it was the last one which gave a breakdown of the figures (Later reports have omitted the breakdown).

"I am accurate in saying that this was in the report and the figure of 40% is absolutely accurate," she said. However, a spokesman for the Prison Services disputed her assertion, saying

that the information was not in a commissioner's report.

In this instance, too, the Sunday Express is unable to resolve the difference between the Prison Services and Mrs. Slabbert.

The Prison Services complained also that the Sunday Express had not sought confirmation of its information on these points before publication. The Sunday Express did in fact put questions to the Prison Services in preparing its report but, in view of delays of up to two weeks in obtaining replies from the Prison Service, it accepted the information of acknowledged experts on the subject when possible. It regrets errors which it may have published in following this procedure.

Expert tells how jailers could have prevented farm deaths

253
5. cut papers 2/11/83

THE death of three prisoners at the Barber-ton prison farm this week might have been prevented had the South African Prison Service kept abreast of research on heat exhaustion conduc-ted by the Chamber of Mines.

By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUVENHOF

A medical expert in Johannesburg, who may not be named for professional reasons, said that had the prison authorities known of the pos-sible dangers involved in making people work on days with high temperatures the death of three men and hospitalisation of 44 others could have been avoided. All but nine have since been dis-charged from hospital.

They had worked on the reserve on the Barber-ton prison farm in temperatures exceeding 30°C — a tem-perature in which the doctor said most people would only manage to do a couple of hours of physical work.

He said although heat stroke symptoms varied from person to person there were guidelines stipulating the type of work that may be safely executed in different climatic conditions. Some people could not work in high temperatures. "But generally the longer one works and the higher the temperature soars, the greater the risk of heat stroke.

"I think that what hap-pened to the prisoners in Barber-ton was directly re-lated to the type of work they were required to do. "The lesson the prison au-thorities should learn from this unfortunate incident is that guidelines similar to those applied by the mines must be drawn up for pris-oners."

Lieutenant-General J F Otto, Commissioner of Pris-ons, said that adequate guidelines existed concern-ing the treatment of com-plaints of any ailment or perceivable symptoms shown by prisoners.

"The necessary medical services under the control of the district surgeon are available at all prisons and at all times of emergency."

"At larger prison centres such as Barber-ton qualified nurses are always available."

"In the light of a depart-mental inquiry, police inves-tigations and having to wait for post mortem results, which would above all be able to determine the cause of death, any comment by me or any other person, no matter how well intended, would at this stage be mere-ly speculative and would not help in trying to obtain an objective finding," said Lt-Gen Otto.

According to the industri-

al hygiene branch of the Chamber of Mines research organisation, prolonged, strenuous exertion in hot, hu-mid environments may re-sult in a dangerous elevation in body temperature, the de-velopment of heat stroke, and, if proper treatment is not instituted promptly, mortality rates of up to 80%.

Its guidelines stipulate a threshold for a light work load of 30°C, for a moderate work load 26,7°C, and for a heavy work load 25°C. The guidelines recommend that strenuous physical exertion be scheduled for early morn-ing or late afternoon, leaving the intermediate period (from 11am to 4pm) for less strenuous work.

At the Chamber of Mines centre for industrial hygiene tests are conducted to gauge heat tolerance levels in pro-spective mine-workers.

The test, which lasts 10 minutes and involves step-ping up and down a raised step 24 times a minute, gives an indication of a person's maximum oxygen intake ca-pacity and his physical working capacity.

The tests can spot people who are especially vulner-able to heat.

Gen Otto was quoted in Beeld this week as saying all prisoners on the farm were expected to do 'constructive work' for not more than 10 hours a day and with a one-hour lunch break. The work was related to planting,

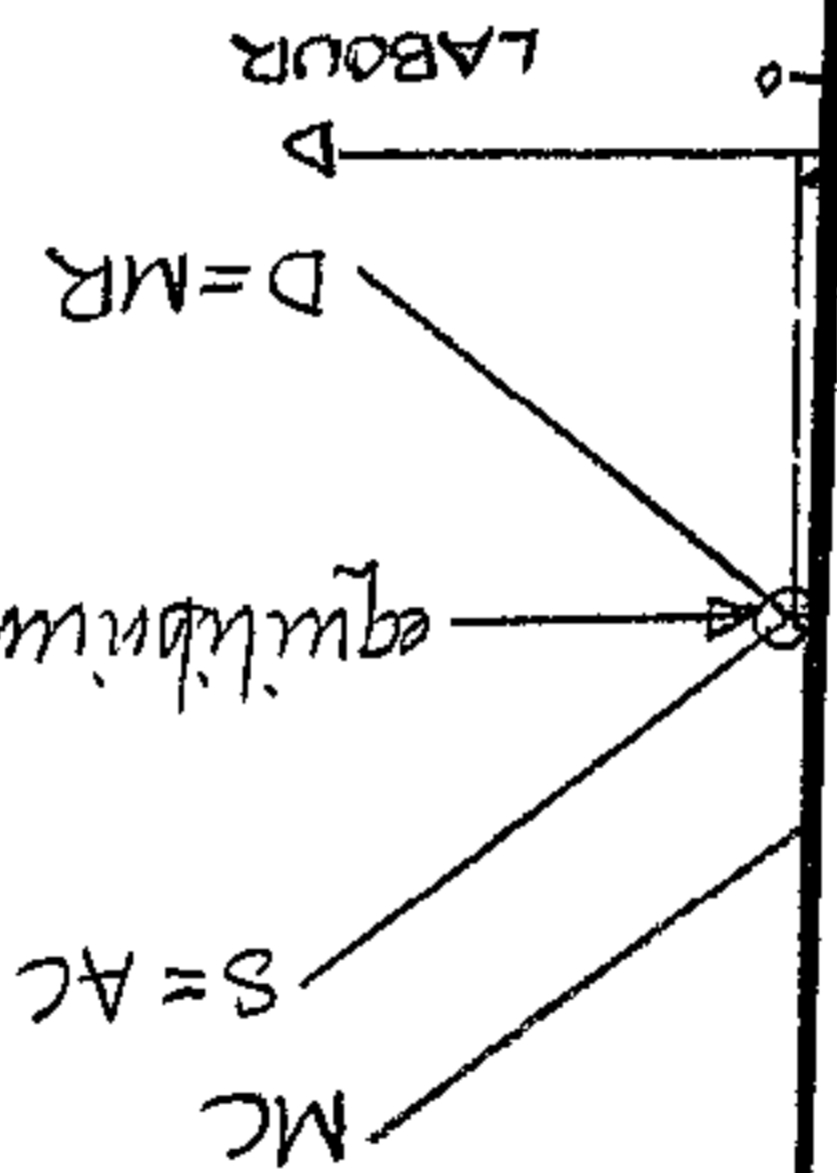
milking, and cattle and pig farming. The dead men were named as Mhlakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo, and Ernest

Makhathini.

● In 1982 180 prisoners died in South African prisons. Brigadier H J Botha, chief liaison officer of the South

African Prison Service, said 45 of the prisoners died as a result of natural causes and 35 died unnaturally. Of the 35 two were shot trying to es-

cape, 21 were murdered by fellow prisoners, eight com-mitted suicide, three were killed in car accidents and one drowned.



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A. (a)

Reflections

The first major interview with Breyten Breytenbach after his early release from a South African prison was published recently by the Dutch newspaper NRC Handelsblad. Adriaan van Dis, a Dutch literary figure and friend of the poet, spoke to Breytenbach in Paris seven days after his release.

We meet in a coffee bar close to his home, in the Rue Soufflot. In a poem, Breytenbach calls it "the place of whispers" — and, initially, we speak in whispered Afrikaans and Dutch.

"I'm not used to it yet — speaking so freely," he says.

He seems well: his hair shorter, his beard tipped white, but with more wrinkles around his eyes than before. The impression he creates is one of cheer, but after a time I notice the melancholy in his eyes. He refers often to his imprisonment.

"Exactly a week ago, at precisely this time (Thursday December 2 at 1.15 pm), the prison warden opened the door of my cell and told me I was free. I was well aware that with the governments of France and the Netherlands had made representations for my release and that new measures for the early release of political prisoners had been announced in South Africa some months ago.

"But until that moment I had long ceased hoping.

"There had also been continuous public demands for my release. Many writers, most recently Elizabeth Eybers (an Afrikaans poet living in Amsterdam), who seldom

"My release must be seen against the background of the present power struggle within the Afrikaner establishment."

involved herself with politics and therefore probably had greater influence, as well as members of the Afrikaner elite, raised their voices for my release. But it was French diplomacy that was the decisive factor.

"My release must be seen against the background of the present power struggle within the Afrikaner establishment. It is not so much a gesture towards the critical world outside, but more a kindly gesture of the Government in the hope of winning the approval of alienated Afrikaner intellectuals."

● How does freedom feel?

(A deep sigh, his eyes close.) Oh God, oh God. I never realised it felt like this. All the sounds, the scents and colours. . . I don't have enough senses to take it all in. Most beautiful of all is the voice of a woman or child. For seven years I heard only male voices. I had forgotten what other voices sound like.

Immediately after my release, I was taken by car to Grahamstown to see my old, paralysed father before I left the country.

I travelled through one of the most beautiful areas of south Africa. It was all sum-

mer and blue skies it dazzled me. But after five minutes I could no longer experience anything. I stared out in front of me and saw nothing but a grey wall.

To come out of prison is such a painful experience that you want, almost instinctively, to crawl back into your little hole in the ground, back to your cell.

You can never again be innocent. You have accepted that you can be destroyed at any time. I can never again trust anyone unconditionally.

● Why did you go back to South Africa illegally in 1975?

We had received money to support trade union action. The sources of the money insisted it be paid to bona fide trade union workers. I left to recruit two such people — one white, one black.

In the infancy of our resistance group (Okhela), I found it necessary to go myself — I could not let another take the risk. There was also something else I felt a strong urge to do something practical. I was searching for catharsis.

On my arrival here in Paris, I was asked whether this desire was a suicide wish. Possibly, yes — but on a literary level. Before I left, I had wanted to stop writing. I was working on a volume of poetry in 1975 that I had already titled "Sterfstoel" (Death Chair). That would have been my last.

There was a difference between me and my fellow South Africans that I had to resolve. The alternative was to be silent, to fade away. I had, as it were, almost to perish in order to stop dying.

● You were betrayed during your mission?

Definitely, yes. I was followed from the moment of my arrival. When I realised this, I stopped all contact. Who betrayed me, I don't know. The Security Police said they were tipped off from Europe. It must have been somebody I was close to, probably an infiltrator in the freedom movement. There was a large group strongly opposed to our ideas.

● What were the aims of the Okhela, the group which was partially founded by you, and what ties did you have with the ANC?

Okhela had its origins in the power struggle within the ANC, between communists and non-communists. The ANC was then almost — and is now totally — in the hands of the South African Communist Party. The non-communists of the ANC were keen to find alternative channels to establish a network within South Africa, with independent financial sources. The ANC has racial

integration as one of its highest priorities. But effective co-operation between black and white in South Africa is impossible. The gulf, the distrust is enormous.

It is an illusion to think you will be accepted by blacks as part of their struggle. That is the result of generations of apartheid.

We fight out of guilt, blacks out of necessity. What ties us is the monstrous umbilical cord of apartheid.

Okhela pleaded for an alternative. The liberation of blacks was to be conducted by blacks. Okhela aimed at the white society to

"To come out of prison is such a painful experience that you want, almost instinctively, to crawl back into your little hole in the ground, back to your cell."

liberate whites of their fears and narrow-mindedness.

The opposition that exists in Afrikaner circles must be made effective, the national political power bloc must be broken.

Okhela was supported by top ANC people — like Johnston Makhatini, who is at present, I think, representative to the United Nations, and Oliver Tambo. In this sense Okhela had official connections with the ANC. That we were dissected by the South African courts was highly compromising to the ANC and I was immediately dropped by the London branch after my arrest.

● In 1975 you went with Berend Schutte, then secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the Netherlands, to South Africa. He was apparently too clever for the Security Police and knew how to escape. Two years ago Schutte returned to his fatherland (South Africa) and gave himself up to the Security Police. What was his role?

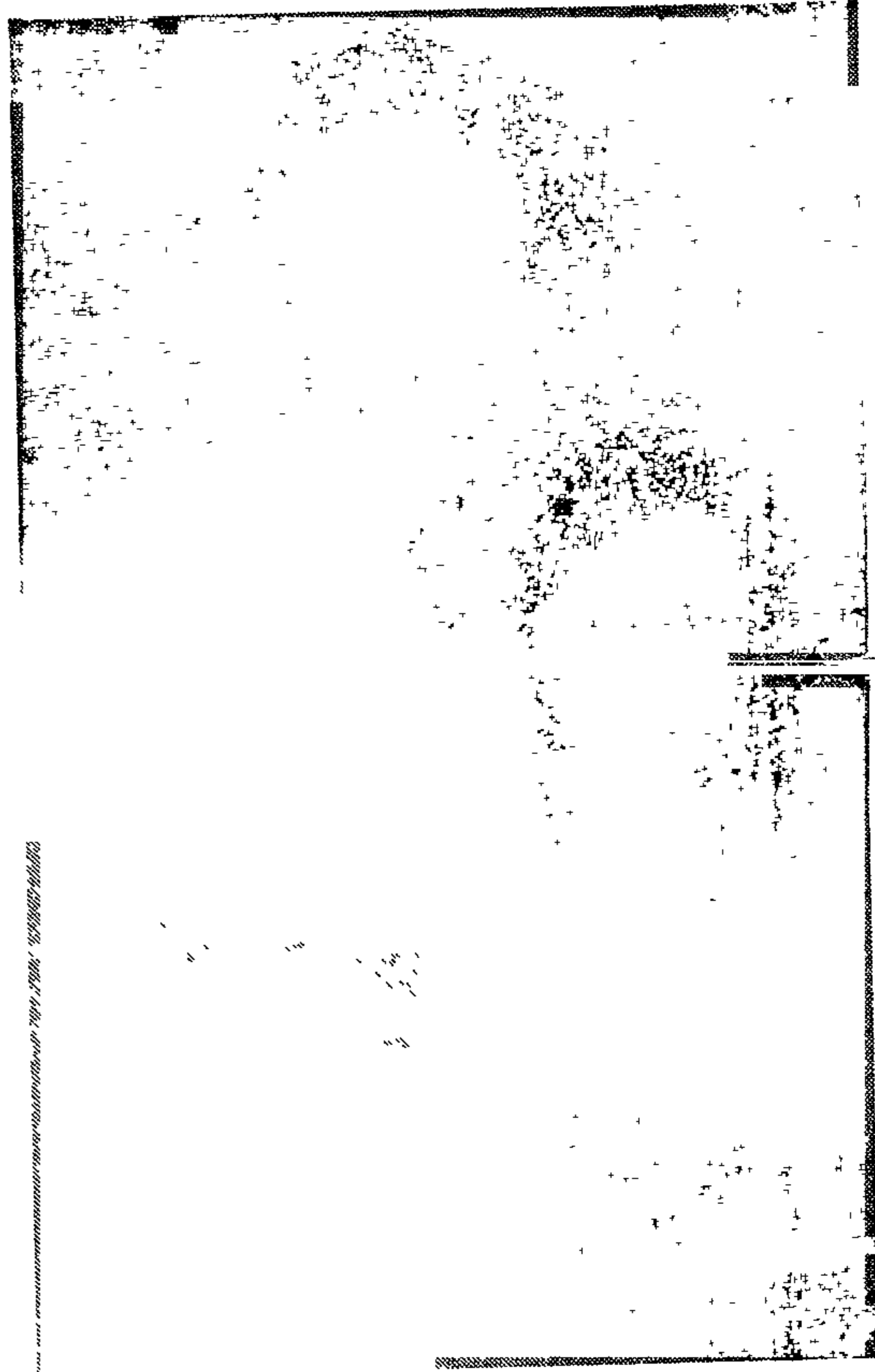
What I know I have been told by my interrogators. I have not been able to verify anything. I was a powerless pawn in their game.

They never questioned me closely about Schutte, although he

"You can never again be innocent. You have accepted that you can be destroyed at any time."

was politically more active and militant than me. That he was never produced by the Security Police to be judged in a court of law is an inconsistency difficult to accept.

Occasionally I would get information via other channels. In this way I learnt people sympathetic to me had investigated the events



Breytenbach is reunited with his wife Yolande after his release from prison.

leading to my arrest. They checked out everything, also in Europe. According to them, it (the informant) was Schutte. I do not know that myself.

● You gave very moving testimony from the dock.

Nobody can imagine the psychological circumstances under which the trial took place, hour after hour, day after day. It was a psychological breakdown. When I was not being questioned I was held in total isolation.

I was constantly told that 17 others were detained because of my arrest. The warders control your thoughts, you become part of their experiment. Interrogator and prey become dependent upon each other. Camus has said resistance is a form of collaboration — and that is true too of the relationship between persecutor and victim.

You become interested in the extent to which your interrogator is human, and realise both of you are part of the same horrifying situation. At the completion of the pre-trial investigation, the leader of the interrogation team said "You don't need a lawyer. I will defend you." In other words: "Come to me, be my child. I understand all."

I could not present myself as a representative of the ANC, since I worked clandestinely within the organisation. My family was under heavy pressure and chose an advocate from loyal Afrikaner circles

If I did not make it a political case, I understood I would get the minimum sentence the Terrorism Act allowed, five years.

The Security Police and, from what I heard, John Vorster himself, possessed my statement from the dock long before I read it myself.

The Security Police expressly asked me to apologise to Vorster for the poem, "Brief uit

"Okhela had its origins in the power struggle within the ANC between communists and non-communists. The ANC was then almost — and is now totally — in the hands of the South African Communist Party."

die vreemde aan Slagter" (Letter from foreign lands to the Butcher). In the poem, the former Prime Minister is described as a murderer. (This demand from the police was one of the conditions Breytenbach had to meet to secure the release of the 17 other detainees.)

With this grovelling gesture they wanted to show the Prime Minister what they had achieved. I too bowed my head under such conditions you become the vehicle of your own destruction.

● Do you now regret the poem?

Not at all. Although it might be a bit simplistic to use one man

to symbolise the whole system.

But if you know how Biko died through maltreatment you realise how true the contents are. The fact that new preventive measures have been introduced recently for the safety of detainees is an affirmation of the conditions I describe in the poem.

● During the awaiting-trial period you were allowed to write and shortly after the trial a volume of prison poetry was permitted to be published.

I know very well that I found myself in an exceptional situation. The Security Police were confronted with a well-known Afrikaans writer. The children of my interrogators were analysing my poetry at school. They would send me copies of my books to auto graph.

The colonel who led the pre-trial investigation, Kalfie Broodryk, found it important to be seen as a civilised champion of culture. He did not want to go down in literary history as a cultural barbarian.

If I had not been allowed to write in prison, I would have gone mad. It was the only way I could resolve my experiences. The publication of "Voetskrif" was organised beyond my control by those around me.

Only much later did I realise a significant poem, "Help Help," had been excluded. I dedicated the poems to my wife, Yolande, with the motto, "No colonel,

of a prisoner-poet

Brigadier Kalfie Broodryk, approached on Breyten Breytenbach's claim he had dedicated the anthology "Voetskrif" to himself without the poet's knowledge, said he preferred not to comment at this stage.

"Due to pressure of work and plans to go away, I am not in a position to say anything now," Brigadier Broodryk said.

I'm not playing, I'm looking for room to manoeuvre in hell." That was a reference to the conditions under which the poems were written.

But the colonel, without my knowledge, dedicated the volume to himself. I agreed to publish since I wanted to assist my wife financially. Now I do not consider "Voetskrif" an acceptable text. I want to go back to it, rewrite and revise.

I wrote the poems in one month. All I wanted to do with the volume then was cry out "Here I sit — I am alive. Remember me." It was my only chance to make contact with the outside world.

● How do you explain the long period of solitary confinement?

The investigation and interrogation were not complete when the trial was over. Which is also why I was sentenced to four years, over and above the five years asked by the prosecutor. The judge was of the opinion that Okheila had spread widely. They also kept me under observation for 22 months after sentence was passed instead of the usual three months.

White political prisoners are kept together. They eat together and have certain privileges. I was kept in the maximum security section, where prisoners condemned to death were held. We called it The Hills, after Beverly Hills.

It was a clinical house of death. Only those in observation walked out of there; the rest, 98 percent, left in coffins.

Always in the background you could hear the singing of the condemned, like the murmur of the sea. There was an ebb and flow to the songs of death.

"We fight out of guilt — blacks out of necessity. What ties us is the monstrous umbilical cord of apartheid"

Two weeks before an execution, they would be informed. And the tone of their singing would change. You heard it they then sang in ecstasy, as if anaesthetising the self.

(Breyten closed his eyes and spoke rapidly, disconnectedly of his solitary confinement. When Breyten went to the bathroom, the cleaner would turn his face to the wall. Windows were kept closed. He was not allowed to see fellow prisoners.)

In Pretoria the lights went out at eight o'clock at night and then I would lie writing in the dark for hours. I could not see

what I was writing, so I could not change or cross out anything.

I was writing a new kind of language that I could not retrace — lyrical poetry, automatic writing. There is much cruelty and darkness in my prison poetry. I think my writing has improved, become more concentrated.

The most important diversions proved to be the repeated questionings. Everything I had ever said in interviews had to be defended. This interview would also have been regarded as significant evidence.

My writing was taken literally. One of the most bizarre questionings concerned their interest in Panus, a

"You become part of their experiment. Interrogator and prey become dependent upon each other."

phantasy figure and my alter ego in my book "Seisoen in die Paradys" (Season in Paradise). "Who is Panus?" they asked. And "Where does he stand politically?"

They would not forgive me that in that book I called the Security Police "people with dark glasses and chewing gum brains." They had absolute and total power, yet were as touchy as a young girl, in the throes of love, about her looks.

There were scenes I will never forget. In the courtyard, where I exercised, grew a tomato plant — I pampered the plant like a child. And, early one morning, after a white man had been hanged, a prison warden returned from the execution, plucking a bright red tomato for himself and then for me.

Together we ate the

cool fruit, fresh with dew. The corpse still warm, lay close by. To me it was as though I was eating the heavenly fruit on behalf of the dead man.

I told you the relationship between persecutor and victim was complex.

In retrospect, I think it was better that I was held with ordinary prisoners. Prisons in South Africa are overcrowded. Most criminals are direct victims of the effects of apartheid. Conditions for political prisoners are relatively better; they are an elite. But you cannot have political pretensions without knowing those in whose name you want to change everything. Politicians are often far removed from these people.

Solitary confinement came to an end when I had to appear in court a second time, as a result of the accusations of the warden Groenewald. The contact I had with this naive informer was a continuation of my interrogation.

But since I managed to smuggle out various letters through him — this was allowed by the security police in the hope that some Okheila contact would be revealed — the bad prison conditions came to light. Unintentionally, they became the main subject of the trial.

They tried to finish me off during the second trial. As a final effort, a letter I had written to General Mike Geldenhuys, then chief of the Security Police, in which I offered him my services as a spy in exchange for my freedom, was produced. I did in fact write that letter. It was a stupid effort on my part to manipulate them. If anything about it had ever been true, it stands to reason they would never have made it public. I was looking for leeway in hell.

When the accusations could not be proved true — I then had a lawyer experienced in political trials — the infuriated Security

Police descended on me. I was moved to join the other political prisoners, but taken back to The Hills after only a few hours since I had spoken in French to a fellow prisoner, Alexis Moubaris.

Then Broodryk said: "Now you can go and look at that mountain of yours in the Cape." And I was moved to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, from where I could see Table Mountain. In Pretoria I saw vultures over the prison courtyard.

The authorities then decided I was no longer allowed to write, but after pressure from outside, this was reversed "to serve Afrikaans literature." But, a prison general said: "If you so much as put a foot wrong, the whole of Afrikaans literature can go to blazes."

● This situation as well as the letter to the Security Police contributed to distrust.

Those who have not experienced it could never comprehend or conceive of the horrifying game which takes place between persecutor and prey. I can at least say that none of my 17 fellow detainees was charged. Nothing I said could be used against them. I hope I do not have to reproach myself for being alive.

● What kept you going for more than seven years?

My writing and meditation. You can survive such a situation only if you succeed in transcending the physical and spiritual restrictions.

"I am no longer an Afrikaner. It is no rebellion, no shame. I no longer feel myself bound to the concept."

tions of life in a cell. I tried not to hang on to my earlier identity. I tried to forget the idyll from before, to become part of the new rhythm.

The most important thing was to remain

sane over time, to transcend waiting. That is possible through experiencing every incident as intensely as possible, even the most insignificant prison events.

● Were you also allowed to paint?

No. But while awaiting trial, I did two paintings. And before the second trial, I smuggled two sketches out. Painting was not

"Afrikaans as the youngest prince of the Germanic languages? The prince has been poisoned."

allowed since they feared I would exchange my paintings for fruit and tobacco.

But in Pollsmoor I wrote a lot. On my release, all my notebooks were returned. They had checked out everything. I had written one enormous, all-embracing volume of poetry, consisting of four large sections, and two prose works. My images are very depressing. The experience has been turned into poetry and prose. It was partly written in English, and is riddled with prison language.

I am no longer an Afrikaner. It is no rebellion, no shame. I no longer feel myself bound to the concept I remain — at most — a South African.

● How do you see the future of Afrikaans?

I said 10 years ago there was only hope for Afrikaans if it were used in resistance. That opinion is now shared by most Afrikaans writers. But it is too late. It is a denial of reality and specifically a humiliation for black and brown: they are no longer interested.

The efforts to make Afrikaans acceptable to blacks are pathetic. It might still have a role to play in city slang. But Afrikaans as the youngest prince of the Germanic language? The prince has been poisoned. What remains is a language for use on tombstones.



A photograph of Breyten Breytenbach taken during his exile.

CAPK Times 3/1/83 253

Names of prison dead

PRETORIA — The Prisons Service in Pretoria yesterday released the names of the three prisoners who died at the Barberton prison farm on Wednesday

They were Mulakaza Xaba, alias Zakhele Clifford Xaba, Mayo Khumalo, alias Mzayifani Robert Khumalo, and Ernest Makhatini, alias Bekezezwe Makhatini

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said Xaba had been sentenced on August 19, 1981, to eight years' imprisonment on a

charge of public violence, and four years' imprisonment on a charge of culpable homicide

Khumalo had been sentenced on November 11, 1977, to 12 years' imprisonment on a charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances, and 10 years' hard labour on a similar count, of which five years were to run concurrently with the first count.

Makhatini was found guilty on August 14, 1981, on a charge of dealing in dagga and sentenced to 10

years' imprisonment, of which five years were suspended on condition that he did not contravene Section 2 A of Act 41 of 1971

On a second count of being in possession of dagga for sale, he received a suspended sentence on June 6, 1972, to run concurrently with five years' imprisonment, of which three years were suspended

On a third count (breaking of parole), he was sentenced to 690 days' imprisonment. — Sapa

Breyten on Afrikaans stirs storm

(255)
4/1/83 Star

By Carina le Grange
Breyten Breytenbach, the Afrikaans poet who was released recently from jail in South Africa, has stirred a hornets' nest with his belief — expressed in an interview reported in The Star yesterday — that Afrikaans no longer has a future.

Afrikaans academics and literary figures have reacted strongly to the poet's statement, defending their language and pointing to recent census and survey findings that the use of the language has increased, not decreased.

Presenting a strong defence for Afrikaans, the chairman of the Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, novelist Jan Rabie, said the language is spoken by 5 million people.

"Afrikaans is a strong, lively language which has far to go," he said from his home at Onrus in the Cape. Mi Rabie sees

Breytenbach's statements as a reaction from a man who has been hurt, and calls it an "emotional generalisation".

But Professor Ampie Coetzee, of the Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the University of the Witwatersrand, gave the poet's views a political perspective, saying "Breyten's statement about Afrikaans is an ideological statement".

"People who are against Afrikaans are against it for ideological reasons, just as the patriotic Afrikaner is for it for ideological reasons. Afrikaans has become a symbol — but a language is a language, it is not made by ideology. Languages are not symbols, they are creating forces. They make ideology, just as they can undo ideology."

Professor Coetzee also joins the poet in renouncing Afrikanerskap, saying "I am not

an Afrikaner, because I do not believe in the ideology of the Afrikaner which is capitalism, NGK religion, identity superiority, safeguarding Western civilisation, and elitist culture.

"I am only an Afrikaner in the sense that Afrikaans is the language in which I mainly speak, in which my thoughts are made, and in which I mainly write," he said.

Leading Afrikaans literary critic and head of the Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at Wits, Professor Ernst Lindenberg, said language was a practical matter.

"The future of Afrikaans depends on circumstances which nobody can predict. And a living language is perpetually changing and adapting — which makes any talk about the survival of Afrikaans as we know it senseless."

Beeld, the Afrikaans morning paper, today noted that younger Afrikaans writers seemed unconcerned about the survival of Afrikaans, while older writers defended the language but showed understanding for the circumstances from which Breytenbach made his statements.

A young published poet and literature student who wishes to remain anonymous, said he found the hysterical outburst from establishment academics and writers pathetic. They are defending a symbol of an indefensible ideology."

19 died in Natal prisons last year

Mercury Reporter

NINETEEN prisoners died in detention since the beginning of last year in Natal prisons, a spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday.

They were among the 180 prisoners who had died in South African prisons between January 1, 1982, and December 29, 1982.

According to the spokesman, 35 of the total had died of unnatural causes.

Two had been shot trying to escape, 21 had been murdered by fellow convicts, eight had committed suicide, three had died in car accidents and one had drowned.

Average

In view of the number of prisoners detained in South African prisons, some sentenced and others not, the percentage that had died had to be seen in the right perspective, the spokesman said.

He pointed out that, for instance, since July 1, 1980, up to June 30, 1981, a total of 449 293 people had been handled in prisons. This total included prisoners who had been moved more than once between prisons and courts, for example, where they had been remanded.

The daily prison population up to the end of October 1982 averaged 96 246, he said.

The investigation following the deaths of three prisoners at the Braberton prison farm last week has not yet been completed. Police and departmental investigations were launched.

'Modderbee prisoner dies in fall under lorry'

Crime Reporter

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THE Prisons Department yesterday announced a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence had been run over by a truck while marching into Modderbee Prison near Benoni.

A liaison officer at the department said the man, who may not be identified until

his next-of-kin have been notified, fell under a State lorry at 4pm yesterday.

The 42-year old prisoner, a black, was part of a work team marching into the prison when the mishap occurred, the officer said.

He said the incident was being investigated departmentally and by the South African Police.

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GCP 9/1/83
**Deranged man
found dead
in police cell**

GCP Reporter

PRETORIA — A mentally deranged Coloured man died in a police cell this week while waiting to be transferred to a mental institution.

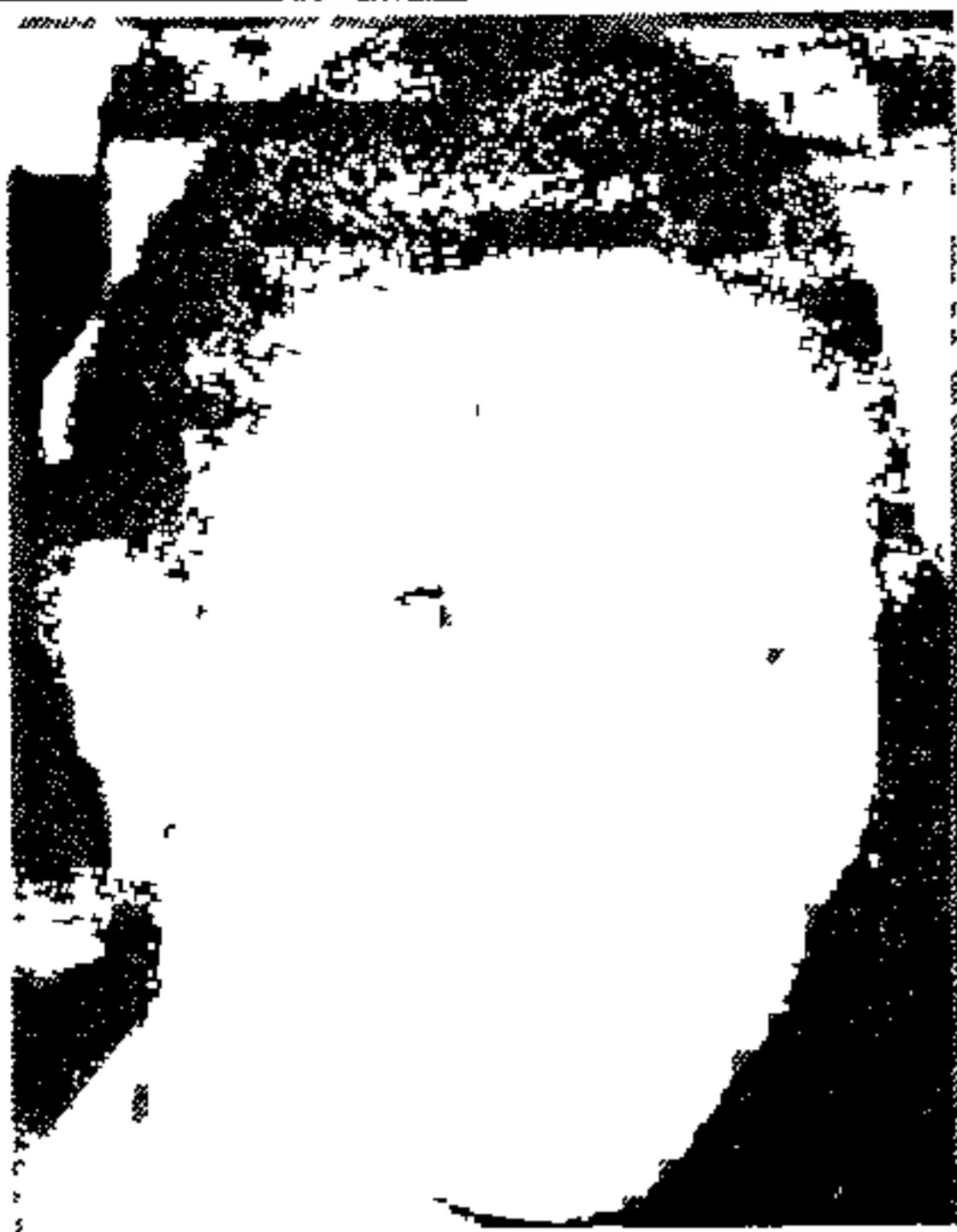
He is Mr Ricardo Hendricks, 35, of Hospital Street, Wellington, Cape.

Major Vic Haynes of the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said Mr Hendricks was detained on Wednesday morning at the Paarl police cells.

Later in the day a black man who was also believed to be mentally deranged, but not yet certified, was placed in the cell with Mr Hendricks.

At 2pm a police official went to inspect the cell. He found Mr Hendricks dead with head injuries.

Police are investigating.



MR SAMUEL MTHOMBELA: Can-not get employment.

Pic by Solly Molotsi



MR ROBERT SOKA: Sacked because of being a political activist.

Pic by Solly Molotsi

Employers turn men from the Island away

TWO former Robben Island prisoners have been left stranded for almost eight months because they cannot get jobs after being labelled "political activists" by bosses.

Mr Robert Soka (21) and Mr Samuel Mthombela (24), both of Emdeni, Soweto, also claim that the R50 subsidy which they received from the South African Council of Churches has been stopped

Both were released from the Island during November 1981 after serving five years for sabotage arising from an explosion near the Inhlanzane railway station

Mr Soka told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that after his release he had been struggling to make ends meet by doing part-time jobs

"I have on several occasions been sacked

By **JOSHUA RABOROKO**

from places of employment because the bosses called me a politician — apparently after learning that I was from the Island

"I also find it difficult to get employment because whenever a prospective boss wants recommendations from my previous employer then this problem arises

"I am stranded because I have a family — my mother and three young sisters to take care of. We live on the pittance we get from good samaritans," he said

Mr Soka said for sometime he received R50 from the SACC, but this money, although not enough, was stopped

Mr Mthombela also complained of not finding employment, and has received no promise of a job because he has been labelled "a politician from Robben Island"

Mr Tom Manthata of the SACC confirmed that the men's subsidy was stopped after six months. The subsidy was normally given to students and in some cases breadwinners to enable them to acclimatise themselves after serving a period in jail

He encouraged the two men to approach the SACC if they had other problems

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13/1/83

Sowetan

253

Prisoners

O. Disfranch
moved 14/1/83

JOHANNESBURG — A journalist and four other men, who are all serving prison sentences for refusing to testify in a political trial, were transferred from Leeuwkop prison near Pretoria to Victor Verster prison outside Paarl in November last year.

They are Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the Sowetan and former national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Thabo Edwin Ndabeni, national organiser of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Mr Martin Carter Seleke, president of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu), Mr Solomosi Alex Selani, an executive member of Azanyu, and Mr Stephen Siphosomacele, a member of Azapo.

Mr Mazwai's wife Beleda, yesterday confirmed the transfer and said it had created "a lot of problems" when she and other relatives paid their monthly one-hour visits — DDC

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Pre

Officials: Secretary:

0084

Wonderboom 949 7th Ave

Address:

Telephone: (012) 754 121

Year	Membership				Total
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	
1980				200	\$ 200
1979				200	\$ 200
1978				200	\$ 200
1977				200	* 200
1976				200	* 200
1975				200	* 200
1974				..	
1973				264	+ 264
1972				230	du Totl 230
1971				..	
1970				..	
	Total				

PRETORIASE VAKBOND VIR DIE KLEINHANDEL VLEISBEDRYF

Nicro to help families visit convicts

THE NATIONAL Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), has launched a project in Atteridgeville/Saulsville, Pretoria to transport residents to visit relatives who are imprisoned in remote areas.

According to a social worker with Nicro, Mrs Joyce Matube, the project was undertaken after it was realised that some people were unable to see their relatives for long periods because of transport problems.

One reason for this was that some of the prisons were situated in remote areas where there was no regular public transport. More than anything else, Mrs Matube said, the move would help in the rehabilitation of prisoners. She said regular visits by relatives and friends would make them feel wanted by the outside world.

The first trip to the Baviaanspoort

Prison in Kameeldrif was undertaken shortly before Christmas last year.

IMPORTANT

Mrs Matube said it was very important for prisoners to communicate with their next of kin. Thus, she said, kept the prisoners informed on latest developments in the world outside, and as a result they encountered fewer problems coping with society after their release.

17/1/83

253

Sowetan

Telephone: (012) 754 121

Address: 949 7th Avenue
Wunderboom South
0084

Officials: Secretary: F. Maree

Area of Operation: Pretoria

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Year	Membership				Total
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	
1980				200	\$ 200
1979				200	\$ 200
1978				200	\$ 200
1977				200	* 200
1976				200	* 200
1975				200	* 200
1974			
1973				264	+ 264
1972				230	du 230
1971			
1970			
				Total	

PRETORIASE VAKBOND VIR DIE KLEINHANDEL VLEISBEDRYF

STARTLING disclosures of strains and tensions between judges after the Nationalist Government's manipulation of the Appeal Court for its own political ends are contained in a remarkable book published this week.

Villain of the piece is a former Minister of Justice, Mr C R Swart, its hero is Mr Justice Oliver Schreiner and here are a few of the revelations brought into the open for the first time

● Some Appeal Court Judges imposed a "sports boycott" on their brother judges

● Some were socially ostracised by their brother judges

● Mr Swart manipulated appointments to the Appeal Court to ensure that Judge Schreiner was prevented from becoming Chief Justice

● When Mr Swart packed the Appeal Court by enlarging it to 11 judges, he consulted some of them in advance as to their views on certain issues that might arise in the constitutional dispute at the time . . . an action sharply condemned by Schreiner, who also criticised the newly appointed judges for allowing themselves to become pawns in the Government's game to remove coloured voters

Fresh light

The book in which these extraordinary disclosures are made is entitled "Fiat Justitia" (Let Justice be Done), a series of essays by eminent lawyers written in memory of Mr Justice Oliver Deneys Schreiner, former Judge of Appeal.

By far the most significant chapter is the biographical essay by Professor Ellison Kahn, largely because he has been given access to the private correspondence between Schreiner and his wife Edna, as well as access to the correspondence and comments of other judges of the Appeal Court

It is from these new sources that fresh light is shed on an episode in which the Government's discreditable manoeuvres brought shame and disgrace to the highest court in the land, not to mention

When brothers in law fall out . . . and impose a bowls boycott

253

Mr Justice Oliver Schreiner — averse to having anything to do with the Government appointed Appeal Court judges

S. Times 23/1/53



By JOEL MERVIS

the personal humiliation of Schreiner and other judges as well

The events flowed, of course, from the Government's efforts, starting in 1951, to remove the coloured voters from the Common roll. By 1955 the Appeal Court had declared the Separate Representation of Voters Act and the subsequent High Court of Parliament Act to be invalid

Thus thwarted, the Government embarked on what it believed was court-proof legislation. It packed the Senate with enough new Senators to give it a two-thirds majority in a joint sitting of Parliament; and it enlarged the Appeal Court by appointing five new judges

Neither the Chief Justice nor other members of the court were consulted about these new appointments, and it was then that the trouble began

Schreiner, at the time Acting Chief Justice, was unhappy about the appointments, not only be-

cause he was worried that some of them had broken faith with their brethren, or been so foolish or egotistical as to think they had been appointed on merit, but also because he doubted their capacity and willingness to do the work

Little sick

On August 28, 1955, he wrote to his wife Edna. "It makes one feel a little sick when one has to arrange for courts that do not look like the stuff that used to be here . . . it isn't going to be a court to be proud of sitting on, or of its being one's country's highest court."

To start with, Schreiner was averse to having anything to do with the new judges, either socially or in sport, which was the game of bowls. He wrote to his wife in that vein

She replied "I was glad to get your support for the view that we should be reasonably firm about extra-judicial association

with the newcomers. Whether there will be modifications over the years remains to be seen, but for the present, and especially with the most thick-skinned of them, it is clearly necessary to maintain a reasonable distance"

Judge Toon van den Heever, Judge Oscar Hoexter and Schreiner were the most ardent bowls boycotters, the only new judge to whom they didn't object being Judge C P Brink, known as Brinkie, from the Free State

Racket

Schreiner wrote of him to Edna "The only one to whom the rest of us have gentler feelings is Brinkie. He is a sick man and naturally kind and modest. How he came to be mixed up in the racket I do not know. But we are all sorry for him."

It will be noted that Schreiner, who normally carried understatement and restrained, moderate language to almost obsessive lengths, here uses the word "racket" to describe the appointment of five Appeal Court judges

The judge against whom the "Bowls Boycott" was most vigorously directed was H W F ("Hein") de Villiers, from the Eastern Cape. Schreiner wrote to Edna on October 25, 1955:

"I have just heard Hein, who has just strolled into the Bloemfontein Club, ask the Chief Justice (Albert Centlivres) whether there was bowls arranged for tomorrow . . . which is a non-court day. Albert said nothing had been arranged yet! I shall do my best to stiffen Albert's back, but it isn't easy"

On November 27, Schreiner reported to

Edna "We have not yielded so far as Hein is concerned — he played this morning presumably with Reynolds"

Reynolds, also on the bowls blacklist, was among the five new appointees. He was F G Reynolds, former Judge President of the Eastern Districts Local Division

Hein de Villiers and Reynolds were boycotted for another 18 months, until May 8, 1957, when they were finally admitted to the bowls game

None the less, there were limits to forgiveness. Mr Justice Norman Price had now also come on to the Appeal Court, and Schreiner's grievance against Price was that, by accepting the post of Judge President of the Eastern Cape, he had released Reynolds and Hein de Villiers for the Appeal Court.

Startling

Therefore, even though Schreiner was prepared, by May, 1957, to share the same bowls rink, he still wasn't prepared to share the same table. He wrote to Edna:

"Price is to stay at the Bloemfontein Club — a problem arises. At present I sit at one table, Reynolds sits alone at another. Price may expect to sit with me, but I intend he should sit with Reynolds or alone at the third table"

I have just as little respect for his acceptance of the post as I have for Reynolds's and the other four judges' acceptance of the post"

One of the more startling disclosures is that emanating from Mr Justice Eddie de Beer, one of the five new judges. He said in open court that he and the others had accepted the appointment from Mr Swart on the understanding that the earlier decisions of the Appeal Court on the coloured Voters' Issue would not be challenged by the Government

cont

es.

Bombshell

In a letter to Edna Schreiner made this comment on De Beer's disclosure.

"You can imagine can't you, what a bombshell Eddie's announcement was. But can you picture people accepting an appointment on condition that certain issues will not be raised before them? The inference is natural that they were prepared to consider any other issue of related kind and were consulted as to whether they felt prepared to deal with such issues.

"One assumes they were not invited to express their views in advance, but fancy any sort of talk of that kind. It shows you what we have come down to."

After indicating that none of the other appointees, other than Brink, revealed whether or not Swart had also spoken to them, Schreiner adds "The whole thing is horrid but interesting"

Swart was determined that Schreiner would not become Chief Justice, and broke precedent to achieve his purpose.

Snubbed

When Centlivres was due to retire, Schreiner was next in line. Swart offered the post to Judge Fagan, who did his utmost to persuade Swart to give the post to Schreiner. Swart refused. No reason for the snub was ever given.

When it became Fagan's turn to retire, Schreiner was once again rejected, and in February 1959 the highest position on the judiciary was given to Judge Lucas Steyn. Steyn, whose initial appointment to the Transvaal Bench in 1952 caused a storm of protest from the Johannesburg Bar, was elevated to the Appeal Court in 1954 over the heads of far more experienced Judges, including the Transvaal's distinguished Ramsbottom, who was ruthlessly excluded from the Appeal Court until the last year of his life.

Of Steyn's appointment to the Appeal Court, Judge Greenberg wrote to Schreiner "To me it seems a long way the worst that has been done in the demoralisation of the Bench"

On that note we leave Fiat Justitia, Ruat Coelum! Let Justice be Done, and Let the Heavens Fall.

"Fiat Justitia, essays in memory of Oliver Deneys Schreiner", is edited by Professor Ellison Kahn. The essays are written by 21 eminent lawyers and the book is published by Juta.

Year	White	Total
1970
1971
1972
1973	16 077	16 077
1974
1975	16 500	16 500
1976	16 500	16 500
1977	17 000	17 000
1978	17 000	17 000
1979	17 000	17 000
1980	17 000	17 000

Address:

Telephone: (011) 834 6781

Official:

Nicholson

Area of:

Founded:

Registration:

Industrial:

- 1) Industrial Council for the Building Industry - Port Elizabeth
- 2) Industrial Council for the Dissolving Pulp, Manufacturing Industry
- 3) Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting and Servicing Industry - Cape Town
- 4) Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry - Transvaal
- 5) Industrial Council for the Electrical Industry - East London
- 6) Industrial Council for the Electrical Industry - Natal
- 7) National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgy Industry - Johannesburg
- 8) National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgy Industry - Durban
- 9) National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgy Industry - Pietermaritzburg
- 10) National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgy Industry - East London
- 11) Industrial Council for the Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Industry
- 12) Industrial Council for Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Industry

1980 Forms with Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A. and Electrical and Allied Workers of S.A. an umbrella body - The Federation of Electrical Trades Unions of South Africa.

X

4/1/83
Sowetan?

Holland honours rebel poet

THE HAGUE — South African poet and apartheid foe Breyten Breytenbach has been awarded a Dutch literary prize to mark his release from seven years of imprisonment in South Africa.

Mr Breytenbach, who returned to his Paris home-in-exile six weeks ago, was awarded the prize by the Jan Campert Association.

On receiving the award at the city hall, Mr Breytenbach said he would only return to South Africa as a tourist, and would no longer be active in the anti-apartheid movement.

"But in the social, political and cultural



AWARD: For Breytenbach.

sphere, I have not changed my point of view," he said.

In presenting the prize, Mayor Frans Schols said it was given to Mr Breytenbach "to mark his newly acquired freedom and as an acknowledgement and stimulus for his authorship, in which literature and resistance are unified in a convincing way — Sapa.

253

[Handwritten signature]

Island (253) prisoner in court battle *Sowetan*

By SAM MABE

28/1/83
AN URGENT application was yesterday brought before the Rand Supreme Court by a former Sunday Post reporter now imprisoned on Robben Island to restrain the Commissioner of Prisons from refusing him permission to study with the University of South Africa.

Mr. Thami Mkhwanazi said in an affidavit that he had satisfied all requirements to study for a B Proc degree, but the prison authorities were victimising him because he refused to withdraw proceedings he initiated against them for ill-treating him after an operation he had at Woodstock Hospital.

The former Pretoria reporter who was jailed for seven years after being convicted under the Terrorism Act in 1980, alleges that one Major Harding tried to persuade him to withdraw proceedings against prison officials if he did not want his study programme to be interfered with.

The hearing was postponed to February 8 this year to give the first and second respondents, the Commissioner of Prisons and the University of South Africa (Unisa), time to reply to allegations made by Mr Mkhwanazi.

LAWYERS

Unisa has, however, informed Mr Mkhwanazi's lawyers, Priscilla Jana and Associates, that it would extend the date for the acceptance of Mr Mkhwanazi's application to February 15.

Mr Mkhwanazi said that he wrote six matriculation subjects in 1981 while in prison and passed four of them. However, the prison authorities refused to grant him permission to apply for a matric exemption from the Joint Matriculation Board.

They only allowed him to submit his application after his lawyers intervened on his behalf. He was duly granted a matric exemption on April 19, 1982, and he applied to Unisa to study for a B Proc.

managements desired wage rate
thus the wage differential comes about.

white wages? \rightarrow
other factors

78/11/83
'No' to bid
by Kitson

to visit dad

(253) 4. POST
LONDON — South African Immigration has refused to allow the son of a long-term prisoner, David Kitson, to visit his father in Pretoria Prison.

Steven Kitson was refused a visa by the South African Consulate at the end of December when he applied for permission to visit his father. He was expelled from South Africa last January after being detained for six days by security police following a visit to his father.

His father is serving a 20-year sentence for sabotage, membership of the ANC and furthering the aims of communism. He is due for release next December.

Plan to hand the Island over to defence force delayed indefinitely

Sowetan 31/1/83
253

A GOVERNMENT plan to close Robben Island prison and hand the island over to the defence force for military purposes, appears to have been delayed.

The plan will no longer be implemented this year, which had been set as a possible target date

It is still the Government's intention to carry out the plan when suitable alternative accommodation has been made for the Robben Island prisoners

A spokesman for the public relations office of the Prisons service in Pretoria said the island prison would be vacated as soon as possible and adequate alternative accommodation was available elsewhere.

The spokesman said 1983 had been given as the earliest possible date for the move

The question of what would happen to the island after the proposed transfer of the prison was not a matter for the prisons department to

decide, the spokesman said.

The SADF gave an assurance that it would leave the natural environment of the island undisturbed, irrespective of the use to which it was put.

In 1980 Mr Louis le Grange, then Minister of Prisons, said in reply to a question that it was expected that the Robben Island prisoners would be transferred to Leeuwkop prison in August 1983 at the earliest
—Own Correspondent

(253) *Heenan* Q. 6. 22 25
Corporal/capital punishment

4/2/83
*6 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether he intends to introduce legislation during the current session to (a) abolish or (b) limit (i) corporal and (ii) capital punishment, if not, why not?



23

FRIDAY 4 FEB

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

No. I am not aware of any reason why these matters should now again be considered

253
R.D.M.
9/2/83
Island prisoner in court action
Pretoria Bureau
A ROBBER Island prisoner brought an urgent application against the Commissioner of Prisons in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday. Thami Mkhwanazi is bringing the action because he has been prohibited from studying for his degree.

Prisoner ²⁵³
found dead

Pretoria Bureau ²¹⁸³

THE SA Police and the Prisons Department are investigating the case of a Coloured long-term prisoner who was found hanged in his cell yesterday morning

According to a spokesman for the Prisons Department, the man, who may not be identified until his relatives have been informed, was found hanging from his belt

The man was serving a five-year jail term for robbery

~~Star~~ 253
Mandela
swop deal
rejected 14/2/83

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa has rejected a Seychelles offer to free four condemned mercenaries in exchange for the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, it was reported in London yesterday

The rejection, disclosed by senior diplomats, leaves the fate of the white mercenaries uncertain, though the signs are they will not be executed

President Albert Rene's government, which dislikes the death penalty, is hoping that the South Africans will come up with an alternative proposal

The British Foreign Office has been advised of the Seychelles move because two of the condemned men are Britons. This could lead to London-Pretoria talks

The mercenaries were sentenced to death for their part in the Seychelles coup bid of November 1981

The four mercenaries are Britons Bernard Carey (39), and Roger England (28), Zimbabwean Aubrey Brooks (39) and Jerry Puren (39), a South African who once was former Katangan Prime Minister Moise Tshombe's Air Force commander and later an adviser to Zairean President Mobutu

7/2/83
Shot dead

253
Pietermaritzburg Bureau
A PRISONER was shot dead after escaping from the Impendle police station this week.

Mbuso Kaba, 34, and six other convicts were being escorted from the Impendle Magistrate's office to the police station on Tuesday when he broke loose and ran away.

Const T Madiadla and Const S Zwane spotted the man 5 km outside the town and warned him to stop. They fired, killing him instantly.

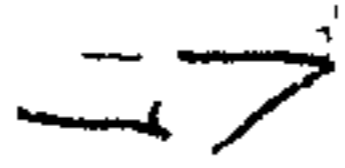
(253) Hansard Q Col. 174 -
Death sentences 17/2/83 175

89 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in each year since 1975 to the latest specified year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

	Blacks	Coloureds	Whites
1975	8	2	—
1976	8	—	—
1977	1	3	—



175 THURSDAY, 17 F

	Blacks	Coloureds	Whites
1978	10	1	2
1979	16	6	2
1980	9	17	1
1981	27	8	1
1982	22	4	—

175
THURSDAY, 17 F

NZ leader demands

to visit Mandela

Natal
Mercury Correspondent

19/2/83
AUCKLAND—New Zealand's opposition Labour Party president, Mr Jim Anderton, yesterday labelled Nelson Mandela the 'moral leader' of South Africa and demanded that he be allowed to see him.

The South African Consulate-General in Wellington recently granted Mr Anderton a visa to visit the Republic, but now he has declared he will not go unless visa conditions barring him from seeing black prisoners are revoked.

Mr Anderton yesterday also accused New Zealand MPs who go on paid visits to South Africa under such visa conditions of being 'pawns' who were condoning the apartheid system.

He named, among others, Mandela and Herman Toivo at the top of his list of people to see in South Africa.

Mr Anderton said he wanted to make an honest inquiry into the South African system and would need to speak to key black

leaders besides Government and Opposition leaders.

'New Zealanders are used to thinking of prisons as places where criminals who have broken the law in some significant way are paying their debt to society,' he said.

80 percent

'In South Africa, where the ratio of prisoners in jails to the total population is the highest in the world, you have to go to prison to find the leaders of the real opposition.'

In a recent poll in South Africa, 80 percent of black South Africans had said they would vote for Mandela if given a chance, Mr Anderton said.

'With more than 19 million black and coloured South Africans and 4 000 000 whites, this means Mandela is not only the moral leader of the political opposition, but of the real government, in exile in his own country,' he said.

Mr Anderton challenged South African Consul-General Alan Harvey to drop the visa conditions or to join him in public debate on the issue.

No amount of contact with the Government or Opposition in South Africa could replace contact with the real political leaders of black and coloured South Africans, he said.

(253) S. Times 20/2/83

Eight new books by Breyten to be published soon

EIGHT books of poetry and prose written in prison by Breyten Breytenbach are to be published — four this year, and the rest next year

And, according to Professor Ampie Coetzee, a leading Afrikaans literary authority, the works — some of which he has already read — “again stamp this man as the greatest Afrikaans poet”.

Mr Breytenbach is now living in Paris after the Government released him last year from Pollsmoor Prison, near Cape Town, after serving a seven year sentence for aiding and abetting the banned African National Congress

Prison authorities allowed him to take his manuscripts to Paris, where he has been doing pre-publication work

The first of the eight books has already been sent to his South African publishers, Taurus Publications, of Johannesburg

The five books of poetry

By NORMAN CHANDLER

are to be published under the general title of “Die Ongedanste Dans” (The Undanced Dance), and each is to have its own title

The first, which is currently being typeset, will be published early in April and has been entitled “Eklips”.

The other four are “Levendood”, “Yk”, “Buffalo Bill”, and “Die Kus”

Graveyard

The first book of prose is to be named “Mouroir”, which is an old French word for graveyard.

There is no indication yet from Mr Breytenbach of what titles he is to give the other two books.

Professor Coetzee said yesterday. “There is a high degree of difficulty in interpreting the poems, which show a higher concentration of word usage

“Breyten always had a tendency to play with words, but this time it seems to have been taken much further in the context that he has tried

to get the utmost meaning from the words.

“There is certainly a very complicated usage of the Afrikaans language”

All the poetry is in Afrikaans, but “it seems that while in prison he wrote half the prose in Afrikaans and the other half in English. We understand that one of the prose books will be totally in English,” Professor Coetzee added.

“We received his first book of poetry a month ago”

Professor Coetzee said that the poetry was “almost untranslatable” into English

“it can only really be put across in the language in which it has been written, to try to translate into another language would destroy the subtlety of the works quite apart from the very poetic Afrikaans”

He added “After seeing his

books of poetry I always thought of him as the greatest Afrikaner poet. now I am quite certain of it.”

The prose book is also to be published in French — “as far as we understand he has done the translation himself and it is now in the hands of his French publishers,” Professor Coetzee said

He added that he had not yet seen “Mouroir” but believes it to be very similar to an earlier Breytenbach work, “Katastrofes” which was made up of “short, absurd and surrealistic type of stories”

20/2/83 S. Express

Sunday Express request rejected by Press Council

253

THE Press Council has turned down a request by the Sunday Express to reprimand the Commissioner of Prisons for filing a complaint which the newspaper saw as intimidatory

Instead, the Press Council has rebuked the Sunday Express for making the charge, saying that newspapers should avoid "any action which might inhibit a bona fide complaint"

The complaint arose from a report in which the Sunday Express quoted Mrs Mana Slabbert, wife of the Leader of the Opposition and an eminent authority on prisons, as saying that 40% of the black prison population in 1980 was guilty of influx control offences

The commissioner's complaint to the Press Council made no issue of the date (which was incorrect — Mrs Slabbert had referred to a period about a year earlier) but it objected to the substance of the Express report, saying that on March 31, 1982 only 1.82% of the "prison-population of sentenced prisoners" were sentenced for influx control offences

The commissioner also disputed an assertion that 77% of all prisoners in June, 1980 were serving sentences of less than six months, saying the figure was 14%.

The Sunday Express was unable to resolve the apparent dispute between experts but it published the complaint,

meanwhile explaining to the Press Council that it had acted in terms of Section 2 (b) of the Code of Conduct which the Press Council administers. This section of the code says: "Only what may be reasonably true, having regard to the news source, may be presented as facts, and such facts shall be published fairly and with due regard to context and importance."

The Sunday Express argued that Mrs Slabbert was such a source, a recognised authority (whose information could reasonably be assumed to be true).

It asked the Press Council to dismiss the complaint in terms which would make it clear to the commission that the Press Council was not to be regarded "as an instrument to inhibit the free exchange of information between newspapers and reputable members of society"

It pointed out that the commissioner had not sought prior redress either through the letters columns of the newspaper, or in any other manner, and it concluded that the complaint was intended to be intimidatory.

Three developments followed

● The commissioner pronounced himself satisfied and abandoned proceedings before the Press Council

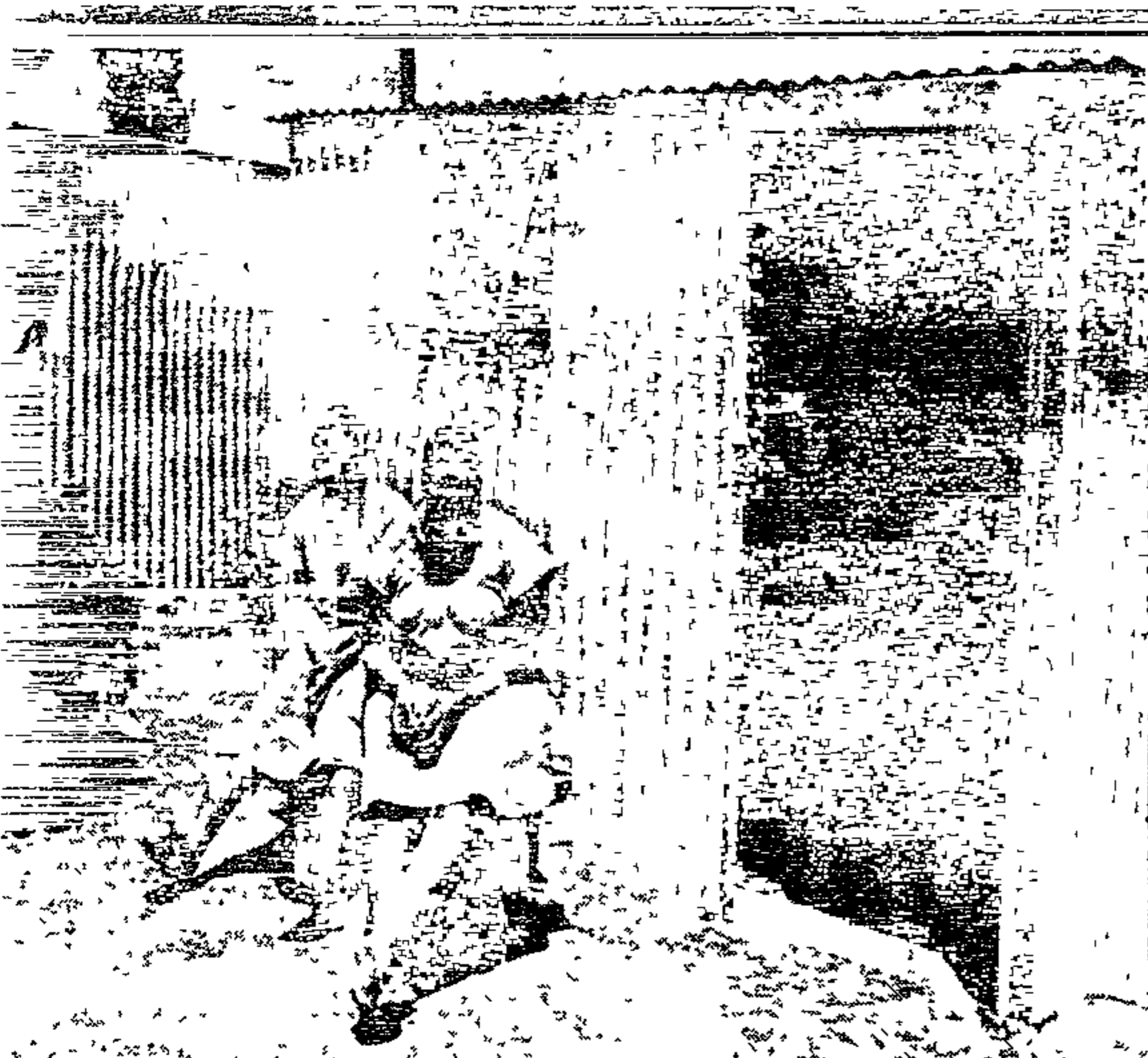
● Mrs Slabbert then wrote to the Sunday Express in response to the com-

missioner's criticism, noting the incorrect date (1980) in the original report but apparently reaffirming the substance of her earlier statement as reported "What I said to your newspaper was that the last time the Commissioner of Prisons (Gen W M du Preez) published information on blacks sentenced for influx control offences (Report of July 1, 1978, to January 30, 1979) it was calculated that 40% of blacks sentenced and admitted during that period were there for such offences"

● The Press Council rebuked the Sunday Express, saying, "The figures quoted in the (original) report are a most important aspect of the report. Moreover the number of persons imprisoned for short terms and for petty offences is a matter which is frequently raised in the media and elsewhere

"One wonders whether it occurred to the respondent (the Sunday Express) that it would have been proper to put its figures to the prison authorities and then, either to have further investigated the matter or at least to have given its readers the benefit of the answer by the prison authorities."

FOOTNOTE The Newspaper Press Union has enjoined newspapers to refrain from contemporaneous comment on decisions of the Press Council. The Sunday Express will therefore publish its comment at a later stage



have not yet been demolished Here residents wait for their turn.

No appeal for Durban bomb trio

THREE men who were found responsible for the seven bomb blasts which rocked Durban in 1981, were refused leave to appeal against their convictions in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

Durban attorney Patrick Ntobeka Maqubela, Maboniswa Richard Mahutyana of Umlazi, and Seth Mpumelo Gaba of Mdantsane, were found guilty of high treason and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by Mr Justice J A van Heerden in September last year. *Sowetan 24/2/83*

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4/2/83

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aside R10-million ea.

al chairman Mr Benelling and renting In by individuals

ANE

Last year, the council came under fire from the opposition for having not built a single house for renting purposes since its inception six years ago

- The Mental Health Association is to erect a stall in the Dobsonville Council chambers, to advise local residents on

OK Super Savers

CAPE GRAPES

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE

95c

Per kg

US wants clemency for condemned ANC men

~~ANC~~ ~~ANC~~ 253

NEW YORK — The United States has appealed to South Africa to commute death sentences imposed on six members of the outlawed African National Congress, the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, told the United Nations in a letter yesterday.

He informed the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that the US had expressed its concern after voting for a unanimous Security Council resolution on December 7 urging clemency for the six, condemned to death for acts of violence.

The condemned men are Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu, David Moise, Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motaung.

"It is our sincere hope that the South African Government will consider expressions of concern in deciding the fate of these individuals," Mr Shultz said.

In December, the US was the only country to abstain when the General Assembly, by a vote of 127-0, also adopted a resolution on behalf of the six men, whom it re-

ferred to as 'freedom fighters'.

The US said at the time it would have liked to have joined in a humanitarian appeal but objected to the formulation of the resolution.

Mr Leon van den Heever, First Secretary of the South African UN Mission, said the cases were still under review by the South African Government.

Three of the men were convicted of high treason after 1980 attacks on Sasol and a police station in Pretoria.

The other were convicted of murdering four people and attacking another police station on the outskirts of Pretoria — Sapa-Reuter-AP



● Mr Shultz
UN letter

753
ROBBEN ISLAND'S
YOUNGEST
PRISONER FREED

CP Correspondent 27/2/83
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Freed from Robben Island this week was possibly that dreaded place's youngest inmate.

Mr Vuyo Sbidla was just 14 when he was convicted of sabotage in January 1978, along with a friend, Mr Zuko Camagu.

The trial arose from the torching on October 29 that year of the Fort Beaufort administration board offices, where records were destroyed.

Mr Sbidla told City Press: "I was studying at Robben Island and should have sat for my Standard 8 examinations at the end of last year. But there were problems and I did not write."

Mr Camagu was released two months ago and is attending school in the Transkei.

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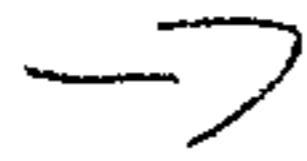
Hansard Q. 601, 283-284
Robben Island 1/3/83

108 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many prisoners are being held on Robben Island at present?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

If the question refers to both prisons at Robben Island, the total on 28 February 1983 was as follows



(a) Maximum Security Prison (Prisoners sentenced for crimes committed against the security of the State) 286

(b) Medium Security Prison (Prisoners sentenced for other crimes) 264

MARCH 1983

502

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Pollsmoor Prison

4/3/83
Hansard Q Col. 502

*26 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Justice

Whether waiting-room facilities are provided for persons visiting (a) awaiting-trial and (b) other prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of such facilities?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Waiting-rooms consisting of a waiting area equipped with furniture and ablution facilities are available for visitors to awaiting-trial and sentenced prisoners at three of the four prisons at Pollsmoor. At the remaining prison, where only sentenced prisoners are incarcerated, temporary waiting-room facilities consisting of a shelter and toilet facilities are available.

Attention is being paid to the planning of additional waiting-room facilities for all visitors and it is hoped that the erection of the building will commence during the course of this year.

I wish to re-assure the hon member for Cape Town Gardens of our hospitality, our doors will always be open to him! [Interjections]

*27 Mr R R HULLEY —Reply standing over

CAPL Times 4/3/83 (253)

Prison killing: Death for five

Supreme Court Reporter
FIVE prisoners in Allandale Prison, Paarl, who stabbed and slit the throat of an 18-year-old fellow prisoner, were sentenced to death by a Supreme Court judge yesterday

Joseph O'Ryan, 26, Desmond Brown, 26, Abraham van Reenen, 31, Wilson Titus, 25, and Ivan Williams were found guilty of murdering Karel Baron. No extenuating circumstances were found to have been present.

All five had previously pleaded not guilty.

Mr Justice Van Heerden said there had been no evidence in the trial from which it could be determined that there were extenuating circumstances in the "gruesome

and brutal murder of a fellow prisoner"

In the circumstances he had no choice but to sentence all five men to death.

According to the evidence of an eye-witness who watched the murder through a hole in his blanket, the five men had called Baron over to O'Ryan's bed shortly before the lights were turned off.

A discussion had ensued before Baron had turned and run. The five men had followed and caught up with him as he reached his bed. O'Ryan had held Baron's head back while Titus had slipped a belt around his neck and pulled it tight.

Williams had held his body down and Van Reenen and Brown had stabbed him in the chest and throat.

The men had then wrapped the body in a blanket and placed it on Baron's bed.

Mr B Lewin and Mr A Flederman were the assessors. Mr P van Zyl appeared for the State. Mr D Noren, Mr G Smart and Mr W Pretorius appeared pro Deo for the five accused.

Drugs available in prison, says addict

Staff Reporter

A SELF-CONFESSED drug addict told a regional magistrate yesterday that he would not be able to rehabilitate himself in prison as drugs and dagga were readily available and could be bought in exchange for cigarettes and money.

Michael Joseph Kourie, 26, of Johannesburg, previously convicted of forging and uttering prescriptions to obtain Wellconal tablets, said this in mitigation of sentence after a probation officer had recommended that he be sent to jail.

Kourie appeared with four other men — Keith Hön, 22, of Queen Street, Tamboerskloof, Paul Wayne, 27, of Hope Street, Cape Town, Ernest De Lange, 23, of Maynard Street, Cape Town, and Donald Gillespie, 53, of Ruston Park, Rondebosh — who have also been convicted of forging and uttering prescriptions. They all pleaded guilty to 54 counts of forgery and uttering.

The men stole the prescriptions from Grootte Schuur Hospital and forged and uttered them at several chemists to obtain Wellconal tablets between August 24 and September 17 last year.

The magistrate, Mr J Vermeulen, previously ordered that a probation officer's report be obtained before he passed sentence.

The probation officer, Mrs S Geldenhuis, recommended that Kourie and Wayne be jailed where they would benefit from the disciplined and structured environment.

She recommended that Hön and De Lange be given suspended sentences as they were still capable of being rehabilitated.

Kourie told the court that he had been in prison for drug offences and had not benefited.

"You have to be a criminal to survive in a place like that. You can also buy dagga and other drugs in prison in exchange for cigarettes and money," he said.

Wayne asked the court to give him "a chance" to rehabilitate himself as he had since learnt to be responsible. His girlfriend was expecting his child

and he wanted to become a "law-abiding citizen".

"If it was easy to quit drugs I would have done it a long time ago. I didn't know that smoking dagga would lead to mainlining," he said.

Gillespie told the court the four other men had told him they needed the prescriptions for Wellconal for an old lady with cancer.

The officer recommended that Gillespie be deported to England.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday for sentence. Hön's bail of R100 was extended and the other accused were remanded.

Mr J Vermaak appeared for the State. Mr J Kudo appeared for Hön, Wayne and De Lange. Mr C E Lindenberg appeared for Gillespie. Kourie was not represented.

Sowetan 8/3/83
253

3 prisoners escape

THE PUBLIC liaison office of the South African Prison Service yesterday announced the escape of three prisoners, all of whom are potentially dangerous.

A 42-year-old coloured, John Hendriks, escaped yesterday from Barberton prison.

He weighs 63kg, is 1,6m tall and was wearing green prison clothes when he escaped. He has no teeth. A female head is tattooed on his right breast, a cross on

his left breast and "our father" and two stars are tattooed on both shoulders.

The prisoner, urgently sought by the police, is serving a life sentence for charges of rape, indecent assault, escape, house breaking and theft.

Two long-term prisoners escaped last night from the Boksburg-Benoni hospital. They are Lucas Makhanya (35) and Martin Persu Swart (35). Sapa

Nine men hanged in Pretoria Central jail

Star 10/31/83 Pretoria Correspondent 253

Nine men have been hanged in the Pretoria Central Prison in the past week

Elvis Sheddi, sentenced last August 26 for rape and robbery, was hanged on Tuesday.

John Petro Visagie, convicted of murder in Odenalsrus last May 28, was also hanged on Tuesday.

Seven men were executed last Friday. They were

- Kevin Brown and Joseph Andrews, convicted of murder in Cape Town in December 1981

- George Moloko, guilty of housebreaking with intent to rob and robbery with aggravated circumstances, sentenced in Johannesburg on October 23, 1980

- Nicodemus Nicolas Nico Buys, sentenced in Pretoria a year ago for murder

- Pieter Wideman, sentenced in Knysna in 1982 for murder

- Edward Matlou, convicted on two counts of murder, sentenced in Pietersburg in February 1982.

- Daniel Oktober, sentenced in Cape Town last May 13 for murder.

Prisons Dept gives assurance on youth

Mercury Reporter

(293) Mercury
11/3/83
A SENIOR spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria said yesterday that it was general policy for each prisoner serving a sentence to be, as far as was possible, favourably allocated in prison with due consideration to aspects such as age, criminal record and sentence

He was replying to a question from the Mer-

cury about the eight-month jail sentence served on a 16-year-old youth in the Durban Juvenile Court on Wednesday

The youth had pleaded guilty to stabbing a teacher in the back

On passing sentence Mr J Vermeulen said he had been assured the youth would not be placed in the company of hardened criminals while serving his sentence

FRIDAY, 11 MARCH 1983

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amended and complemented at a later date, does not prescribe any figured formula with regard to accommodation. It only stipulates that all accommodation provided for the use of prisoners, shall meet all requirements of health, due regard being paid to climatic conditions and particularly to cubic content of air, minimum floor space, lighting, heating and ventilation. Accommodation provided for prisoners in the Republic of South Africa comply with these directives in every respect.

ons during the last few years and could see the high standards applied in the Republic of South Africa for themselves

(b) The average daily prison population during January 1983 was 102 069

2) Yes. Overpopulation of prisons is a phenomenon which appears all over the world and is also experienced in South African prisons. Notwithstanding, it should be pointed out that a considerable amount of money was spent on the establishment of new prisons, the replacement of old and obsolete prisons, and the modernizing of established prisons during the last few years. Examples hereof are the new prisons put into service at Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg, and also the Durban Westville Prison which is in progressed stage of construction. The earnestness with which this situation is handled is clearly illustrated in the fact that R111 522 773 was spent on the establishment and renovation of prisons and related services during the last five financial years.

In the meantime a Departmental Working Group is still engaged in research to investigate the phenomenon of overpopulation and to seek possible solutions. Significant progress has been made in this regard.

Apart from the fact that judges and magistrates visit prisons undisturbed and regularly without prior notice, various hon members of Parliament have had the opportunity to visit pris-

(253) Hansard Q.61,613-
Prison Service: staff shortages
11/3/83
616

277 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether the Prison Service of his

Department is experiencing staff shortages, if so, what is the extent of the shortages,

(2) whether steps are being taken to remedy this situation if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) The approved establishment which consists of 17 186 posts, is filled completely, with the exception of 355 posts for vocational-, technical-, Organization and workstudy-, and data processing personnel. With regard to the approved establishment, this represents a personnel shortage of 2,1%. The present approved establishment however does not make provision for identified need of expansion.

(2) Efforts are made to fill the few existing vacancies suitably by means of intensive recruiting-actions. It is also endeavoured constantly to increase the existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms.

Prison populatoin

281 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What is the number of prisoners who can be accommodated in the Republic's prisons in accordance with international standard minimum norms and (b) what is the current daily average prison population,

(2) whether there is any overpopulation in prisons, if so, what steps are being taken to alleviate this situation?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) The Standard Minimum Rules as accepted during the First United Nations Organization Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders which was held in 1955, as

AGENCE
253 New 19/3/83

Prison death docket ready

Police have completed their investigation into the deaths of three prisoners who died of suspected heat exhaustion at the Barberton Prison Farm last December.

"The docket of the investigation will be sent to the Attorney-General shortly for his decision," a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

At the time Mulakaza Xaba, Mayo Kumalo and Ernest Mahatini died the Department of Prisons said irregular actions by prisons personnel may have been a factor in their deaths.

At the time the three men died Barberton was in the grip of a heatwave and 44 prisoners were admitted to hospital for treatment for heat exhaustion.

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**Bribe claim
in court 19/3/83**

(253) Mail Reporter

A MAN with his arm in plaster and stitches in his head told a magistrate yesterday that warders refused to allow him to see a doctor unless he paid them.

Mr Hyward Dhlantalala, 30, of Soweto, appeared in the Hillbrow Regional Court in connection with allegations of housebreaking. He was not asked to plead.

He told the court that when he asked the warders if he could see a doctor, he was told he would have to pay them before they considered his request.

The magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, postponed the case for trial until June 6. He said Mr Dhlantalala must appear in court on March 25 as well. This date was fixed so the court could check on his medical condition.

23/3/83
Spare ANC

6, Rene

asks SA

Mail Reporter

PRESIDENT Albert Rene of the Seychelles yesterday called on South Africa to commute the death sentences of six black ANC men waiting to be hanged

Senior Seychellois Government sources said it could be an offer of return clemency for four white mercenaries, sentenced to death in Victoria last July for their abortive coup attempt under Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare

The President's office last night released to Sapa-
Reuter the text of an urgent message sent yesterday to Mr Botha, asking for mercy for David Moise, Anthony Isotsobe, Johannes Shabangu, Marcu Motaung, Jerry Mosoloh and Simon Mogerane

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha last night refused to comment

Death: prisons inquiry launched

By Kulu Sibiyi

24/3/83

The family of a young woman who died at Baragwanath Hospital last week after spending 10 days in prison for a pass offence is to institute legal action against the South African Prisons Department.

Miss Lousa Mareme (20) of No 4740C Diepkloof, Soweto, was arrested in Johannesburg on March 8 for failing to produce her reference book. She spent 10 days at Diepkloof Prison.

Miss Mareme was transferred to Baragwanath Hospital on March 18 after apparently complaining about being sick. She died the same day.

Miss Mareme suffered from diabetes.

A statement from the Department of Prisons confirmed that Miss Mareme was taken to prison in Johannesburg on March 9. "She died on 18 March 1983 in Baragwanath Hospital after having been transferred there from the prison hospital," the department said.

"The allegations that she did not receive the necessary or proper treatment is regarded in a serious light and, in accordance with standard policy, a departmental investigation has been launched.

"As soon as the outcome is available, appropriate further actions will be considered."

Woman diabetic prisoner dies

DEATH PROBE



BROTHER-IN-LAW. Mr Khasake showing the insulin phials

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Prison Service has launched an investigation into the death of an awaiting-trial woman prisoner who had been arrested on a pass offence — and her family believes she died because she did not have her diabetes medication with her.

Miss Louisa Mareme (20) was arrested in the city on March 8 and admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital on March 18. She died that same evening.

Brigadier H J Botha, chief liaison officer of the South African Prisons Services, confirmed that Miss Mareme died after having been transferred to Baragwanath from the Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof) hospital.

Mr Mgorosi Khasake, Miss Mareme's brother-in-law, told The SOWETAN of the family's frantic search for her. He said Miss Mareme was a student at a secretarial college in Johannesburg and came from Kgabalatsane near Pretoria.

He said they first became concerned when Miss Mareme did not turn up because they knew she did not have her insulin with her as she was a serious diabetic case.

He said the first they heard that Miss Mareme had been arrested was eight days later, on March

LEN KALANE INVESTIGATES

16 He went to various police stations in Johannesburg to try and establish Miss Mareme's whereabouts with the aim of alerting the police about her condition.

Eventually, Mr Khasake said, he went to Hillbrow Police Station where he was told Miss Mareme was being kept at the Johannesburg Prison in Diepkloof.

On March 17, he went to Diepkloof, but was told Miss Mareme was not there.

"I made numerous trips between Diepkloof, Hillbrow and the Prisoner's Friend's office, but still I had no luck," he said.

On March 18, he went to Hillbrow early that morning, where he was given the case number and another number. Armed with these, he went back to Diepkloof where the prison warden at reception told him that they had traced Miss Mareme soon after he had left the previous day. He was told she was in the prison hospital because she had "collapsed sometime last week". He could not see her.

He had been told at Hillbrow that Miss Mareme had appeared in court and bail of R70 granted. He could, he was told, pay the bail at Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof). However, at Diepkloof, he was told he could pay the bail on Monday (March 21).

Later that day, he was told by the receptionist at Diepkloof that she had been transferred to Baragwanath in a coma. He went to Baragwanath where he was refused entry. "I was desperate, so I later sneaked into the hospital and traced my sister-in-law to a ward where I found her dead," Mr Khasake said.

SOWETAN, Thursday, March 24, 1983

253 Page 3

Prison death probe

From Page 1

A Clear, who took notes and said she would "come back" to us.

Later, Mrs Clear phoned back to ask whether we had spoken to the prisons Department or to the doctors who had handled Miss Mareme's case. She then promised to telephone us back. Yesterday both Mrs Clear and Dr van der Heever were said to have "gone to Pretoria for the day".

Brigadier Botha said in a statement to The SOWETAN: "It is con-

firmed that a 20-year-old woman, Miss Louisa Mareme was admitted to the Johannesburg Prison on 9 March, 83. She died on 18 March in the Baragwanath Hospital after having been transferred there from the Prison hospital. Matters such as those referred to in your inquiry are considered in a serious light and in accordance with standard policy a departmental investigation has been ordered. As soon as the outcome is available, appropriate further ac-

tions will be considered.

The Public Relations Division of the South African Police said on Tuesday that the matter "is receiving attention and you will be furnished with an answer as soon as possible". By yesterday afternoon, there had been no further response.

Mr Khasake said he believed Miss Mareme would not have died if she had received her treatment. "She had left her reference book with a relative in Highlands North."

This week, The SOWETAN telephoned the superintendent of Baragwanath, Dr Chris van der Heever. After he was told of this story, the line went dead. We telephoned him again, and the call was instead put through to the public relations officer, Mrs

• To Page 3

Prison death probe

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24 No. 848

Grade IV employe during first six months thereafter.

Motor vehicle driver of a vehicle the does not exceed 4 5

Watchman

Signed at Capetown 24 December 1982

S J DOBBEL
N DANIELS,

J D F COLINESE, Secretary

No. R. 2742

24 December 1982

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CLOTHING INDUSTRY, CAPE — EXTENSION OF CONTINGENCY FUND AGREEMENT

I, Michael Helgard van Noordwyk, Director Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (i) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, extend the periods fixed in Government Notices R 1450 of 1 August 1975, R 1959 of 7 September 1979, R 2104 of 17 October 1980, R 1371 of 26 June 1981 and R 2657 of 4 December 1981, by a further period ending 31 March 1983.

M H VAN NOORDWYK, Director Manpower

No. R. 2773

24 December 1982

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CLOTHING INDUSTRY, NATAL — EXTENSION OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (i) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, extend the period fixed in Government Notice R 46 of 11 January 1980, by a further period ending 31 December 1984.

S P BOTHA, Minister of Manpower

No. R. 2774

24 December 1982

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CLOTHING INDUSTRY, NATAL — AMENDMENT OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and

No. R. 2742

24 Desember 1982

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

KLERASIENYWERHEID, KAAP — VERLENGING VAN GEBEURLIKHEIDSFONDSOORENKOMS

Ek, Michael Helgard van Noordwyk, Direkteur Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verleng hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (i) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, die tydperke vasgestel in Goewermentskennisgewings R 1450 van 1 Augustus 1975, R 1959 van 7 September 1979, R 2104 van 17 Oktober 1980, R 1371 van 26 Junie 1981 en R 2657 van 4 Desember 1981, met 'n verdere tydperk wat op 31 Maart 1983 eindig.

M H VAN NOORDWYK, Direkteur Mannekrag

No. R. 2773

24 Desember 1982

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

KLERASIENYWERHEID, NATAL — VERLENGING VAN HOOFOORENKOMS

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mannekrag, verleng hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (i) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, die tydperk vasgestel in Goewermentskennisgewing R 46 van 11 Januarie 1980, met 'n verdere tydperk wat op 31 Desember 1984 eindig.

S P BOTHA, Minister van Mannekrag

No. R. 2774

24 Desember 1982

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

KLERASIENYWERHEID, NATAL — WYSIGING VAN HOOFOORENKOMS

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalinge van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die

die land distrikte Paarl, ellington Worcester	In die land distrikte Bellville Goodwood en Wynberg
R	R
51 98	57 73
6 7	60 05
6 4	67 11
6 43	70 61
66 70	74 (K)
49 45	54 97

van September 1982 in

253 Hansard 061 796
Pollsmoor Prison
25/3/87
Mr R R HULLY asked the Minister of Justice

Whether visiting-room facilities are provided for persons visiting (a) awaiting-trial and (b) other prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison, if not, why not if so, what is the nature of these facilities?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) and (b) Yes Within the prison
Visiting room facilities consist of a visiting room divided into single visiting units. The total number of visiting units at the separate prisons amounts to one hundred and twenty seven (127)

Awaiting-trial prisoners are incarcerated at all prisons at Pollsmoor with the exception of the Medium Security Prison. As awaiting-trial prisoners do not leave the prison during working hours, an arrangement exists to make visiting rooms available to visitors to this category prisoner during the week, and to sentenced prisoners during weekends.

Should the hon member desire to view these facilities, he is welcome to make arrangements with me

(733) ~~818~~ Hansard Q. 61 818
Prisoners in mental institutions

603 Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice 25/3/87

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1987?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Forty one (41) of whom twelve (12) have completed their sentences, six (6) have been re-admitted to prison to complete the unexpired part of their sentence.

In addition to these forty one (41) cases, another four (4) sentenced prisoners have been certified as psychiatrically ill and were transferred to hospital for psychopaths.

Hillbrow police station area offences

604 Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder (b) rape

THE MAN WHO BECAME A PHILOSOPHER IN JAIL TELLS HOW...

A fight for sanity led me to Oxford

WHEN my boyhood friend, Boetie Hattingh, walked into my tiny Cape Town flat a circuit in my life had reached its terminus.

We had known each other when his dad had been a railways worker and mine a bank teller. On that night, in July 1976, he was a lieutenant in the security police and I a political journalist and a worker in the underground of South Africa's liberation movement.

Boetie had been following me around for weeks before and he knows what occurred in the first 48 hours of my detention. All that is a matter of record, since I spoke about it at my trial in November 1976.

(Holiday, 41, was jailed for six years under the Terrorism Act for producing and distributing pamphlets for the banned African National Congress and South African Communist Party, recruiting others to help him and receiving and using funds from the banned organisations. He emigrated to England soon after he was released in November last year.)

What is, perhaps, of greater interest to some South Africans is the psychological state of someone who undergoes detention without trial and the prison sentence which, more often than not, follows such an experience.

For me, the first precondition of my moral survival was encapsulated in a single word: commitment. Commitment to the ideals I had worked for since I first joined forces with the liberation movement in the early Sixties. I had to tell my captors and — chiefly — myself over and over again that I was no criminal.

The other precondition of survival was that I keep my sanity, both during detention-without-trial and while I was serving the six-year sentence, imposed on me in Pretoria's Old Synagogue on November 19, 1976.

From the start, I told myself "They can do what they want to me and those close to me. But I will not allow them to stop me from thinking. I will think about those problems which have always obsessed me, about the meaning and purpose of human life, the nature of human language and social being, about the nature of truth and the moral life of persons. I will think about philosophy."

I should explain that philosophy had always been an overriding interest of mine — as indeed it had been for many journalists of my acquaintance, like Tony Heard, editor of the Cape Times, Wessel de Kock, former news editor of that newspaper, and Sean Stiles, former labour correspondent of the Financial Mail and Rand Daily Mail.

During the student unrest of the Sixties and Seventies I

would often arrange my schedule so as to make time to attend philosophy lectures given by my friends in the philosophy department of the University of the Witwatersrand.

During the detention period, when I was allowed no books, I would set myself a problem in philosophy to think about during specific periods of the day, using the motion of the shadows on my cell wall to time my 'work periods'.

Once I had been brought before a magistrate, the restriction on my reading matter no longer applied and I was allowed some novels and a few of my philosophy texts. These books, of course, immeasurably assisted me in the tasks I had begun to set myself.

By that stage I had determined that once I was formally imprisoned — as I fully expected to be — I would

register, if humanly possible, with the University of South Africa and qualify myself as a professor of philosophy.

Studying philosophy as a fully-fledged political prisoner poses some peculiar problems of its own. In order to live a morally decent life in prison, a political prisoner has an obligation to be constantly aware of the needs, both physical and psychological, of his fellow prisoners.

Wrestling with philosophical problems, on the other hand, can tend to make one withdrawn and obsessed with those problems and them only. Nothing I achieved — at time of writing I have just learned that I obtained a distinction in the honours exams I wrote in prison — would have been possible without the co-operation, assistance and understanding of my fellow prisoners, who understood how important these studies were to me.

In the event, these studies, together with my commitment to my political ideals, enabled me to emerge undamaged after more than six years in South African jails.

I shall not soon forget the afternoon on which the captain in charge of our section called me from my studies to inform me of my father's death.

I had been working on a philosophy essay at the time, and after this man had broken the news to me, in a thoroughly kindly and decent fashion, I returned to my cell and finished my essay.

I knew my dad would have wanted that.



By **TONY HOLIDAY**, above, a former prisoner in South Africa who has been accepted to study for his doctorate in philosophy at Oxford University.

Wedding bells for freed Guy Berger

By ARLENE GETZ

POLITICAL prisoner and former Rhodes University lecturer Mr Guy Berger was released from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday after spending more than two years behind bars

For Mr Berger, 26, there was a double cause for celebration — his first days of freedom will include his marriage to librarian Ms Jeanne Chunnett.

Ms Chunnett, a student in Grahamstown when Mr Berger was detained in August 1980, moved to Johannesburg to be close to her fiancé and has visited the prison almost every fortnight.

The couple's relationship began seven years ago, and during his trial Mr Berger told the Port Elizabeth Regional Court a security policeman had threatened him with Ms Chunnett's detention "because he had not told the police everything and did not love her".

They will be married at a small ceremony in Johan-

nesburg on Thursday.

Mr Berger and his co-accused, journalism student Mr Devandiren Pillay, were convicted of being members of the banned African National Congress, of furthering its aims, and of two charges each under the Internal Security Act

Mr Pillay was sentenced to two years jail Mr Berger's four-year sentence was halved on appeal.

They were also convicted under the Publications Act and fined R400 for possessing and distributing banned literature.

At the time of his detention, Mr Berger was lecturing in journalism and studying for a Masters degree in political studies

He was unable to continue with his political studies, but while in prison he obtained a Unisa honours degree in communications

Their trial marked one of the first times a South African double agent testified at a security trial

Detention of Edward Mzolo

538 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether one Edward Mzolo was detained by the South African Police, if so, (a) when, (b) under what statutory provision, (c) for what length of time and (d) where was he detained,
- (2) whether he died in detention, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what were the circumstances of his death,
- (3) whether an inquest has been held into his death, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what was the verdict?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

There is no record that such a person has been detained in terms of security legislation, and unless further information is made available it is impossible to ascertain from all the police stations and border posts in the Republic whether such a person has been detained

Deaths in detention

567 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any persons died in 1968 while they were in police detention, if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) what were their names, (b)(i) on what dates did they die and (ii) what was the official cause of death in each case and (c)(i) under what statutory provision, (ii) for what length of time and (iii) where was each such person detained,
- (2) whether inquests have been held into their deaths, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what was the verdict in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Particulars only in respect of detainees in terms of security legislation for the year in question are still available and are as follows

- (1) (a) Yes
 - (i) One
 - (ii) Jundeia Boloma Tubakwasasa
- (b) (i) 11 September 1968
 - (ii) Suicide
- (c) (i) Section 6(1) of the Terrorism Act, No 83 of 1967
 - (ii) Two days
 - (iii) Pretoria Prison
- (2) Yes
 - (a) 29 November 1968
 - (b) Magistrates court, Pretoria

590 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many rehabilitation centres have been designated by the Director-General of his Department in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, and (b) where are these centres situated,
- (2) whether any persons were sent to any of these centres in terms of (a) section 10(4) and (b) section 12(2) of the said Act in the latest specified three years for which figures are available; if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what offences in each case, in each such year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Nil Rehabilitation centres are not designated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945

- (b) Falls away
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Rehabilitation centres

591 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any persons were sent to any rehabilitation centres in terms of section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in the latest specified three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many, and (b) to which centres in each case, in each such year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes
 1979—Nil
 1980—Nil
 1981—One To the Madadeni Centre, New Castle

Fire-arms 29/3/83
 595 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1982 for (i) illegal possession of fire-arms and (ii) being in possession of stolen fire-arms and (b) how many of the lawful owners of such fire-arms were traced in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)
Cape Province	(i) 402 (ii) 304	(i) 201 (ii) 183
Natal	1 239 273	191 221
Orange State	71 66	43 352
Transvaal	640 519	360 42

Assault on infants by parents

617 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982,
- (2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die or (b) suffer serious injuries as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)
White	12	1
Coloured	76	10
Black	33	—
Natal	13	1
White	3	—
Asian	2	—
Coloured	38	2
Black	—	21
Orange Free State	11	—
White	2	—
Coloured	3	—
Black	—	2
Transvaal	44	7
White	1	—
Asian	5	—
Coloured	66	4
Black	—	11

Police men killed/seriously injured 29/3/83
 618 Mr S A PITMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1982?

253

Handwritten: 907 -

Prisoners: deaths

623 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Handwritten: 30/3/83

908

30 MARCH 1983

908

- (1) How many sentenced prisoners died of natural causes during the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982,
- (2) how many of these deaths were due to pneumonia?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) 153

(2) 7

Support for

ANC Six (253)

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The families of six condemned ANC prisoners are to be the subject of a supportive letter campaign by American anti-apartheid activists

Addresses of all six in Boksburg, Vereeniging and Middleburg have been circulated along with a suggested draft letter praising "your courageous son" and promising that "the American people will always be with you"

A candlelight vigil was also to be staged in New York last night

The six are awaiting death for attacks on police stations and the Sasol complex

POLITICAL comment

(1 to 6)
addresses
with
draft
letter
praising
"your
courageous
son"
and
promising
that
"the
American
people
will
always
be
with
you"

(243) DOM
11/4/83
**Probe into
jail deaths**

Medical Reporter

WARDERS at Barberton Prison may be charged following the death of three prisoners at the prison farm earlier this year.

Mulakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhatum allegedly died of heat exhaustion while working in temperatures of over 30°C.

Forty-four other prisoners were hospitalised at the same time.

Lieutenant-General J F Otto, Commissioner of Prisons, said dossiers on the prisoners' deaths had been sent to the Transvaal Attorney-General for a decision on possible prosecutions.

Prison deaths. (253) A-G gets dossiers

Pretoria Correspondent

Warders at Barberton Prison might face prosecution as a result of the deaths of three prisoners at the prison farm earlier this year, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said in Pretoria today.

The police investigation into the deaths was complete, he said, and the dossiers were submitted to the Transvaal Attorney-General for consideration.

The three prisoners, Mulakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhatini, allegedly died of heat exhaustion. Forty-four prisoners, believed to have been suffering from heat exhaustion, were sent to hospital at the same time.

General Otto said an internal investigation launched by the Prison Services had been completed and was being studied — Sapa

13 APRIL 1983

946

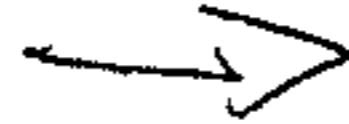
13/4/83
Westlake prison officers' rugby club
(253) ~~293~~ Hansard Q. 61. 946
*15 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice 949

Whether a prison officers rugby club at Westlake was recently instructed to cancel its affiliation to a rugby union, if so, (a) what were the names of the (i) club and (ii) union concerned, (b) in what manner was the instruction conveyed, (c)(i) when, (ii) by whom, (iii) on whose authority and (iv) in terms of what statutory or departmental provision was it issued, (d) what were the terms of the instruction and (e) why was it issued?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

- (a) (i) The Prisons Service Rugby Club—Westlake
- (ii) The Tygerberg Rugby Football Union
- (b) An oral indication that the club has been dissolved and may reconstitute as a club under certain conditions
- (c) (i) 11 March 1983, after conversation since August 1981 in this regard with the club management concerned
- (ii) The Commanding Officer of Pollsmoor Prison Command
- (iii) The Commissioner of Prisons
- (iv) Prisons Regulation 7(A), enacted in terms of section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), as amended
- (d) Falls away in view of my reply on question (b)
- (e) It has been accepted as policy in the South African Prisons Service that Coloured personnel of the Prisons Service in the Western Cape who play rugby under the standard of the South African Prisons Service will



13 APRIL 1983

954

- (1) Whether certain legal representatives have been denied access to prisons on Robben Island since 21 March 1983, if so, why,
- (2) whether there have been hunger strikes by prisoners on Robben Island during March 1983, if so, (a) for what periods, (b) why and (c) how many prisoners are involved.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) No

(2) Yes

(a) 9-22 March 1983

(b) Allegedly an action of protest aimed against the system of privileges of individuals. No individuals have however substantiated this allegation although ample opportunity to do so was given by means of notice

(c) The number of prisoners who have not taken food fluctuated from one meal to the next with an average of 20,7% and has on no occasion exceeded 35% of the total number of prisoners on Robben Island. In the period referred to, some prisoners on occasion took meals, but on another refused it

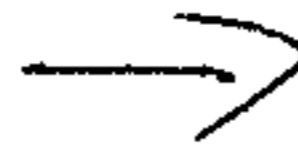
(d) It is confirmed that,

(i) food was available for everyone at all times,

(ii) medical services were available at all times and that the consequences of the refusal of nourishment were explained to the prisoners by a medical practitioner

(3) No

Handed to political parties
253 Hansard Q.61 953 -
Robben Island: access to prisons 954
13/4/83
*21 Mr S A PITMAN asked the Minister of Justice



293 14/4/83 Mercury

Hunger strike on island

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday disclosed that prisoners on Robben Island went on a hunger strike for broken periods, between March 9 and March 22.

Mr Coetsee, replying to questions tabled by Mr Harry Pitman, (PFP Pinetown), said it was believed the hunger strike, by up to 35 percent of the Robben Island prisoners, was called in protest against the system of privileges of individuals.

'No individuals have, however, substantiated this allegation although ample opportunity to do so was given by means of notice.

'The number of prisoners who have not taken food fluctuated from one meal to the next with an average of 20,7 percent and has on no occasion exceeded 35 percent of the total number of prisoners on the island,' said Mr Coetsee.

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) For contravening section 10 of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 15 of Act No 67 of 1952
- (b) Hillbrow police cells
- (c) From 12h00 on 8 March 1983 until her appearance in the commissioner's Court on the morning of 9 March 1983 whereafter she was transferred to the Diepkloof prison

Hamard 15/4/83
 Arrest of Louisa Mareme
 253 Q Col. 976-977
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether one Louisa Mareme was arrested in Johannesburg in March 1983, if so, (a) why, (b) where was she held and (c) for how long was she in police custody,
- (2) whether she was refused bail, if so, why,
- (3) whether she died while in police custody, if so, what was the cause of death,
- (4) whether she was suffering from any disease while in police custody, if so, (a) to whom was this known, (b) when did it become known and (c) what action was taken in this regard,
- (5) whether an attempt was made to contact her relatives when she became ill, if not, why not, if so, with what result,
- (6) whether her family was allowed to visit her in hospital, if not, why not?
- (2) No, bail to the amount of R70,00 was granted to her in the Commissioner's Court
- (3) Yes, she died in Baragwanath Hospital presumably of diabetes. The result of the histological examination is however, not yet known
- (4) The police were not aware that she suffered from any illness until such time as they were advised by the Diepkloof prison authorities where she was being held as an awaiting trial prisoner
- (5) No, because she was unknown at the address she furnished at the time of her arrest
- (6) Falls away

48 convicts have escaped this year

New jail breakout shocks

253 Rudy
20/4/87

BY EMELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

FORTY-EIGHT prisoners — including highly dangerous men arrested for rape, robbery and murder — have escaped from the new Johannesburg Prison in Diepkloof since the beginning of the year.

Prison authorities in Pretoria yesterday attributed the "worrying" escapes to "teething problems" such as possible structural shortcomings in the modern multi-million rand jail complex and to staff shortage.

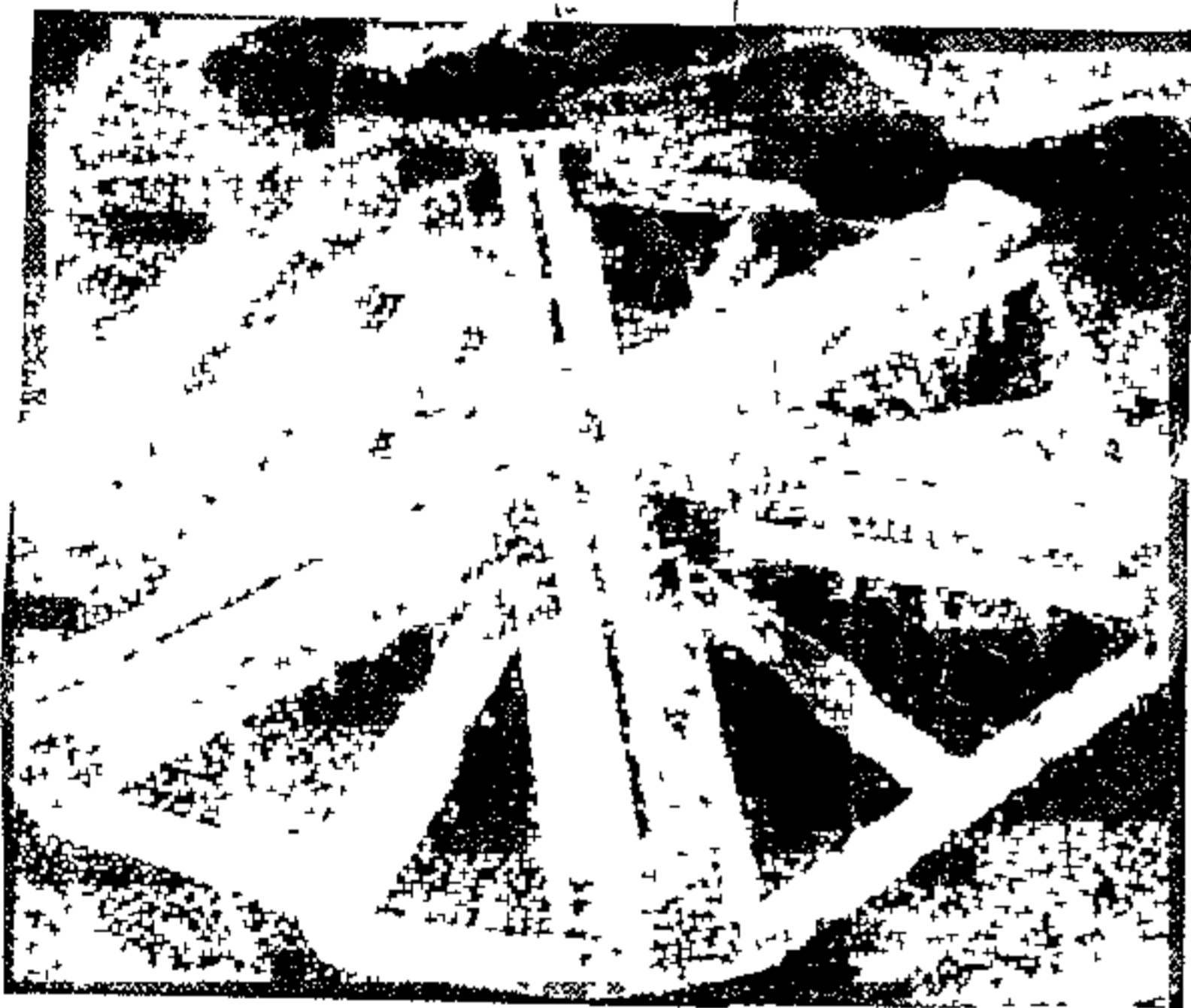
In addition to the escapes, confirmed by the Prison Services, police claim there have also been about 13 attempted breakouts.

This weekend alone, 14 men — 13 of them long-term prisoners — escaped from the complex which can house over 4 000 prisoners. Two of the 14 have been recaptured.

The escapees, who sawed through prison bars and climbed down blankets and sheets to reach freedom, were serving sentences of five to 28 years for murder, rape, culpable homicide, robbery, dealing in drugs, house-breaking and theft.

Still at large after his escape from the new prison on April 2 is the "extremely dangerous" Sammy Nyundu, who has been linked to nine rapes and was awaiting trial on 27 charges of rape, robbery, theft, previous escapes and fraud.

Nyundu, who has now been linked to two more possible rapes since his escape, broke out with three other convicts on the morning of April 2. Two of the four escapees were recaptured almost immediately.



A model of the Diepkloof Prison — built on a wagonwheel design.

Prisons authorities released a statement yesterday saying the Prison Service was "worried about the latest, as well as previous escapes that have occurred from the new Johannesburg Prison".

They said they were seriously considering all possible shortcomings which could be possible causes for the escapes.

"At new big complexes — not only prisons — it usually takes a considerable time before all shortcomings which could not be envisaged in the original planning are corrected.

"The new Johannesburg Prison is no exception and no stone will be left unturned to correct any shortcoming which has come to light since the prison was put into operation, and to smoothen out the functioning of the prison as soon as possible.

"Although, as in most other prisons, there is a staff shortage, the available manpower is being used as effectively as possible for the safe custody of prisoners.

"It is general knowledge that the new Johannesburg Prison is a big complex and the staff deserve praise for the manner in which they carry out their task under relatively difficult circumstances — for the long and irregular hours they work, as well as weekends and holidays to meet the demands made on them," the statement said.

(253) Hansard Q Col 1093
 Prisoners' deaths 25/4/83 1098
 728 Dr M S BARNARD asked the
 Minister of Justice

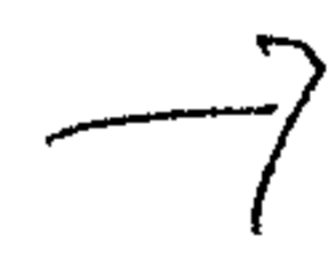
- (1) Whether any deaths were reported in South African prisons in 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively, if so (a) how many prisoners in each race group died of (i) natural and (ii) unnatural causes in each such year and (b) what were the main causes of these (i) natural and (ii) unnatural deaths in respect of each race group
- (2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners, if so, how many were performed in each of the above years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes

(a) 1 January 1980—31 December 1980	Natural	Unnatural
Whites	12	6
Asians	2	0
Coloureds	43	20
Blacks	169	34
1 January 1981—31 December 1981		
Whites	13	3
Asians	2	0
Coloureds	36	10
Blacks	145	36
1 January 1982—31 December 1982		
Whites	8	2
Asians	0	1
Coloureds	34	9
Blacks	121	31

- (b) (i) 1 January 1980—31 December 1980
- Whites —mainly heart diseases
 - Asians —2 deaths (one epilepsy one lung cancer)
 - Coloureds —lung diseases appear to be the major cause
 - Blacks —most deaths due to heart and lung diseases



Handwritten scribbles and lines, possibly initials or a signature, located at the bottom right of the page.

1 January 1981—31 December 1981

- Whites —most deaths due to heart diseases
- Asians —2 deaths (one, asthma, one stomach cancer)
- Coloureds —most causes of death are heart diseases
- Blacks —the major causes of death are heart and lung diseases

1 January 1982—31 December 1982

- Whites —most deaths due to heart diseases
- Asians —no natural deaths
- Coloureds —most deaths due to heart diseases
- Blacks —major causes—heart and lung diseases

(b) (ii) 1 January 1980—31 December 1980

- Whites —most unnatural deaths due to suicide
- Asians —no unnatural deaths
- Coloureds —most unnatural deaths—assault by fellow prisoners
- Blacks —most unnatural deaths—assault by fellow prisoners

1 January 1981—31 December 1981

- Whites —all three prisoners committed suicide
- Asians —no unnatural deaths
- Coloureds —most unnatural deaths—assault by fellow prisoners
- Blacks —most unnatural deaths—assault by fellow prisoners

1 January 1982—31 December 1982

- Whites —both prisoners committed suicide
- Asians —one unnatural death due to assault by fellow prisoners
- Coloureds —unnatural deaths mainly due to assault by fellow prisoners
- Blacks —unnatural deaths mainly due to assault by fellow prisoners.

(2) Unnatural deaths are being dealt with in terms of the Inquests Act, 1959, (Act No 58 of 1959) According to the above information post-mortems were conducted as follows

- 1980—60
- 1981—49
- 1982—43

As far as natural deaths are concerned post-mortems are also conducted when in the opinion of the medical practitioner involved any uncertainty exists as to the definite cause of death. These figures are not readily available.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) None

(i) Falls away

(ii) Falls away

(b) Yes

(i) 11 (Eleven)

(ii) Baviaanspoort

Leeuwkop

Losperfontein

Port Elizabeth

Pretoria (2)

Queenstown

Rustenburg

Voorberg

Witbank

Worcester

(2) (a) Yes

(i) In the Republic of South Africa a total of 23 prisoners were killed by fellow prisoners during the period 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1982

(ii)

Barberton	2
Baviaanspoort	1
Brandvlei	1
Johannesburg	4
Kimberley	1
Leeuwkop	2
Modderbee	4
Odendaalsrus	1
Pietermaritzburg	1
Pollsmoor	2
St Albans	1
Vereeniging	1
Warmbokveld	1
Waterval	1
Total	23

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii) The required information is not readily available

Prisoners crimes against security of State

745 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many prisoners (a) on Robben Island and (b) in other specified prisons who are (i) 18 years and over and (ii) under 18 years are serving sentences for (aa) crimes against the security of the State and (bb) other crimes?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Available statistics as on 19 April 1983

265 Prisoners are serving sentences on Robben Island for crimes against the Security of the State. None of these prisoners are under the age of 18 years.

244 Prisoners are serving sentences on Robben Island for other crimes. Six (6) of these prisoners are under the age of 18 years.

Because of the extent of work involved in collecting data at the 242 prisons in the Republic of South Africa as well as the fact that there is a daily fluctuation in statistics it is not considered feasible to reply in detail with regard to other prisons.

Life sentences

746 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons are at present serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

40
Africa's minerals
& her raw materials
capital goods
though it is free

CAPE TIMES 26/4/83 (253)

Security prisoners qualify for remission

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, last night confirmed that people convicted of crimes against the State still qualified for remission of sentence
He was replying during the debate on the Justice Department to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) who had asked what had become of the new policy announced last year.

People convicted of security offences had previously been excluded from the privilege of remission
She asked how many of these prisoners had been released early, apart from Breyten Breytenbach and "a few youngsters on Robben Island"
Some 38 people were serving life sentences for crimes against the State, including Denis Goldberg, Nelson Mandela, Walter

Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Ahmed Kathrada
Many had already served 18 years in prison, which in democratic countries was considered punishment enough
Mrs Suzman asked for remission on merit to be considered for these people
She also asked for remission on merit for all those serving lesser sentences for crimes against the State

South Africa would gain enormous advantage — in the eyes of a world used to hearing only bad and unpleasant things about it — if remissions of sentence were given
Mr Coetsee assured Mrs Suzman there had been no change to the new policy and that other remissions had been granted
The matter was receiving attention, but he did not want to name particular people

Mr Coetsee said the question of remission was a complex process involving the assessment of the prisoner, his prognosis, and his readiness for release and successful reintegration into society
Prison terms for all categories of prisoners could be reduced on considerations which included their health, their age and their life expectancy, the minister said.

CARE TALKS 26/4/83

PFP: Review decision on prisons rugby side

Political Correspondent (253) 202

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — An opposition sports spokesman called on the government last night to reconsider the decision to force a coloured prisons side to leave a Sacos-affiliated rugby union.

Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton) made the appeal during the Budget debate on the Justice Department.

He urged the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to review a decision which contradicted previous government assurances and "introduced the heavy hand of authoritarianism into sport in the Prisons Department".

He read to Parliament letters showing that the Westlake prison officers' recreation club had only resigned from the Tygerberg Rugby Union under pressure from the Prisons Department and that the Tygerberg union considered this "a flagrant act of intimidation and victimisation".

Mr Dalling said the decision, taken by the Commissioner of Prisons and endorsed by Mr Coetsee, should be reconsidered.

It deprived prisons sides of freedom of choice in their own free time and had no doubt embarrassed the president of the South African Rugby Union, Dr Danie Cra-ven.

The decision had nothing to do with the efficient running of the Prisons Department and introduced discrimination and politics into sport in the department, he said.

Coetsee replies

Replying to the debate, Mr Coetsee refused to reconsider or reverse the commissioner's action.

He also denied that the decision in any way negated the government's policy of full sports autonomy.

Mr Coetsee said the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who had responsibility for sport, had told him the policy was autonomy for sports clubs — "unless they are misused for political purposes".

As Mr Dalling interjected "that's a new side to your policy", Mr Coetsee said a prisons sports team derived its authority from the Commissioner of Prisons.

Sport was one of the service conditions of prison officers.

They were not playing for their own private clubs, but for a service which provided transport to and from matches and considered injuries in these matches as injuries while on duty.

In terms of prison regulations, the commissioner had the right to require any team to disband.

It was also in the interests of prisons officers that they play in leagues which did not believe in boycotts but in sport for sport's sake, Mr Coetsee said.

(253) 1200 27/4/83
AG waits on prison deaths

By MIKE LOUW
THE Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, said yesterday he was waiting for the police to inform him about investigations over the deaths of three prisoners who died from heat exhaustion at the Barberton Prison Farm in December last year

The men, Mulakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhatini, died on December 29 while working on the farm

Mr Nothling said he had received and studied dockets about the incident. He said he

had referred the dockets to the police and was awaiting results

It was previously reported that the three prisoners had been transferred from Durban and worked for the first time on the prison's farm on the day of their deaths

According to the Weather Bureau at the time, temperatures had soared to above 30°C when the prisoners died

A spokesman for the South African Prison Services said 44 other prisoners, also affected by heat on the same day were admitted and treated in hospital

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Coetsee warns of overcrowding

Drought may close SA prisons

253
28/4/83
ROOM

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE drought has spread its tentacles of destruction so deeply into South Africa that certain prisons might have to be evacuated.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Parliament during the debate on his department's budget that certain prison farms which supplied rations to prisons were seriously threatened by the drought.

"In places the drought has been so severe that the Prison Services have had to make considerable additional provision for prison rations because the diminished production on our farms," said Mr Coetsee.

He said if it was found necessary to evacuate any prisons, it naturally meant that the overcrowding in other prisons would increase.

Mr Coetsee said earlier that he regretted having to inform Parliament that by March 31 the prison population had grown to 105 634 — higher than the figure immediately before the amnesty granted last May.

This was ascribed to an increase in petty crime which could in turn be attributed to the economic situation and unemployment.

Mr Coetsee said the Prisons Department had already planned to make provision for increased prison populations in Westville, Johannesburg and Maritzburg.

"We are planning to accommodate an average 50% overpopulation," he said.

Meanwhile, leading hotel groups have also been hit by the water prices and intend cutting back consumption themselves and making visiting guests aware of the situation.

Southern Sun and Holiday Inns have each decided on ways of reducing their water consumption.

Director of operations for Holiday Inn, Mr H Enderle, said yesterday that guests would soon find a notice in every bathroom reading "Shower with a friend — it's fun and saves water".

He said hotel managers had been instructed to put one or two bricks in the cisterns of toilets to reduce the volume of water.

The hotel group is also running a competition with cash prizes in its in-house magazine inviting its 6 500 employees to submit ideas on how to save water.

The head of Southern Sun operations Mr B Corte said his group had reactivated several boreholes, and the group's Durban hotels would use borehole water to fill swimming pools and for air-conditioning units.

"The water shortage hasn't affected us yet but if it becomes more critical we will ask our guests to co-operate in saving water."

"This is very hard to do because if they are paying a lot of money for their accommodation they expect to be able to make full use of the facilities."

Mr Corte said one of their hotels in Pretoria which had reactivated a borehole was asked by the Pretoria City Council not to use it to water gardens as it would cause dissatisfaction from adjoining homeowners.

In Johannesburg, a spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said Wrab was not aware a 10cm waterpipe had been leaking in the veld in Soweto for about four months.

A Mail team inspected the pipe in the veld near Mofolo Park yesterday and found it had been fixed.

Mr Sarel Pretorius, a foreman on a nearby construction site, said the pipe began leaking in December last year. He said he telephoned Wrab officials several times about the leak. It was finally fixed on Tuesday this week.

Montsitsi to be released

2000
(scribble)
SECHABA Dan Montsitsi, former president of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), is to be released from prison on Monday after serving a four-year term, a spokesman for a Johannesburg firm of attorneys said yesterday.

(253)
The spokesman for Priscilla Jana and Associates, said Montsitsi will be released on May 9 from either the Victor Verster prison or Leeukop. Mr Montsitsi is the last of the Soweto Eleven to be released from prison.

ACCUSED

Soweto
16 MAY 1993
Eleven students, all from Soweto secondary and high schools, were found guilty on sedition charges that followed the 1976 riots. They had appeared before Mr Justice H van Wyk in the marathon Kempton Park trial in 1979.

The State also ac-

used them of organising and enforcing a worker stay-away; compelling members of the Urban Bantu Council to resign, intimidating and forcing people to comply with SSRC demands, urging the SSRC to burn buildings of the Department of Education, calling for demonstrations against rent increases in Soweto and calling for a march on John Vorster Square to demand the release of detainees.

Seven of the students, Wilson "Chief" Twala, Jefferson Khotso Lengane, Ernest Thabo Ndameni, Kennedy Kgositsile Mogami, Reginald Tebogo Mngomezulu, Michael Sello Khiba and George Nkosinathi Thwala, were all sentenced to a suspended five-year term each.

Of the other four, Montsitsi was jailed for four years, Murphison

Morobe to three years, Seth Sandile Mazibuko two years and the only woman among them, Sibongile Mthembu (now Mkhabela), was also jailed for two years. She was banned for two years after her release from prison.

Montsitsi was the third president of the

SSRC. He succeeded Khotso Sydney Seatlolo, who is serving 10 years on Robben Island after being found guilty on Terrorism Act charges in Vanderbijlpark last year. Seatlolo succeeded Tsietsi Mashinini, the first president, who skipped the country.

X
 Barberton prison farm: death of prisoners
 253 Howard Q Col. 1226-8
 *19 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice
 X

- (1) Whether his Department investigated the deaths of certain prisoners at the Barberton prison farm on or about 29 December 1982, if not, why not, if so, how many prisoners died at the time,
- (2) whether the investigation has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, what were the circumstances surrounding the deaths,
- (3) whether any action has been taken by his Department as a result of the incident, if not, why not, if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes 3 (Three) prisoners. The following measures were taken immediately after the incident took place
 - (a) The South African Police were informed to enable them to make an inquiry
 - (b) The Commissioner of Prisons ordered a comprehensive inquiry by a senior officer from Prisons Headquarters
 - (c) The incident was made public by the Commissioner of Prisons im-



1227

FRIDAY, 6 MAY 1983

1228

mediately after the occurrence thereof by means of a press statement, and he has since kept the public informed of the course of events by means of a supplementary statement and responses to press inquiries

- (d) I was fully informed and briefed by the Commissioner of Prisons from time to time. I am confident that justice has taken its course
- (2) and (3) The Departmental inquiry has been finalized and is presently being studied with the intention of taking appropriate steps when a case which may follow from the dossier of the South African Police and in connection with the Attorney-General who still has to decide, has taken its course. In the meantime,
 - (a) The personnel concerned have been reallocated to positions where they are not in direct contact with prisoners
 - (b) Preliminary adjustments have been brought about in the handling policy with respect to outdoor duties by prisoners in order to prevent a re-occurrence as far as possible

Barberton prison farm: death of prisoners

*20 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the South African Police instituted an investigation into the deaths of certain prisoners at the Barberton prison farm on or about 29 December 1982, if not, why not, if so,

- (2) whether the investigation has been completed, if not, why not, if so, what were the results of the investigation,
- (3) whether the pathologist has submitted his report, if not, when is it anticipated that such report will be submitted, if so, what were the findings,
- (4) whether the relevant docket has been handed to the Attorney-General; if not, why not, if so, when was it handed to him,
- (5) whether the Attorney-General has come to a decision on the matter; if not, when is it anticipated that he will come to a decision, if so, what is the nature of his decision,
- (6) whether any charges have been laid in this regard, if so, (a) what charges and (b) against whom?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

- (1) Yes
- (2) (4) and (5) The investigation has been completed and the docket has been referred to the Attorney-General on 11 April 1983 whose decision is being awaited. It is not known when he will come to a decision
- (3) Yes. The report, however, forms part of the evidence included in the docket and I consider it inadvisable that the findings be made known at this stage
- (6) This will depend on the decision of the Attorney-General

SP VISITS JAILED MAN'S HOME

253 CP Reporter City Press 8/5/83

SOWETO — Security Police have visited the Diepkloof home of student leader Daniel Montsisi, who is due to be released from Robben Island on Tuesday.

The police visit and his release was confirmed by a spokesman for a Johannesburg firm of attorneys, Pricilla Jana and Associates, who represented him at his trial.

The spokesman said the student's father, Mr B W Montsisi, told the lawyer's office the

police had wanted to know whether Sechaba would live with his family in their Zone 4 Diepkloof house in Soweto.

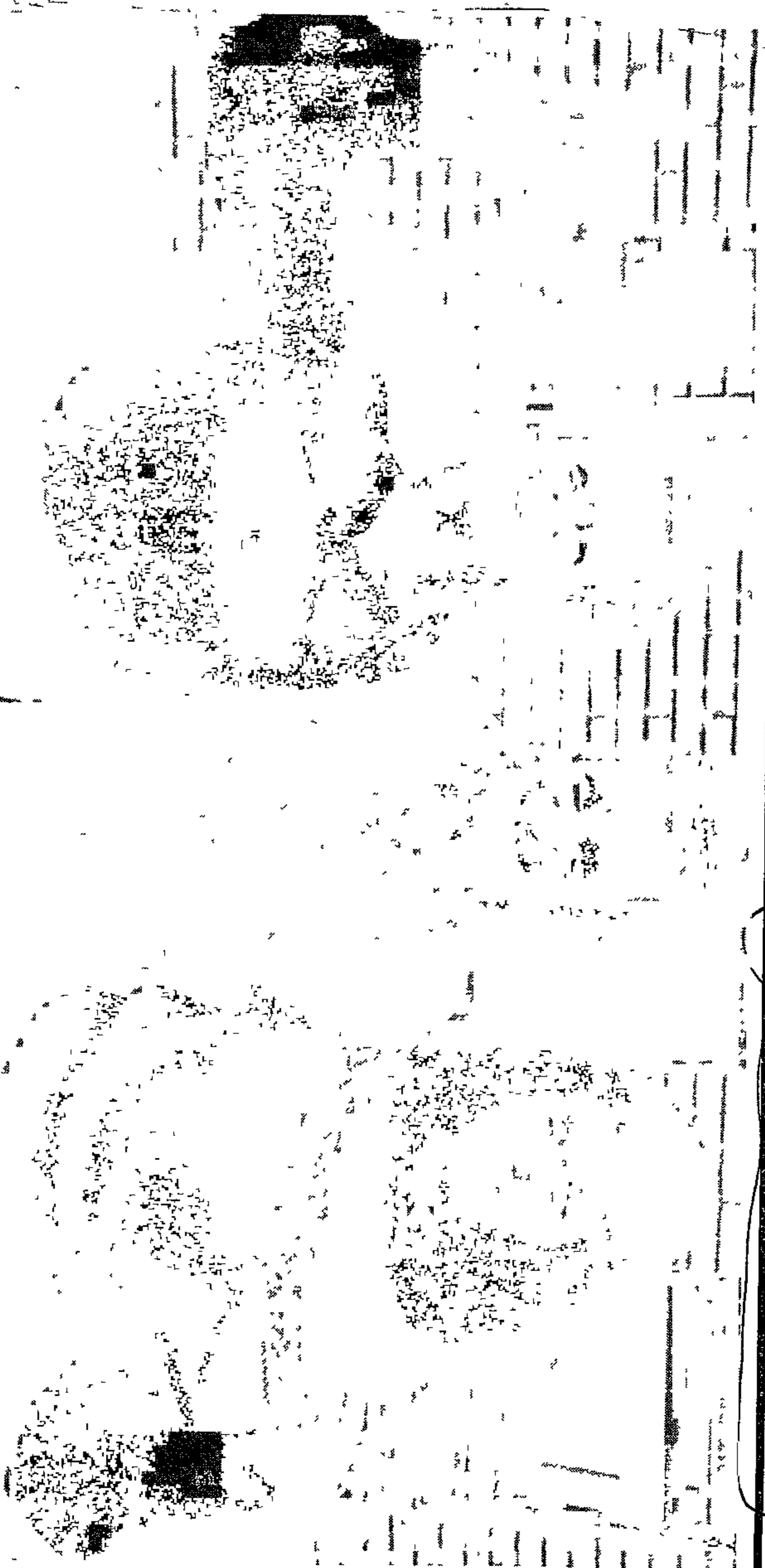
Sechaba was convicted in 1979, with other student leaders, on sedition charges arising from the 1976 riots.

He was sentenced to four years and sent to Robben Island, where he served his full prison term.

Sechaba took over leadership of the So-

weto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) from Sydney Khotso Seatlholo, who fled the country. Seatlholo later came back and was arrested and sentenced to 10 years on Robben Island. He was found guilty of terrorism and leaving the country without a passport.

Sechaba was the only student leader of that time who did not leave the country to seek refuge in neighbouring African states. He was arrested after evading the police for six months in Soweto.



Mr Raymond Suttner celebrates his release from prison with his mother, Mrs Sheila Suttner and his sister, Sally

Picture GREG ENGLISH

Natal lecturer Suttner released from jail

By DAVID CAPEL

RAYMOND SUTTNER, the former University of Natal lecturer who was jailed for 7½ years in 1975 for contravening the Suppression of Communism Act, was released yesterday — one day early because today is a public holiday.

Mr Suttner, 37, was met on his release at 8am yesterday morning by his mother, Mrs Sheila Suttner, and sister, Sally. He had been detained for

five months before being tried and jailed for 7½ years.

Only hours after arriving at the family home in Johannesburg, he had received dozens of calls and visits from friends and well-wishers.

Shortly after arriving home he displayed an avid interest in yesterday's "Battle of the Bergs", asking eagerly what the result in

Soutpansberg had been.

Looking healthy, but having difficulty acclimatising to his hours-old freedom, Mr Suttner said he had done a lot of serious reading while in prison and had also begun a doctorate in law through Unisa.

He said he was very pleased to be out, "but my pleasure is mingled with re-

gret at leaving behind people with whom I've shared joy, sorrow, good times and bad times.

"I feel sorry not only about people I was with in prison, but also about other political prisoners, including those on Death Row," said Mr Suttner.

"It is very unfortunate that these people are not able to play a more constructive role

to help create the conditions for the realisation of peace and justice in this country."

He said he did not feel his time in prison was wasted, but felt that, by experiencing a life with a great deal of insecurity and deprivation for about eight years, he had gained a better insight into the deprivation and insecurity

that were the daily experience of most people in South Africa.

Mr Suttner, who was a senior law lecturer at the University of Natal before his imprisonment, was found guilty in the Durban Supreme Court in November, 1975 on two counts of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act.

Justice still hamstrung by chronic staff shortages

SMA 12 MAY 1983

253

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

While the 1981/82 financial year had been a bumper one for staff recruitment in the Prisons Service, there were still serious gaps in the ranks, according to the Department of Justice's annual report

The Directorate of Justice continued to be hamstrung by a 20 percent staff shortage and was having to use under-qualified personnel

During 1981-82, the Prisons Service had had a net staff gain of 850, compared with only eight the previous year. The service's staff was now 16 800

Improved benefits, totalling more than R18-million — effective from April 1, 1982 — had given the service a much-needed boost.

However, the report states, there was still a shortage of artisans and a chronic shortage of agricultural technicians on the country's 19 prison farms

Only 116 of the 161 approved posts for social workers were filled and 150 coloured and black auxiliary social workers were being used to prop up this division

The report also showed that the service had only 23 of a required complement of 29 psychologists

Staff training had been largely successful, with more than 2 300 members having completed courses as caterers, dog handlers, receptionists, literacy instructors and store managers. Another 37 had been trained as nurses and auxiliary social workers

The Directorate of Justice was still plagued by staff shortages, according to the report, and the 1981/82 financial year had seen a net loss of 155 permanent staff

More than 1 600 of the directorate's posts remained unfilled and, of those occupied, more than 1 000 were filled by underqualified personnel

The most critical shortage was in the clerical ranks, where 128 of the 1 624 posts were vacant and a further 452 filled by unqualified people

The Commission for Administration had been asked to investigate improved service benefits for clerical staff, State law advisers and registrars in magistrates' courts, the report states

Ten new posts for regional magistrates and 17 new positions for State prosecutors and advocates had been created. Thirty-five advocates had been removed from the roll

R9,7-m spent on jails to help hold 91 000

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

The South African Prison Services spent R9,7 million on new prisons during the 1981-82 financial year in an attempt to relieve the serious overcrowding in jails

In its annual report for 1981-82, the SAPS stated that by the end of June 1982 more than 91 000 prisoners were being held in accommodation intended for 74 000

Three new prisons — the 4 250-bed Johannesburg prison as well as penal institutions in Walvis Bay and Krugersdorp — had been completed and would help ease the situation

New prisons planned for Durban and Maritzburg would hold 6 600 more offenders, according to the report

The number of escapes from prisons and work teams from 1981 to 1982 was the lowest in 13 years, and of the 1 256 escapers 844 were recaptured

A totally computerised, decentralised system for the administration of prisoners and prison staff had been introduced. It was also being used to store logistic and security information

The report says nearly 700 prisoners were involved in formal study during the year under review. Of these 71 were involved with undergraduate university study, six with postgraduate work, 188 with technical qualifications and 174 with matric

A total of 1 900 prisoners underwent literacy training and the adult education programme may go countrywide after its initial success at the Zonderwater and Leeuwkop prisons

Criminal cases skyrocket

Pretoria Bureau

The number of criminal cases entered on the rolls of the Cape of Good Hope and Transvaal divisions of the Supreme Court skyrocketed between July 1981 and June 1982

The Department of Justice's annual report said cases had steeply increased in the Cape of Good Hope from 130 in 1980-81 to 330

The Transvaal had had to cope with more than 600 criminal cases during 1981-82, compared with 370 cases the previous year

The number of criminal cases handled by all branches of the Supreme Court rose from 1 681 to 2 266

However, in magistrates courts countrywide,

the number of criminal cases dropped by more than 50 000 to 1 400 000.

A 174 capital cases were tried and 98 people were executed, while 32 Death Row occupants received clemency. Eleven others had had their death sentences set aside on appeal

Of the more than 180 civil and criminal appeals heard by the Supreme Court, 75 were upheld

The State Attorney's Division reported that the number of debt recoveries and inquiries had dropped dramatically

During 1981-82 14 800 such recoveries and inquiries were made as opposed to more than 20 000 during 1979/80

clear



15/5/83 (253) ~~253~~
The last one home

City Press

● Back in his family's loving arms . . . former student leader Dan Sechaba Montsitsi embraces his mother, Priscilla, after his release from Leeukop Prison this week.

Dan served four years on Robben Island after a marathon 1979 sedition trial at Kempton Park — the longest sentence given to any of the "Soweto Eleven", all former members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council.

Wallace Montsitsi, Dan's father, waited for nearly five hours at the prison for his son's release and then drove him straight home to Diepkloof and a mother's love.

Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

(S3)

Prisoner found dead

Swellan 18/5/83

A THIRTY-YEAR-OLD man who was due to appear in court on a charge of rape was found dead in his Stellenbosch police cell on Monday night, Radio Good Hope reported yesterday.

Reginald Peters who allegedly raped a 24-year-old woman at a health farm at Stellenbosch at the weekend was found dead in his cell at 9.30pm. He had apparently committed suicide by hanging himself with his shirt. — Sapa.

1970 - Affiliates
1981 - Cape Town B

Address: 206 Trades Hall West
88 Anderson Street
JOHANNESBURG
2001

Officials: Secretary: A. Hammon

Area of Operation: Johannesburg area

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: Industrial Council for the Motor Transport Undertaking (Goods)

Telephone: (011) 838 5861

Year	Membership			Total
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	
1980		222		222
1979		222		222
1978		320		320
1977		320		320
1976		369		369
1975		405		405
1974		324		423
1973		451		451
1972				300
1971				300
1970				..

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION (COLOURED AND ASIAN)

Association in Cape Town, but for their mutual benefit

New St Albans prison planned

By CARLO MERCORIO

A NEW prison to accommodate 1 910 prisoners will be built at St Albans, according to a spokesman for the Prison Services in Pretoria

Construction of the prison, which will ultimately combine the functions of the North End prison and the present St Albans prison, is due to begin in June 1985

The provisional estimated cost of the project is R1 240 000, but this figure could be higher due to escalation in building costs and inflation

The new prison will have facilities to accommodate 70 white men awaiting trial and 30 white male convicts

There will also be sections for 1 000 black men awaiting trial, 285 black male convicts, 100 black women awaiting trial, 10 white women awaiting trial and two sections for 415 black women convicts

Several buildings which will form part of the new complex are nearly complete

A new command headquarters building, started in May last year, will be completed soon, and a general store and garages started in August last year should be finished in July

Work on 19 houses for coloured staff members are due to be completed in October

This Unit has stat (Cape He

Area of Operation: Port Elizabeth/Eastern Cape

Officials: Ms. M. Ballwe

Telephone: (041) 542158

Address: Room 26, Second Floor
Court Chambers Building
623 Main Street
Port Elizabeth
6001

Founded: 1981

Registration: No

Membership: 1981 - + 300

DOMESTIC WORKERS AND SALESLADIES ASSOCIATION (DOWASA)

UN told of Mandela's 'jail complaints'

ARGUS
26/5/83
253

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Complaints by ANC leader Nelson Mandela about conditions at Pollsmoor prison have been laid before the United Nations Human Rights Commission with an appeal that the Security Council be alerted

An explanation of the "subtle cruelty" to which Mandela was being subjected was given yesterday to a specialist group from the UN commission by Mary Benson, a friend of the Mandela family

Among complaints listed by Miss Benson were allegations that

DAMPNESS

● Mandela was being forced to share a cell with five other prisoners, which made his studying difficult

● He was particularly worried about the dampness in his cell. Some mornings there were pools of water

● They were isolated from other prisoners and were not even taken outside for exercise

ILL-FITTING

● He was forced to wear ill-fitting shoes which led to his having had a minor operation on a toe

Mandela was transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor in April 1982. Another complaint was that he had been separated from friends he had lived with for 20 years

A South African Prisons spokesman commented that "the treatment and incarceration of these people do not differ from any other prisoners incarcerated at the Pollsmoor prison

"No similar complaints have been received over a long period from other prisoners," he said

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Sowetan 26/5/83
Prisoner (253)

A LONG term prisoner convicted for serious assault, theft and house-breaking with theft, escaped from the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The South African Prison Service announced yesterday that Bekinkosi Mtingose (30) who has three years and seven months left to serve a 10-year, seven-month term, escaped from the hospital at 2am yesterday.

25 escapees re-captured

Sowetan
24/1/83
253

TWENTY-FIVE of the 48 prisoners on the run after escaping from the new Johannesburg Prison near Soweto, have been re-captured at various parts of the country during the past four weeks.

The prisoners — most of whom were serving long-term sentences — were involved in a spate of daring escapes from the R33-million complex since the beginning of this year. The prisoners sawed through prison bars to reach freedom.

Colonel M Moolman, a spokesman for the liaison office of the Prisons Department, said yesterday more arrests were expected within the next few months. "We are waiting for reports from police quarters throughout the country regarding the search for the escaped prisoners. There may have been more re-captured prisoners, of whom we have not been notified," he said.

The escapees were serving sentences ranging from five to 28 years for crimes including rape, robbery and murder. At the time prison authorities attributed the high-rate of escapes to teething problems such as possible structural shortcomings in the jail complex — which can house up to 4 000 prisoners — and staff shortages.

However, Colonel Moolman said new security measures had since been introduced to prevent further break-outs "as far as possible". This was after top-level investigations into the problem last month.

The new complex was officially opened last year as a first step towards closing down after the old Johannesburg Prison — commonly known as the Fort Plans — are about to convert the old building into a museum following its history which dates back to early this century.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Complaints by ANC leader Nelson Mandela about his conditions at Pollsmoor Prison have been laid before the United Nations Human Rights Commission with an appeal that the Security Council be alerted.

An explanation of the "subtle cruelty" to which Mandela was allegedly being subjected was given here this week to a specialist group from the UN commission by writer Mary Benson, a friend of the Mandela family.

Miss Benson gave evidence to the group, which is making its annual visit from Geneva to gather information about human rights violations in South Africa.

The chairman of the group, Ghana's ambassador Mr A Cato, promised the group would "explore ways of making his (Mandela's) conditions more tolerable."

Miss Benson's evidence was based on a letter she received from Mrs Winnie Mandela explaining her husband's hardships.

Mandela's plight goes before UN commission

"In all the 21 years of Nelson Mandela's imprisonment, I have never before detected such a note of desperation in a description of a visit to him," said Miss Benson, who was born in South Africa but expelled from there in 1966 after serving a term of house imprisonment.

Mr and Mrs Mandela had decided to risk breaking prison regulations and the law by publishing his conditions because these were "deteriorating terribly" and the authorities refused to receive their complaints, said Miss Benson.

After the move from Robben Island to Pollsmoor in April 1982, Mandela had been separated from the friends he had lived

with for the past 20 years. He was sharing a cell with five other prisoners which made studying difficult.

He was particularly worried about the damp in the cell.

Mandela and his cellmates were isolated from other prisoners and were not even taken outside for exercise, she said.

Mandela's prison conditions were criticised in a letter to The Times this week signed by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr Denis Healey and Mr David Steel.

The three also claim to have had news of Mandela in "a letter reaching London" from his wife Winnie.

It was hoped, the correspondents wrote, that the move to a

prison near Cape Town would bring an improvement in their conditions. "Mrs Mandela's letter brings the sinister news that the opposite is the case."

They claim that Mandela had told his wife "in a restricted conversation" that he and the other five had been moved to increase the severity of their punishment.

The Duke, the deputy leader of the Labour Party and the leader of the Liberals concluded their letter "Mrs Mandela's letter is a plain cry for help."

"If we in the West take no notice, the younger generation of African leaders are not likely to forget."

● A Prisons Department

spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday the treatment and incarceration circumstances of these people did not differ from that of any other sentenced prisoner, nor that of other prisoners incarcerated at Pollsmoor Prison in the Cape.

No similar complaints had been received over a long period of time from other prisoners.

Privileges were earned by prisoners according to the group classifications of each man, and none was withdrawn from the prisoners involved.

As standard practice, all complaints by prisoners were nevertheless noted and dealt with on a continuous basis and judged on merit.

Squatters stage jail hunger strike

CAPE TIMES 28/5/85

253

Weekend Argus Reporter

KTC SQUATTERS in Pollsmoor Prison went on a hunger strike this week

The Prisons Department in Pretoria today confirmed that 36 staged the strike, which lasted a day

The Press liaison section of the department said 36 of the 38 male unsentenced prisoners concerned "preferred not to take their meals provided to them from Monday morning, May 23 to Tuesday May 24"

The striking squatters were among 76 arrested at KTC on May 17 after a night in which teargas was fired into a crowd of several hundred blacks and whites and the site was sealed off with barbed wire

At least two squatter children went missing during the night. They were found with relatives in Crossroads. The possessions of the squatters were confiscated before their arrest

A prisons spokesman said medical treatment was at all times available should it be necessary

A test case bail application for one of the squatters failed this week and the hearings for the group were adjourned to several dates between June 13 and June

27

253 Mercury 28/5/83

Eight to be charged after prison deaths

PRETORIA—Eight warders from the prison at Barberton would appear in the Supreme Court in Pretoria charged on three counts of murder and 34 of assault, the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothing, said last night.

This follows police investigation into an incident at the prison on December 19 last year in which three prisoners died.

No further details of the eight to be charged or the date of the trial were given.

Police took over the investigation into the pris-

oners' deaths after it was found they died because of assaults and not heat exhaustion as originally stated by the Prison Services, who were conducting the original investigation.

In a statement by the Prison Services it was said the three died on their first day of work after being transferred from Durban to Barberton.

It was in this statement that the Prison Services said there was a possibility that irregular conduct by staff could be related to the deaths'. — (Sapa)

(253)
S. Times 29/5/83

Teenage boys die in horror blaze in punishment cell

By SHAUN HARRIS

TWO teenage boys burned to death in horror fire in a locked cell in Durban this week.

The boys had been locked in a punishment cell at Wentworth Place of Safety.

They died after one of them had allegedly set a mattress alight.

Almost in tears, Wentworth's superintendent, Mr Stan de Smidt, said last night that before one boy was taken to hospital with severe burns he said his friend "had set the mattress alight on purpose".

"The other boy, whom I

was holding in my arms, was too badly injured to speak."

The boys had been locked in after they had left the home without permission.

The first victim, aged 15, from Bloemfontein, died at Addington Hospital on Friday night. The second, aged 14, died yesterday morning.

His parents were with him when he died, a hospital spokesman said.

The boys were to have been let out of the cell at noon on Friday.

"As far as I'm concerned nobody will ever be locked in the cells again," Mr de Smidt said.

Police are investigating.

2/6/83
SOWETAN
S3

Cape prison strike ends

THE 20 prisoners and detainees who had been on a hunger strike since last week at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl, near Cape Town, ended their strike yesterday afternoon, according to a spokesperson for the Prisons Department.

Prison authorities refused to disclose reasons for the hunger strike. Earlier reports on the strike said it was started by 13 political detainees on Thursday and that seven prisoners joined them on Saturday.

The Prisons Department spokesman told SOWETAN that while the hunger strike was on, the department continued giving the prisoners their daily rations of food.

A district surgeon was also available at the prison to offer whatever medical service the prisoners may have required. The prisoners were also warned of the "disadvantageous consequences" of their refusal to eat.

He added that the prisoners were encouraged to start eating and were told that they were free to make requests and to draw the attention of the prisons authorities to whatever needed to be looked into.

The SOWETAN's News Editor and National Secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Thami Mazwai, is held at Victor Verster Prison where he is serving an 18-month jail term for refusing to testify in the trial of former student leader Khotso Seatholo, who has not been jailed.

But the Prisons Department spokesman would not confirm nor deny whether Mazwai was among the prisoners who were on the hunger strike. Mr Mazwai's sentence expires in August.

- (b) 12 834 were Coloureds,
 - (c) 499 were Asians, and
 - (d) 25 594 were Blacks
- (2) In addition, 594 persons were in 1982 sentenced to corporal punishment, coupled to imprisonment which was not suspended, of whom—
- (a) 13 were Whites,
 - (b) 182 were Coloureds, and
 - (c) 399 were Blacks
- (3) Furthermore, 478 persons were in 1982 sentenced to corporal punishment, coupled to imprisonment which was suspended, of whom—
- (a) 19 were Whites
 - (b) 145 were Coloureds,
 - (c) 1 was an Asian and
 - (d) 313 were Blacks

Although statistics in this regard are not readily available, it will in all probability be found that the largest percentage of cases referred to in paragraph 1 above, relates to cases where a moderate correction of a whipping was imposed on a juvenile in terms of section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977). Section 295 of the Act provides that no female and no person of or over the age of 30 years shall be sentenced to the punishment of a whipping and that it shall also not be imposed if it is proved that the existence of some psychoneurotic or psychopathic condition contributed towards the commission of the offence. Corporal punishment imposed on an adult in a Magistrate's Court is in terms of section 302(1)(a)(iii) of the Act subject to automatic review by a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

253

Corporal punishment

Hansard 2/6/83

Q-61.1448-1449

743 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many adults of each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1982?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required statistics are unfortunately not readily available. The following information which relates to adults as well as juveniles can, however, be supplied

- (1) During 1982 40 253 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment without a combination of other sentences, of whom
- (a) 1 326 were Whites

Injured in collision

of whom underwent emergency operations — were still in a serious condition, he said

By yesterday afternoon most of the injured had been discharged from the hospital

A spokesman for Dora Nginza Hospital said all 26 adults treated at the hospital had been discharged

Major A Melville, acting police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said last night police were having difficulty identifying the dead as they had not been carrying identity documents

A spokesman for PE Tramways said the occupied bus had been transporting commuters from Veeplaas to the city when the accident occurred

The empty bus was on its way to Veeplaas from the city

He said the driver of the empty bus, Mr M Ndeyo, had been among those injured in the incident. The driver of the other bus, Mr LS Nkwali, was not injured, but had to be treated for shock, the spokesman said

Zsa Zsa fired by theatre

PHILADELPHIA. — The management of a local dinner theatre has fired actress Zsa Zsa Gabor, who is accused of ordering that a group of handicapped people be removed from their stageside seats during a performance

Mr John Kinnamon, producer for the City Line Dinner Theatre, told a cheering crowd of about 250 demonstrators gathered outside the theatre that the month-long production of "Forty Carats" starring Miss Gabor was cancelled

But the Hungarian-born Miss Gabor, 64, denied the charges against her

"I am horrified about what happened," Miss Gabor said "I didn't know what was going on I didn't know those poor people were even there"

The theatre's president said the demonstrators, a local school for the handicapped, were asked to move during the performance as a direct result of a demand by Miss Gabor. Miss Gabor said she has always performed for the handicapped — UPI

E Cape board's R55m liquor trade for sale

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Eastern Cape Administration Board's R55-million a year retail liquor interests — representing practically the entire "legal" market in its area — is up for sale

There was immediate reaction to an advertisement yesterday inviting tenders for the board's 22 bottlestores and beerhalls in the area extending from Aliwal North to Port Elizabeth

The move is in line with announced Government policy to sell the trade to private enterprise, but a spokesman for the Taverners' Association, representing more than 300 shebeen owners, said no members would benefit or take part

A source in the liquor industry said some corners had already been approached by black interests because of the huge capital expenditure which would be required to obtain outlets

However, he pointed out that current legislation outlawed the big wholesaling companies having an interest in retailing

The chief director of the Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday all the administrative measures had now been completed for the sale and individual blacks as well as companies with a minimum of 51% shareholding of black people could tender to buy the outlets

Eight of the outlets are in Port Elizabeth, two each in Uitenhage, Grahamstown and East London and one each in Alexandria, Port Alfred, Somerset East, Middelburg, Tarkastad, Aliwal North, Dordrecht and King William's Town

Mr Koch said the prices had been determined by the board, but refused to give details except to say these were based on the turnover of the outlets

There would definitely be sales of over R1 00 000. Some of the outlets had turnovers of over R5 000 000 a year

Mr Welcome Duru, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Taverners' Association, said yesterday that while the association's membership welcomed the move the outlets were "practically out of reach"

"We do not have that kind of money. This is in effect a golden opportunity for the big businessmen who were

never involved in the liquor business

"We have been running shebeens for as long as we can remember but by the look of things we will not be able to make use of this opportunity"

Mr Duru cited as another prohibiting factor a clause in the advertisement for tenders which says that applications are expected from persons who have not been convicted of any contravention of the Liquor Act

"Just about every shebeener in the township has been arrested on no less than one occasion"

The outlets would be sold on a 99-year leasehold basis

Vacant posts on the board had not been filled in anticipation of the sale of the liquor outlets so that staff employed in them would not lose their jobs, Mr Koch said

According to information tabled during Ecab's budget meeting last month net sales of liquor, including sales tax, have been estimated at R55 178 837 for the 1983-84 financial year with profits of R1 886 653 expected

Spokesmen for the Federated Hoteliers' Association of SA (Fedhasa), the Eastern Cape Hoteliers and Licensed Victuallers' Association and the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce have welcomed the sale of outlets as a step in the right direction

Dr Ernst Uken, executive director of Fedhasa, said "We welcome a free enterprise system where free market forces determine prices provided liquor is being distributed in a fair and responsible manner"

Mr Chris Egbrink, chairman of the Victuallers' Association, did not believe that the sale of the outlets to black entrepreneurs would have an adverse effect on the liquor trade in town

"We have got to compete on an equal basis," he said

Reward in hunt for killers

SAN SALVADOR — The United States has posted a reward for information leading to an arrest in the first killing of a US adviser in El Salvador

A US Embassy spokesman confirmed that a reward was being offered in the hunt for the killers of Navy Lt-Cmdr Albert Schaufelberger

Soweto prayer meeting banned

By ANN PALMER

A COURT order was issued yesterday prohibiting a prayer meeting tomorrow at the Anglican Church in Soweto to protest the death sentences imposed on six members of the banned African National Congress

The Chief Magistrate for Johannesburg, Mr Oelof Abraham De Meyer, issued the court order in terms of Internal Security Act

He stated in the order he had reason to believe the public peace would be seriously endangered by a gathering to oppose the death sentences

The meeting was to be held by the "Save The Six Committee" at 2pm in the St. Francis of Assisi Anglican Church, in Rockville, Soweto

In terms of section 46 (1) of the Internal Security Act, of 1982, he prohibited that any such gathering should take place anywhere in the district of Johannesburg from the period beginning at 8am on Saturday to 8am on Monday

Earlier this week, thousands of pamphlets were distributed in Soweto calling on the Government to stay the execution for the six men convicted of high treason

The six are Simon Mogoerane, 23, Jerry Masololi, 25, Thebo Motaung, 27, Anthony Tsotsobe, 27, David Moise, 27, and Johannes Shabangu, 28, who were sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court last year for acts of sabotage

Commandos called up

THE SECOND group of National and Controlled Reserve members to be drafted into the Commando Force in terms of the amended Defence Act would undergo training in the Eastern Transvaal in August and September, an SADF statement said yesterday

All white males between the ages of 18 and 54 who were permanently resident in these areas were consequently required to register at their local commando headquarters or police station before July 1, the statement said

recalls torturous Comrades gold

had a gold medal and I didn't care what happened to me after that"

Goosen, a 23-year-old sales representative for a Port Elizabeth engineering company, had covered 3500km since January in preparation for the Comrades

"It was my goal to get a gold medal and I felt I had prepared well for it. But in Durban, I saw who had been tipped for the top 20 and thought maybe I was aiming a bit high"

By Polly Shortts Hill, he was in fifth place and "was kept going by the enthusiasm of the crowds"

His legs seized at the entrance to the stadium and he fell for the first time — allowing three runners to pass

Only 250m later, he fell again, this time to crawl over the line and clock a time of six hours, two minutes and 14 seconds

"I think anyone would've done it. You just keep hanging in, especially after making it that far," he said

All eyes, as Goosen crawled towards the finish, were riveted to the corner — expecting another runner to pip him at the post and nab the last gold

"Though everyone was very friendly, I think at the end it's each man for himself and I wouldn't have expected the next guy to help me up," Goosen said

It was Goosen's fourth Comrades, but his previous best was 52nd place

Will he be running next year?

"Of course — what a question"

Swiss may hire female pilots

ZURICH — Switzerland's national airline Swissair said yesterday it would study the possibility of hiring female pilots, but warned Swiss women, who received the right to vote only 12 years ago, against expecting quick results — UPI

R8 800 CAN BE WON

There was no correct solution received for Jackpot No 698 — so up it goes to R8 800. NOTE. Post your entry on a postcard to "Mail" Saturday Jackpot No 699, PO Box 1485, Johannesburg 2000. Unstamped entries may be left in the Jackpot Box in the Foyer of the Rand Daily Mail Building, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg, or at the city office of the Rand Daily Mail, 29 Kerk Street (between Loveday and Harrison Streets). The closing date for Saturday Jackpot No 699 will be midnight on Thursday, June 9, 1983. The solution and the winners' names will be published on Saturday, June 11, 1983. For rules to Jackpot No 699, see Page 19

Weather Mail

The Weather Bureau's forecast summary for today
TRANSVAAL. Fine to partly cloudy and mild but warm in the north

FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange. Fine and mild

CAPE south of the Orange. Fine and mild but cloudy at first along the south and south-east coast

SPAR

Sentences commuted to life in prison

Three ANC men get reprimand from noose



Mr Marais Viljoen reprimands three ANC men.

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

Three of the six African National Congress (ANC) men sentenced to death for high treason have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

The others will be hanged on Thursday with two other prisoners sentenced to death for murder.

This was announced by the State President today.

The decision to commute three of the sentences follows a concerted international campaign to have the ANC treated as prisoners of war instead of as criminals.

But the determining factor in commuting the sentences appears to have been the fact that no loss of life resulted from their actions.

The three men have already been told of the decision. They are Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise.

The men who will be hanged are Thelle Mogoerane, Jerry Mosoloh and Marcus Motauang.

The men whose sentences have been commuted took part in various attacks.

Tsotsobe was involved in the attack on Booyensens Police Station, Shabangu was responsible for the hand-grenade attack on the house of a police constable, and Moise was involved in the attack on the fuel plant at Secunda.

Though severe damage was caused in the three attacks, there was no loss of life.

The men who will still be hanged were involved in ANC actions which resulted in several deaths.

Two took part in the attack on Moroka Police Station during which a constable was killed after he had held up his hands in surrender. Two policemen and three members of the public were wounded in the attack.

Protest banned

Mogoerane and Motauang admitted during their trial that they took part in this attack.

They also admitted that they had participated in the attack on Orlando Police Station when two constables were shot dead and another wounded.

Two of the three also participated in an attack on Wonderboomport Police Station when a constable was shot dead. Mogoerane and Mosoloh admitted during their trial that they took part in that attack.

Mosoloh also admitted he was partly responsible for blowing up the New Canada railway line and the Capital Park Power Station.

At the weekend, a meeting called by the "Save the Six Committee" in Soweto was banned by the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate.

Mr Oelof de Meyer

The committee said in a weekend statement that having considered the anxiety in South Africa and the rest of the world over the execution of the six men, it wanted to add its voice to pleas for clemency, for the sake of peace.

"We recognise that South Africa is a society in conflict, and that the execution of these six men can but exacerbate this conflict, especially at this time when political developments in the country have the tempest of the people on the edge," said the statement.

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RUSH
7/6/83
AAM appeals to Thatcher to save the other ANC 3

BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

THE British Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday appealed to the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to intervene personally to save three ANC men from hanging in Pretoria on Thursday

AAM leaders were "very pleased" at the reprieve of Anthony Tsotsobe, David Mose and Johannes Shabangu — who were convicted of high treason — but were angry that the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, refused to reprieve Simon Mogerane, Jerry Mosoloh and Marcus Motuang from the death sentence

The reprieve of Tsotsobe, Mose and Shabangu followed appeals to the State President from the United Nations Security Council and the British and United States governments

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, told the Commons on April 25 that Britain, together with other governments, had stressed to South Africa the public concern in Britain about the cases and hoped all the sentences would be commuted on humanitarian grounds

Yesterday the Foreign Office stated briefly "We understand such a decision by the State President is final. Together with other governments we had done our best to convey our strength of feeling on the matter"

Mr Mike Terry, secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement said "Naturally we are very pleased the lives of three men have been

saved, but the fact that this announcement should be made on the same day as their comrades have only days to live dwarfs any relief one might have felt"

The movement plans a 24-hour vigil outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square, London, from Wednesday

The three Soweto families whose sons are among the six, are not celebrating, reports HARRY MASHA...
MASHA...
MASHA...

Tsotsobe's mother, who refused to give her name, was angry when approached for comment yesterday "My son has suffered and will suffer for the rest of his life," she said bitterly "I don't want to speak to the Press about this"

But the attitude of the other two families — the Mosolohs and the Motaungs — were different. They took the fact that their sons would hang somewhat philosophically

Mrs Sarah Mosoloh, 56, said she was proud of her son

"Go well my son, I love you I am proud of you because you're to die for your people"

Mr Frans Motaung, 66, father of Motaung, also to hang on Thursday, said "The Government has done its will. All I ask for is the body of my son so that I can bury him myself"

In a statement released from Lusaka yesterday the ANC strongly condemned the "bloodthirsty decision" to hang the three men

a constitutional plan and that their decision will be tested in a nationwide referendum for all population groups.

His dramatic announcement, which, if accepted internationally, could help break the deadlock on the territory's future, was made on his return from a day-long visit to Cape Town, where he presented his plan to the South African Government

Informed sources in Windhoek said yesterday that Swapo could be invited to participate in the body, to be known as the State Council. However, it was highly unlikely it would accept

In last night's announcement, Dr van Niekerk said that he wanted to reiterate that "This political-constitutional initiative of the political parties in SWA/Namibia will not stand in the way of an internationally recognized independence"

The different political parties had agreed, after "more than 100 hours of consultations", that such a forum should be created

The State Council will consist of nominated members of each party, although it was not spelt out whether the AG's office or the parties themselves would do the nominating

"The mandate of the State Council will be to work out a system of government for the territory," he said, and decisions would be taken by a two-thirds majority vote

"When the State Council has delivered its final product concerning a system of government, it will be tested by the voters in a nationwide referendum which will be enumerated on a group basis

"The State Council will consider the result of the referendum, and will then produce its final report. The Administrator General will then initiate steps to implement the final report of the State Council, after which the Council will be dissolved," Dr van Niekerk said

The South African Government was studying the proposal at present, and would issue a statement in due course

Indications at this stage are that the main political grouping which will participate in the Council will be the 11 parties in the umbrella of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

Although DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, could not be reached for comment last night, he said at a public meeting last week the DTA executive had decided it would participate in "any forum which is established"

Ten non-DTA centrist and left-of-centre parties met Dr

The Civic Centre building yesterday.

'Girl w

By JOHAN BUYS

AN 11-year-old Springs girl, chained to a steel pipe for in an underground cave, was when she was found that she carried to a waiting vehicle to the police station, a yesterday

The story of the girl's ordeal in the Springs Circuit Court year-old roving gardener and Mr Rudolf Mabuysela appearing before Mr Justice assessors on kidnapping and charges. She may not be

The girl, who disappeared home on April 29 after school a mere 300m away, the cave 10 days later on massive police search

She was found in a chamber under a slab of concrete was the floor of an old building on the Geduld nearly 3km from the girl's

The court was told that M had allegedly locked the girl garage and smuggled her suburb to the cave after face with black police would not recognize Mr Bonake



WEDNESDAY Homefinder day a new house has easier The Rand Mail's Midweek Home is the biggest midweek treated housing marketplace in the Transvaal

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INSIDE MAIL

BIG 'STICK' TAKES OVER CID HOT SEAT
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RUSH
7/6/83
Big leap in dairy prices

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Cabinet is expected to approve an increase in the prices of dairy products at its meeting in Cape Town today, according to Pretoria sources

And in line with government policy to keep administered price rises below the inflation rate the rise is not expected to exceed 10%

Farmers submitted their demand for a price adjustment in January and asked for increases in fresh and industrial milk prices of between 15 and 20 per cent.

However maize (9,6 per cent), oil seed (below 10 per cent) and sugar (7,6 per cent) producers were granted substantially less than they asked for and, according to

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253

IN A last ditch attempt to save the lives of the three ANC members due to be hanged tomorrow, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan have been asked to intervene following an international campaign initiated by the Anti-Apartheid Movement which also includes demonstrations in the major cities of Europe and the United States.

Speaking from London during an interview, Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the movement, told The SOWETAN that Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, Mr

**DERRICK THEMMA,
SAM MABE and
MONO BADELA**

had been asked to support the representations

Sevelan

British

P.M.

asked

to

plead

ANC 3's

case



DISTRESSED Mr Isaac Mosololi will demand the body of his son, Jerry Mosololi for burial

RE

Speaking from London during an interview, Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the movement, told The SOWETAN that Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party and former president of the movement, and Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the social Democratic Party

**SP...
HOPEFUL**

They had also contacted the United States embassy in London, the American Committee on Africa in New York, the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid in New York and the Washington Office on Africa to pressurise the American Government with the result that Mr Reagan was due to meet with congressmen early yesterday.

Messages have also been sent to representatives of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa to invoke the condemnation of African states

Demonstrations lasting 24 hours starting tomorrow morning will be held outside South African embassies in

Only one of 11 ANC men actually went to gallows

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

ELEVEN African National Congress insurgents have been sentenced to death since the intensification of its underground war after the unrest in black townships of 1976-77, but only one has been executed so far.

The scheduled execution of three ANC men on Thursday will mean that four of the 11 men will have been hanged.

The only ANC cadre to have been executed so far is Solomon Mahlangu, who was convicted of murder for his rôle in the gun attack in a warehouse in Goch Street,

Johannesburg, in June 1977. Two people died in the attack.

The three ANC men, whose plea for clemency was turned down by the State President yesterday and who will go to the gallows on Thursday, were convicted of high treason in August last year.

The three men are Thello Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motaung. They were sentenced to death by Mr Justice Curlewis for their attacks on two police stations in Soweto and the Wonderboom police station in Pre-

toria. Four policemen died in these raids.

Until yesterday they shared death row with another trio of ANC insurgents Anthony Tsotosobe, Johannes Sabangu and David Moise, all of whom were sentenced to death for high treason by Mr Justice Theron in August 1981.

They were granted leave to appeal against the death sentence but their appeal was turned down by the Appeal Court in November last year. The State President, however, commuted their death sentences to life imprisonment yesterday.

New bid to save ANC 3

From Page 1

London and other major cities such as Bonn, Amsterdam, Paris, New York, Washington and Stockholm

The hangings of Thelmer Mogoerane, Jerry Mosolohi and Marcus Motaung, have been found in London to be ironic as they are scheduled for the same day on which Britain is to hold elections—Thursday.

Three other ANC members, Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, yesterday had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen

Meanwhile the news of the three reprieves and three impending executions was met with shock, anxiety and relief by the families of the men and other commentators.

The families of the two condemned Soweto men, demanded that they be given their bodies for burial. They only got the tragic news from **The SOWETAN** yesterday, reports **MONO BADELA**.

A distressed Mr Isaac Mosolohi (64), the pensioner father of Jerry Mosolohi of Dube, said "Whether my son, Jerry, was a terrorist or a guerilla, he will remain my son. I love him and he loved us all. He will not be buried by prison warders. He loved and died for us. Therefore he deserves a decent burial. Who can give him that other than me?" Mr Mosolohi will be seeing his lawyers about this matter.

Marcus Motaung's father, Mr Frans Motaung, who was terribly

shocked, said the same thing. He will also demand his son's body "I want no interference from the police," he said simply

Although the State President's decision came as a shock to her, a very courageous Mrs Sarah Mosolohi said she had expected the worst. Mosolohi's younger sister chipped in: "I am not surprised. I expected it" Mrs Mosolohi said she saw her son over the weekend and "he was as full of strength and courage as ever"

Mrs Olive Tsotsobe, mother of Bobby Tsotsobe, whose death sentence was commuted along with those of Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, said: "Kuyafana nje its all the same. I shall never again live a normal life with my son. The idea that we shall never stay together is out. I am more concerned about the other three men because during the trial and subsequent visits to Death Row, I had become part and parcel of their fate. I shared the trials and tribulations with their parents, that is why I say kuyafana. It is all the same"

Like the others she was also not officially informed on the latest developments

SAM MABE reports that the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has made a last minute plea for clemency in a statement

"The DPSC believes that in a political conflict the death penalty polarises society and makes reconciliation more difficult. Political offences are usually committed by people motivated by a sense of idealism and of deeply felt grievances."



MOTHER: Mrs Olive Tsotsobe, Bobby Tsotsobe's mother.

New turn in Rantho legal dispute

By ALINAH DUBE

THE LEGAL suit against a 44-year-old Atteridgeville widow took a dramatic turn yesterday when lawyers acting for Mr Michael Rantho, said they were going ahead with plans to attach her house.

Mrs Monica Pamela Makabela's house has been under judicial attachment. She has already paid R5 000 to her legal adviser as part of the R10 665,71 she has to pay Mr Rantho.

This follows an order which was instituted against her husband, Johannes, who died last year before he could settle the matter.

SALE

Mr Senti told The SOWETAN he had not "received a cent from Mrs Makabela" and that he has to go ahead with the sale.

The lawyers acting on behalf of Mrs Makabela said she still had the money with her.

She said Mr Rantho's legal adviser had promised to wait until sufficient money was raised. When told that he had made a statement that the house was to be put on sale she said, "I'm sorry, he will have to wait, as was arranged before."

ANC man's family hopes for reprieve

THE Mogoerane family of Vosloorus near Boksburg, has lost hope that their son, Thelle, will escape the hangman's noose tomorrow morning.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

Thelle and two other African National Congress (ANC) guerillas, sentenced to death for high treason, will be hanged tomorrow.

The others are Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motaung. Three others, Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment by the state president, Mr Marais Viljoen.

A shocked and worried Mr Tofie Mogoerane, Thelle's younger brother, told The SOWETAN yesterday the family was feeling bad about Mr Viljoen's refusal to grant his brother clemency.

APPEALS

The family still had hopes for a last minute reprieve following appeals from abroad.

As is with the other Mogoerane and her two family will demand that they be given the body of Thelle for burial.

Mrs Christina Mogoerane and his two sons, Theliso and Thabang and other family relatives, left early yesterday morning for Pretoria to pay Thelle the last visit in the Death Row, before he is hanged.

Brothers in court

By Monk Nkomo
TWO Soshanguve brothers who allegedly robbed and murdered a 75-year-old white woman appeared in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Johnny Msiza (25), and Mr Johannes Msiza (18), pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice H van Dyk, sitting with two assessors, to two counts of murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Both accused are alleged to have robbed and murdered Catherine Cornelia van Buuren at

her 717 Frieda Street, Hercules, Pretoria home on August 23 last year.

The investigating officer Lt Paul Looek testified that after receiving information on August 25 he went to a house in Soshanguve where he arrested Mr Johannes Msiza who was hiding behind a TV set. He confessed to having been at the scene of murder with his brother. He denied having killed Mrs van Buuren.

The accused had then taken him to another house in Soshanguve

where he arrested Mr Jonny Msiza who was also hiding. He, too, confessed to having been at the scene of the crime. Lt Looek said the accused had also told him he had covered Mrs van Buuren with a bedspread because they did not want her to see what they were doing. Both accused, Lt Looek said, had not been assaulted or threatened and had also shown him certain articles allegedly stolen from the house.

Mr B J van Buuren, the husband of the de-

Take a giant step....
Study ELECTRONICS

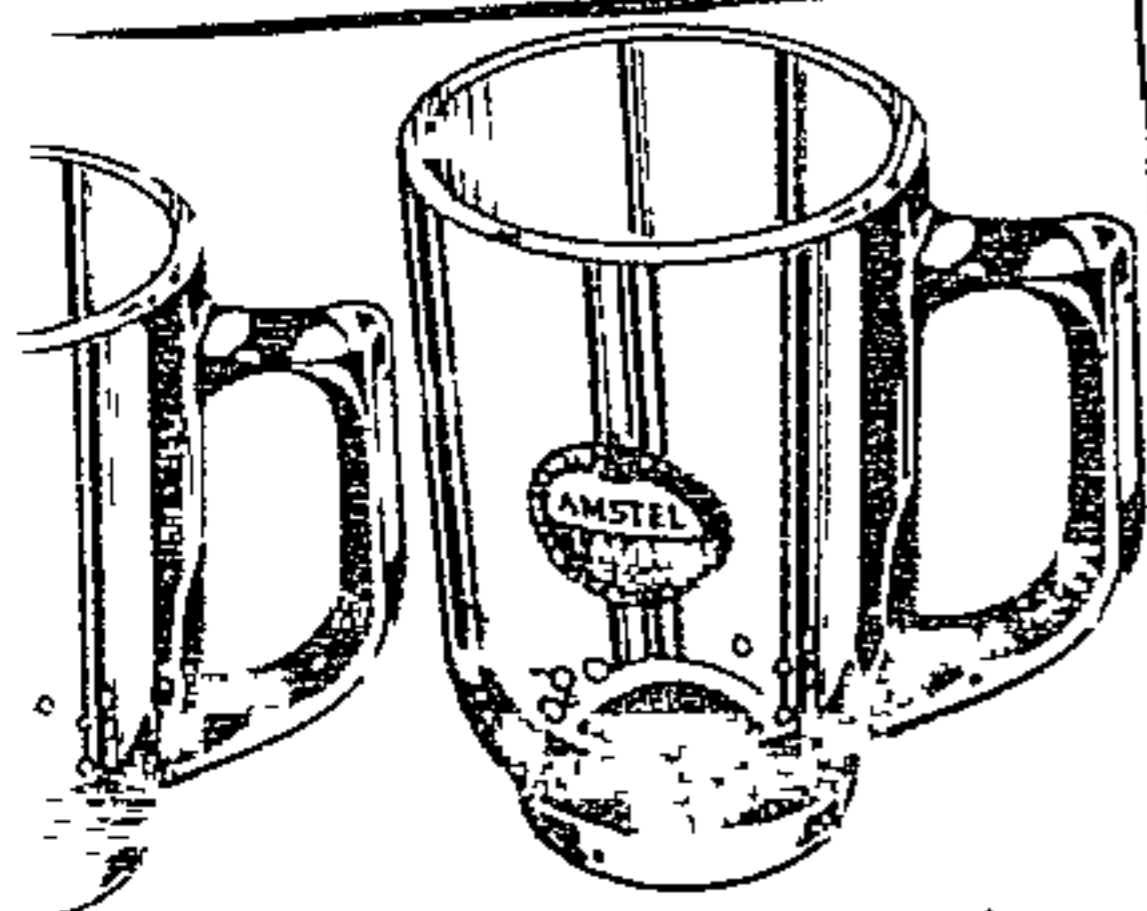
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Death penalty becomes an issue in plea

From Page 1

to be spared were those of church leaders in South Africa. However, in line with official church policy, spokesmen for two Afrikaans churches could not comment directly on demands to commute the death sentences.

Lecturer in theology for the NGK at the University of Pretoria Professor Johan Heyns explained that the official church view is that comment on the matter fell outside the NGK's competence since it did not have access to all the facts of the case.

The NGK has always believed that there is room for the death sentence but it was not up to the church to comment on an individual case such as this.

The moderator for the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, Professor Bart Oberholzer, said the church should remain silent on issues such as this and "carry on with its work". It was not within the powers of the church to tell either the State or the legal fraternity what to do, he said.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, pleaded with the State President to grant a reprieve.

It was tragic, he said, to see young men going to the gallows for actions which, though in themselves reprehensible, flowed from frustration, humiliation and desperation.

A reprieve was even more

necessary because the executions coincided with the anniversary of the June 1976 Soweto riots, he said.

Archbishop Philip Russell, head of the Church of the Province of South Africa, said he would be seeking an audience with the State President. His church deplored capital punishment on the grounds that only God gave life and only He could take it.

A spokesman for Lawyers for Human Rights said that although the three ANC men committed awful crimes, it had to be recognised there was a large section of the community which believed they were engaged in a just struggle and that they should be treated as prisoners of war.

Better served

Lawyers for Human Rights believed that the cause of peace and reconciliation in South Africa would be better served by commuting the sentences to life imprisonment.

Mrs Hazel Moolman, acting director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said that although the institute condemned the acts of violence the three men committed, it did not believe any purpose would be served by hanging them.

The South African Council of Churches announced today that it would hold a prayer meeting for the condemned men during the lunch hour tomorrow.

The meeting will be held at Khotso House in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

ANC executions
to go before Executive Council
considerers pleas

8/6/83

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Protests to go before Executive Council

Star 8/6/83

Govt considers pleas on ANC executions

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The international outcry and formal protest against the planned execution in Pretoria tomorrow of three convicted ANC terrorists will be put before the Executive Council of the South African Government today.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said the department had "taken note" of the protests, which included strong representations from the United States, the European Community of Ten Nations and the United Nations Security Council

The Executive Council consists of the Cabinet sitting with the State President as chairman.

The protests climaxed yesterday when a petition was delivered by the German ambassador, Mr Carl Lahusen, to the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen.

The petition was signed by the governments of the 10 nations comprising the European community.

At this stage it seems highly unlikely that the South African Government will change its mind on the executions, as the men were all involved in incidents which resulted in loss of life

The three other condemned ANC prisoners whose sentences were commuted to life imprisonment earlier this week, on the other hand, were involved in incidents where there was no loss of life

In Washington US pressure on the South African Government, to grant the three men a reprieve increased sharply yesterday as more than 50 members of Congress and senators, including three democratic presidential candidates, sent a series of cables to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, urging him to spare the men's lives

All the cables asked Mr Botha to reconsider a petition for clemency which the condemned men were said to have made.

In addition, a large group of senators and congressmen sent a cable to the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, calling on the Reagan Administration to make immediate contact with Mr Botha to urge him to stay the execution

In another development it was announced that a coalition of groups "concerned with the deteriorating situation in South Africa" would take part in the demonstrations planned outside the White House to protest against the impending executions.

Individual cables were sent to the Prime Minister by Senator Walter Mondale, the leading contender for the Democratic Party presidential candidacy, and by Senator Edward Kennedy, who is still considered a possible presidential candidate

Other personal cables were sent to Mr Botha by former Attorney-General Ramsay Clark and by Congressman Julian Dixon, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus

A joint cable was sent to Mr Botha by 48 congressmen and five senators, including Democratic presidential candidates Mr Gary Hart and Mr Alan Cranston. The Government's decision to commute the death sentences on the three but to allow the other sentences to be carried out has been fairly prominently reported in major newspapers in Washington and New York

New bid to seek a stay

Legal representatives of the three condemned ANC terrorists will bring an application to the Pretoria Supreme Court later today for a stay of execution in a last minute bid to save the men from the gallows tomorrow morning

This decision follows a visit by the lawyers and family members to Death Row at Pretoria Central Prison earlier today.

"The family persuaded the men to apply for a stay of execution," said their lawyer, Mr Krish Naidoo. "It was also decided to bring the application in the light of recent developments and international pressure"

The application is expected to be brought at about 5 pm.

Demonstrations against the proposed executions have been arranged in several European capitals

In New York the United Nations Security Council has been urged to act to save the men

In a letter to the president of the council, Zimbabwe's Mr Elleck Mashingaidze, the African nations at the UN asked the council to take "urgent action"

The African nations noted that the council had passed a resolution last year calling on South Africa not to execute the ANC men

The death penalty is another issue at stake in mercy plea

The men due to hang

Five men are due to be hanged at Pretoria Central Prison at dawn tomorrow. They are:

- ANC members Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motaung for their part in attacks on three police stations and acts of sabotage. Four people died as a result of their attacks.
- Eric Marshall, a white man who was sentenced to death in August 1981 for the fatal shooting of Mr Arnold Kreiner, a shop owner
- Telele Joseph Kunene, who was sentenced to death in October 1982 for the murder of Mr Mnukwa Mkhize (68) and Mrs Nomlanda Mkhize (64) in April 1982

The moral issue of capital punishment has surfaced among several people and groups as domestic pressure on the Government to stay the execution of the condemned ANC men mounted today

Amid the outcry for clemency the director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, said there were two issues involved — the condemned men were members of the ANC and there was the issue of capital punishment. Both issues evoked emotions overseas.

However, an act of mercy would be interpreted overseas as a positive move towards reconciliation, he said.

Professor FFW van Oosten, of the faculty of law at the University of Pretoria, said he was personally not against the death sentence.

"But it is a very delicate issue and

would require a long detailed explanation of how I believe it should be used as a punishment. Basically, it should be used only in extreme cases"

Professor van Oosten said he could not comment on the sentences handed down to the ANC three because he had not studied the facts of the case

The Security Forces Support Committee is in favour of the hangings

Mr Jonathan Leontsinis, chairman of the committee, said a hard line had to be taken with terrorism in whatever form it occurred. The ANC men committed acts of terror in which innocent people were killed, so the committee agreed with their punishment

Professor Deon Fourie, of the Department of Strategic Studies at Unisa, said whatever the Government did would be condemned

"The Government loses out if the

hangings go ahead or if they grant those men a reprieve"

He blamed the ANC for deliberately and callously making it difficult for the Government to grant a reprieve because the Pretoria bomb blast had been timed to go off to influence the punishment of the ANC accused

He said the bomb and its effects on the ANC men were calculated to further whip up international calls for action and demonstrations of disapproval against South Africa

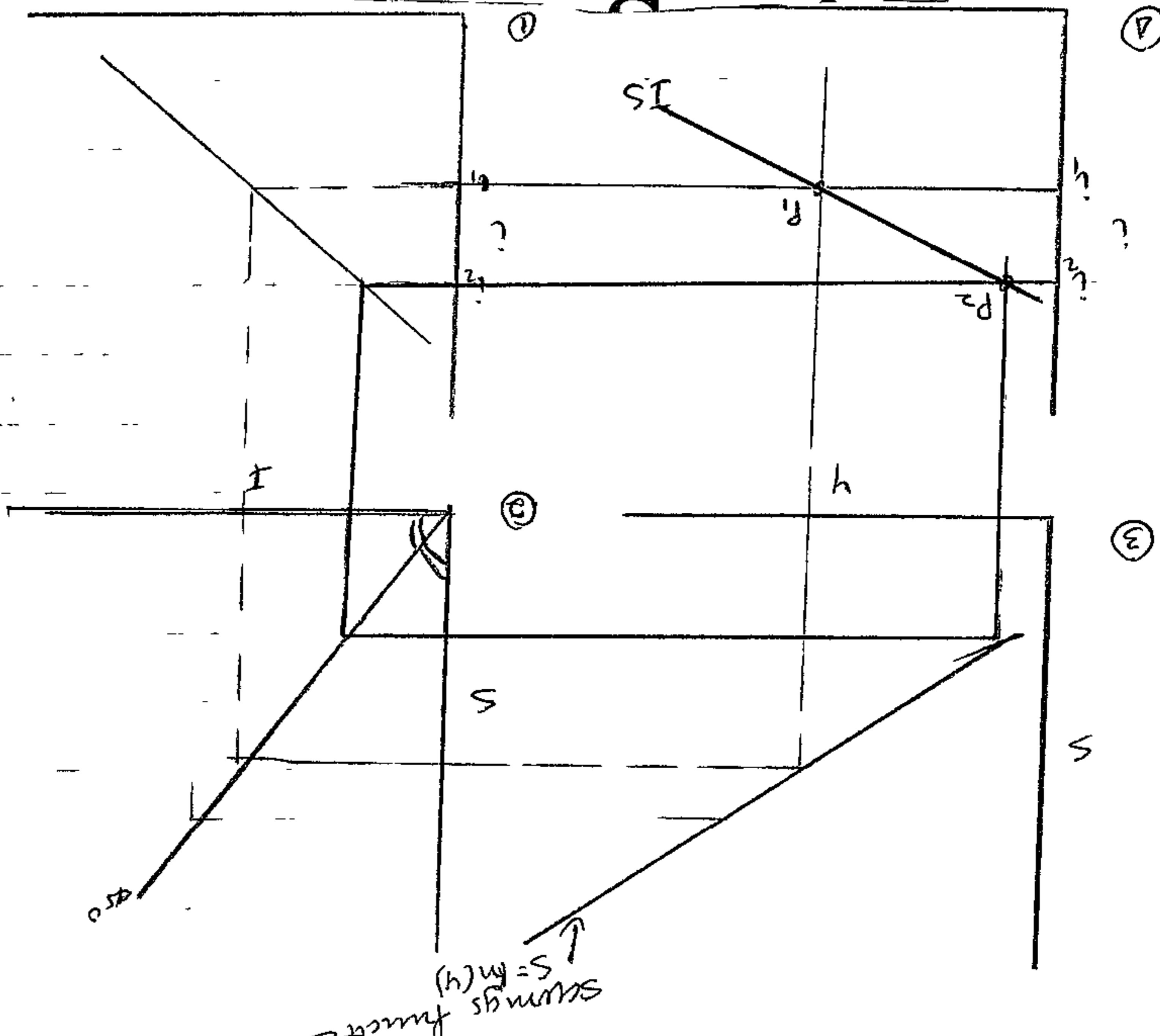
Pretoria was caught between playing into the hands of this propaganda trap or reprieving the ANC men and not being seen to deter others who might have similar plans to commit acts of terror and violence.

Among the strongest pleas for the men

● To Page 2

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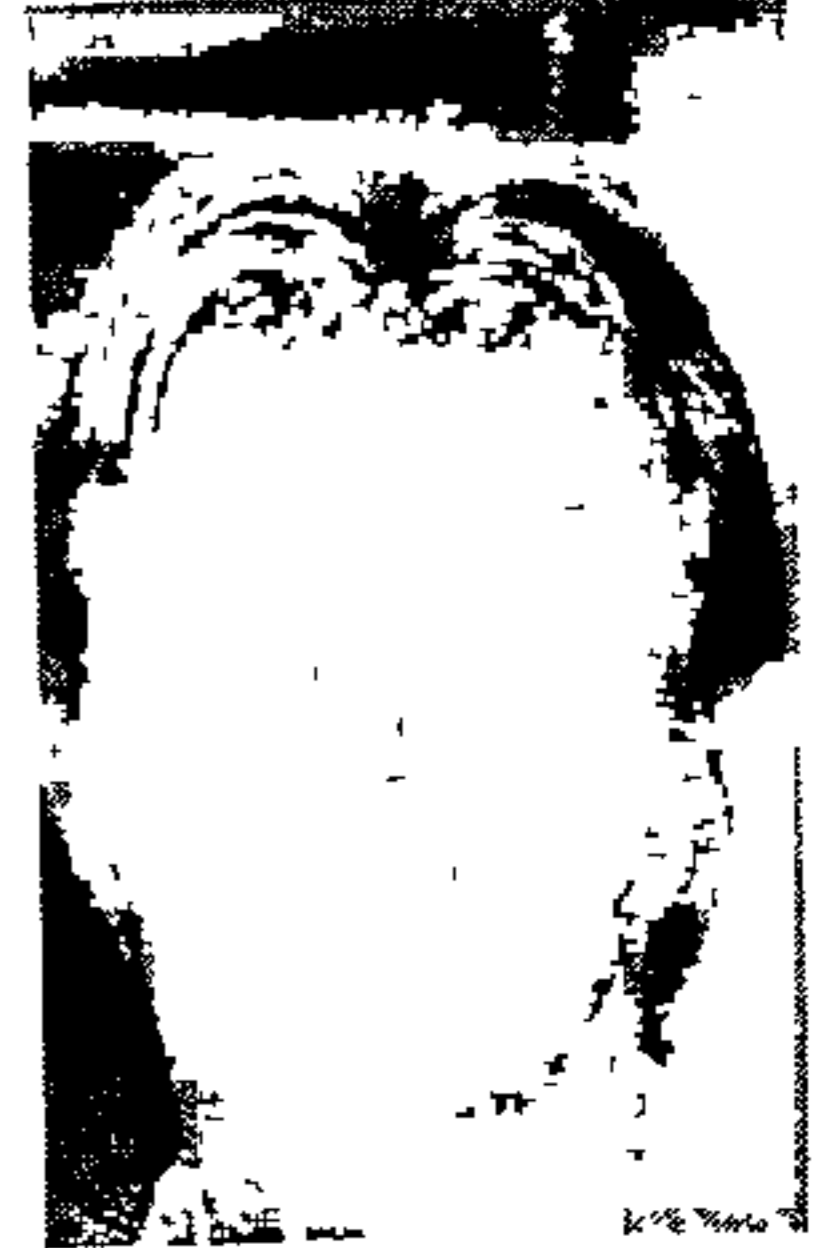
Equilibrium
Condition in
Product Market



Seychelles reprieve offer



MARTIN DOLINCHEK



BOBBY SIMS

Free ANC 3, say 10 nations

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ROOM
8/6/83

Staff Reporters

The Governments of the 10 nations comprising the European Community yesterday made a last-minute bid to save three members of the African National Congress due to be hanged tomorrow morning

The rare demarche was delivered to the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans Van Dalsen, by the German Ambassador, Mr Carl Lahusen, as the official representative of the West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, currently President of the European Community

The demarche followed an announcement by the State President on Monday that Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Moshole and Marcus Motaung would not be granted mercy following death sentences imposed on the three men for high treason.

This was one of three dramatic developments yesterday. The other two were

- The Seychelles Government yesterday offered to set free four condemned mercenaries and two others serving long term prison sentences if the three ANC members are reprieved, and
- The three ANC members due to hang tomorrow, yesterday stopped their lawyers from applying for a temporary stay of execution, giving up their last chance to save themselves

Last night, spokesmen for the South African Prime Minister's Office, Foreign Affairs and the Department of Justice, said they could not comment on the Seychelles offer

The Seychelles government has not made a direct or formal approach of this nature, it was confirmed in Victoria.

Yesterday's demarche, involving the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Denmark and the Republic of Ireland was in line with a European convention opposed to capital punishment.

It was also a recognition of the fact that blacks in South Africa have no constitutional means of expressing their political aspirations

Three other members of the ANC, also sentenced to death for high treason, were given a reprieve and had their death sentences commuted to life sentences following representations from various internal and international organisations and governments

They are Anthony Tsotso, Johannes Shabanu and David Moise

At Pretoria Central early yesterday morning, lawyers for the three left on Death Row presented to them the grounds for an application for a stay of execution

Motaung has a R10 000 civil action pending against the Minister of Law and Order — he was shot by a policeman at the time of his arrest. The application would have been made on the grounds that he was needed to testify in this action.

He has also laid a complaint against a district surgeon to the SA Medical and Dental Council and would be needed to testify at a hearing

A group sentenced together are usually executed together, so if the appeal to delay Motaung's death was accepted, it could have been extended to the other two

The lawyers — Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, instructed by Mr Krish Nardoo of Matjila, Mokgoatheng Attorneys — said they were uncertain of the chances of success of such an application

But the condemned men — deciding jointly — were adamant that they should not even try.

They said they had prepared themselves for death and their strong spirit would be broken if there was a further delay

According to the lawyers, the three are "brave, in good spirits and ready for death"

They have been on Death Row since being sentenced in September 1982 for their parts in attacks on the Moroka, Orlando and Wonderboomport police stations and acts of sabotage on the Capital Park power station and the New Canada railway line. Four people died in as a result of the attacks

By Themba Molefe

A tattoo on the arm of a Leeuwkop maximum security prisoner defined his status. A task well done earned him higher ranking and respect among his fellow convicts.

This was said in the Johannesburg Regional Magistrate's Court yesterday by Andries Radebe (26), a long-term prisoner.

His own arm was tattooed "ZZ5" and he said this meant he was a low-ranking member of the jail gang called the Big Five.

Radebe was cross-examining Simon Makau, a fellow inmate who was testifying against him and 18 other convicts charged with causing the death of Jeremiah Maseko.

He died in a coma two months after the gang allegedly assaulted him at the prison on June 16 1981.

Fatal stamping by gang alleged Tattoos indicate rank to prisoners

Radebe and the others have denied assaulting Maseko. Radebe said only the high-ranking members of the Big Five gang were authorised to fight against rival gangs, such as the Airforce 3, Airforce 4, the "26" and "28".

They were identified by the BZZ5 tattoo marks on their arms. To earn the BZZ5 rank a member had to obey gang regulations and be loyal, Radebe said.

He denied allegations by Makau that he was present when Maseko, who was Makau's cellmate, was assaulted.

When Makau, a member of the "28" gang, was asked to explain his rank, he said it was his duty to roll "zolls" (tobacco) for senior members.

"So by testifying falsely against us Big Five members you want to earn a higher ticket — promotion?"

A doctor at Leeuwkop prison hospital, Dr S Herbst, said Maseko (29) died on August 5 in a coma.

His condition had deteriorated on his arrival from Hillbrow Hospital where he had been taken on June 16 1981 after the alleged assault. He had

been unconscious all the time.

Maseko allegedly was kicked and jumped on.

Makau, who said he witnessed the alleged assault, said he was so scared that he was rooted to the spot, shivering and unable to scream for help.

The accused are Radebe, Joseph Banda (33), Japie Mthembu (34), Boy Mabizela (25), Israel Murewa (31), Buskulis Tekele (23), Petrus Mthembu (22), Simon Letsatsane (23), Gideon Ndaba (25), Jeremiah Motaung (22), Piet Mntambeni (33), Alfred Mofobokoane (32), Green Manana (25), Moses Khumalo (21), Enoch Xaba (28), Richard Malatji (24), George Mabusela (33), Richard Jonker (28) and Joseph Mogopodi (30).

The case continues today. Mr IJJ Luther is presiding. Mr S van Rensburg is prosecuting. The accused are not represented.

253 NDM 9/6/85

ANC executions — protests gain a global momentum

Mail Reporters

THE British Government, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Italy's President and Canadian students yesterday joined the growing local and international chorus for clemency for three African National Congress members who are due to be hanged in Pretoria this morning.

The British Foreign Office yesterday wired urgent orders to its embassy in South Africa to plead with the Government for their lives.

It also announced that the hope of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, that the executions be reconsidered had been made known to the South African Chargé d'Affaires in London.

The three African National Congress members, Thelle Simon Mogoerane, 23, Jerry Semano Mosoloh, 25, and Marcus Thabo Motaung, 27,

were convicted on charges of high treason and are to hang today.

● Italy's President Sandro Pertini yesterday sent a message to President Marais Viljoen asking him to spare the prisoners' lives.

● In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the President of the SACBC, Archbishop Denis Hurley pleaded with the State President to relieve the three. This was all the more necessary in a tension-filled month when people's minds were full of memories of the June 1976 Soweto riots.

● In a separate statement, the Durban Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church warned that the executions were "inseparable from political context and will exacerbate feelings, intensify conflict and further reduce hope for reconciliation."

● Canadian Students Organisation members serving in Mozambique yesterday sent a telex to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, expressing "our firmest opposition" to the executions.

● A statement issued by the Nusas head office yesterday called for the condemned men to be granted prisoner of war status "following the Geneva convention".

● Professor John Dugard, Director of Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand said yesterday "In terms of the Geneva Convention of 1977, which South Africa did not sign but in terms of which the ANC has filed a declaration, the ANC is engaged in a war."

"If the South African authorities refuse to treat ANC members as POWs, there is a very real danger that S A Defence Force men abducted by

the ANC will be treated the same way," he said.

● Mr Mike Cowling, a senior lecturer at the University of Natal said "The South African Government is making the same mistake Ian Smith did in Rhodesia. He refused to accord any status to the guerillas so was never able to negotiate with them."

● Today the South African Council of Churches will hold a service for the condemned men. It will take place at Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street at 1pm. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, will conduct the service.

● Sapa reports that 20 organisations representing the church, community, student bodies and trade unions will meet in Durban today to call for a reprieve.

Heavy guard at Pretoria jail

ANC 3 die as last-minute appeals fail

Star 9/6/83

~~111~~
~~211~~
253

The three ANC terrorists who failed in their Supreme Court bid last night for a stay of execution were hanged this morning in Pretoria's Central Prison after international appeals for clemency had been rejected by the Government.

The three men, Simon Mogerane (23), Jerry Mosololi (25), and Marcus Motaung (27); were convicted of murder and high treason after a series of attacks on police stations between 1979 and 1981 in which four policemen were killed.

As dawn broke over the prison, the men were led to the gallows from the cells they had occupied since they were condemned in the Pretoria Supreme Court on August 6 last year

At 5 am church bells tolled throughout Soweto in sympathy

About 100 policemen in camouflage uniform stood guard outside the Pretoria prison, armed with 9-mm hand carbines, and kept a group of newsmen and photographers 100 m away from the walls. Passers-by were stopped and questioned on what they were doing.

Church Square, including the Palace of Justice where last night's bid to stay the execution failed, was sealed off by a tight security cordon

About 12 police vehicles containing dogs were

posted around Potgieter Street near the prison. Traffic officers diverted all traffic headed for Church Square

Photographs of the hanged men and notices confirming their execution were expected to be posted at the Pretoria Magistrate's Court later today

The divisional inspector of police in the Northern Transvaal, Brigadier Albie Fourie, confirmed today that Mr Justice Dave Curlewis and the Acting Judge President, Mr Justice Jaap de Villiers, were under police protection.

Mr Justice Curlewis sentenced the three men to death and refused the stay of execution last night

Mr Justice de Villiers condemned another three ANC terrorists responsible for the attack on Soekmekaar police station. Their sentence was commuted to life imprisonment

A spokesman for the Prisons Department refused to release details of today's hangings. He said only officials directly involved had witnessed the event

Neither would he disclose details of the burials. At the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons, bodies of executed prisoners were either privately buried or buried by the local prison authority. "But the families' needs are taken into account."

It is understood that legal representatives of the three men were negotiating for release of the bodies in accordance with the parents' wishes.

The men were executed despite appeals for clemency from the UN Security Council, the 10-nation European Economic Community, Amnesty International, the Christian Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and 20 other South African organisations.

There were no early reports of trouble in Pretoria, but it is believed the police riot squad is on standby

● In Lusaka, a statement from the ANC's headquarters today strongly condemned the hangings as the "cold-blooded murder of prisoners of war". The statement thanked the international community for its "extensive protests"

Ambassador in heated debate over executions



Mr Fourie

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The impending execution of the three condemned ANC members was hotly debated in a live radio programme last night when South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Mr Brand Fourie, answered questions telephoned in by members of the public

South Africa's policies came under hostile attack by most participants, some of whom had earlier taken part in a demonstration outside the White House

Cont

Staw

9/6/83

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At one stage Mr Fourie said that the recent car bomb attack in Pretoria indicated the part that Communist-oriented people overseas were playing in directing such attacks.

The ANC, which had no bases inside the country, was able to carry out such attacks only because it had bases in neighbouring states, he said.

At another stage Mr Fourie, in a discussion with a listener about moves in Congress to restrict trade with South Africa, said that if the United States were to embark on trade restrictions it would be a sad and disastrous route to follow.

In a world where so many countries were today ready to threaten each other with embargoes the only salvation for the free world is through an honest free trade, he added.

One caller said it was "insulting that this man" (Mr Fourie) should be allowed to put out "propaganda" on the radio only a few hours before the ANC men were to be executed.

The compere, Mr Fred Fisk, a black man, hotly defended the ambassador's right to speak and the value of such exchanges in promoting understanding.

During the demonstration outside the White House, in which about 60 people paraded peacefully with placards, the public were told through a megaphone that the South African Ambassador would be appearing on the radio show and were urged to phone in with hostile questions.

Mr Fourie came to the radio debate well prepared. He was able to read out part of the judgment of the court that condemned the ANC men to death to rebut an argument advanced by a caller who had quoted at length from the court record.

The caller was Miss Gay McDougall, director of the Southern Africa Project of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which organised the demonstration outside the White House.

Last-minute plea to judge also fails

Govt No to bid to save ANC trio

253 RDM
9/6/83

A DRAMATIC last-minute appeal to save three condemned members of the African National Congress from the gallows has failed and the three men are due to hang this morning.

An urgent application for a stay of execution by the lawyers of the three men to Mr Justice Curlewis in his Pretoria Chambers late last night was turned down, reports Sapa.

This comes after the Government yesterday took a final decision on the fate of the ANC men following a rare demarche from the 10 governments of the European Economic Community appealing for clemency.

This was announced yesterday by a spokesman for the Executive Council — the State President sitting in council with certain Cabinet ministers

Asked whether the Government had con-

By JOHN BATTERSBY

sidered the eleventh-hour plea from the 10 nations, the spokesman said "Representations of this nature and similar content have already been considered by the Executive Council and a final decision has been taken"

Asked whether this meant that the original decision announced on Monday still stood and that the men would hang today, the spokesman answered "Yes"

Last-minute protests against the decision to hang the condemned ANC men also came from the United Nations Security Council, United States congressmen and senators and British MPs

Diplomatic sources said yesterday the European community's decision to make a further bid for clemency was in line with the European convention condemning capital punishment and in recognition of the fact that blacks in South Africa had no constitutional channels through which to express their political grievances

The Seychelles Government has also held out a carrot that it would "probably" free six mercenaries involved in the abortive coup in 1981 in return for the lives of the ANC trio

The three men who were due to hang this morning are Thelle Simon Moegerane, 23, Jerry Semano Mosololi, 25, and Marcus Thabo Motaung, 27, who were sentenced to death for high treason following their involvement in the attacks on the Wonderboompoort, Orlando and Moroka police stations and the sabotage of the Capital Park power station and New Canada railway line.

Three other condemned ANC members were reprieved earlier this week when the Executive Council decided to commute their death sentences to life sentences after representations from various organisations and governments

Earlier yesterday afternoon the fate of the three African National Congress men on Death Row was uncertain last night as lawyers applied for a temporary stay of execution with only 10 hours to spare

The three wanted to hear whether they were to hang this morning while their lawyers drove to the Pretoria Supreme Court to deliver an application to Mr Justice C Curlewis

One of the lawyers, Mr Ratha Mokgoatlheng, said he was hopeful the stay would be granted. If it was refused, he said they would ask for leave to appeal against the judge's decision

The three were visited in the Pretoria Central Prison yesterday by their families and lawyers, who persuaded them to reverse an earlier decision not to try for a late application

"It was also decided to bring the application in the light of recent developments and international pressure," one of the lawyers said

Yesterday afternoon, the lawyers were in closed consultation preparing the documents to present to Mr Justice Curlewis. They then rushed to Pretoria where the judge waited to hear the application in his chambers at the Supreme Court.

One of the men, Motaung, has an R10 000 civil action pending against the Minister of Law and Order. The application will be made on the grounds that he is needed to testify in this case

Motaung has charged that a South African Security Policeman wrongfully and intentionally shot him while arresting him in Bophutatswana in May 1982

He also has a complaint against a District Surgeon that is due to come before the SA Medical and Dental Council and could be required to give evidence at the hearing

Since it is the policy of the Prisons Service to execute men together when they were sentenced together, it is probably that the other two would also be granted a stay of execution.

Such an order, however, will only delay the execution until these cases are heard. A civil action, however, usually takes about two years to come to court.

Mr Mokgoatlheng said that although there was no precedent for such an application, he was optimistic that it would be granted

If Motaung was executed, the civil action would automatically fall away, he said.

A spokesman for the SA Medical and Dental Council said, however, that the complaint before them would go ahead if Motaung was executed, since it was unlikely he would be needed to testify.

● See Page 3



Three candles burn for the ANC men who were hanged yesterday, and mourners sing hymns during a memorial service at the SA Council of Churches headquarters in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

Picture ROBERT TSHABALALA

Griefed

...aching the captain if in...
 ...bt He would say he would...
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 ...one
 ...The inquest continues —

Newborn baby survives crash

By DIANNA GAMES
 A NEWBORN baby, only hours old, was in the back of an ambulance that was hit by the trailer of a haulage truck yesterday afternoon

Nobody was injured in the accident — on the busy Heidelberg road near Alberton — in spite of extensive damage to two of the vehicles

Nigel's Fire Chief, Mr Lous Pretorius, said a haulage truck, a Ford Louisville carrying a load of steel tubes, had allegedly not stopped at a red light, hit a stationary police car in the same lane and went out of control

It then hit another haulage truck turning across the lights and the back of it jacked into the front of the ambulance at the intersection with its emergency lights on

The ambulance was taking a baby, born by Caesarian section only hours before, from Nigel to the South Rand Hospital. A second ambulance was called after the accident to take the baby to the hospital

"It's a pity about the accident because the ambulance was practically brand new it only had 500km on the clock" Mr Pretorius said

He said the ambulance driver, Mr G Cronje from the Nigel Fire Department, had tried to reverse when he saw the back of the truck swinging towards him but did not have time

The truck's driver, Mr Andries Moleli, said he had been travelling at about 60km/h, and when he saw a stationary car in front of him he applied his brakes but was not able to stop in time

Families ask for the bodies of ANC three

By ANTON HARBER

FAMILIES of the three African National Congress men hanged in Pretoria yesterday declined an offer to attend a prison funeral and asked for the bodies to be returned to them for burial

Last night lawyers for the families said they were still uncertain whether the three had been buried or whether the bodies would be released

The Commissioner of Prisons has the power to make the decision

The three were Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosoloh and Marcus Motaung

During the families' last visit to their sons on Wednesday they were asked if they wanted to attend a funeral for their sons conducted by the Prisons Service.

All three families declined the offer and said they wanted to bury their sons in the traditional way

Yesterday the lawyers sent a telegram to the Commissioner of Prisons asking for the bodies and another to Prison Services asking for access to the graves if the three have already been buried

Mr Krish Naidoo, one of the instructing attorneys, said the families had no idea what was happening, but said he would be surprised if the bodies were released

The three ANC men were executed in a line alongside two murderers

A small crowd of local and international journalists stood outside the Pretoria Central Prison yesterday morning as the three were hanged

The only other sign of anything unusual was a massive police presence

Police in camouflage uni-

form and carrying arms patrolled the surrounding streets and stood guard on all the corners

They prevented the journalists from approaching the prison and all cars turning off the main road towards the prison were turned back

A Rand Daily Mail photographer had a roll of film confiscated by a policeman. The film was later returned

Most of the journalists were present before the sun rose and they waited in the cold until a prison official came out to tell them the executions had been carried out, the families were not present, and nothing further would be happening

At least 200 people — including parents of the three — attended a prayer meeting at the headquarters of the SA Council of Churches in central Johannesburg

The crowd, wearing black armbands heard Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, and the Rev Frank Chikane, pay tribute to the four men as heroes

Such penalties would soon suffer from the law of diminishing returns, Bishop Tutu warned

"Our people have been wonderfully patient and peace-loving and they have been rebuffed at every turn. We support them in their aims but we do not yet support them in their methods," Bishop Tutu said

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) issued a statement saying the Government had brought discredit to the very law and order it is pledged to uphold

The parents of two of the hanged men — Mosoloh and Moegeerane — will speak at a TIC mass meeting at the

Jiswa Centre in Lenasia on Sunday at 2pm Mrs Zinzi Mandela, daughter of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, will also speak

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev M E Castle, announced that a requiem mass would be held in St Mary's Cathedral on Saturday at noon

In Soweto, early yesterday morning, church bells tolled the news of the hangings

Companies reported black employees arriving for work as normal but students at Fort Hare University in the "independent" black state of Ciskei boycotted classes and marched through the campus singing freedom songs

At the University of Zululand in Empangeni about 700 students protested against the hangings, burning a police car and damaging a food shop

World's second largest dam

PARIS — A European consortium led by Dumez of France and the Impregilo group of Italy has been awarded a US\$1 600-million contract to build the second largest dam in the world on the Parana River between Argentina and Paraguay

The contract concerns the civil engineering part of the \$10-million Yacyreta hydroelectric project being jointly undertaken by Argentina and Paraguay. The dam will be the largest after the \$14 000-million Itaipu dam further up the Parana River between Brazil and Paraguay — Financial Times

253 RDM
 10/6/83



...for the altar in the...
 ...John Paul II will ad...
 ...ds of Polish people on

Ban slapped on pro-ANC

meeting in Soweto

23 held after protest march

RDM
10/6/83
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Mail Correspondent

DURBAN.

CHARGES under the Internal Security Act are being drawn up by police against 23 people arrested in Durban while protesting against the hanging of the three members of the African National Congress yesterday.

The people were arrested when police stopped a protest march of about 200 students and workers which began at St Anthony's Catholic Church in Centenary Road, where about 200 people held an all-night vigil on Wednesday for the three men.

Meanwhile the Government yesterday clarified the circumstances surrounding the Executive Council decision not to relieve the three ANC members, **ROB NUTTALL** reports from Cape Town.

In a statement Dr. J. P. Roux, Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister, said newspaper reports which said the Executive Council had met on Wednesday to take a final decision on the fate of the men, were incorrect.

Police last night prevented a political meeting by the Save the Six committee in the Methodist Youth Centre in central Western Jabavu, Soweto, half an hour after the meeting was supposed to have started.

The decision by the Executive Council had already been taken on a previous occasion, the statement said.

"The Executive Council consists of the State President and a number of Cabinet Ministers involved or interested in a particular matter and not the State President and the whole Cabinet," said Dr Roux.

"There was no special meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday to discuss the matter as this kind of decision rests solely with the Executive Council."

In the Durban protest march police also confiscated banners made up of the colours of the banned ANC when they stopped the procession in Sydney Road and ordered the marchers, who were singing and chanting, to disperse.

The arrested people, mostly Indians including some women, were taken to C R Swart Square police headquarters and were later released.

Brigadier Theo Scherman, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, said yesterday charges under the Internal Security Act were being formulated.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, said yesterday the protest marchers had obeyed a police order to stop singing but the police had then attacked and arrested about 15 students.

And in the Ciskei police were called out to Fort Hare University when a crowd of students gathered on the campus late on Wednesday night.

A police spokesman at Alice said about 700 students were creating a disturbance and singing freedom songs.



Pleas from around the world fail to save ANC 3 from gallows

293 RUM 10/6/83

THE HANGING in Pretoria Central Prison at dawn yesterday of three African National Congress guerrillas convicted of high treason signalled the failure of an international campaign to reprieve them

The United States, in sharp contrast to its position last year, on Wednesday night joined other members of the UN Security Council in seeking a halt to the executions

Hanging the trio would "aggravate the situation in South Africa," the Security Council declared in a unanimous vote

Throughout Wednesday, a stream of protests and appeals arrived at UN headquarters. They ranged from a belligerent message from East German Foreign Minister Mr Oskar Fischer to an emotional one from Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi, acting as chairman of the 101 nations of the Non-Aligned Movement. Declaring her "deep sorrow," Mrs Gandhi

A SHIFT IN the policy of the US Government, which last year condoned the death sentence passed on three members of the banned African National Congress, marked worldwide appeals and protests against the executions over the past two days — but the men were hanged on schedule at Pretoria Central Prison at dawn yesterday.

lodged her appeal "in the name of humanity"

The three men "were carrying out the noblest duty of people anywhere, that is, to fight for their right to freedom," she said

The US support for the appeal contrasts with last year, when its officials argued that the three had caused loss of life and could not be considered in the same light as other condemned South Africans the international community had supported

Some diplomats saw in this the first modification of policy in anticipation of next year's presidential elections, when the black vote is expected to be more important than in the past

The Security Council appeal was the third on behalf of the three men in eight

months, an unprecedented action South Africa treated all with the same disdain it has shown since the first such appeal, in April 1979, on behalf of Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed the next day

Only hours before their 7am hanging, Thelle Simon Mogoerane, 23, Jerry Semano Mosolohi, 25, and Marcus Thabo Motaung, 27, unsuccessfully applied for a stay of execution on the grounds their testimony was needed in two civil suits brought by Motaung

Earlier the Government said it would not relent on its refusal to reprieve the men, despite appeals for clemency from the United States, the United Nations, nations of the European Economic Community, the Non-Aligned nations, anti-apartheid groups worldwide and church and union groups in South Africa

In Harare the UN assistant Secretary-General Mr James Jonah warned that the executions would lead to "an escalating freedom war" within the next few months

He said the decision hang the three men was "another example of South Africa's disregard of the UN and the international community as a whole"

In Washington, 53 House and Senate members, including several Presidential candidates, joined in condemning the executions

A message from the group said the three ANC men had been condemned for their political beliefs and the mur-

der accusation was only a camouflage

Mr Gus Savage, Illinois Democrat and member of the Congressional Black Caucus, said. "The United States should not even condemn the defensive violence" attributed to the condemned men and to the ANC

In New York on Wednesday night, protestors staged a candlelight vigil outside the SA mission to the UN. Lurid descriptions of the alleged hanging procedure were broadcast by one black radio station, which urged listeners to turn out in force.

In Rome, Italy's President Sandro Pertini yesterday condemned the executions

President Pertini, who appealed to South Africa on Wednesday to spare their lives, said he "deplored and condemned" the executions. "Spontaneously, listening only to my conscience"

He made his remarks at a meeting with group of Italian journalists

In Stockholm, the Swedish socialist Government expressed "Disgust" over the executions and condemned the South African Government's policy

"South Africa continues to defend an inhuman and immoral social system defying a massive international opinion. As long as the apartheid system remains, the violence in South Africa will go on. The executions will further strengthen the population majority's resolution to

change the system. "South Africa's brutal policy also will further increase the international support for the cause of the oppressed," the Foreign Ministry release said

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said in condemning the hanging the South African Government "Ridicules the values it believes it represents"

"We condemn these executions," said the spokesman, who under French rules is not named. "We are crushed that the appeal to the South African conscience was not heard"

An Indian Government spokesman said "This brutal action by the Pretoria regime represents an intolerable affront to universal human conscience"

The ANC denounced the execution of its members as a flagrant breach of international law, while Zimbabwe, the first black African state to react to the hangings, said South Africa was cheating itself by treating "Freedom fighters" as "Mere criminals"

Harare's semi-official Herald newspaper said South Africa's rejection of appeals for a reprieve was possibly meant to demonstrate Pretoria's "Resolve" after the deadly bomb blast in Pretoria and the "Dismal performance" of the South African Air Force in its reprisal raid in Maputo

The European Parliament also condemned the executions. Its President, Mr Piet Dankert, said the organisation would protest to South Africa, which he said had "Refused" to listen to appeals for clemency from the European Community and the UN Security Council

The Dutch Government expressed its "regret" at the executions, and said "We are afraid that the executions will not stop the violence"

West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said his government was "dismayed" that, despite repeated pleas for clemency, the South African Government had gone ahead with the executions

Mr Genscher said his government had made repeated representations to Pretoria in recent days. He said the South African Charge d'Affaires in Bonn had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday to persuade the Government not to allow the executions to take place

Subject *Economic*
(to be copied from the heading on the)

Paper No
(to be copied from the heading on the)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in 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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification
University

In Harare the UN assistant Secretary-General Mr James Jonah warned that the executions would lead to "an escalating freedom war" within the next few months

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A message from the group said the three ANC men had been condemned for their political beliefs and the mur-

unless candidates are so
European Community officials at the 10-nation Common Market headquarters in Brussels said the German Government was also preparing a joint statement on the executions.

"The executions have upset all of us," said a Community official

Belgian Foreign Minister Mr Leo Tindemans branded the hangings "another violation of human rights in South Africa" — Reports by Richard Walker, Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

Church service for three hanged ANC men banned

By Trevor Jones

Star 10/6/83
A commemorative service for the three ANC members hanged this week, due to be held at St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg today, has been included in a ban on meetings connected to the hangings

This is the first time a church meeting in central Johannesburg has been banned

The dean of Johannesburg, Father Mervin Castle, described the ban as "a damn shame". The notice prohibiting the service was delivered to him by security policemen yesterday

The banning order was granted yesterday by the acting Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr J P M Duvenage. It specifically mentioned a prayer meeting scheduled for the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia at 2 pm tomorrow

A security policeman who delivered the prohibition notice to The Star last night said, however, the St Mary's Cathedral meeting was included

This was confirmed by a senior police spokesman who said "bona fide" church services were not banned unless they were connected to the hanging of the three ANC men

The three men, Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motaung and two other men convicted of criminal charges were hanged at 7 am on Thursday

Mr Duvenage also prevented the holding of "any gathering of the same nature, class or kind anywhere in the district of Johannesburg"

The meetings were banned from 6 am today until 6 am on Monday, extending an initial ban on meetings from Thursday until 6 pm today

On Thursday night police prevented a political meeting due to be held at the Methodist Youth Centre in Western Jabavu by the Save the Six Committee

The Lenasia meeting was organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress and a spokesman said the ban clearly indicated the National Party was well aware the "barbaric execution" only caused greater polarisation "between the oppressed people and the white community"

"We appeal to all religious organisations to observe the day with prayer. We appeal to all businessmen to keep their businesses closed on June 16 to observe the day," the TIC said

Renewed storm of protest faces SA

South Africa today faced fresh protests over yesterday's hanging of three African National Congress guerillas after worldwide appeals for clemency were rejected

The three members of the banned ANC, convicted of high treason and murder, were hanged at dawn in Pretoria Central Prison

Church bells throughout Soweto tolled in sympathy with the executed men — Marcus Motaung (27), Simon Mogoerane (23), and Jerry Mosololi (25)

Later in the day, police arrested 23 people when about 400 students and workers marched through the streets of Durban carrying ANC banners and protesting against the executions

In a Durban church hall, about 200 people of all races attended an all-night vigil. Police sprayed teargas into the building after the crowd started singing revolutionary songs

Police were yesterday also called to the University of Zululand in Northern Natal, where about 700 black students demonstrated

A police van was burnt and R50 000 damage done before the crowd dispersed. No arrests were made.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said South Africa's rulers should reform apartheid before conflict became inevitable

He told a memorial service "South Africa is going to be freed through bloodshed and violence, or through negotiations" — Sapa-Reuter

Wreaths for ANC trio hung on rails at SA Embassy

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Three wreaths with photographs of the African National Congress men executed in Pretoria were hung on railings near the main entrance to the South African Embassy yesterday as a crowd of several hundred sang ANC songs

In the crowd were several young white women wearing "Release Nelson Mandela" T-shirts

The wreaths were carried in procession from nearby St Martin's-in-the-Field Church, where a service had been held for the men — Jerry Mosololi (25), Thelle Mogoerane (23), and Marcus Motaung (27)

During the service, Father Michael Lapsley, who once ministered in South Africa, said "Today we salute our fallen heroes and call on all Christians to join us in our just struggle to rid the world of apartheid"

The Rev David Haslam, a prominent member of the End Loans to South Africa campaign, said afterwards that the service had been organised by Christians associated

with the ANC who had wished to express in a Christian way that they accepted the sacrifice made by the three men.

"We believe their sacrifice was in the same line as that of Christ himself"

Mr Haslam said he sympathised with the relatives of those who had died as a result of the three men's actions.

"But I would say that those actions were brought about by the intransigent policies of the South African Government and not by the young people who reacted against them"

Nine people who were arrested during an all-night demonstration outside the embassy have been remanded on bail. They are charged variously with obstructing the police, using threatening behaviour, and highway obstruction

In Washington on Wednesday, ANC supporters staged two demonstrations outside the White House.

Several congressmen and their staff held a candlelight vigil on the steps of the House for the condemned men.

Magistrate bans Soweto 'Save the Six' meeting

The Acting Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr J P M Duvenage, last night banned the proposed meeting of a Save the Six Committee to be held at the Methodist Youth Centre, Central Western Jabavu, Soweto

The ban has been extended to include any other meeting of this organisation in Soweto from 6 pm on June 9 to 6 pm on June 11

The banning was made in terms of article 46(1) of the Act on Internal Security 1982 (Act 74 of 1982). In a statement to the Press Mr Duvenage said that the meeting was banned because he had reason to believe it would seriously endanger public peace

Star's first edition headline was misleading

A headline in the first edition of The Star on Wednesday incorrectly stated. "Govt to decide on reprieve for 3 today" The error was corrected in all subsequent editions, but it is necessary to clarify the misleading implications of the headline

What in fact happened was that international protests at the impending hanging of three ANC terrorists were "transmitted to" the Executive Council. The Executive Council, which consists of the State President and a number of Cabinet Ministers interested in a particular matter (and not the entire Cabinet), had already taken a final decision on the matter.

Dr J P Roux, Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department, points out that there was no special meeting of the Cabinet on that day. He makes clear that decisions concerning capital punishment rest solely with the Executive Council. The Executive Council never acts on instructions from the Cabinet and the Prime Minister never sits as a member of the Executive Council. Thus the State President does not act as chairman of the Cabinet

The Executive Council cannot impose sentences, but can grant clemency under certain circumstances.

1516
JUNE 1983

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Summary of reply

(1) and (2) The resolution still stands but without a fixed date connected thereto for reasons as stipulated in the reply which is tabled. Security prisoners are also incarcerated at more prisons in the Republic on a more decentralized basis.

(3) and (4) The Prisons Service has, over the past 22 years, done everything possible to preserve and beautify the existing buildings of cultural and historical importance.

The conservation efforts on Robben Island with which the Prisons Service is concerned have taken place over a long period in close co-operation with the Department of Nature Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration as well as the Department of Environment Affairs.

A large variety of antelope, land and marine birds occur on the Island and a particularly interesting project to breed the ideal honeybee has been introduced in co-operation with the University of Stellenbosch. The ocean surrounding Robben Island is one of the richest and best protected reserves off the South African coast.

The availability of fresh water on the Island represents a problem because the water from existing boreholes has a high brackish level. It is sometimes even necessary to ferry fresh water to Robben Island by boat. The Prisons Service has, within the limits of security, never been disinclined to allow interested parties and private persons on Robben Island with the object of viewing the buildings and surrounding landscape.

The Prisons Service is thoroughly conscious of the cultural and historical value of Robben Island, as well as the important link it has with the conservation and protection of the fauna and flora of our country. The Prisons Service will thus continue with conservation efforts in co-operation with other institutions within the limits of security and available funds for as long as the use of Robben Island is allocated to the Prisons Service.

1517

FRIDAY 10 JUNE 1983

1518

Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House.

(1) (a) and (b) Yes. The resolution still stands but without a fixed date connected thereto.

(2) (a) No, the envisaged prison at Leeuwkop may possibly together with other prisons which are envisaged elsewhere be utilized to accommodate prisoners who are at present serving sentences on Robben Island.

(b) No. The major works program, by which building projects are undertaken functions on a priority basis with the result that a priority position is allocated to each new project which are reviewed regularly in view of changing circumstances. Since 10 March 1980, when August 1983 was envisaged as the earliest possible date of completion of the replacing prison at Leeuwkop, the construction and renovation of other prisons have received higher priority with the result that the planned project's position has fallen in priority. The total prison population in the Republic of South Africa poses an overpopulation situation at the moment and it would be unwise to evacuate the prisons on Robben Island which comply with all norms and standards and spend approximately R60 million to replace it without creating additional accommodation.

It is also the policy of the South African Prisons Service to incarcerate prisoners at such prisons where they may gain maximally from the available treatment programs with compliance to factors such as prognosis and security. Security prisoners are likewise also incarcerated at more prisons in the Republic on a more decentralised basis. This also then is the reason why not only one prison can be used to accommodate the prison population of Robben Island.

(3) (a),(b),(c),(d)(i) and (ii) The Prisons

Service has been active on Robben Island since 1 April 1961 and has over the past 22 years done everything possible to preserve and beautify the existing buildings of cultural and historical importance.

The buildings and infra structure are regularly renovated by Departmental artisans by means of funds which are annually provided for this purpose. The pews of the historical church on Robben Island will be renovated in the Prison workshops shortly. The floor of the original stone church which were designed by Sir Herbert Baker, has been replaced, and the old manor house which served as residence for the then residential Commissioner of Robben Island has been renovated to its original state and is presently used as guest house for visitors to Robben Island.

The conservation efforts on Robben Island are concerned with the fauna and flora which are found on the island as well as the surrounding marine life. It is well known that this specific part of the sea is one of the best protected and richest reserves off the South African coast. The conservation thereof falls within the jurisdiction of the Department of Environment Affairs. Due to the fact that the sea surrounding Robben Island has for a distance of one nautical mile, measured from the ebb-tide mark, been classified as prison reserve the marine life are also protected by the enforcement of the Prisons Act. The Prisons Service has rendered valuable services in the past by driving away suspected crayfish and abalone poachers from the prohibited area.

For security purposes patrol boats are used by the Prisons Service in order to patrol the ocean surrounding Robben Island. As a bonus the marine life is simultaneously protected from poachers. Members of the Prisons Service also act as honorary fishery inspectors and any apparent irregularity within the reserve is reported immediately. The research as well as the possible extension of the fauna and flora on Robben Island are done in co-operation with the department of Nature Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration as well as

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 1983

Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Heurmond

Robben Island prison 10/6/83

*1 Dr. H. M. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Justice,†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 359 on 10 March 1980, it is still the intention of his Department to (a) close the Robben Island prison and (b) transfer prisoners there to a prison on the mainland, if so,

(2) whether it is still envisaged that (a) Leeuwkop will be the substitute prison and (b) August 1983 will be the date of completion of this prison, if not, what are the latest developments in this regard,

(3) whether his Department is giving attention to the extension and conservation of the (a) cultural-historical inheritance, (b) flora, (c) fauna and (d) marine life at Robben Island, if so, what (1) has been done and (ii) is envisaged in this regard in respect of each of the above-mentioned categories,

(4) whether the (a) climate and (b) availability of fresh water on Robben Island can have any effect on the further development of this island, if so, to what extent?

the Department of Environment Affairs


Experts from the mentioned Departments are regularly consulted and have access to the Island. Recommendations which are made by them are complied with. For example a project to breed the ideal honeybee has been introduced in co-operation with the University of Stellenbosch and has been going on for quite a while. Robben Island has been selected for this purpose as the experiment cannot be disturbed by bees from elsewhere. A large variety of antelope, land and marine birds occur on Robben Island under controlled situations and censuses are done regularly to ensure the balance between species with compliance to the capacity of the pasture.

The advice of experts on nature conservation are applied by the Agriculturists of the Prisons Service in order to preserve the eco-system on Robben Island. The fact that the environment on Robben Island is to a great extent unspoiled can be ascribed to the fact that the public do not have uncontrolled access thereto, as well as the fact that experts have a share in the conservation actions which are in fashion.

The Prisons Service and specifically the commanders on Robben Island are conservation minded and will not cease to protect the natural environment on the Island. The Prisons Service has within the limits of security arrangements, never been disinclined to allow interested parties and private persons on Robben Island with the object of viewing the buildings and surrounding landscape. The procedure in this regard is in the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons. The contribution of the security measures as well as the fact that uncontrolled access will have a negative influence on the eco-system of Robben Island, gave cause to the Prisons Service to agree to the filming of a television documentary on behalf of the SABC TV on Robben Island and its people and personnel of the Prisons Service has also rendered assistance to the published media to compile various articles on the subject.

known that Robben Island has a very low rainfall in comparison with Cape Town and vicinity and that Robben Island depends on brackish water from boreholes for its fresh water supply. It is thus necessary to ferry fresh water to Robben Island by boat when the climate is unfavourable. The balance is however maintained as a result of the responsible extraction of water and relative low occupation of Robben Island. Any disturbance of this balance will only have negative results for the eco-system of Robben Island.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes It is commonly



Coetzer warns

NEGATIVE incidents within a prison are always likely to be given wide media coverage locally and abroad and warders should remember that they are constantly being watched by the community and the media, the Director—General of the Department of Justice, Advocate J P J Coetzer, said this week.

public image of the Prisons Service, but in many instances, the good name of the country also.
See Page 5.

Advocate Coetzer was speaking at the passing out parade for 285 probationary warders at the Zonderwater Prison. He said many were quick to blame the warder whenever something went wrong in prison. Such incidents not only harmed the

Sowetan
10/4/83
253

Alcohol-related problems. cases

941 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(a) How many cases of (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian (aa) persons and (bb) families with alcohol-related problems were handled by his Department in the latest specified year for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) nature of the problems and (ii) incidence figure per 100 000 of the total Coloured and Indian populations, respectively, and (c) how many such cases in respect of (i) Coloured persons and (ii) Indians were reported to his Department in each of the areas for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The figures indicated here for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983

- (a) (i) (aa) 8 262, (ii) 227
 - (bb) Only statistics on individuals as furnished under (aa) above are available
- (b) (i) Addiction of the individual and family disruption
- (ii) 324 and 28 per 100 000 in respect of the Coloured and Indian populations, respectively
- (c) (i)

Bellville	1 543
Wynberg	2 647
Bloemfontein	123
Beaufort West	130
Durban	289
George	362
Johannesburg	1 052
Kimberley	319
Paarl	351
Port Elizabeth	566
Worcester	472
Uppington	223
East London	99
Springbok	86
- (ii) Durban 190
Cape Town 17
Johannesburg 20

X ~~253~~ 10/6/83 ~~10/11/83~~
 Rehabilitation centres
 Hansard Q Col. 1535-1536
 940 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(a) How many (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian males and females, respectively, were treated at (aa) rehabilitation centres and (bb) registered rehabilitation centres in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) what (i) were the reasons for admission and (ii) was the incidence figure per 100 000 of the total Coloured and Indian populations, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The figures indicated are for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983

- (a) (i) (aa) 277 males and 88 females
 - (bb) 264 males and 66 females
- (ii) (aa) 3 males (no females)
 - (bb) None
- (b) (i) Alcoholism, drug abuse and vagrancy
- (ii) 27,2 and 0,4 per 100 000 in respect of the Coloured and Indian populations, respectively

→ X

X

SADF will allow public on Robben Island, says Malan

Political Correspondent

The public will be granted access to Robben Island and its harbour when the Defence Force takes over from the SA Prisons Services, the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, told the Assembly yesterday

The Minister of Justice, Mr H.J. Coetsee, said no date had yet been fixed for the transfer of the island

Mr Malan and Mr Coetsee were answering questions put to them by Mr H.M.J. van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) and Mr K.D. Durr (NP Matieland)

Mr Coetsee said work on Leeukop Prison, which was to

be the substitute for Robben Island, had fallen in priority because of the need to renovate and construct other prisons

The Prisons Services had been on the island since April 1961 and over 22 years had done everything possible to preserve important historical buildings and to conserve nature

SECURITY

Mr Coetsee said Robben Island had a very low rainfall in comparison with Cape Town and vicinity, and it depended on brackish water from boreholes for its fresh water supply. Fresh water had to be ferried to the

island when the climate was unfavourable

Mr Malan said it was impossible to supply conclusive answers to question as the island would not be under SADF control for several years to come

In the meantime, he could not say the SADF would, as a matter of course, consult with the Department of Environment Affairs and other departments concerned with nature conservation and the preservation of historical buildings

Subject to security requirements, the public would have access to the island and harbour



11/6/83
SFA

India ^{Saw}
11/6/83
condemns
hangings

253
NEW DELHI — The Indian Government yesterday condemned the execution of three African National Congress members in South Africa.

The hanging "was in total disregard of the fervent appeal for clemency voiced by the international community and the United Nations Security Council

"The continuation of the oppressive policies and destructive actions of the apartheid regime adds fuel to the already explosive situation it has created in the region and may pose a threat to international peace and stability," it said

India called on the international community, "particularly those wielding considerable leverage with the Pretoria regime," to "oblige it to heed and respect international opinion and observe the basic tenets of human law, justice and international behaviour" — Sapa-AP

All meetings on hangings banned

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

ALL meetings scheduled for this weekend in protest against the hanging of three African National Congress (ANC) men in Pretoria this week have been banned under the Internal Security Act

The men were Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Semano Jerry Mosoloh and Thabo Marcus Motaung

This means that altogether four meetings called by the "Save the Six Committee" and the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) have now been banned in a period of one week by either the chief or acting chief magistrate of Johannesburg

The parents of Mosoloh and Mogoerane were to speak at a TIC mass meeting at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia tomorrow. Ms Zinzi Mandela, daughter of jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was

also due to speak

Security Police yesterday delivered an order to the Rand Daily Mail offices prohibiting the Lenasia meeting "or any gathering of the same nature in the district of Johannesburg" effectively from 6am today and will remain in force until 6am on Monday

ANTON HARBER reports that there is still uncertainty over whether the bodies of the three ANC members hanged on Thursday will be returned to the families for burial

Late yesterday afternoon the Department of Prison Services and the Commission of Prisons had not replied to telegrams sent by a lawyer for the families asking for the bodies

Students continued to boycott lectures at the University of Fort Hare at Alice yesterday in protest against the detention of 27 students during demonstra-

tions against the hangings

And more than 2 000 University of the North students staged a two-hour march on the campus on Thursday night

ANC and Swapo members, led by a member of Lusaka's ruling UNIP central committee, Mrs Chibesa Kankasa, held a demonstration yesterday.

The ANC has vowed to avenge the execution

The Unesco director-general, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, said yesterday that the executions were part of "an infernal cycle of violence" set up by the South African Government, that could lead to a general world confrontation

"These executions should mark the beginning of new world awareness of the reality of apartheid," he said in a statement — Own Correspondents, Sapa, UPI

182 still waiting on Death Row for call of the hangman

Jan 11/6/83
253

Pretoria Correspondent

There are 182 prisoners on Death Row at Pretoria Central Prison waiting to hear their fate.

On Thursday five prisoners were hanged — three convicted ANC terrorists and two murderers.

This brings the number executed at Pretoria Central this year to 17.

Among them are Hannes Theron, a Keiskamos farmer and former police reservist, who was sentenced to death on March 29 for the murder of former senator Dr A J Visser.

He was convicted by Mr Justice Erasmus of murder without extenuating circumstances. An appeal has been granted.

In February, strychnine poisoner Gabriel Ernst Kriel (42) was granted leave to appeal against his conviction for murder without extenuating circumstances.

ACCOMPLICE

He was sentenced to death last October for murdering a servant on his farm at Na-boomspruit. His wife, Magdalena Judith Kriel (29), was convicted as an accomplice.

Maureen Smith, sentenced to death last year for her part in the murder of her husband, Roger, is still on Death Row waiting for the outcome of her appeal.

Her hired killer, David

Mnguni, and Jack Ramogale, the chauffeur, were sentenced to death at the same time. Both have appealed against their convictions.

The court had heard that Smith paid Mnguni R10 000 to murder her husband.

Another woman, Elsie Maluleka, a witchdoctor, was sentenced to death by the Pretoria Supreme Court for her role in the murder of Stephen Louw.

Louw was murdered when the police were on the verge of discovering an insurance fraud swindle involving R30 000 by Maluleka and Petros Bulunga.

TERRORISTS

Bulunga was convicted of murder without extenuating circumstances and also sentenced to death.

An application by Maluleka for leave to appeal conviction and sentence is still pending.

On Monday, Menjamin Moloise (28) was sentenced to death by the Pretoria Supreme Court for the murder of a Mamelodi Security Policeman.

He was found by the court to have lived with and associated with known ANC terrorists.

The 182 prisoners awaiting the gallows on Death Row at Pretoria Central are from all parts of South Africa.

When sentenced, they are told they will be taken to a place to be held in custody pending a decision by the State President on the date of their execution.

PRESS

CITY

28c plus 2c tax

June 12, 1983

ANC men go calmly to the gallows

How do YOU vote on

SA in World

Sport?

Coupon on
Page 5

Miss Soweto '83

THE MIND JUST STAYS

293
216/83
CP Press

CP Reporters

Durban

PRETORIA — The three ANC men
went to the gallows calmly yester-

day.

day, according to their attorney who saw them less than 12 hours before they died.

They were hanged together with a white and a black murderer

Attorney Krish Naidoo, who battled until the 11th hour to save the lives of Marcus Motaung, Thelle Mogerane and Jerry Mosoli, said. "The way they faced death was the bravest thing I have ever seen."

"When we wanted to apply for a stay of execution on Tuesday they were not interested," said the attorney. "But I told them to think it over."

"On Wednesday morning they said I could go ahead. But they were not optimistic."

Mr Naidoo said when he consulted with them, the trio "acted collectively and made their decisions quickly. No-one seemed to be the leader."

Last time

When Mr Naidoo saw the men for the last time on Wednesday evening shortly before the urgent application was brought before Mr Justice Curlewis in the Pretoria Supreme Court, he found them quieter than usual

Yesterday the prison was heavily guarded and newsmen were barred from the area. Church Square, opposite which the Palace of Justice is situated, was cordoned off by police who were reported to be on standby in other parts of the city.

Four charges

The men were sentenced to death last August after being found guilty on four charges of murder, one of attempted murder, terrorism and treason.

Yesterday, the families of the three men said their sons were grateful for the support they had received from those who had tried to save them from the noose

Mr Daniel Mogerane said his son had told him they should not cry over his death

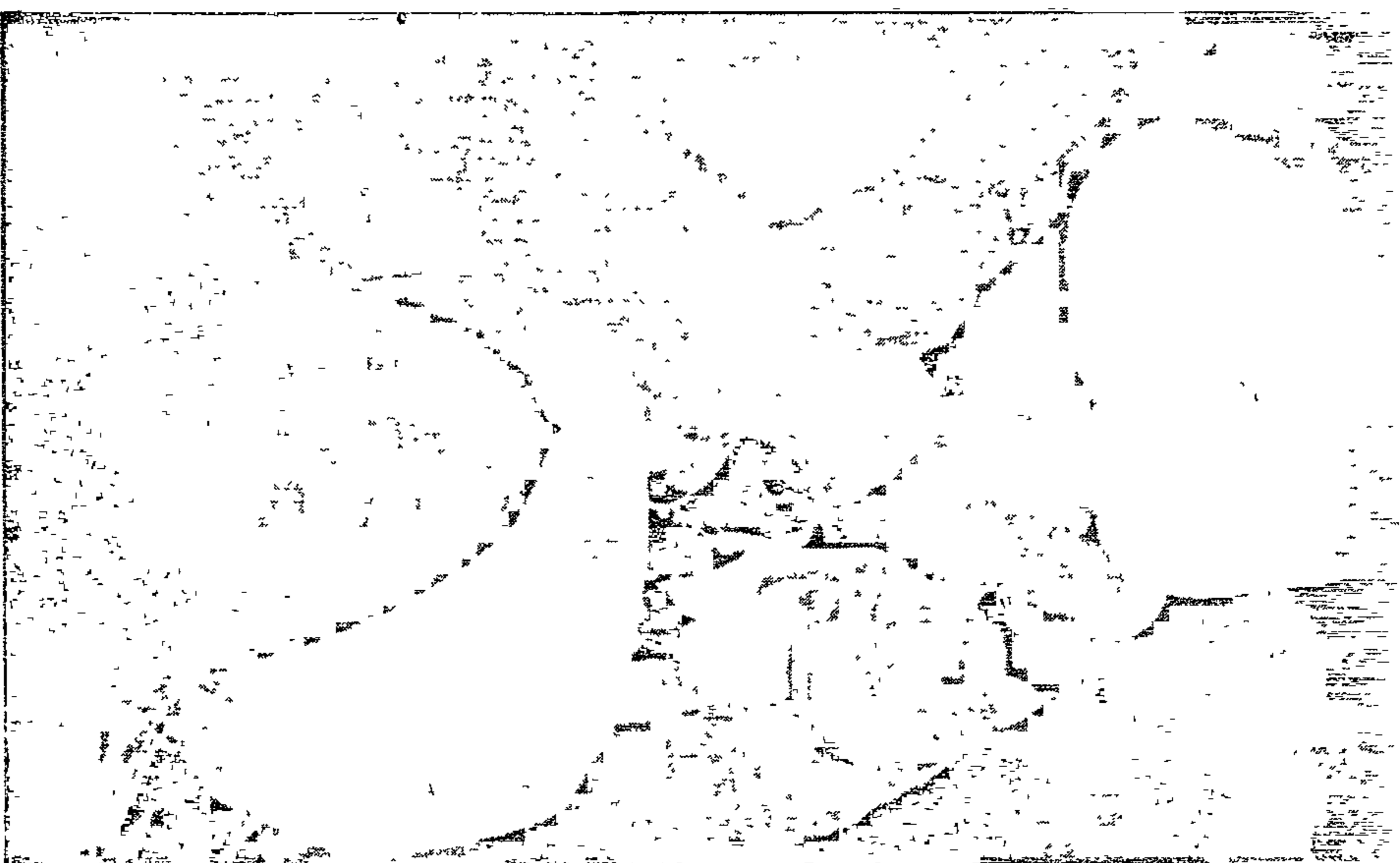
"He said he was prepared to die", said Mr Mogerane

Meanwhile a battle for the bodies of the three hanged ANC men failed yesterday when lawyers for their families were told that they had been buried an hour after the executions

Since 1978, families of hanged men cannot reclaim the bodies

The families were invited to attend a service in Pretoria at 9 am . . . after the men had been buried

The families declined
Attorney Krish Naidoo said "The families wanted to bury their sons according to custom"



The grief-stricken mother of Marcus Motaung at a service for the hanged ANC trio in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon. The meeting, attended by a large crowd, was addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, who made an impassioned plea to the Prime Minister to dismantle apartheid.

Cops hold 23

DURBAN — Police arrested 23 people when 400 students and workers marched through the streets of Durban yesterday waving banners of the colours of the ANC.

Police with dogs and batons broke up the march in Sydney Road

Police were called to the University of Zululand on Wednesday night where about 700 students demonstrated against the hangings

A police vehicle was burnt and damage done to the tuck shop area

LAWSUIT WON'T DIE WITH HIM

PRETORIA — Marcus Motaung's lawyers say they will continue the case against the Minister of Police and the policemen who shot him at the time of his arrest

Motaung was claiming R12 000.

His complaint against the Medical and Dental Council will also be pursued

Motaung alleged that Dr Magdalena Snyman, a district surgeon who examined him two hours after he was shot, gave him only pain-killers and allowed police to take him away

Delicious Dozen are on Pages 8 and 9

MAKE OR BREAK FOR



CHIEFS BACK PAGE Superstar MICHEL JACKSON

trapped in nursery

Mandela's fame grows as the long years roll on

NELSON Rolihlahla Mandela, 64, South Africa's most celebrated black prisoner and leader of the African National Congress (ANC), has had an impressive list of honours conferred on him since 1964.

Mandela, a BA graduate of the University of South Africa, presently in Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, has not personally received the more than dozen honours because he has been in prison for 19 years.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 for plotting the overthrow of the Government by revolutionary means.

Topping the list is the honorary Doctorate of Laws degree awarded to the ANC leader last week by the City College of New York, for his "unselfish commitment to the principle of freedom and justice."

Other honours for Mandela include:

- In February the City of

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

Rome conferred honorary citizenship for "generous and fearless work in favour of equality among men and progress for African people."

- In March he was declared honorary citizen of the Greek village of Ancient Olympia, original site of the Olympic Games.
- In 1982, the Leeds City Council named the gardens in

front of the city hall after the ANC leader in "tribute to a man who is paying the price for struggling for freedom."

- In 1981, the Austrians conferred the Bruno Kreisky Foundation Award for "meritorious work in the field of human rights."
- In the same year, he was granted the Freedom of the City of Glasgow, Glasgow's

highest honour.

- He became the winner of the 1979 Jawaharlal Nehru Award, for his support of African Liberation struggles — an award to honour people who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion of international understanding.
- Also in 1979 he was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by the National University of Lesotho.
- An honorary life membership was conferred on him by

the University of London in 1975, "in recognition of the historic role he has played in the world-wide fight against racism."

- A nuclear particle discovered by Leeds University was named after him in 1973.
- In 1965, he was made honorary president of the Leeds University Union, and
- In 1964 he was made honorary president of the University College of London.

Other honours include a street in Camden, North Lon-

don, where the Anti-Apartheid Movement has its headquarters, to be renamed Mandela Street.

The South African Government has refused permission for some of the awards to be conferred on the ANC leader at Robben Island or Pollsmoor. The Government has also refused to ease restrictions on banned and banished Mrs Winnie Mandela, his wife, to travel outside the country to receive the awards on his behalf.

ANC burial puzzle

THE DEPARTMENT of Prison Services, which is to bury the three ANC men hanged in Pretoria last week, declined yesterday to say when and what time they will be buried.

Replying to a request by The SOWETAN to furnish the information, a spokesman for the Department said: "It is a long-standing policy of the South African Prison Services to furnish this information only to the nearer relatives and only on receipt of a

written request by them "

On Friday lawyers representing the families of the three, Simon Mogoerane, Marcus Motaung and Jerry Mosolohi sent a telegram to the Commissioner of Prisons requesting the release of the bodies of the men

LOCATION

In reply, the parents were told their sons would be buried by the Department Prison Services and that they would be told the loca-

tion of the graves "at a later stage"

SERVICE

According to Mr Krish Naidoo, one of the attorneys, the parents had been offered the opportunity of attending a memorial service at Pretoria Central Prison and they declined the offer. Instead they asked for the bodies of their sons

According to Mrs Sarah Mosolohi the three had agreed that they be buried in one grave.

Mrs. Mosolohi.

253

[Handwritten scribble]

[Handwritten scribble]

12014
Burial for 793
16/5/83
ANC trio

Pretoria Bureau

THREE members of the African National Congress, who were hanged in the Pretoria central prison for high treason last week, were apparently buried in the Mamelodi cemetery yesterday. However, the Department of Prisons Services would not confirm or deny the burial.

The Mail understands a convicted murderer was buried at the same time.

The three ANC members were Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Marcus Thabo Motaung.

The Chink

to a home of her own
rings a fixed deposit

(17) Row 16/16/83

Tale of gang warfare — inside prison walls

By Themba Molefe

A bizarre story of gang warfare among long-term prisoners at Leeuwkop maximum security prison emerged when the trial of 19 prisoners began in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a few weeks ago

The convicts, all members of a gang known as the Big Five, have denied assaulting Jeremiah Maseko, a member of a rival gang, the "28", on June 16 1981. Maseko died in a coma two months later in the prison hospital.

The convicts allegedly stormed Maseko's cell after telling the warder on duty to open the gate leading to the cell, occupied mainly by members of the "28".

Maseko's cellmate, Simon Makau, said that with their heavy prison boots they kicked and jumped on Maseko, leaving him bleeding from the ears, nose and mouth

AFRAID

The magistrate, Mr I J J Luther, heard Makau plead to be transferred to another prison

He said he was afraid to identify gang members as responsible for the assault on Maseko and another convict, David Swartz. Swartz was subsequently transferred to another prison.

"If I point the men out, I will be selling my life because they will kill me when we return to Leeuwkop," Makau said.

"There is no safety for prisoners in that jail," he added.

He said the men — George Mabusela (33), Joseph Mogopodi (30), Richard Jonker (28) and Enoch Xaba (28) — were highly ranked in the Big Five gang.

A trembling Makau later reluctantly identified the men and told Mr Luther. "I have signed my death warrant and have taken my soul out of my life."

The men, at the time unrepresented, took turns in cross-examining Makau. Some questioned him for more than two hours.

Each said Makau was testifying falsely against them because he hated them and their gang

REVENGE

He was seeking revenge because the Big Five reported to the prison authorities on Makau's gang, the "28", carried knives and terrorised other convicts

Buskulis Tekele (23), wearing

an over-large prison jacket and leg-ironed to Petrus Mthembu (22), displayed his tattooed arm and said the green insignia, "ZZ5", defined his rank among the Big Fives.

"Only the top gangsters were privileged to fight for the gang and they are identified with the "BZZ5" tattoo on their arms. I am still a small man in the gang," he said.

The court heard that a tattoo on a convict's body defined his status among fellow convicts. A task well done earned him a "higher ticket" — promotion. For the Big Fives, the letter "B" was added to the "stamp".

PROTECTION

Makau told the court that at Leeuwkop and all other jails prisoners had to join one of the gangs to ensure protection against rival groups. He said the other groups were "Airforce 3", "Airforce 4" and the "28"

The "28s" were identifiable by the tattoo of a knife penetrating a heart while the Big Fives sported the "ZZ5" and a cross broken at one end.

Makau said new prisoners were told by the prison authorities to decide which gang they wanted to join. Gangs were separated from each other for

fear of clashes if they were allowed to live together

Mr Luther showed surprise when Makau said Maseko was assaulted shortly before supper — at about 2 pm

"Is that your last meal?" Mr Luther asked.

BIBLES

The convicts entered the court leg-ironed to each other. Some took notes during the proceedings. Others carried Bibles and booklets entitled "Faith — Good Living"

Mr Luther postponed the hearing until Monday when four of the convicts applied for pro deo defence. But the lawyer who had apparently agreed to defend them has not appeared since the application was granted

The accused are Andries Ra debe (26); Joseph Banda (33), Boy Mabizela (25), Israel Marema (31); Buskulis Tekele (23); Petrus Mthembu (22), Simon Letsetsane (23); Gedion Ndaba (25), Jeremiah Motaung (22), Piet Mntambeni (33); Alfred Mofubukwane (32), Green Manana (25), Moses Khumalo (21); Enoch Xaba (28), Richard Malatji (24), Japie Mthembu (34), George Mabusela (33), Richard Jonker (28), and Joseph Mogopodi (30)

Doc 126/83 (25)

3 on 15 June 1983, from Louis Trichardt to Newcastle?

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

As the hon member will appreciate, it is not in the interest of public servants or of efficient administration to divulge information of the nature concerned

*8 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to gaol by dependent children (a) in 1982 and (b) from 1 January 1983 to the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many children were involved in each of these periods and (ii) into what age category did they fall?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (a) 1982—Yes
- (b) 1 January 1983—16 June 1983—Yes

(i) 1982—331 Children
1983—34 Children

(ii) 1982

- 0-1 Year—136
- 1-2 Years—106
- 2-3 Years—45
- 3-4 Years—18
- 4-5 Years—19
- 5-6 Years—7.

1983

- 0-1 Year—15
- 1-2 Years—10
- 2-3 Years—7
- 3-4 Years—1
- 5-6 Years—1

Women convicted children

*9 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any children of women con-

victed in the Langa Commissioners' Courts were taken from these courts to a place of safety (a) in 1982 and (b) from 1 January 1983 to the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) into what age category did these children fall?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development)

(a) 1982—Nil

(b) 1 January 1983—10 June 1983—Nil

Public Service: restructuring

*10 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) Whether his Department has investigated the restructuring of the Public Service with a view to the proposed new constitutional dispensation, if so, (a)(i) which Government departments will be affected and (ii) to what extent in each case, (b) how many new posts is it estimated will be required and (c) what will be the estimated additional cost of administration *per annum*, if not, why not,

(2) whether his Department intends to institute an investigation of this nature, if not, why not,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) This matter is being investigated at present

(a) (i) and (ii), (b) and (c) The information requested will only be available on completion of the investigation and after finalization of the constitutional dispensation

(2) Falls away

(3) No

Afrikaner-weerstandsheweging
*11 Mr S A PITTMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police are conducting an investigation into the activities of the Afrikaner-weerstandsheweging, if so, who is the investigating officer,

(2) whether a docket has been opened in connection with the investigation, if so, what are the charges?

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) and (2) As I have already indicated on previous occasions the activities of the Afrikaner-weerstandsheweging are continuously receiving the attention of the South African Police, and I consider it inexpedient to disclose further information at this stage

*12 Mr S A PITTMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether one Salem Badat has been detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, if not, under what statutory provision has he been detained, if so,

(2) whether he has been informed in terms of Notice 877 of 1982 (a) of the reasons for his detention and (b) that he may make written representations relating to his detention or release, if not, why not, if so, when was he so informed,

(3) whether the detainee has made such representations to him, if so, (a) when and (b) what was his response?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(2) (a) and (b) Yes on 10 June 1983

(3) To date I have not received any representations from him
*13 May R SIVE—Internal Affairs—Reply standing over

Groot Constantia Control Board

*14 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Agriculture

Whether the Groot Constantia Control Board has received representations relating to the environmental impact of the new wine cellar and/or tavern on the estate, if so, (a) from which persons or organizations and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) the Board's response thereto?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

No

Water reserves

*15 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 18 March 1983 he will make a further statement on the state of the water reserves of each of the major urban areas of the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

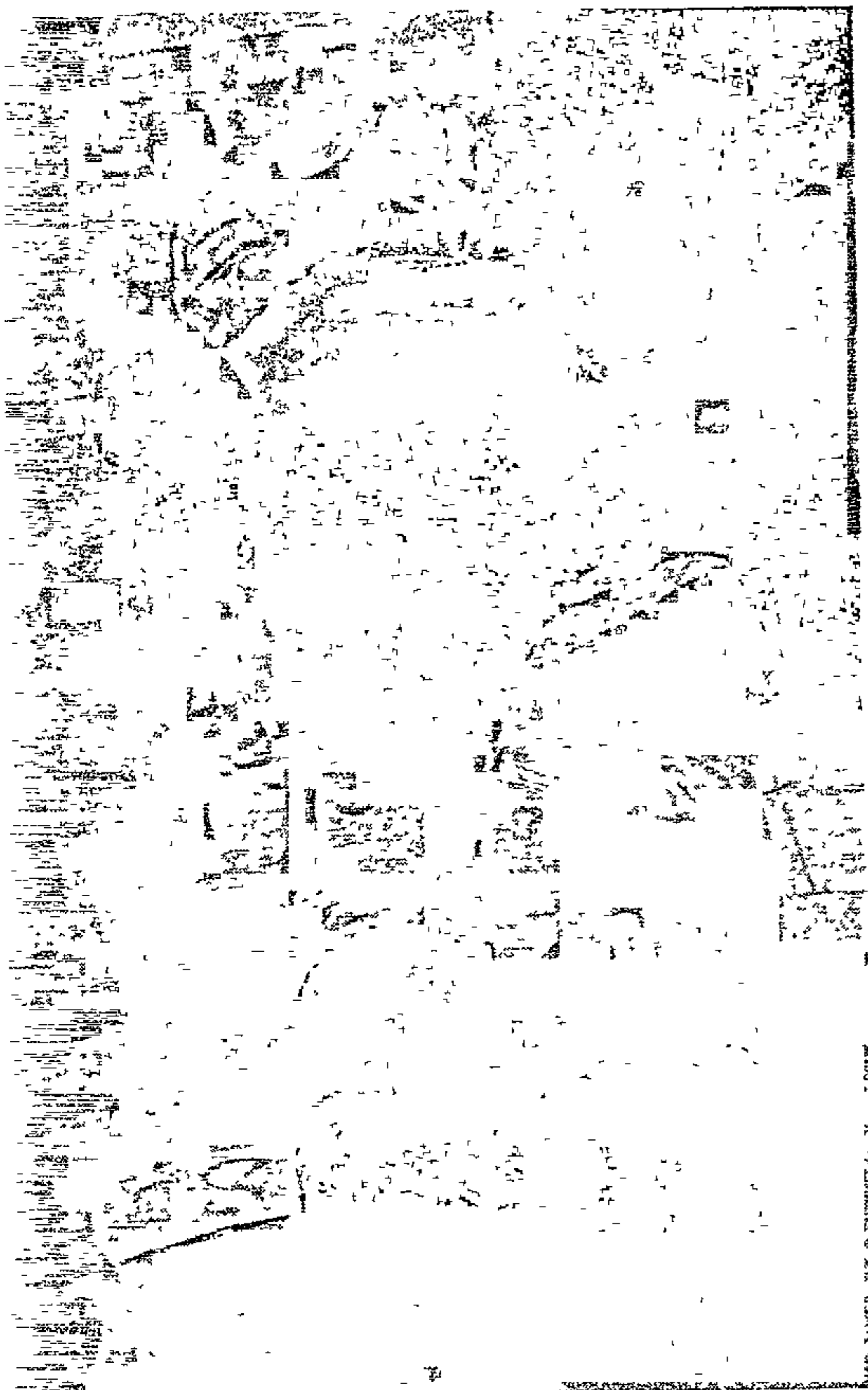
The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

The most serious water shortages are at present being experienced in Natal and I am holding discussions with various organizations in this regard in Pietermaritzburg on Friday, 24 June 1983. I will decide after these discussions whether I will make a statement on the matter.

*16 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Agriculture +

(1) What is the tonnage of the potatoes

street justice for a shoplifter



Jail

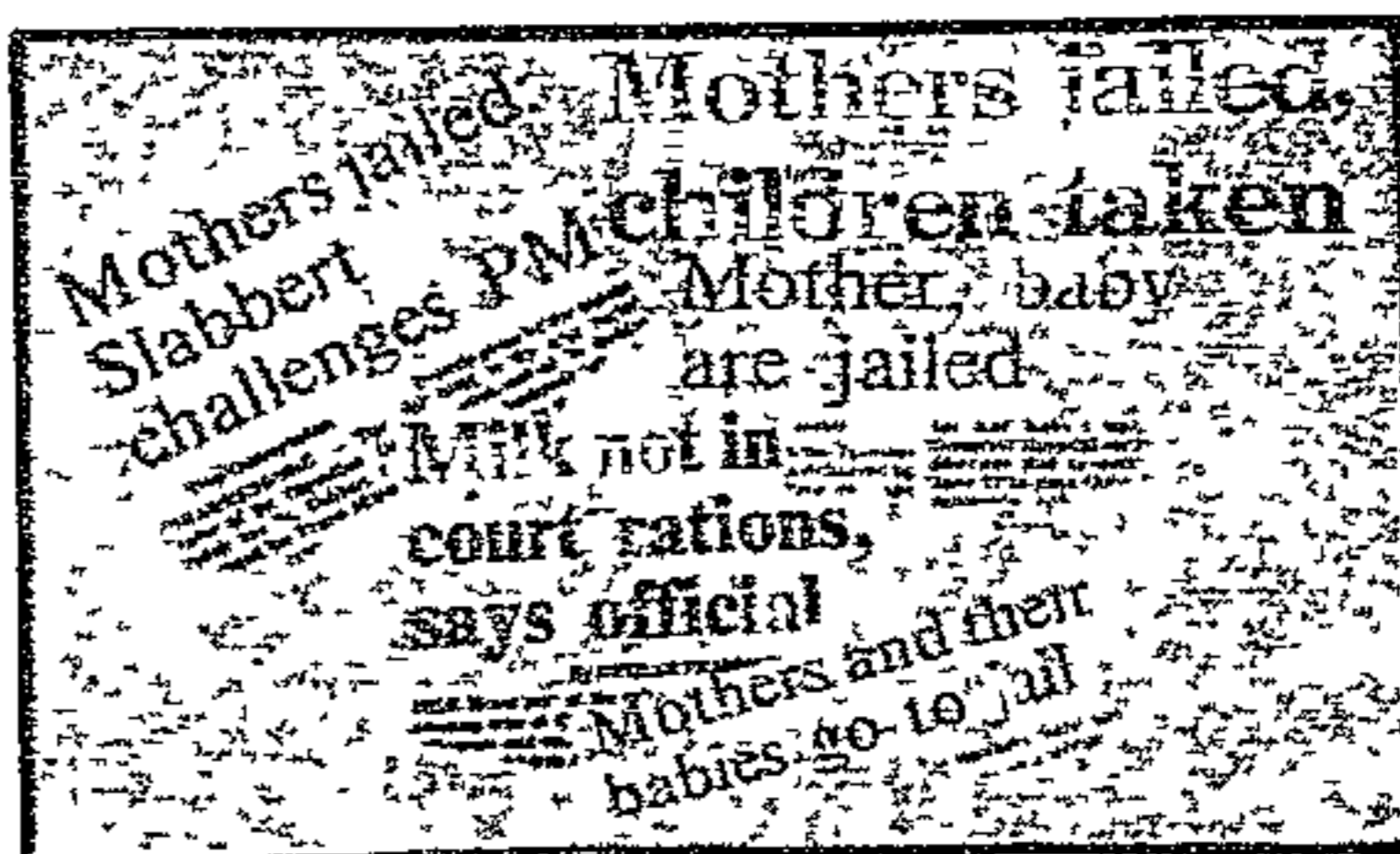
City Press
293

babies

293

June 1983

shock



⊙ The headlines tell the story of thousands of children in South African jails. What is being done for them?

CP Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A strong plea for an inquiry into the imprisonment of children has been made by a Cape Town doctor.

Dr Manan Jacobs says that the existing law is not "sufficiently explicit to provide for the needs of children."

Dr Jacobs, of the Child Health Unit at the University of Cape Town Medical School, made her call in a preliminary report to the National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

She said there are two categories of children who are sent to jail.

The first are juvenile offenders who are subject to the regulations contained in the Prisons Act, the Children's Act and the Criminal Procedures Act.

The second are those who go to jail with mothers who are either awaiting trial or have been sentenced to jail.

Dr Jacobs, a paediatrician, said the law governing the incarceration of children with their mothers is "vague and ambiguous"

"Social service agencies dealing with the children under review are plagued not only by lack of access to information, but also by lack of access to prisons and police cells"

She believes that "a major inquiry" into conditions governing the incarceration of children should be instituted.

During the past two years, the women's Movement for Peace and the Child Welfare Society have made calls for such an inquiry, but without response from the Government.

The Department of Justice Report for 1981-1982 had revealed that 2 484 infants had been held in prisons that year and 124 infants had been born in prison.

In her report, Dr Jacobs quoted from newspaper reports, including one which read "A mother was told by the Langa Court Commissioner yesterday that her two

⊙ A young Kenyan man tries to steal a pretty dress for his sister, but is battered senseless on the sidewalk by security guards who caught him hurrying out of the store in Nairobi. Here, a policeman has arrived on the scene and is holding the pilfered garment, still on its hanger.

DEADLY PUNCHLINE

By MARTIN NTSOELENGOE

RANDFONTEIN — Anthony Mohale was the life of the party . . . until a bullet went through his heart.

The migrant worker from Mozambique, who worked as a chef on a local mine, was cuddling his girlfriend and joking with friends at a stokvel at the weekend when a man entered and started flashing a gun. It suddenly went off

According to eye-witnesses, they heard a noise like the crack of a whip.

"We fled out of the dining room," said Ms Thoko Nkala, at whose home the boozy stokvel was held

"When we crept back inside to see what had happened, we saw poor Anthony sprawled on the floor"

A spokesman for the Randfontein CID said a man had been arrested in connection with Mr Mohale's death

He said the bullet had hit Mr Mohale in his heart.

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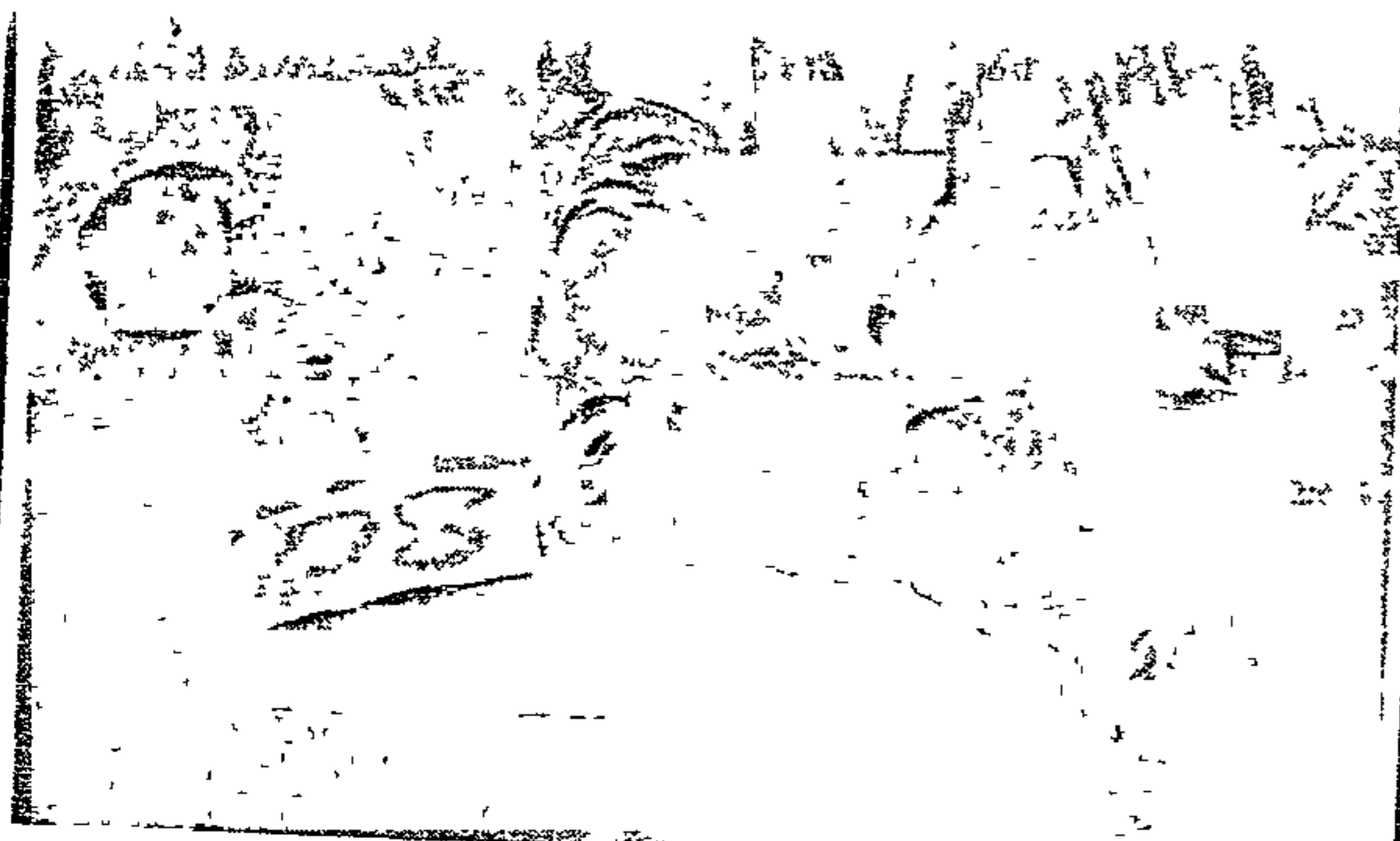
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Milk not in court rations, says official
Mothers and their babies go to jail

The headlines tell the story of thousands of children in South African jails. What is being done for them?

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The second are those who go to jail with mothers who are either awaiting trial or have been sentenced to jail.

Dr Jacobs, a paediatrician, said the law governing the incarceration of children with their mothers is "vague and ambiguous".

But for neither group of imprisoned children is the law "sufficiently explicit to provide for their needs."

"Nor, where regulations exist, are these compatible for adequate care."

She said her preliminary inquiry was beset by a number of problems, one of which was the lack of information.

"Social service agencies dealing with the children under review are plagued not only by lack of access to information, but also by lack of access to prisons and police cells."

She believes that "a major inquiry" into conditions governing the incarceration of children should be instituted.

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In her report, Dr Jacobs quoted from newspaper reports, including one which read: "A mother was told by the Langa Court Commissioner yesterday that her two children would be better off in Pollsmore Prison than living in the bush."

Another said: "Thirty-seven women and 23 children spent three days in the Manenberg police cells living on water and one slice of bread each day after being arrested on pass law offences."

Dr Jacobs said these reports emphasised the need for inquiry

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DEADLY FUNCHLINE

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A spokesman for the Randfontein CID said a man had been arrested in connection with Mr Mohale's death. He said the bullet had hit Mr Mohale in his heart.

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Sebe wants bigger jails

CP Reporter
Press 26/6/83

ZWELITSHA — General Charles Sebe wants bigger jails which will be able to accommodate the more than 4 000 Ciskeians being held in South Africa jails

He said the new one recently completed in Mdantsane and another soon to be completed in Middledrift would not accommodate all the prisoners

The one at Mdantsane can only accommodate 1 000 prisoners

He said the Ciskei and South African Government have an agreement that Ciskeian prisoners would be provided for in South African jails

Awaiting-trial prisoners will now be kept in the new Mdantsane jail.

The facilities there are much better than those they could provide in the police stations, he said.

He was hoping his brother, President Lennox Sebe, would make an announcement soon about promotions of Ciskeians at present serving in the prison department.

These men would be used to man the jails. At present the Mdantsane jail was manned by Ciskeians and some seconded officials from South Africa.

Jail Act under fire

PRISONS Act amendments now before Parliament would effectively strip unconvicted prisoners of rights and remove

checks on deaths in prison, according to Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, director of the University of Cape

Town's Institute of Criminology.

Professor van Zyl Smit has written to the Minister of Justice, Mr

Kobie Coetzee and has drawn the attention of colleagues and members of Parliament to what he calls "these grave shortcomings" in the bill

Professor van Zyl Smit said in an interview yesterday "All unconvicted prisoners currently have the same basic rights in our system as ordinary citizens except those necessarily or by implication taken away by their being confined to prison

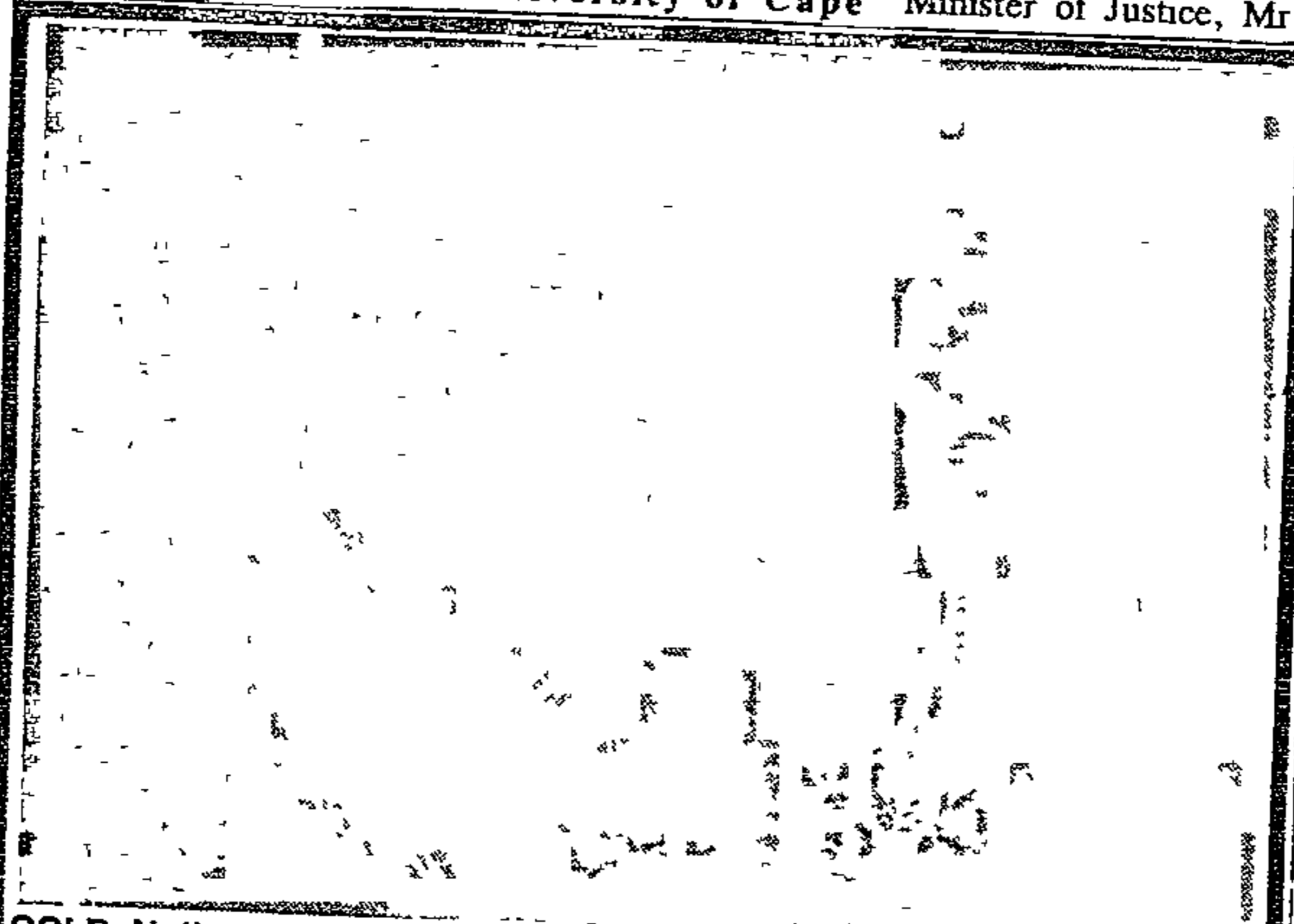
"The bill will destroy these rights since it will give the Commissioner of Prisons sweeping powers to determine how unconvicted prisoners 'shall be detained treated and employed'

Prisoners

"Unconvicted prisoners include both awaiting trial prisoners and prisoners held in preventive detention in terms of security legislation.

"The relevant provisions of the bill would also undermine all these unconvicted prisoners' rights of recourse to the courts for relief should they be harshly treated by the prison authorities

"A second disquietening amendment to the Prisons Act would remove the provision that requires a medical officer automatically to furnish a magistrate with a certificate showing the cause of death of every prisoner who dies in prison, whether from natural causes or violence or who is executed by law" — Own Correspondent



COLD: Nothing can keep the "ghetto" children indoors. The biting cold spell that is presently tearing the country apart just adds to the township fun as these youngsters proved the other day. The SOWETAN's chief photographer could not resist the picture of some of the faces of South Africa. They organised what black youngsters call "thezi" and got involved in township gossip.

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Death penalty: victim
28/6/83

1059 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

In how many cases in respect of which the death penalty was imposed during the years 1977 to 1982 had there been (a) no loss of life and (b) loss of life on the part of the victim?

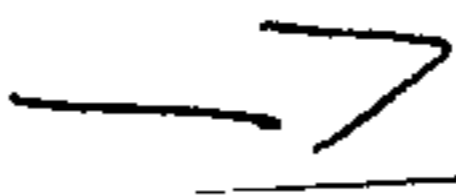
The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The gathering thereof for the period mentioned will be a comprehensive task. However, particulars for the period 1 January 1983 to date are as follows

- (a) 2
- (b) 67

253
Hansen d 28/6/83
Death sentences: clemency
Q: 61, 1723
1050 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons whose sentences of death were commuted during the years



1977 to 1982 were granted clemency because the crimes for which they had been sentenced did not result in the death of their victims; if so, (a) how many in each of these years and (b) what crimes had they committed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The considerations upon which the State President has exercised his prerogative of granting clemency in a specific case, are not made public. I may, however, point out that the granting of clemency to a person is not considered on the ground of a single factor such as the fact that no death resulted from the crime concerned. All the relevant facts and circumstances of each case are thoroughly considered by the Executive Counsel.

'Jopie Fourie's words used to laud ANC man'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
— Political Editor

AN AFRIKANER nationalist rebel's words to his executioners were attributed to a hanged African National Congress insurgent, in an illegal ANC pamphlet, a Security Police officer said

His statement came by way of an interjection during an address yesterday by Mr I D de Vries, of the department of political science at Rand Afrikaans University, at a RAU conference.

Mr De Vries was describing how the ANC had honoured Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged in 1979 for the killing of two civilians in 1977

According to the pamphlet Mahlangu met his death defiantly with these words "My blood will nourish the tree which will bear the fruit of freedom"

At that point Colonel H J Olivier, of the Johannesburg

Security Police, interjected that the words had actually been used by Jopie Fourie when he was executed for his role in the 1914 rebellion

Mr De Vries was dealing with the question of how revolutionary movements strove to attain and increase legitimacy

Apart from projecting captured and executed leaders and cadres as heroes and martyrs, the ANC.

● Insisted that the present system rested on violence and that the ANC had no option but to oppose the status quo with violence

● Used ideology to project itself as the custodian of true democracy, freedom, equality and justice

In a paper on newspapers in pre-revolutionary circumstances, Mr Ken Owen, editor of the Sunday Express, referred to the conviction of editors in South Africa under

various laws

"We are reaching the stage where an editor can be defined as the criminal in charge of a newspaper

"When moderate, civilised, thoughtful and principled men like Mr Tertius Myburgh and Mr Ton Vosloo and Mr Harold Padendorf and Mr Rex Gibson and Mr Harvey Tyson are declared by this society to be criminals, then a criminal conviction has become a badge of honour"

In pre-revolutionary situations neither the men opposed to the regime nor the regime itself wanted truth — they wanted the editor to put his newspaper at their disposal.

"The editor who pleads the truth, public interest, balance, fairness, objectivity or accuracy, or even respect for the law, may condemn his newspaper and sometimes himself, to death at the hands of the mob

**Whites from park
icycles,
blacks**

... has placed a ban
... Bunny Park, un-
... by whites.

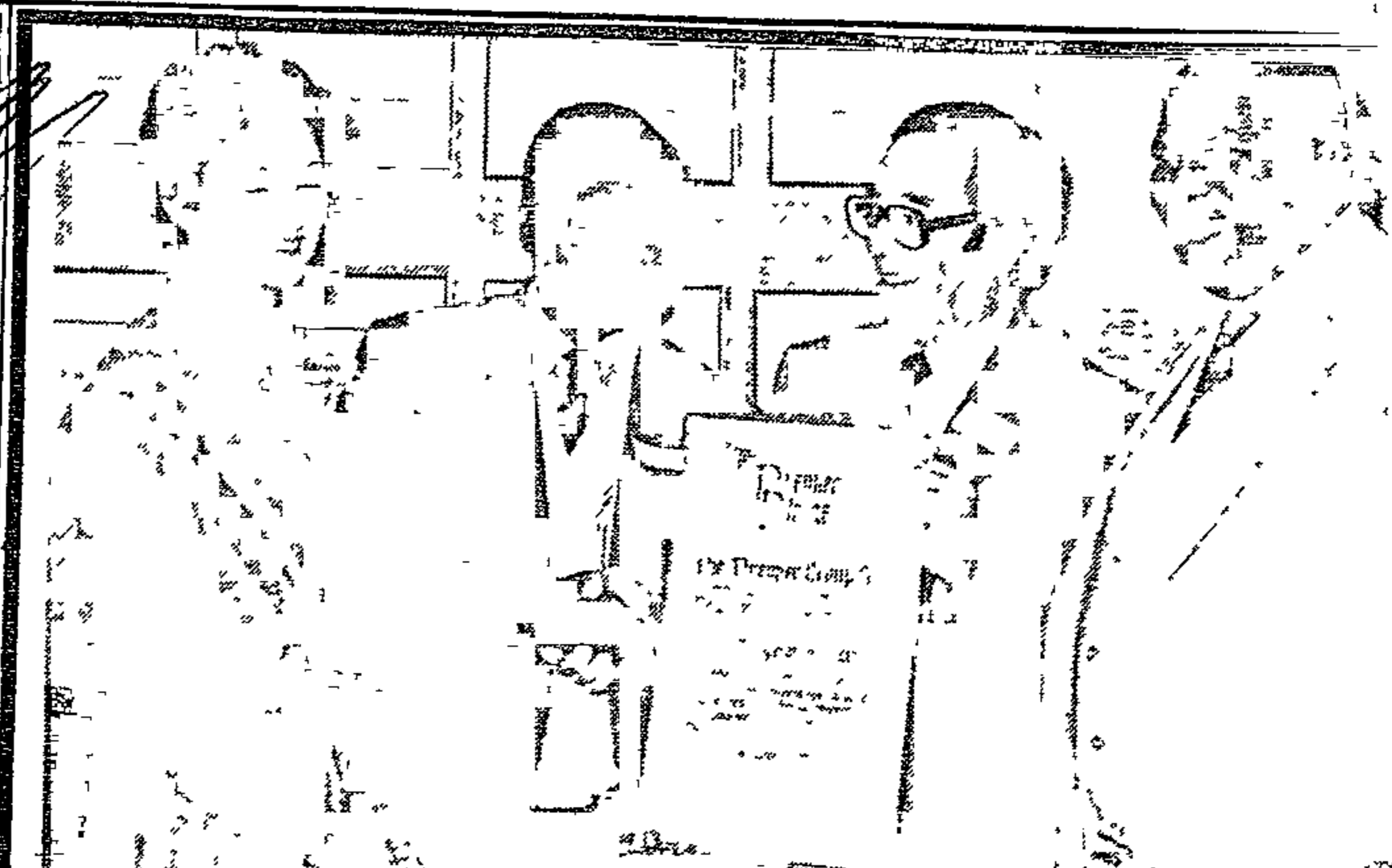
**By
KAYISE EDM**

... the mayor of Benoni,
... Ella Till, strongly
... jecting to being classi-
... d as dogs and toys.
... e telegram states.
... ease help to remove
... derogatory sign."

Mr N Botha, the Be-
nomi Town Clerk, said
yesterday "There is no
way we are going to al-
low blacks to enter the
Bunny Park The park is
situated in a white resi-
dential area in Rynfield
and it will only cater for
whites. The only blacks
we are going to allow in
are those in charge of
white children and those
accompanied by
whites"

Mr Tom Boya, chair-
man of the Daveyton
Council, said his council
would ask the mayor of
Benoni and the town
council to allow blacks
in the park He said Be-
nomi was supposed to be
the most liberal town on
the East Rand but he
was surprised and
shocked to see the town
council practising racial
discrimination and pro-
moting apartheid.

CHAIRMAN. Mr Boya.



The Premier Milling Group Limited has pledged R10000 worth of maize meal and Jabu
Operation Hunger for supply in various homelands in the country. At the presentation was
right Mr M Rampheie, from Lebowa, Mr L K Japhet, Premier Milling Director, Mr O C M
Gazankulu Urban Representative and Mrs Hazel Moolman, acting director of the S...
Institute of Race Relations.

Sowetan
**Racial slur leads
to cop investigation**

JOHANNESBURG po-
lice are to investigate a
crimen-injuria case in-
volving a former Jabu-
lani High School student
who claims he was in-
sulted by a white col-
league at an electrical

"I told him to mind
his business as he is not
my boss and could not
give me orders. He be-
came furious and
shouted that 'bloody
kaffirs should be put
where they belong.' I
asked him what he

He made a statement to
a black constable at the
charge office but when
he went to check on the
case on Monday, he was
told that no such case
had been recorded
The SOWETAN yes-

**Pate
strikes**
Sowetan
goes
29/6/83
MORE than
workers emp
Patons and
Randfontein
entered their
striking in
wage increases.

A little cash

Use your budget account and get
CREDIT CARDS
Complete instruction of your money book.
GUARANTEE

Hurry - the best items

Champ blankets	150 x 20
Plain satin bound blankets	150 x 201
	180 x 231
	200 x 231
Aranda rugs	150 x 200
	180 x 230
Panther rugs	150 x 150

Mandela

THE HAGUE - The Dutch Government has passed an all-party motion to petition the South African Govern- ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. The motion says all parties are concerned about Mandela's condition and that the Netherlands will grant him asylum on his release. That includes residence and work permits - usually difficult to obtain in the overpopulated Holland.

INSIDE TODAY

Mr George Phahudi, chairman of the Students Representative Council (SRC) called on students to return to campus with only one thing in mind - to ignore the authorities' call to sit for exams this Friday. The university was closed by the Senate last Monday following disturbances during the June 16 commemoration services when Lebowa police assaulted students. The meeting resolved to endorse an earlier resolution not to sit for examinations before August 1. The entire student body would go back to campus but will not write examinations scheduled for Friday. Mr George Phahudi, chairman of the Students Representative Council (SRC) called on students to return to campus with only one thing in mind - to ignore the authorities' call to sit for exams this Friday. The university was closed by the Senate last Monday following disturbances during the June 16 commemoration services when Lebowa police assaulted students. The meeting resolved to endorse an earlier resolution not to sit for examinations before August 1. The entire student body would go back to campus but will not write examinations scheduled for Friday.

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Major decision on 'idle' blacks

MARITZBURG — A landmark ruling that will affect thousands of urban blacks was handed down in the Supreme Court here this week.

A Full Bench of the Natal Provincial Division ruled that the legal definition of the term "idle and undesirable", as applied for 60 years since the Urban Areas Act was passed, was incorrect.

Mr Justice D L L Shearer, Mr Justice J M Didcott and Mr Justice D B Friedman also called on the government to scrap the section of the Act which empowers commissioners to banish people to prison farms for up to two years.

Section 10 rights

Another consequence of being found "idle" is that the accused automatically loses his or her Section 10 rights, which entitle black people to live and work

in urban areas.

The judges' ruling has overturned four previous Supreme Court decisions.

The judgment arose from the case of a part-time domestic worker, Ms Beauty Duma, who was declared "idle and undesirable" by a commissioner and sentenced to a term on a prison farm.

Set aside

Following argument by Mr Chris Nicholson of the Legal Resources Centre, the three judges set aside the declaration of Ms Duma as an idle person and her prison farm term.

They ruled that the commissioners involved in previous cases had applied incorrect criteria to decide whether the person was idle. The commissioners should have used the ordinary dictionary meaning of the word idle — not the highly technical defini-

tion they had been using, the judges said.

Mr Justice Friedman described the legislation as "undesirable".

Mr Justice Didcott commented "A number of judgments delivered by the Supreme Court have called Section 29 drastic. That seems the least that can be said of it. No counterpart nothing at all similar can be found in any system of jurisprudence with which we would like ours to be compared".

Under Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act there are technical definitions of the terms "idle and undesirable".

Ruling hailed

Mr Peter Gastrow of the Progressive Federal Party's justice group, hailed the ruling as a landmark and said it meant black urban residents would have a more secure hold on their Section 10 rights.

Mr Chris Nicholson of the Legal Resources Centre said in Durban last year that more than 5 000 people had been investigated for being "idle and undesirable".

Durban Black Sash Advice Office supervisor Mrs Jillian Nicholson, said much would depend on the decision being generally known by those implementing the Act and those likely to be charged under it. — Sapa

35 kisses a night at camp

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN teenagers are having a tough initiation into "motherhood" after giving up a week of their holiday to brush hair, make beds and give about 35 goodnight kisses before their day's work is done.

The girls, who are on holiday from school or university, are spending this week as "camp mothers" at the Cape Times Fresh Air Camp at Froggy Pond.

Their day starts early — they must wake before the children — who then have to be washed, dressed helped with tidying their bungalow, and, hustled through to breakfast.

Each of them is directly responsible for six or seven girls aged between six and nine. This demands constant vigilance and the girls have two hours off a day, when other workers look after their group.

Why should 18 young women choose to be "maternal drudges" in their vacation?

"We all love children," they said.

They agreed the experience also forced them to re-examine their own situations and home lives.

They feel rewarded by the reactions of the children, who cluster around them, draw them pictures and bring them small treasures from the beach. Many workers attend camps regularly.



Leonore C. holiday to Diar

HENS HILLYWOODS
Established 1894

STORM OF A SALE

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PILLOWCASES

WHOLESALE MEAT

TO THE PUBLIC!

Topside, Silverside and Tenderised Steak **per kg R3,29**

1st Grade Hindquarter **per kg R2,39**

Prime Hindquarter **per kg R2,49**

From came back w shots when them badly

It really was the "nice guy" apologized to African on f sions when points with at the net. responded by ing when his beat him w super returns

Mayotte said like Kevin I deserved all plause he got to be congrat doing so well. He is a credit in the game"

This cliffha match was pla

Drama as bid to free jailed Hogan fails

By CHRIS OLCKERS

A WHITE woman and a man, masquerading as a nurse and a patient, yesterday made a desperate attempt to free 30-year-old Barbara Hogan — the first white woman to be convicted of high treason in South Africa — from the sixth floor of the Johannesburg Hospital.

The dramatic attempt to free South Africa's only white female political prisoner from the ear, nose and throat ward at the hospital came shortly after Hogan was ad-

mitted to the hospital after being referred there by a specialist.

Police and Prisons authorities have launched an intensive investigation into the daring attempt, which took place early yesterday morning.

A police spokesman last night confirmed that they were searching for a white man and woman who are believed to have attempted to free Hogan who was jailed for 10 years in October last year by a Rand Supreme Court judge

The drama started shortly after 9am as Hogan was being escorted by a 19-year-old prison wardress, Miss C Benade

The unsuspecting wardress saw a man and a woman approaching her and the prisoner. The man had plasters and cotton wool on his face.

Without warning she was attacked by the woman who emptied an aerosol can into her face.

The blinded wardress was then pinned down by the man, who attacked her from

behind. Struggling with the unidentified man as Hogan and her would-be-rescuer fled down the corridor, Miss Benade managed to hit her attacker in the stomach with her elbow.

The young wardress then started blowing her whistle to attract attention to the escaping Hogan.

A doctor and a nurse managed to overpower Hogan but the man and the woman escaped from the hospital. Police have launched an intensive search

for Hogan's would-be-rescuers.

Last night Prisons officials refused to discuss the attempt to free Hogan. Hospital authorities also declined to comment on the attempt.

It is not known how the couple knew that the political prisoner was due to be admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital yesterday morning.

In October last year, Hogan, dressed in the colours of the outlawed African

National Congress, stood calmly as Mr Justice A P van Dyk sentenced her to 10 years' jail for high treason and four years for being a member of the ANC.

As they led her down to the cells she gave shouts of Amandla. ANN PALMER reports that relatives of the convicted woman were unaware of the attempt to free Hogan. Hogan's father, Mr Paul Hogan, said last night that he had no comment to make about the attempted escape.

Traitor's dramatic escape bid foiled 2/7/89

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Quick action by a young prison wardress, a doctor and a nurse yesterday foiled a dramatic early morning attempt to spring Barbara Hogan, who is serving a 20-year jail sentence for high treason.

The drama took place in a corridor at the Johannesburg Hospital. Miss Hogan had asked to be taken to hospital from Pretoria to be examined by an ear, nose and throat specialist.

A spokesman for South African Prison Services said in a statement released yesterday that while walking in the corridor with her escort, Warder Miss C Benade, Hogan was confronted by a man and a woman who were apparently known to her.

The statement said that the man, who had sticking plaster and cotton wool stuck to his face, attempted to create an opportunity for Hogan to escape.

The woman used a spray device, hitting the wardress in the face.

The young wardress took immediate action. She used her elbow in a counter-attack against the male attacker and blew her whistle.

A doctor and a nurse, who were walking in the corridor at the time, came to her assistance.

They grabbed Barbara Hogan and held her, but the couple managed to escape. The man and the woman ran off in opposite directions while Hogan was held.

The wardress was not injured as a result of the spray can attack. She has been praised for her quick action in preventing the escape by the Chief Deputy Commissioner of Custodial Services of the Prisons Department, Lieutenant-General M C P Brink.

General Brink also praised the two members of the hospital staff for their action in assisting the young wardress.

A spokesman for South African Police headquarters in Pretoria said last night they had launched an investigation into the escape bid and are searching for the couple.

Silence ^{Express} on daring Hogan ⁽²⁹³⁾ rescue bid

2/7/83
Staff Reporters

POLICE are still investigating the sophisticated undercover operation that led to a dramatic attempt to free jailed ANC member Barbara Hogan at the Johannesburg Hospital on Friday

Hogan's attorney, Ms Kathleen Satchwell, disclosed yesterday that prison authorities were considering the possibility that a mystery couple masquerading as nurse and patient had attempted to abduct her client

"The authorities did not have all the details and could only confirm that the incident had happened. However, I was told that a case of attempted abduction was being considered, rather than an escape," she said

Meanwhile, police and prisons officials have refused to discuss any aspect of the incident, as have staff in the sixth-floor ward where it occurred

Hogan, 30, has served eight months of her 10 year jail sentence for high treason and being a member of the banned ANC

One of her would-be rescuers, disguised as a patient, attempted to overpower Hogan's escort, prison warden Miss C Benade, after the other, disguised as a nurse, had sprayed the contents of an aerosol can into her face.

Hogan and the unidentified woman are reported to have fled down the corridor, but Miss Benade broke free by elbowing her attacker in the stomach and blew her whistle, which alerted a doctor and a nurse who overpowered Hogan

The couple escaped.

Helen spends an hour with Mandela

By BRIAN POTTINGER

ONE of the longest-serving white parliamentarians this week met the spiritual leader of the banned African National Congress within the confines of prison walls.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, spent more than an hour with imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and five fellow-prisoners in the maximum security section of Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town.

The meeting follows six months of requests and negotiations between Mrs Suzman and the Department of Justice.

After the meeting, Mrs Suzman reported the men to be in good health and spirits although there were some complaints which she intended raising with the authorities.

She said that contrary to some "exaggerated" reports in the British Press about the situation of the men in their new home — they have been transferred from Robben Island — conditions were not bad as far as prisons went.

Football

"One of the biggest problems at the moment appears to be recreational facilities," she said.

"The men complained they missed the open facilities at Robben Island which included football matches.

"In the new prison they have to exercise in a yard with high walls where they can only see the sky."

Mrs Suzman said the men could play table tennis and she understood more games were to be acquired.

They could also study and there was a small but inadequate library.

"They found the food at Pollsmoor better than Robben Island."

"The men expressed themselves quite openly in our discussions and I was able to spend some time walking with Nelson Mandela out of earshot."

Mrs Suzman said although the conditions were not that bad as far as prisons were concerned it should always be remembered that it was still prison and the indeterminate sentences hung heavily on the men.

"It is still necessary to press for remission and release."

NO WEIGHT

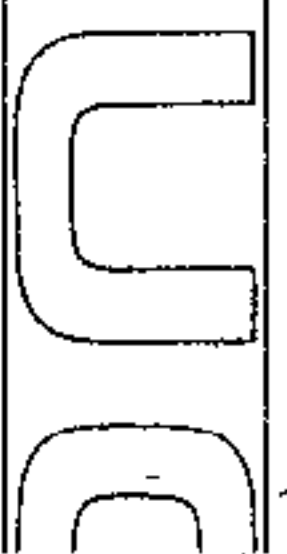
CASES

VAR = NERHL, FRMTP, SD

STATS = VALDN, MEAN, SD

VARIBLES = NERHL, FRMTP, SD
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Weight change
Sort



All-out alert for mystery couple

By SAVVAS GEORGIADIS

POLICE have put out an all-points alert for two people who tried to help treason prisoner Barbara Hogan escape from Johannesburg Hospital.

The daring attempt to snatch her was made on Friday by an unknown man and woman.

The prisoner was taken to hospital earlier for an examination.

Hogan is the first white woman in South Africa to be convicted for high treason.

She was sentenced to 20 years jail last October.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria said she was walking in the passage of the hospital with a wardress, Miss C Benade, when they were confronted by the mystery couple.

Escape alert

The man's face was covered with sticking plaster and cotton wool.

The woman sprayed the wardress with an aerosol can. Miss Benade immediately counter-attacked and hit the man in the stomach with the elbow.

A doctor and nurse walking in the corridor, grabbed Hogan but the couple escaped.

News of their daughter's attempted escape came as a complete shock to her parents, Mr and Mrs Paul Hogan.

"We don't know where she is or how she is or what would have happened if she had escaped," the parents said.

Mr Hogan said he did not believe that his daughter knew anything about the escape bid before it happened.

Hogan in for nose drip Official

By WIM VAN VOLSEM

BARBARA Hogan, South Africa's only white woman political prisoner, was referred to hospital by a prison doctor for treatment of a post nasal drip, her family has been told by Prison Department officials.

It was the only official information they were given when they inquired about her after they had heard of the daring attempt by a man and a woman, masquerading as a nurse and patient, to free her from the Ear, Nose and Throat Department on the sixth floor of the Johannesburg Hospital on Friday morning.

It is believed that Hogan is now being held at Diepkloof Prison.

Police are still looking for the couple who tried to snatch the prisoner, who is serving a 10 year sentence after having been found guilty of high treason in October last year. The man who tried to rescue her allegedly had his face covered with plasters and cotton wool.

A spokesman for Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria told the Mail yesterday that the matter was in the hands of the Prison Services and that there was no further information.

However, a spokesman for the Prisons Department in turn said that it was a police matter. He added that police were investigating and that he could not add anything further.

Family members have not seen Hogan since the incident. They are allowed only once monthly visits. None of the family has been questioned by either the Prisons Department or police on the matter.

^{ARGUS}
Police ^{5/7/83}
probe ~~253~~
Hogan ²⁵³
escape bid

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
Police are investigating charges of escaping from custody following the abortive attempt to "spring" South Africa's only white woman political prisoner, Barbara Hogan

Brigadier F Spies, Divisional CID Officer, said a docket had been opened. The Attorney-General would decide whether to prosecute

IN HOSPITAL

Two alleged accomplices posing as a nurse and a patient were still on the run

The escape bid was made at hospital here on Friday while she was walking along a corridor accompanied by a wardress, Miss C Benade

Hogan had been referred to a specialist by a prison doctor

Hogan's (253) escape bid: police open docket 5/7/83

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Johannesburg detectives have opened a docket that could lead to a charge of escaping from custody after the abortive attempt to "spring" South Africa's only white woman convicted traitor, Barbara Hogan.

This was confirmed today by Brigadier Fidelis Spies, Divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand.

He said the results of the investigation are to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his decision on whether to prosecute.

Brigadier Spies said two alleged accomplices, who posed as a nurse and a patient, were still on the run.

The abortive attempt to free Hogan was made on the sixth floor of the Johannesburg Hospital on Friday while she was walking along a corridor accompanied by a Prisons Department wardress, Miss C Benade.

Hogan had been referred to the specialist section of the hospital dealing with ear, nose and throat infections by a prison doctor.

The couple who allegedly assisted Hogan in her escape bid managed to flee but Hogan was recaptured by the wardress, a doctor and a nurse, said Brigadier Spies.

SA justice is 'even-handed' — UK paper

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

LONDON — Enemies of South Africa mistook their foe if they expected the actions of a totalitarian state, a major British newspaper has said.

In a leading article, The Telegraph said that, within the context of "obnoxious laws", the administration of official justice in South Africa was "unusually even-handed"

The conservative Fleet Street daily referred to allegations from prominent Britons and the Anti-Apartheid Movement that the transfer of political prisoners like Nelson Mandela from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison amounted to an attempt by the South African authorities to break detainees' physical and mental health

However, Mrs Helen Suzman, a courageous opponent of apart-

Unbanning aids rule of law — US

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The lifting of banning orders is a victory for those in South Africa working to strengthen the rule of law, the State Department says

State Department spokesman Mr Alan Romberg said in a prepared statement people who remain banned were still a cause for concern. Those accused of crimes should be given a chance to defend themselves in court.

"Many persons in South Africa, both inside and outside the Government, agree with the Reagan Administration that the practice of banning represents a fundamental violation of the rule of law through the denial of due process

"Our position, shared by many, is that those who are accused of a crime should be charged and allowed to defend themselves through recourse to the judicial system," Mr Romberg said

heid, had visited the prison and was reported as saying that, although conditions were far from idyllic, Mandela and other prisoners were comparatively well fed, read uncensored newspapers and lived in reasonably spacious cells. For the most part of the day they had access to a library and an exercise yard

"Mrs Suzman may of course be ingenuous, but she knows a great deal more about South African justice than do most critics of apartheid here

"Indeed, anyone who knows the Republic at all will have doubted that famous political prisoners would have been actually encouraged to die. That is not the South African way

"It may well be the custom of some violent and undisciplined police officers to push blacks out of high windows, but within the context of obnoxious laws, the administering of justice is usually surprisingly even-handed," the paper said

The South African Government had just reduced to only 10 the number of banned people

Examples of repression in South Africa were "somehow peculiar" to the Republic and were not readily appreciated by the British liberal who seemed to believe that "something as frivolous as a cricket ban will bring the South African Government to its senses".

Cape Times 7/7/83 (253)
Prison reply to charges

From Mrs K KNIGHT,
(Kenilworth)

IN your report on the appearance in court of the Hout Bay squatters (Cape Times, June 17) the attorney stated that one of the accused men had described severely overcrowded conditions in Pollsmoor Prison

I should like to tell you of conditions in the prison as described to me by another squatter

This man had been in prison for three weeks on remand before being allowed bail and I was asked to bail him out. On the return journey I asked him what it had been like and he told me the following

The prisoners were kept 40 to a cell and slept on the floor each with a mat and two blankets.

They were kept in the cell for 24 hours a day and not taken out for exercise or any other reason except to see a visitor if one should arrive

They had nothing to do

Their daily diet consisted of porridge and tea for breakfast, without sugar, samp for lunch with sometimes a potato or tiny piece of meat, porridge and tea for supper

They were "closed down" for the night at 4pm and awakened for the day at 4.30am.

Assault and stealing among the prisoners were commonplace

It was the first time this young man had been in prison and he said, understandably enough, it was an experience he would never forget.

The points raised in the letter are set out here seriatim and each is dealt with in a reply from the Department of Prisons

1. The prisoners were kept 40 to a cell and slept on the floor, each with a mat and two blankets

Answer: There were only 38 KTC squatter men admitted to the prison and each one was issued with two mats and four blankets. They could ask for more blankets if required

2. They were kept in the cell for 24 hours a day and not taken out for exercise or any other reason except to see a visitor, if one should arrive

Answer: Weather conditions permitting, prisoners who do not perform outdoor work, are allowed to do exercises daily for one

hour in the open. The prisoners received more than the prescribed time for exercise. The weather conditions in Cape Town during that time are common knowledge

3. Their daily diet consisted of porridge and tea without sugar for breakfast, samp for lunch with sometimes a potato or tiny piece of meat, porridge and tea for supper

Answer: On June 29, 1983, the diet of the prisoner consisted of the following: Breakfast: Maize porridge, coffee with milk and sugar. Lunch: Meat stew (curry and tomato) mealie rice, stewed potatoes, boiled cabbage, beetroot salad, magou powder and tea with milk and sugar. Dinner: Vegetable soup, bread with margarine and jam. The diet is varied regularly and on five days of the week the prisoners get meat, while on the other two days fish and eggs are provided

4. They were "closed down" for the night at 4pm and awakened for the day at 4.30am

Answer: The prisoners are locked up between 1600 and 1630, but are allowed to talk until 2000, when it is expected of them to be more quiet. The prisoners are awakened at 0500 to wash themselves and get dressed, so that those who must appear in court can be ready. The rest of the prisoners are unlocked at 0630 for breakfast, sick parade, etc

5. Assault and stealing among the prisoner was common place
Answer: Not a single complaint of this nature was lodged by any of the prisoners

OPLE

ARGUS 13/7/83

253

Fellowship cares for prisoners

Staff Reporter

'WHAT has struck me about prisons is the helplessness of the inmates and their total reliance on someone from 'outside' to pluck them out of prison

When Mr Peter Pienaar project director of Prison Fellowship South Africa read these words by former Watergate henchman Charles Colson he realised the enormous difficulties prisoners face

CHANCE

"South Africa has one of the biggest prison populations in the world. I believe those who are guilty should pay for what they have done, but when they are released they should have a fair chance to start again

"This is where the problem lies. The inmate's 'time done' in prison becomes a stigma and he finds it hard to readjust to civilian life

"He is simply given a sentence of another kind by society. Facing a largely hostile world that rejects him, he is also ill-equipped to cater for his essential needs — clothing, accommodation and employment. In the face of rejection and difficulty, he often goes back to the relative security of prison life."

The Prison Fellowship of South Africa was established last year to help prisoners, specifically in the 'after-care' stage

A Christian interdenominational organisation, it depends solely on

contributions

"We have been visiting prisoners in Pollsmoor for about a year now. At first we ran Bible studies and just talked to the prisoners. A group of seven grew to 30 and, suddenly, members started leaving the prison

"I arrived home one day to find my wife chatting to a prisoner who had just been released and had nowhere to go. We put him up in our home, provided food, clothing and so on. When we had four ex-inmates in the family we realised the need for a 'halfway house' where they could live while adapting to their new lifestyle"

Mr Pienaar bought a small hotel in Muizenberg and renamed it Faros, meaning light-

house

"We hope the light from Faros will shine across the country," he said

"We have 26 men at the moment. Unfortunately, we are restricted by race laws but hope for a multiracial set-up eventually"

During the day they work as welders, coach builders, chefs, telephone receptionists and clerks

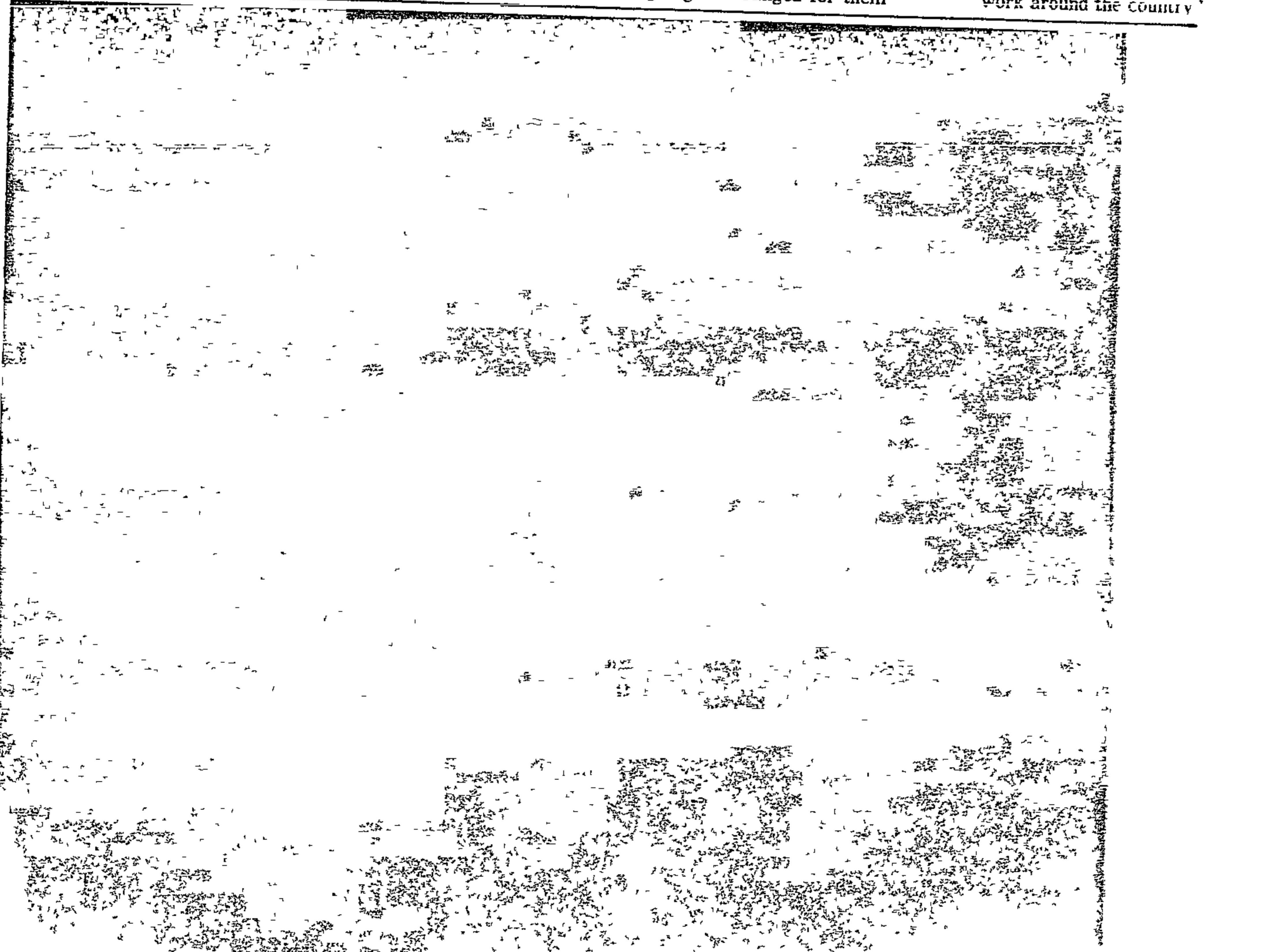
Faros staff are voluntary workers and any salaries are paid from contributions

Most of the former inmates were converted to Christianity in prison. Evening activities such as videos, coffee bars and Bible studies are arranged for them

The Prison Fellowship's next project is to establish a "kibbutz style" farm. It recently bought a farm in the Malmesbury district where jobs for newly released prisoners will be provided by a mobile home industry and intensive farming

"We also intend to train some ex-inmates to go back into the prisons and work with the inmates. There can be no better person to work with them than an ex-prisoner. They enjoy a level of credibility with the prisoners. They know what its like to do time

"Another project is to build up greater liaison between prison and church authorities as well as a contacts network around the country"



Spotlight 253 City Press on the executioners 17/7/83

THE death penalty is once again in the spotlight. Britain this week voted for its continued abolition, while in South Africa there is no sign of it ever being scrapped.

Indeed the world-wide furore a month ago over the hanging of the ANC trio did nothing to make Pretoria have a rethink.

If anything South Africa has a dubious track record on the number of people who have kept the hangman's date.

In 1982, 100 people went to the Central Prison gallows in Pretoria, 99 blacks and one white

Rethink

In this country you don't have to be found guilty of killing a person to get the rope

Capital crimes, include rape, high treason, sabotage, armed robbery. Women, however, are hanged only in rare cases, but there have been instances where white women have been hanged for murdering their husbands — two who readily come to mind are Mrs Daisy de Melker and Mrs Rheeder.

There is now a world-wide rethink on whether death is a deterrent to crime.

A look at the world around us shows that in some countries executions have a bizarre aspect.

THE British Parliament has thrown out moves to bring back hanging for murderers, voting by decisive majorities likely to discourage any further bids to change the law. Members of the newly-elected Parliament dominated by the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party, were astonished by the extent of the hanging lobby's defeat last night after an emotional debate on crime and punishment. Many of them, including some vigorous campaigners for the death penalty, had expected the result to be close. Some of them said it was probably the last chance to bring back the gallows after 18 years. In six separate votes that took 90 minutes to count, opponents of capital punishment won the day by majorities ranging from 81 to 175.

In Iran for example ordinary courts pass the death sentence, but in some cases the execution is carried out by a member of the victim's family.

Amnesty International says so far since the Iranian revolution in 1979 more than 3 800 people have been executed including the luckless supporters of the deposed President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Latin countries do things their way — passionately. They kill, not in cold blood, but in hot blood. Many policemen have become hitmen for gang bosses, and it is estimated that in Rio de Janeiro alone 5 000 people have been killed by them.

Abolished

Italy is, however, on the other end of the scale. Like Germany she has long abolished the death penalty.

France had the death penalty, but phased it out. The last blood-thirsty guillotine drew — which saw aristocrats during the French Revolution to their death — was in 1977 when a North African was executed.



The United States for long famed or notorious for its electric chair, reinstated the supreme penalty in 1976,

and 38 of the 50 US states now allow it.

In the Netherlands the last execution was carried out in 1853.

The Scandinavian countries — Sweden, Denmark and Norway — regard the death sentences as abhorrent.

Nearer home, Kenya still retains the death penalty and public executions have not been unknown sometimes with a sword as the method of execution.

Mandatory

There is a mandatory death sentence for armed robbers.

The Soviet Union, understandably keeps news about executions dark. Death by shooting for crimes such as rape, murder and spying, though common, are kept secret.

There has been an age-old argument about the deterrent side of crime. One school of thought maintains that it barbarises those it seeks to protect.

Others, like the Muslim countries, take a strong moral stand on it with crimes like adultery and drinking, which are punishable by death.

Couple quizzed on 4th murder

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Mr Peter Grundlugh and Miss Dawn Phillips, who were arrested on Friday after a nation-wide man-hunt today visited a fourth murder scene accompanied by detectives of various provinces

They were taken to the Eastern Transvaal and the Free State at the weekend and this morning were in Durban accompanied by Murder and Robbery Squad detectives

At midday they were moved to the Northern Natal area - the scene of another murder

Colonel Dan Mathee, Divisional CID officer for Northern Natal, confirmed today that the couple would appear in the Malmoth Magistrate's Court later today in connection with the four cases

The fourth murder allegation concerns Mr Martin Mofosi (25), who was found shot dead on the Dewetsdorp road in the Free State about three weeks ago. He had been robbed of R100 in cash

The couple were arrested in Vereeniging on Friday after a lengthy police hunt, which spanned the whole country

Suspect hanged in cell

Star 18/7/73
Crime Reporter

A man, who may not be identified until his next-of-kin have been informed, was found hanged in a police cell at Norwood police station shortly after he had been held in connection with the possession of dagga on Friday night

He was found soon after 5 am on Saturday, hanging from strips of blanket from the bars inside the cell

A broken noose, also made of strips of blanket, was found on the floor of the cell

It is believed he died on his second attempt

Police do not suspect a crime

Light rain is possible over the Highveld

The blanket of fog over the Highveld this morning was caused by a pressure system east of the country feeding moist air into the eastern parts of South Africa, particularly the Transvaal and the northern Free State

The Weather Bureau in Pretoria forecasts cloudy and cold conditions over the Highveld and the escarpment, with fog patches and light rain. It is expected to clear partially later. It will be partly cloudy in the Western Transvaal

The expected minimum and maximum temperatures for Johannesburg are 4 deg C and 14 deg C, for Pretoria 7 deg C and 16 deg C, and for Vereeniging 3 deg C and 15 deg C

Snow fell on the Drakensberg yesterday. "But no more snow is expected today because temperatures will not be low enough," a Weather Bureau spokesman said

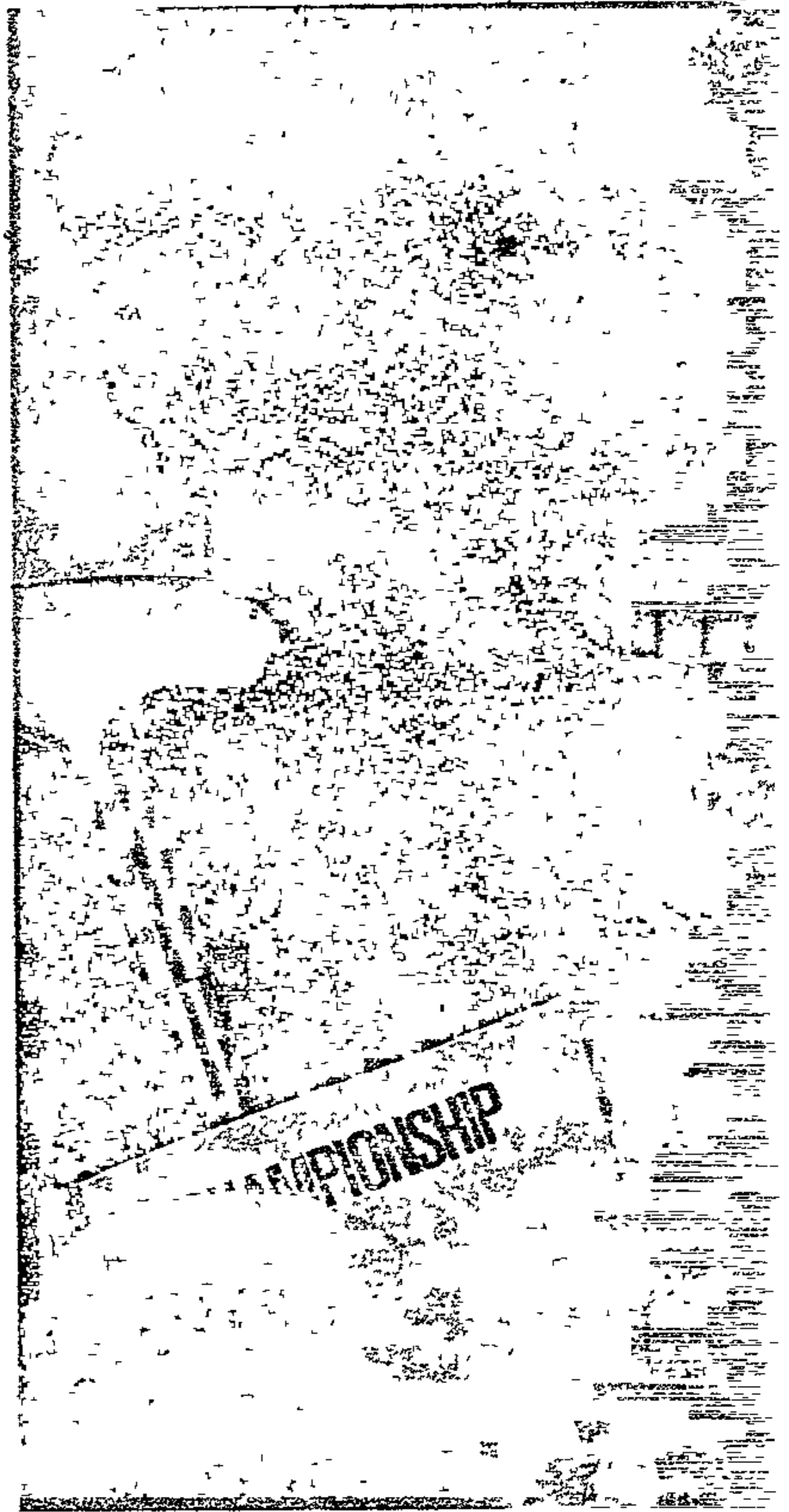
See Page 6.

R7 000 robbery

Crime Reporter

A Johannesburg southern suburbs garage owner was robbed at the weekend of almost R7 000 when he was held up at knifepoint by two robbers, who fled in a car.

Mr R Dapkaglue (46), owner of the Columbine Service Station in Mondeor, closed his premises on Saturday night and was walking to his car when he was robbed. He was not injured. A man was arrested later



For after action satisfaction smoke a Lexington the cigarette that's alive with flavor - the rich, honest-to-goodness tobacco flavor a man wants. Lexington - the best tasting American

Lexington...alive

A hired assassin may have been responsible for the slaying of two East Rand community councillors and three other men, and police have appealed to the public for information. Their appeal follows the gunning down at the weekend of Mr Jacob Ratale (54), a community councillor at the Daveyton township. A man wearing a balaclava shot Mr Ratale seven times behind the counter of his shop on Friday night. The murder was with...



720 WORDS

ATIONS
LAG VARIABLES
OPERATIONS

1.87 SECONDS

FINISH

CONTROL CARDS WERE PROCESSED.
PRINTS WERE DEFECTED.

Robben Island old boys

253
204
23/7/83

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN
MR ERNST Moseneke, who this week became the first black advocate admitted to the Pretoria Bar, is only one of a number from the "Class of Robben Island"

The Rand Daily Mail can identify four other political prisoners who returned from the Island to attain academic honours

Others traced said they preferred not to be identified, either for personal or business reasons

● The Rev Stanley Mogoba, 50, general secretary of the Methodist Church. Jailed in 1966, he completed a diploma in theology on the Island

● Father Winston Ndungane, 42, Transvaal provincial liaison officer of the Anglican Church, he did his masters degree in theology at Kings College, Cambridge, after his release. He was jailed in 1963

● Mr Vusi Nkumane, 38, is at present a schoolteacher. A BA degree is to be conferred on him next year by the Chancellor of Unisa, Mr Justice Hiemstra — the judge who sent him to jail.

● Mr Simon Ramogale, 41, is a management trainee with a company in Chloorkop. After his release in 1969 he completed a BSc in economics followed by BA Hons, and is at present studying for an MBA.

TEENAGE SABOTEUR CALLED TO THE BAR — VIA ROBBERN ISLAND



Mr Ernest Mosenke who studied while serving a 10-year jail sentence, says he has a keen sense of right and wrong

Picture DOUG LEE

One Way to advocate

253

Christina
Looks
at
Life

Christina Sharpe

THERE'S an easy way to describe the difference between the life of a black and a white, says Ernest Dikgang Mosenke: black people "follow the good shops into town", whites live surrounded by them.

Last week Mr Mosenke followed the good shops into town from his home in Attaridgeville and became the first black person to be admitted to the Pretoria bar as an advocate

The same Supreme Court which sentenced him to 10-years in jail on "the island" when he was just 15 His crime was a very adult one — sabotage

The completion of his schooling and law degrees were achieved while he was jailed on Robben Island "I had always wanted to be an attorney or an advocate

"But I never envisaged being a lawyer in our present unjust society — I had hoped

I would be a practising lawyer or advocate in a very different South Africa," he laughs wryly

As a standard 8 pupil, Ernest, it was found, was involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government violently There were no acts of violence, but it was found that there was preparation for violence

"I had always had a very keen sense of right and wrong And as a child of 15 I found little wrong in what I did

"Although I would differ in the means used to achieve my goals now," he says, "the goals themselves have never changed"

At his suggestion we met at the Burgerspark Hotel in Pretoria

I'm not sure that I was expecting some table-thumping lype with revolution in his eyes If I was, Mr Mosenke was a disappointment

My ex-saboteur turned out to be a beautifully dressed,

mild mannered man wearing heavy silver jewellery Every word was carefully weighed

Mr Mosenke shows no visible bitterness over the loss of his youth to a jail sentence

But he is steadfast in his revulsion of a system which, he says, "needs overthrowing"

"Life as a black child is pretty shocking"

"Early on I became aware of the disparity in the lives of blacks and whites"

"Simply the fact that I lived on a dirt street and the white children lived on tarred streets, was sufficient to show me there was no equality," he said

As the son of parents who were schoolteachers, he had some opportunities that were not always available to other children — such as reading the newspapers and attending school from a very early age

He was 12 when Sharpeville changed his life "In a way, I suppose the youth of my time were very

ceded by "Umm, let me think about that"

He was one of the most popular attorneys in Pretoria — at least in the black community

One can't help wondering how a man with his beliefs finds living and working in Pretoria The seat of the Government, where soldiers, military police, prison warders and armmen clutter the streets daily

His answer is simple "There are about 22-million black people in South Africa — and no more than 400 black lawyers"

A great part of Ernest Mosenke's job as an attorney was civil rights work — including the defence of many cases "under the security legislation laws", as he prefers to term them

There is one part of his job which angers him greatly — being forced to pay taxes

"I have paid taxes for five years now I have no say over how that money is used "In essence money is taken away from me — and is used in a way to prop up a



● Mr Ernest Mosenke, who studied while serving a 10-year jail sentence, says he has a keen sense of right and wrong
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As the son of parents who were schoolteachers, he had some opportunities that were not always available to other children — such as reading the newspapers and attending school from a very early age

He was 12 when Sharpeville changed his life

"In a way, I suppose the youth of my time were very similar to the children of 1976

"Although," he says modestly, "it would be presumptuous to say that we were ahead of our time in our attitudes

"We were exposed to occurrences which made a huge difference to our lives

The marches, the shootings — things similar to those which happened in 1976," he reflected over coffee

He and his peers began to query the quality of life open to blacks, and began to plot to change it

"I have always believed that our society needs to be overhauled That it needs some fundamental change to achieve a democratic society," he stresses

As secretary of the Black Lawyers' Society and half a dozen other organisations Ernest Mosenke has to be very careful with his words

Most statements are pre-

ceded by "Umm, let me think about that"

He was one of the most popular attorneys in Pretoria — at least in the black community

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There is one part of his job which angers him greatly — being forced to pay taxes

"I have paid taxes for five years now I have no say over how that money is used

"In essence money is taken away from me — and is used in a way to prop up a system to which I am fundamentally opposed"

He has a reputation of being an extremely hard worker always racing from appointment to appointment, But he is very keen to preserve his life with his wife Naomi and two children

Would he think twice about protecting his children from the kind of experience he had as a youngster?

"No, never Children should be exposed to life as much as possible I'm not going to protect them from what is wrong in this country," he says

"You know, it's tough not to be a radical in this country — and in any other position you become a phoney"

Clearly Ernest Dikgang Mosenke, erstwhile saboteur, now the first black advocate admitted to the Pretoria bar has no intention, ever, of being termed a phoney

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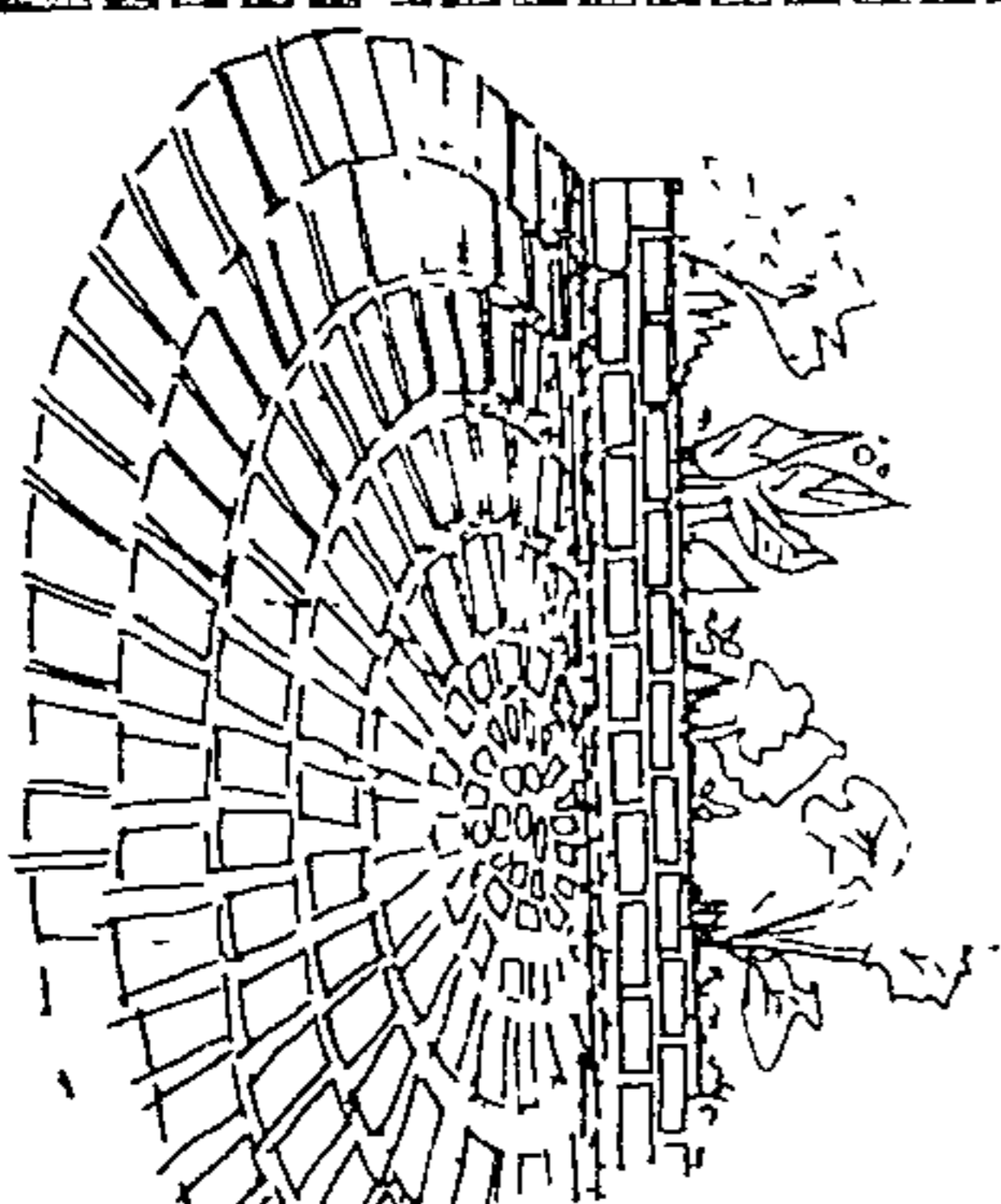
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(253) Mercury
Meeting calls for
Mandela's release 25/7/83

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 1200 singing and shouting people yesterday urged the Government to release the former leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, and his other colleagues from life imprisonment

The call was made at a ceremony to celebrate Mandela's 65th birthday at St Anthony's Hall, Centenary Road, Durban.

The meeting, which was convened by the Release Mandela Committee, was

addressed by Mrs Gladys Manzi of Umlazi, Mr Patrick Lekota, a former SASO official who was recently released from Robben Island, Mr Russel Mpanga, Mr Archie Gumede, president of the RNC, Mrs Victoria Mxenge, a member of the RNC, and Mr Mewa Rangobin, an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress.

Also present at the meeting were recently unbanned black leaders

Mr David Gaza of Umlazi, Mr M J Naidoo, Mr George Sewpersadh and Mr Praven Gordhan of the NIC, and Prof Fatima Meer of the University of Natal

The meeting was characterised by the continuous singing of freedom songs and slogans

The platform was adorned with flags of the ANC and the 'Freedom Charter'

Speaking in Zulu, Mr Mpanga, who addressed his last public meeting in 1962 because of restrictions, told the enthusiastic meeting the problems of the country could only be solved at a national convention

He said 'Leaders in prison, in exile and those under restriction must be allowed to participate in such a convention'

Mr Rangobin, who was banned for 17 years, said that the Government should show the same compassion that President Albert Rene of the Seychelles had shown when he freed six mercenaries, four of whom had been sentenced to death

'The dogs of war are pardoned. Now I challenge Mr P W Botha to release Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others from life imprisonment,' he said

Escaped prisoners are linked to 3 armed attacks

Wanted . . . Mr Red
Kekana (36)



Wanted Mr Rashid
Kaldeen (26)

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Police believe that two dangerous bank robbery suspects who escaped from Diepkloof prison 10 days ago while awaiting trial on 17 counts of armed robbery were yesterday involved in two unsuccessful armed attacks in Johannesburg — one of them a daylight attack on a security van in Braamfontein.

They are believed to have taken R2 700 in a third attack in Germiston, and may have been involved in a fourth raid.

Murder and Robbery Squad detectives are investigating the possibility that Mr Rashid Kaldeen (26) and Mr Red Kekana (36) were part of a gang which attempted to rob a Fidelity Guards van outside a bank in Jorissen Street

Two shots fired

The attack was thwarted by two guards who became suspicious. Two shots were fired at the fleeing getaway car — the same car used in a robbery attempt on a bank employee in a street in Wynberg, Sandton, yesterday morning.

In De Deur on Wednesday three men shot a bank clerk in the head and escaped with R15 000 in cash. Volkskas Bank has offered a R5 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the three.

This offer is in terms of a decision by two organisations representing banks and building societies, the

Clearing Bankers Association of South Africa and the Association of Building Societies in South Africa, to place a price of R5 000 on the heads of Mr Kaldeen and Mr Kekana.

Although violence was used in the De Deur robbery, which is not in keeping with the methods of Mr Kaldeen and Mr Kekana, police are investigating the possibility that they were involved.

Getaway car

The three men made their getaway in a red BMW car after shooting Mr Michael Todd (21). His condition has been described as satisfactory.

In yesterday's two unsuccessful attacks a white Cortina XR 6 was used as the getaway car.

The registration number is GCT 935 T, but may have been changed to HRX 532 T.

Police have warned the public not to confront the men.

253

'RELEASE MANDELA'

PROMINENT black and white South Africans have made yet another strong call to the Government to release Nelson Mandela and other leaders of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) serving life sentences

The call was made at a large public meeting of about 2 000 singing and chanting people in Durban at the weekend and later by the leader of the official white opposition Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, and PFP MP, Dr Alex Boraine.

The Durban meeting, convened by the Release Mandela Committee, was held to celebrate Mandela's 65th birthday and the 17th anniversary of the death of former Nobel Peace Prize winner and ANC president Sisulu Chief Albert Luthuli.

Mandela is being held at the Polsmoor Prison in Cape Town with other ANC leaders - Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mahlaba and Ahmed Kathrada.

Speakers included Release Mandela Committee chairman Archie Gumede, former Robben Island Prisoners Russel Mpanza and Patrick "Terror" Lekota and formerly banned ex-president of the Natal Indian Congress Mewa Ramgobin.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said in a separate interview



● FREE MANDELA. Call from ex-Robben Island prisoner "Terror" Lekota (left) and PFP leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert.

CP Correspondent: DURBAN

that Prime Minister P W Botha should take a leaf out of the book of President Albert Rene of the Seychelles when he released six white mercenaries, three of them South Africans.

The release of Mandela and other political prisoners would precipitate a national convention, which would be necessary to stave off the escalating spiral of violence in the country, he added.

Dr Boraine said he supported all pleas for clemency for Mandela and his colleagues.

eam 'sees Nessie twice'

ne Star Bureau

American scientists with monitoring the surface of the Ness claim to have seen the monster twice in the past week. The second sighting was towards the end of the loch. The Nessie was seen when the monster crossed the surface and its head out of the water. The sighting, from a point over 100 yds, much further along the loch, was of an object 9 m long moving just below the surface.

Scientists, from the US National Geographic Society, led by wildlife biologist Mr Erik Beckjord, have been

scanning the waters with a camera capable of filming 240 hours without a break.

Mr Beckjord said the first object sighted, last Thursday evening, looked like a long, upturned boat. The second sighting was on Saturday afternoon.

Of this he said "The first thing we saw was a strong wake moving rapidly across the surface and then something stuck out of the water and went down again.

"Then, after that, a shadowy, dark object seemed to be drifting across the bay."

Mr Beckjord believes the loch is the breeding ground for all the sea monsters of the world. He thinks they hatch there and swim down the River Ness, through Inverness, and out to sea.

Terror trial 5 to be freed

Star 9/8/83
253

At least five political prisoners, including journalist Thami Mazwai, are due to be released from jail on Thursday after serving 18 months for refusing to testify for the State in a terror trial in Vanderbijlpark Regional Court.

The other four are Thabo Ndabeni, Solomzi Selani, Martin Seleke and Siphso Somacele.

News of their possible release was disclosed to the Press yesterday by attorney Mr Raymond Tucker.

BEIRUT — Tension continues throughout Lebanon after fresh inter-Palestinian fighting and the shooting down of an Israeli plane by Syrian forces.

After a weekend in which about 60 people died in bomb attacks, fighting erupted yesterday in the Bekaa Valley between Palestinian rebels and supporters of PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

The clashes, in which artillery was used, lasted two hours in the Shtoura area before Syrian forces imposed a ceasefire.

Syrian forces also exchanged fire with a Lebanese army outpost at Ayoun Siman, a former ski resort in the central mountains, but there were no reports of casualties, the Christian Phalangist radio reported.

Earlier the Syrians shot down a pilotless Israeli aircraft.

He said a process of peace in the Middle East was being initiated by the Austrian telephone company.

Mr Arafat said his latest move was expected today to bring the Syrian guerrillas, the Syrians, the Syrians, McFarlane, New US State Department, Beirut, and by unknown Israeli sources.

In the aftermath of an Israeli ground force from Syria, the Israeli military was expected to be backed up by 6,000 military personnel and a group of engineers who were sent to San Pedro Sula on Sunday.

Mr Bensen Dube (21), of Matabeleland, told the court he had been on his way to look for work in Bulawayo when he was abducted by armed men who took him to South Africa.

White men in South Africa told him he would be sent to a camp where he would be trained "as a soldier." He was taken to a camp where he underwent six months' training. At the end of his training four men from Zimbabwe insisted that they were his colleagues.

Tension run high as Lebanese fighting continues

HARARE — An dissident, wounded in a gun battle with Zimbabwean security forces, told the High Court here yesterday he had been abducted in Zimbabwe and taken to South Africa.

Mr Bensen Dube (21), of the Tsholotsho district in Matabeleland, told the court he had been on his way to look for work in Bulawayo when he was abducted by armed men who took him to South Africa.

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Zimbabwe dissident 'abducted'

EXERCISES

start of

part of US forces dispatched to Honduras for the largest military exercises in the country since the Vietnam war. The exercises are being held at Fort Belvoir, near San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

The US military is providing training for 6,000 Honduran ground forces. They will be backed up by 6,000 military personnel and a group of engineers who were sent to San Pedro Sula on Sunday.

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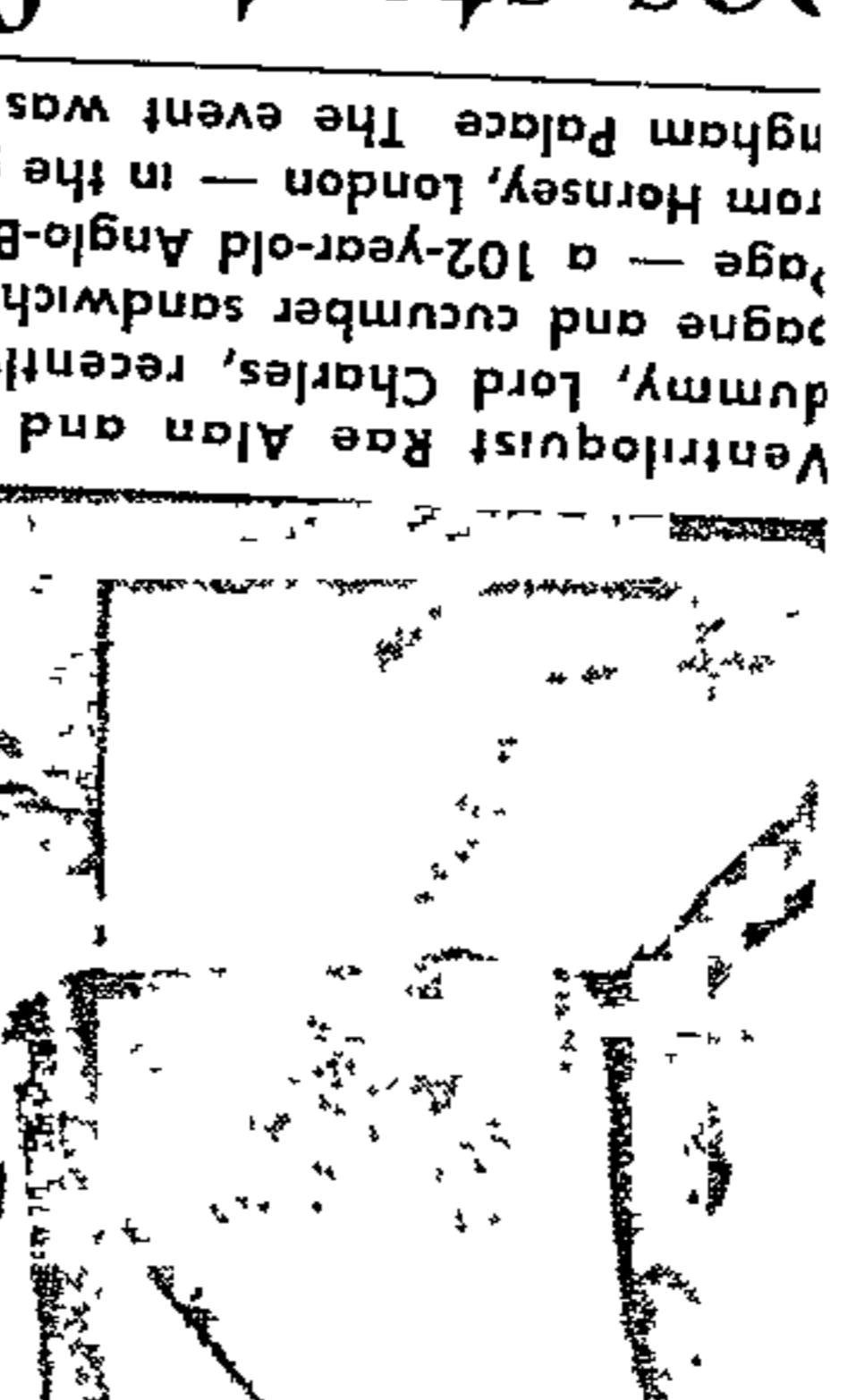
Men honour it march

In the morning, inside it, in the afternoon, in the evening, in the night, in the day, in the month, in the year, in the century, in the millennium, in the eon, in the aeon, in the epoch, in the era, in the age, in the period, in the phase, in the stage, in the level, in the degree, in the rank, in the class, in the order, in the grade, in the position, in the status, in the position, in the rank, in the grade, in the level, in the stage, in the phase, in the period, in the age, in the era, in the epoch, in the aeon, in the eon.

ed the party-goers with a couple of hours of high class entertainment.

Charles were among the entertainers who provided the party-goers with a couple of hours of high class entertainment.

held by the Not Forgotten Association for the benefit of disabled veterans and servicemen and women. Fred was a guest, and Alan and Lord Charles were among the entertainers who provided the party-goers with a couple of hours of high class entertainment.



Ventriquist Rae Alan and his aristocratic dummy, Lord Charles, recently shared champagne and cucumber sandwiches with Mr Fred Page — a 102-year-old Anglo-Boer War veteran from Hornsey, London — in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. The event was a garden party.

The day I committed myself to my trinity

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 12 1982 was my day of commitment.

By THAMI MAZWAI

It was not my commitment to a prison term, but my commitment to my profession, my family and my community — what I refer to as my trinity.

After spending 26 months behind bars — 18 months my sentence — I have had time for reflection and am in no doubt that the decision I made was the only decision my colleagues, family and community expected me to take.

I will not be all bravado, but will admit that these 26 months were a traumatic period.

The epitome of this trauma was my appearance before magistrate Mr A H Barlow on February 12 where Khotso Seatholo, former president of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) and fellow former student leader Masabata Loate, appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Had I given evidence I would have disgraced my profession — and this would be a betrayal of the first part of my trinity.

I met with Khotso in a meeting in Soweto when he had slipped into the country. This was on

not publish it. He was given the information for his information only as a briefing prelude to further developments.

For a journalist to publish or disclose something told him "off the record", is a betrayal of the most fundamental ethic of our profession.

Any journalist is honour-bound to protect his informants, and to respect a contact's decision to keep certain matters "off the record".

The Prime Minister knows this and he does disclose delicate issues to the editors of the country's newspapers saying the information is "off the record".

I accept it is the duty of each citizen to protect his country when it is threatened. But I am not a citizen.

The system itself has made that clear to me. Does it really expect me, refused citizen status to assume citizen responsibilities?

How imbecilic do they expect me to be?

But one must let this pass, my second class status is not the issue — the issue is my ethics and my commitment to respect a pledge to somebody I inter-

game, or are skulking away, as the rest of the kids refer to them as the "children of a sell-out".

I shudder when I merely imagine this scene. I refused to make it real.

Imagine my wife quarrelling with another woman and the inevitable "My husband is not a sell-out like yours", comes out, I could not make this real.

Part three of my trinity is my community. On my arrest prayers were held and there was general concern. I refused to thank my community for their concern by giving evidence.

I could not disappoint the numerous organisations that took up the cry when I and many others were arrested.

Giving evidence against Khotso and Masabata would have been a kick in the teeth for all these concerned organisations, and the numerous people who are deeply concerned.

Also, as a journalist I am part and parcel of my people and cannot turn against our aspirations simply because the going is rough.

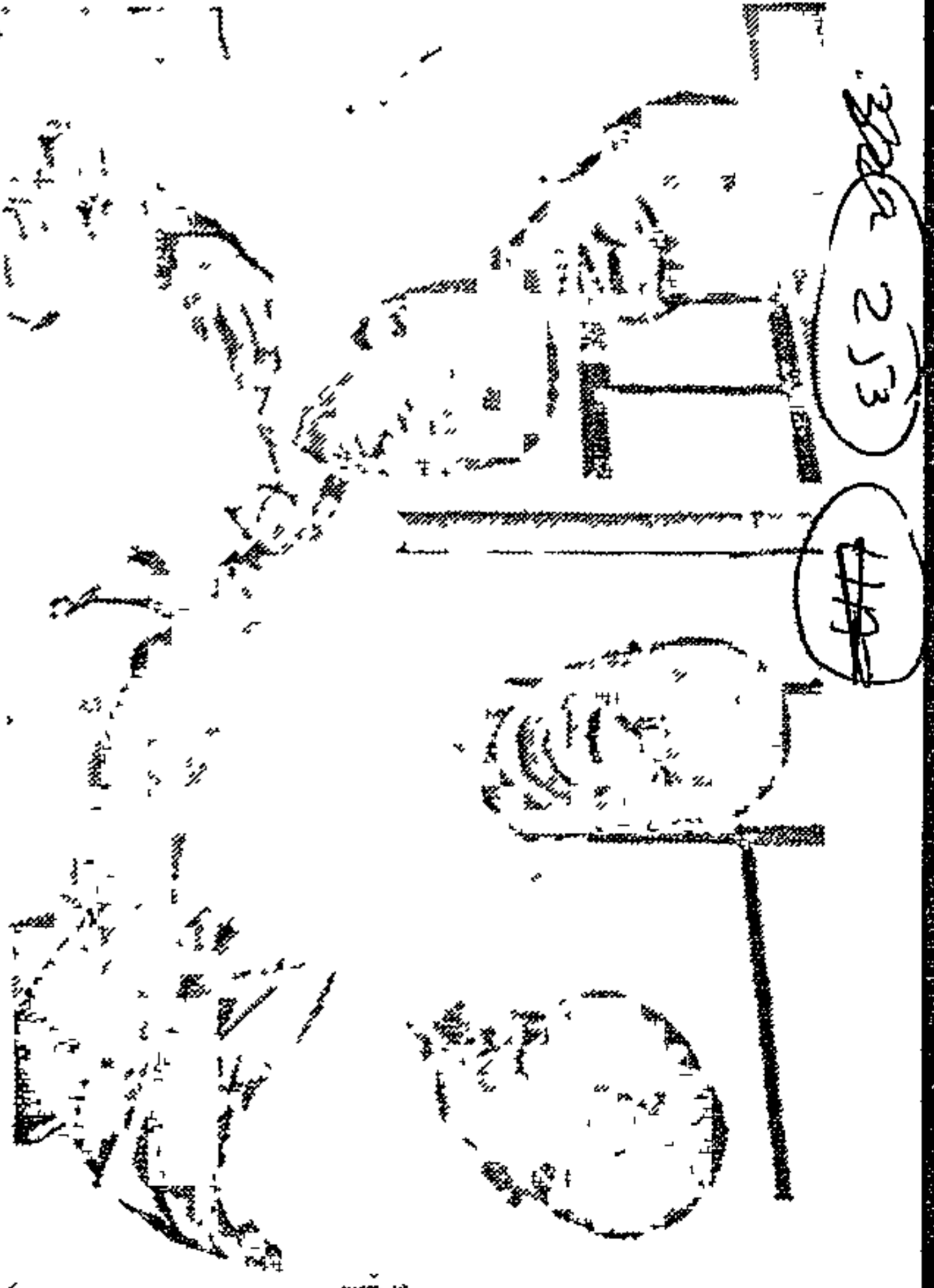
Nisiki, was to have her first birthday within four months and just the previous day she had started crawling — what I describe as "her voyages of discovery" as she discovers that poisons must not be put away, but strewn all over the floor and hit with a mug.

There are so many niceties of family life, the depredations of the little rascals, the unflinching belief by wife that without her you would hardly be able to button your trousers, despite the fact that you survived primary, secondary and boarding schools without her!

I could have gone back to this life on February 12 — but the scrutinising stares of my family, my colleagues and my community made sure I did not blunder in that direction.

I had to make the decision that I made — and one can only thank a power greater than all of us for giving me the strength to do it.

Most of all one can only express gratitude for the support that we could give each other that day — I am referring to Nonkululeko Mazibuko, Eisie Mathbedi, Sipho Somacele,



FAMILY Wife Belede, daughter Tantan, Nisiki and Thami

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The day I committed myself to my trinity

Soweto 15/8/83

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By THAMI MAZWAI

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Had I given evidence I would have disgraced my profession — and this would be a betrayal of the first part of my trinity

I met with Khotso in a meeting in Soweto when he had slipped into the country. This was on June 17

I was told of some issues, and was there in my capacity as a journalist. A number of the issues were strictly "off the record"

When a journalist is told something "off the record" it means he may

not publish it. He was given the information for his information only as a briefing prelude to further developments

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Part two of my trinity is my family. This includes my wife, two daughters, mother and all my relations

Can one imagine a scene at a school where one of my daughters or both cannot join in some

game, or are skulking away, as the rest of the kids refer to them as the "children of a sell-out"

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I could not disappoint the numerous organisations that took up the cry when I and many others were arrested. Giving evidence against Khotso and Masabata would have been a kick in the teeth for all these concerned organisations, and the numerous people who are deeply concerned.

Also, as a journalist I am part and parcel of my people and cannot turn against our aspirations simply because the going is rough

Today it is easy for me to describe my decision in these cold facts, but believe me, at the time it was agonising, for on the Wednesday of my arrest I had clinched a house with the Urban Foundation and had to get to their offices the next Monday to sort out details.

My younger daughter,

Ntsiki, was to have her first birthday within four months and just the previous day she had started crawling — what I describe as "her voyages of discovery" as she discovers that pots and pans must not be put away, but strewn all over the floor and hit with a mug.

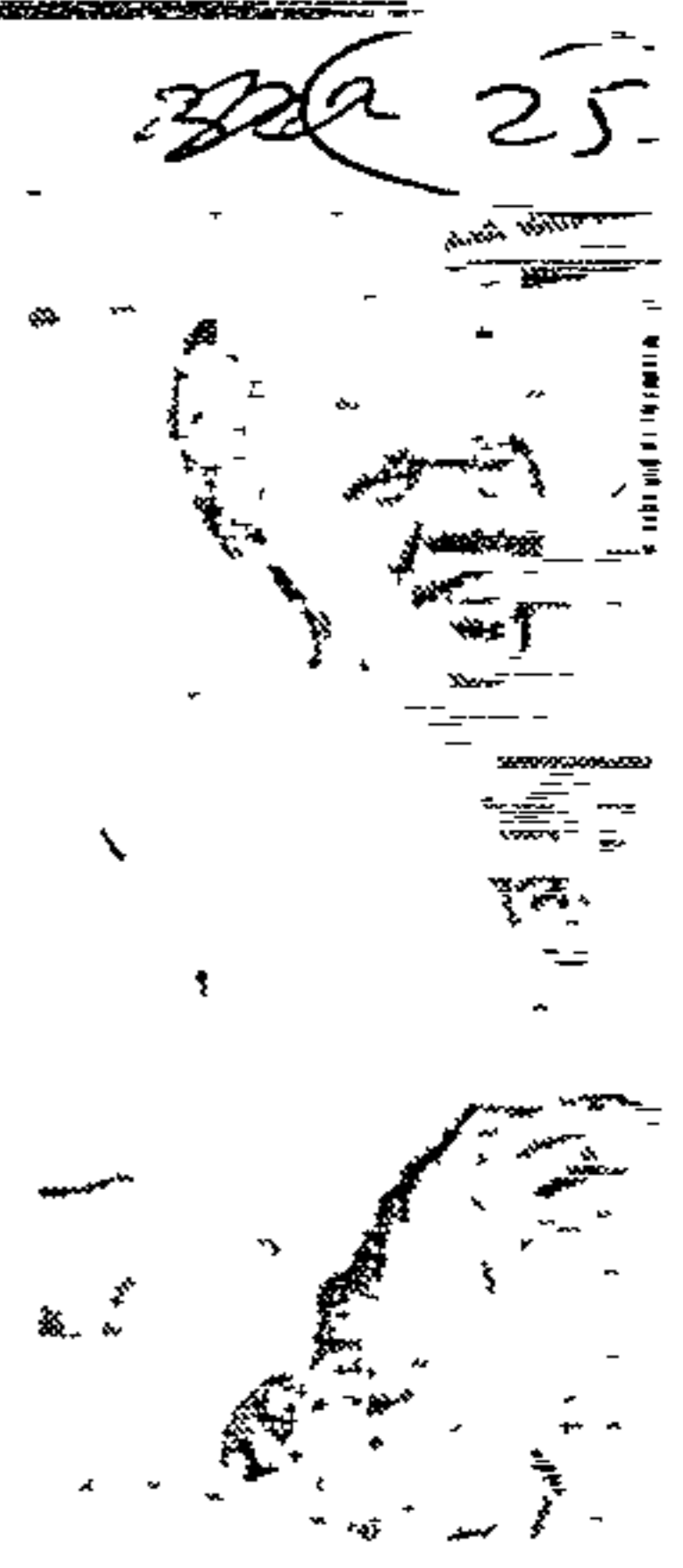
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Lastly, one must also express content at the reception we received from our community on our release last Thursday. It gives one a feeling of fulfilment.



FAMILY: Wife

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SERGIO ZANNOVI

WE ONLY ALSO AT: 42

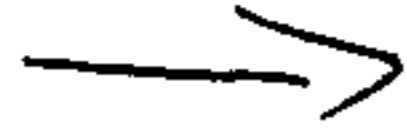
~~253~~ *Hansard 17/8/83*
Prisoners: material for political party
Q. 61. 1854
8 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any (a) banners, (b) posters and (c) other specified materials for use by a registered political party were manufactured or designed by a prisoner or prisoners at the East London Prison between February and April 1981, if so, (i) who authorized the work, (ii) for which political party was the work undertaken and (iii) who paid for the purchase of the materials,
- (2) whether the Prisons Service received any payment for the work, if not, why not, if so, (a) how much and (b) by whom was the payment made?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes As far as could be ascertained, about 8 to 10 banners

X



ARGUS 18/8/83

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Brutal rules in prison

THIS is the third and final part of a three-part series on gangs by Staff Reporter JOHN FENSHAM

"LOOK, I'm going to prison tomorrow (for seven years for stabbing a policeman) and I'm a bit heartsore. Jail isn't a place for a human being. Prison life is no life. I'm really sorry I'm going there. Although this is the land where I was born they make me feel not part of it. I've got a light complexion. I know my daddy was European. But he had to leave my mommy because of these Dutch laws, what do they call it the Immorality Act.

"After that, things were bad for us. Some nights we'd come back, all four of us, and there'd be just two cups of black coffee. We used to make up stories and steal milk from doorsteps and bread from the bakery. That's how I started stealing, doing this and that just to make ends meet.

The last meal

"Sometimes I'd think 'When was the last meal — yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and it's already again 4 o'clock and I haven't eaten yet.' Now you can think for yourself. You can go blind, but you must have something to eat. Who is going to give you food for nothing? When I was little I was very wakey, you know. What makes me wakey wakey? Hard times!"

This is just the beginning of Paul's (not his real name) story. Unable to face the poverty, hunger and depression of a home without a father, he ran away, and inevitably ended up in a reformatory. Unable to face the harsh discipline there, he again ran away, managing to elude his hunters for three days before being hauled back to inevitable punishment.

He ran away again, and was caught by reformatory officials as he tried to enlist in the army. They said he was too young, but managed to find his father, who signed the papers, and he fought in the desert through 1940, 1941 and 1942.

"Then, in 1943 — I think it was June — Tobruk fell. I got caught. I was stabbed in the chest with a bayonet. There's still a big hole, it came right out the back. They left me there, thinking I was dead. Then the German Red Cross came behind and took me in an ambulance to a concentration camp. There I was again, back behind bars!

Killed lover

"Then they were moving us one day, about 50 in a truck. We were smoking dagga which we had, and blowing it at the guard. He was sitting there with a machine gun and he was yawning and sleepy. We jumped him and killed him. We made a hole in the side of the truck and got out, then drove until we came to a farm with Italians, who called the Americans who took us to the British lines."

After two months in England Paul was sent home.

"My people didn't expect me. I went to see my mother and she said it's no use going home to your wife because she's having an affair with another man. I didn't want to believe it. I went to the house that night. I knew where the key was so I went in at the back door and locked it behind me. I locked the front door and took that key also.

The sentence

"Then I went to the room where my wife was lying with this other man. I took out a bayonet. They were so intimate with each other they didn't even notice me. So I stabbed him, thinking I was stabbing through both of them together. But she jumped out and ran away."

Paul's sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment on the grounds of his military service. It was there that he got his first taste of gang life, gang rules, and gang discipline.

"Inside, if they like your trousers, they take them. You can't say nothing. And if you do you're gonna be stabbed. When you make fault with these people they go and sit in a kring (circle) and discuss you. Then three men get the knife. They issue it from the magazine stores they have underground.

"And if the knife is taken out it doesn't come back the way it went out. Its gotta come back with blood, or a report behind it! With one gang they do it this way. A light sentence, the first, means you get stabbed within six minutes, the second is in six hours, the third in six days, the fourth in six weeks and the fifth in six years. So like for the last one you know they're gonna stab you for what you've done, but you don't know when for six years!

"Even if you're transferred to another prison, the sentence goes with you. You think nobody knows you but they're there, just waiting."

Inducements

Even in prison, gangs operate as a force which makes both resistance and survival possible, gang members "scraping butter off their bread, splitting matches etc in an attempt to create a small surplus, a bargainship in dealing and swopping. The competition and reward flowing from the distribution of forbidden dagga and cash is even more intense."

Initiation into the 26 gang is done by the "Doctor", who steps up to the initiate and, bending his arm, says "I bend your arm and break your power and share it with all the members of the 26. We are equally strong. If you do wrong, you must take your punishment (which could range from slaps to a death sentence). If you refuse then you still have your own strength and your brothers will kill you because we have only

26 thoughts and we share our power equally."

Pinnock concludes that prisoners generally emerge from prison more damaged physically and mentally than when they entered. "They are also sent out into the very same social environments which gave rise to their 'criminality' in the first place. Into these environments they bring the skills learned in the prisons, and the brotherhood of the gangs.

"A central point which can be distilled from my study is this," Pinnock writes. "The development of capitalism in the city and its hinterland has been the acid in which the working class family has dissolved. Urban migration, the destruction of settled urban areas, mechanisation, unemployment and poverty have gradually unpicked the fabric of extended families and of working class culture.

"And as communities have dissolved, the institutions of the state have moved to replace family socialisation and control with bureaucratic regulation."

Brutalised by institutional goals and standards often impossible for them to meet, the self-esteem and integrity of youths who are "not making it" is often irreparably damaged. Their reaction, in keeping with their harsh environment, is a corresponding and face-saving rejection of those standards.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service commented:

"It is agreed that in some cases prisoners do not cooperate with the authorities and do not make the best use of opportunities and facilities which are provided for their upliftment. It is, however, the Prisons Service's experience that many prisoners do benefit from the specialised treatment and training facilities available to them, and adjust successfully after release."

Court visits site of prison deaths

By WIM VANVOLSEM

NELSPRUIT — Eight Barberton prison warders allegedly beat three long-term prisoners to death with rubber truncheons while they were carting wheelbarrows full of gravel on a prison farm on a very hot day in December last year, it was alleged here yesterday.

The eight — four whites and four blacks — appeared in the Circuit Court before Mr Justice D C Vermooten yesterday on three charges of murder and 34 charges of assault.

They are Warrant Officer Gert Smith, 38, and warders Christian Horn, 19, Jacques Stalz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyané, 47, Jonas Madonsela, 32, L C Makhola, 40, and F E Nohumané, 32.

All eight pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering or assaulting Mulakazi Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhathi, who were among 47 who had just been transferred from Durban's Point Prison to the maximum security section of Barberton's prison farm.

Immediately after charges had been read, the State Prosecutor, Mr SA Engelbrecht, assisted by Mr J Jonker, requested an inspection *in loco*. This was granted and the court adjourned to visit the farm complex in Barberton, where the offences are alleged to have taken place.

At the time the men's death was explained by prison authorities as being the result of heat exhaustion.

The State alleges that the accused, who were armed with rubber truncheons, repeatedly beat the prisoners as they carted wheelbarrow loads of gravel from a dam on the maximum security farm, and that three of them died because of the beatings administered on a hot day while they were doing arduous manual labour.

The case continues today.

Prison deaths: Court told of heat, shock, cuts

Own Correspondent

NELSPRUIT. — A doctor said yesterday that he had found three dead men and "several prisoners in different states of shock" the day after eight Barberton warders had allegedly beaten inmates with rubber truncheons while they were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with gravel, in a temperature of 35 deg. C.

Dr. W. Pretorius, the Barberton District Surgeon, was the first witness called to give evidence in the "prison heat exhaustion" trial before Mr Justice B C Vermooten in the Nelspruit Circuit Court.

Eight warders from the Barberton Prison Farm are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault.

They are Warrant-Officer Gert Louis Joubert Smit, 38, and Warders Christiaan Johannes Wynand Horn, 19, Jacques Coenraad Stoltz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, Willem Kobyan, 47, Johannes Madonsela, 32, Lefasa Makhola, 40, and Fanyana Ma-

humane, 32. The State alleges that the accused, who were armed with rubber truncheons, repeatedly beat the prisoners as they carted wheelbarrow-loads of gravel from the farm-dam and that three of the prisoners had died because of the beatings, administered on a hot day while they were doing arduous manual labour.

All the warders pleaded not guilty. A rubber truncheon, 60cm long and 10cm in diameter was handed in as an exhibit.

Dr Pretorius said the bruises, cuts, swellings and abrasions he found on the prisoners seemed to be the result of "rather serious assaults", which could have been administered by a rubber truncheon — like the one before the court — applied with some force.

He told the court he had been called to the hospital section of the Barberton Prison Farm on December 30. He had found three men dead and "a room full of people lying there in conditions of shock".

"They seemed to be delirious and suffering from cramps." Dr Pretorius said that after ordering that the dead to be taken to the mortuary, he examined all 34 others present and found evidence that they were "traumatic" and had been assaulted in a serious way.

He handed in as exhibits several colour photographs of the prisoners showing cuts and abrasions on their arms, legs, backs and chests. He also handed 34 separate medical reports to the judge.

Dr Pretorius explained that the effect of the blows could be traumatic shock — which he described as the circulation system giving up — which could result in heart failure.

Dr Pretorius testified that it had been very hot the previous day, when the offences were alleged to have taken place.

Mr Justice Vermooten then inquired whether the State prosecutor had been able to establish from the weather office in Pretoria what the temperature had been that day.

It was confirmed to have been 35 deg C.

The judge then insisted that he also wanted to know what the humidity reading was. That information was not available yesterday.

Dr Pretorius said he diagnosed the prisoners as having symptoms of heat stroke. He described heat stroke as the worst form of sun-stroke.

Sun-stroke, he said, had its origin in a shortage of sodium (salt) in the system, which resulted in the blocking of the perspiration system. Heart, kidney's, lungs and liver then could not cope and death could result.

When defence counsel, Mr J Els, referred to certain reference numbers of exhibits he mistakenly left out a reference "SS".

Mr Justice Vermooten rectified him and added on a lighter note: "I suppose you left out SS because it is too much resemblance to the symbol by which the nazi storm troopers were known."

The eight accused, all dressed in suits, sat in a row in the dock.

During an adjournment they did their utmost to avoid being photographed, covering their faces with jackets or motor-cycle crash helmets, or by hiding behind the black robes of their defence counsel.

The hearing continues today.

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Official silence on executions

By MARIANNE THAMM
Crime Reporter

THERE are 175 prisoners in country to be executed at Pretoria Central Prison, but few members of the public will know when they die

The executions will not be publicized as in the past, Mr J N Labuschagne, a liaison officer for the Directorate of Justice, said

The reason for withholding the names of executed prisoners, Mr Labuschagne said, was to avoid giving "prominence" to the event and to protect the next of kin and the families of the condemned

Confirmation of executions could be obtained from the deputy sheriff, he said. A Prisons Department spokesman confirmed that prisoners sentenced to death were brought from all over the

country to be executed at Pretoria Central Prison

During the early 50s the Prisons Department decided to make known the names of prisoners who had been executed to counter rumours that executions were not taking place

The Cape Times Chief Reporter, Mr Roger Williams, was a Sapa representative in Pretoria at the time and recalls when the superintendent of Pretoria Central Prison summoned him and a colleague to the prison

Mr Williams said they were not told why they had been asked to go to the prison "We knocked on the heavy wooden gate, a warder opened up and let us into the outer courtyard of the prison," Mr

Williams said

Mr Williams said he and his colleague were told to wait in the courtyard while the superintendent, accompanied by a clergyman and several other prison officials, filed past into the inner courtyard

"We heard the thudding of a trap door and presumed that an execution or executions had just taken place," Mr Williams said

The superintendent emerged from the inner courtyard soon after and asked Mr Williams and his colleague to accompany him to his office

He issued a statement about the executions that had taken place and the names of those

hanged and said it was now Prisons Department policy to announce when condemned prisoners were executed

The superintendent then asked Mr Williams to circulate the statement to other newspapers, saying that the policy had been instituted to counter rumours in the townships that death sentences were merely threats and never really carried out

Mr Labuschagne said the 175 prisoners in "death row" consisted of 131 black men, two black women, 30 coloured men, one coloured woman, eight white men, one white woman and two Indian men

They had been sentenced to death for crimes including murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, rape and kidnapping

Several of those awaiting the call of the hangman are prisoners whose trials have gained nation-wide public attention

Among them is Maureen Smith, her chauffeur Jack Ramogale, and her hired killer David Mguni. They were sentenced to death for the murder of Mr Roger Charles Smith. Their appeals against the conviction are being considered by the Appeal Court

Another is Keimoes farmer Hannes Theron, who was sentenced to death in the Uping-ton Supreme Court on March 29 for the murder of former senator Dr A J Visser. He has also been granted leave to appeal against the sentence

Blows 'could have contributed to prison deaths'

253 Star 19/8/83

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

"I would not like to have received a hiding like that," pathologist Professor J D Laubscher told a Circuit Court judge today when describing injuries inflicted on three prisoners at Barberton prison last year.

Chief State pathologist Professor Laubscher was giving evidence at a hearing in Nelspruit where eight prison warders are appearing on three charges of murder and 34 charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Professor Laubscher told the court he had performed post-mortems on December 31 last year on Mr Mhlakaza Xaba, Mr Mayo Khumalo and Mr Ernest Bekisizwe Makhatini.

Minimum of five blows

The men were in a group of 37 prisoners brought to Barberton prison from Durban Point jail on December 28.

Post-mortem observations revealed that Mr Xaba had received a minimum of five blows, Mr Khumalo about 20 blows and Mr Makhatini at least seven.

Their bodies had bruises with parallel lines approximately 1½ cm wide, indicating they had been hit with a rubber baton or some blunt instrument.

Although the post-mortems revealed no anatomical deflections, Professor Laubscher said, it was possible the blows could have contributed towards the heatstroke which caused their death.

The judge asked whether his examinations had revealed the extent of violence the men had been subjected to.

Hurting

Professor Laubscher said: "I do not believe their intention was to disfigure the men or cause permanent damage, but it is possible the warders hit them with the object of hurting them.

"I certainly would not have liked to have got a hiding like they did."

Mr Justice D O Vermooten was on the Bench and Mr S A Engelbrecht, assisted by Mr G Jonker, prosecuted. Mr J Els SC and Mr W Burger, instructed by the State Attorney, are representing six of the accused. Mr H de Vos, instructed by Mr S A Hefferman of Nelspruit, is representing the other two accused.

Convicts were 'delirious'

Prison deaths, beatings recalled

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R011
19/8/83

By WIM VANVOLSEM

NELSPRUIT.

A DOCTOR told yesterday how he found three dead men and "several prisoners in different states of shock" the day after eight Barberton warders allegedly beat inmates with rubber truncheons while they were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with gravel in temperatures of 35°C.

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They are Warrant-Officer Gert Louis Joubert Smit, 38, and warders Christiaan Johan-

nes Wynand Horn, 19, Jacques Coenraad Stoltz, 18, Burger van Wyk, 20, William Kobyan, 47, Jonas Madonsela, 32, Lefasa Makhola, 40, and Fanyana Mahumane, 32.

The State alleges that the accused, who were armed with rubber truncheons, repeatedly beat the prisoners as they carted wheelbarrow loads of gravel from the farm dam. They were allegedly injured because of the beatings administered on a hot day while they were doing arduous manual labour.

They all pleaded not guilty.

The prisoners had arrived from Durban Point Prison on December 28, a day before the alleged offences took place.

A rubber truncheon, 60cm long and 10cm in diameter was handed in as an exhibit.

The eight accused avoided Press photographers and some sped through the court corridors wearing motorcycle helmets to cover their faces.

On the opening day of the trial Mr Justice Vermooten ordered the State Prosecutor, Mr S A Engelbrecht, to establish from the Weather Bureau in Pretoria what the exact temperature and humidity reading had been in Barberton on December 29.

In his evidence Dr Pretorius said the bruises, cuts, swellings and abrasions he found on the prisoners appeared to be the result of "rather serious assaults", which could have been administered by a rubber truncheon applied with great force.

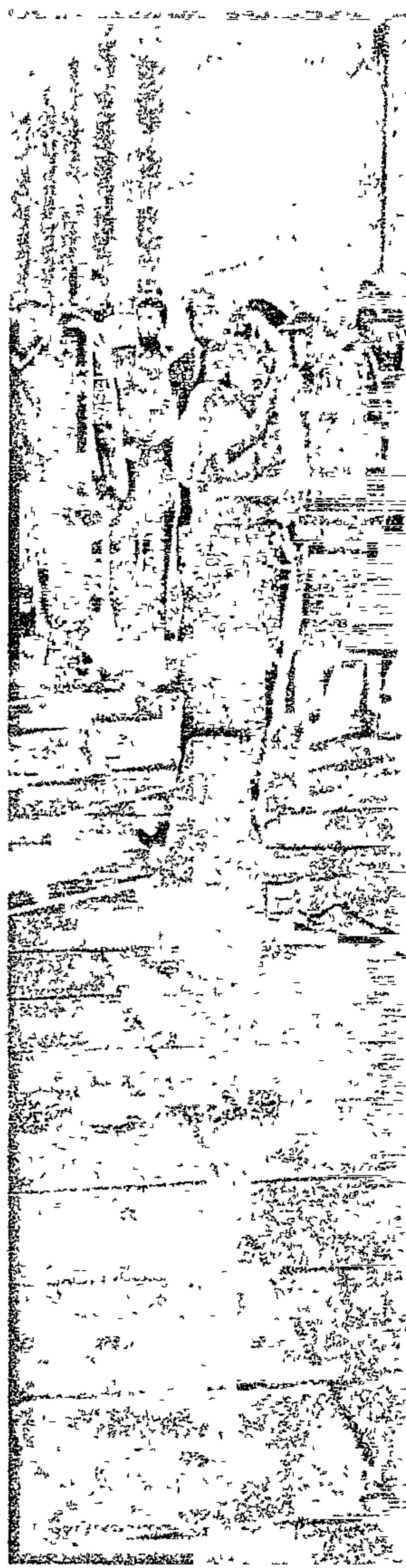
He told the court he was called to the hospital section of the Barberton Prison Farm on December 30. He found three dead men and "a room full of people lying there in conditions of shock".

"They seemed to be delirious and suffering from cramps," he said.

After ordering that the dead men be taken to the mortuary, he examined the 34 others and found evidence that they were "traumatic" and had been seriously assaulted.

The first prisoner he examined was Barry Bloem, on whose back and upper arms he counted 30 marks which, the doctor said, could have been caused by being hit with a reasonable force with a truncheon.

He also found 30 marks on



A suspected robber was shot dead in Johannesburg clothing store. Mr Fra... the man fled the shop where his r...

● Report — Page 2

JSE kicks wake of

By JOHN MULCAHY

THREE non-broking members of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and an employee have been expelled in the wake of an investigation into irregularities in the South African gilt market.

In a terse statement issued last night, the JSE committee named the four men expelled. They are Mr H Hamman, Mr T S Henning and

HOME FRONT

Big House Sale buyer gets a bargain price

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Bomb threat — man held

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A mystery South African was arrested in the heart of Manhattan yesterday after allegedly threatening to blow up the office of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Several blocks near United Nations headquarters were sealed off during the morning rush hour as the

INCIDENTS recalled

By WIM VANVOLSEM

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The State alleges that the accused, who were armed with rubber truncheons, repeatedly beat the prisoners as they carted wheelbarrow loads of gravel from the farm dam. The prisoners were also subjected to beatings, administered on a hot day while they were doing arduous manual labour.

They all pleaded not guilty.

The prisoners had arrived from Durban Point Prison on December 28, a day before the alleged offences took place.

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On the opening day of the trial Mr Justice Vermooten ordered the State Prosecutor, Mr S A Engelbrecht, to establish from the Weather Bureau in Pretoria what the exact temperature and humidity reading had been in Barbeton on December 29.

In his evidence Dr Pretorius said the bruises, cuts, swellings and abrasions he found on the prisoners appeared to be the result of "rather serious assaults", which could have been administered by a rubber truncheon applied with great force.

He told the court he was called to the hospital section of the Barberton Prison Farm on December 30. He found three dead men and "a room full of people lying there in conditions of shock".

"They seemed to be delirious and suffering from cramps," he said.

After ordering that the dead men be taken to the mortuary, he examined the 34 others and found evidence that they were "traumatic" and had been seriously assaulted.

The first prisoner he examined was Barry Bloem, on whose back and upper arms he counted 30 marks which, the doctor said, could have been caused by being hit with a truncheon.

He also found 30 marks on the body of Cecil Moreland — "which could have been caused by violent strikes", he said.

On Gen Griffen he also found more than 30 marks on his breast, back, legs, arms and stomach.

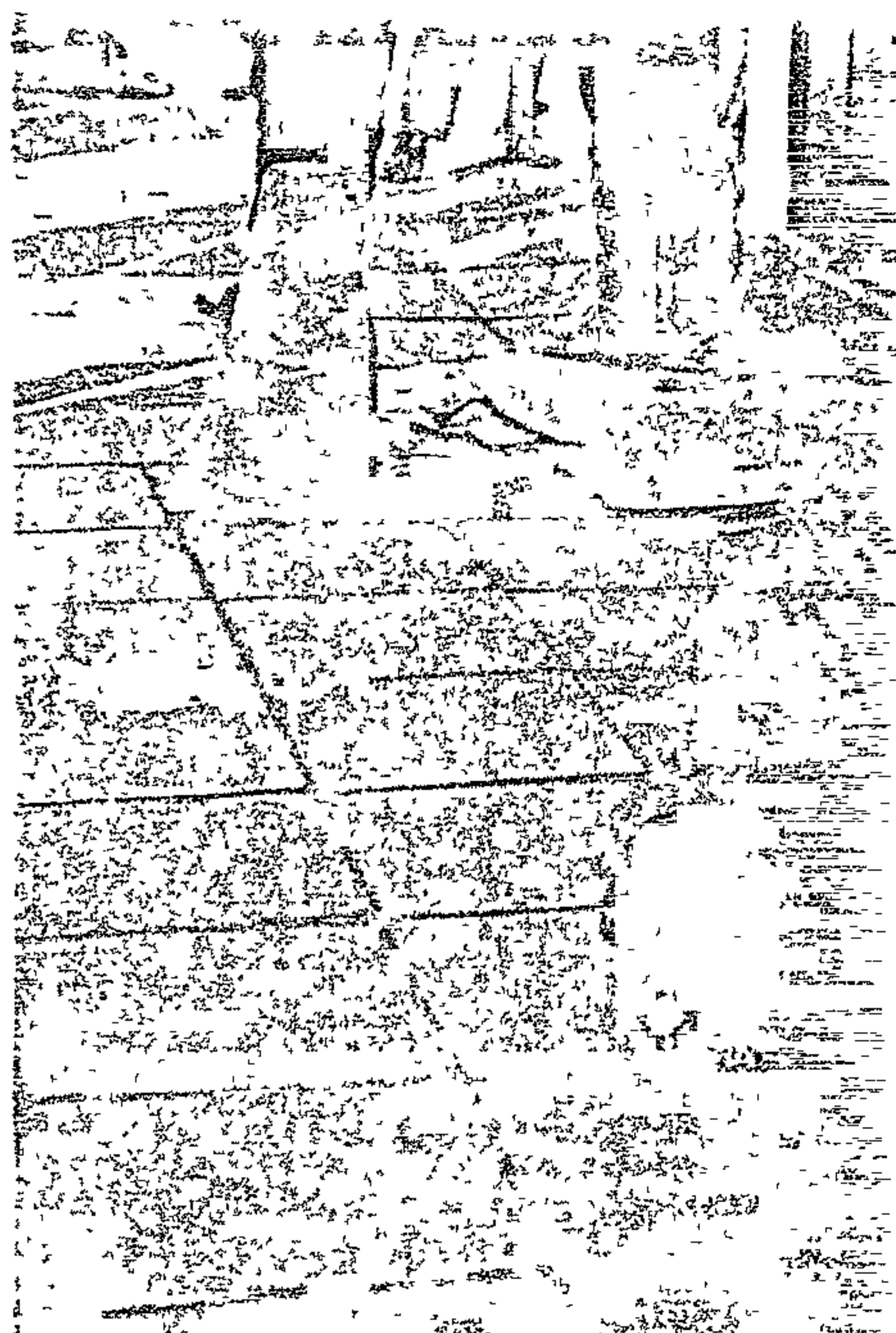
The number of marks he found on the other prisoners varied between a few and up to 15 or 30.

Dr Pretorius said the effect of the strikes could be traumatic shock, which he described as the circulation system giving up, which could result in heart failure.

The court was told that the Weather Bureau had given the temperatures at Barberton on that day as 35°C.

Dr Pretorius said he had diagnosed the prisoners as having symptoms of heat stroke. He described heat stroke as the worst form of sun stroke.

The case continues today.



A suspected robber was shot dead yesterday after an attack on a Johannesburg clothing store. Mr Frazer Murray, on the far left, was the man who shot the man who fled the shop where his mother, Mrs Avril Murray, was also present.

● Report — Page 2

JSE kicks 4 out wake of gilt pi

By JOHN MULCAHY

THREE non-broking members of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and an employee have been expelled in the wake of an investigation into irregularities in the South African gilt market.

In a terse statement issued last night, the JSE committee named the four men expelled. They are Mr H Hamman, Mr T S Henning and Mr R E Sussman, all non-broking members, and an employee, Mr B A J Stupart.

The investigation commenced after the collapse earlier this year of Gilt Acceptances, and the subsequent dismissal of several gilt dealers from broking firms.

Certain gilt market practices have been described by the Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Robert Burton, as "highly irregular and most undesirable, if not fraudulent".

The circumstances surrounding the Gilt Acceptances failure were first investigated by the Registrar.

Following his investigation the Registrar requested the JSE to conduct its own inquiry, which has led to the suspension of at least 16 dealers and members of JSE firms over the past six months.

Last night's statement said Mr Sussman had reserved his rights to deal fully with the committee's decision and verdict.

Mr Sussman later categorically denied he was guilty of any of the alleged offences.

He told the Mail the matter was in the hands of his attorney. He said his attorney agreed with him that the JSE's decision was unjust, and after reviewing information available to him and to the committee he would decide on what further action to take.

Mr Hamman and Mr Henning do not agree with the committee and intend to appeal the decision to the Rand Court.

The JSE investigation was conducted by a committee of former employees over which the JSE has no jurisdiction.

The former employees committed themselves to the case the committee was to conduct, according to the Registrar.

The Registrar has jurisdiction over pension funds, life insurance, mutual funds, placing of advertisements to investigate dealing rooms.

The circular concerning the gilt scandal spread far beyond the floor of the JSE.

In part, the Registrar requested pension funds to investigate what extent its members were involved in malpractices.

A quote from the Registrar said he had been informed that certain gilt and semi-gilt institutions actually were not recorded in their own accounts and were not recorded in employers' records.

"This office has been informed that certain gilt and semi-gilt institutions actually were not recorded in their own accounts and were not recorded in employers' records. This is a highly irregular, if not fraudulent, practice, a conflict of interest which has led into question his loyalty as an employer — he cannot be held responsible for his own account and services as an employer."

HOME FRONT

Big House Sale buyer gets a bargain price

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● HOW UN CHIEF WILL
SKIRT THE STRIFE

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Flair

● FULL HOUSE FOR TOP
TEN RESTAURANTS

PAGE 12

Bomb threat — man held

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A mystery South African was arrested in the heart of Manhattan yesterday after allegedly threatening to blow up the office of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Several blocks near United Nations headquarters were sealed off during the morning rush hour as the bomb squad investigated a duffle bag, bearing a British Airways sticker, lying at a street corner close to the UN church centre.

The man arrested was identified as Mr Colin Kruger, 23. Mr Kruger was said to have telephoned PAC official Mr Sam Makhanda and threatened to blow him up if he did not agree to meet him.

Mr Makhanda tricked the caller into giving a description of himself and agreed to meet on a street corner. The police were then alerted and moved in. No bomb was found and the man was charged with aggravated harassment.

Neither PAC nor other exile sources were immediately able to identify Mr Kruger. PAC, the African National Congress and Swapo all have offices close to the UN.

Prisoners in 'heat' trial fear for lives

CHC Times 20/8/43 253

Own Correspondent

NEISPRUIT.—The "heat-exhaustion prison trial" came to a halt yesterday after the first prisoner called as a witness had read a statement—smuggled into court in his socks—alleging maltreatment.

He also said the prisoners feared for their lives, as other warders had threatened "to get them" if they testified against the accused. He then refused to give further evidence in the case in which eight prison warders from the

Barberton prison farm are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault.

The accused are Warrant Officer Gert Smit, 38, and Warders Christiaan Horn, 19, Jacques Stoltz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyan, 47, Jonas Madonsela, 32, Letasa Makhola, 40, and Fanyana Mahunane, 32. All have pleaded not guilty.

After being sworn in yesterday, Barry Bloem, a built man who is serving a 10-year sentence, interrupted the prosecutor,

Mr S A Engelbrecht, saying he wanted to make a statement.

Bloem bent down and pulled two sheets of paper out of his socks.

He told the court that on December 28 last year he and 46 other inmates of the Durban Point prison were told at 2am that they would be transferred to Barberton.

They had had to travel 1,000 kilometres, which took 15 hours, and were given neither food nor water during that time.

"We arrived in Barberton at 6pm after this long trip only to find that at the reception we were assaulted by prison staff.

"We were assaulted for no apparent reason. We asked for this matter to be investigated, but so far nothing has been done," he told the judge.

Other complaints read out to the court included the refusal by prison authorities to notify the prisoners' families about their transfer from Durban to Barberton, and fear that

their lives would be in danger when they returned to Barberton prison farm after this trial.

The judge then wanted to know who was in charge of Barberton prison command. The commanding officer, Brigadier E J Victor, was in the court building and the judge ordered him to be brought before the Bench.

The judge requested Brigadier Victor to see to it that Bloem and the other complainants in the case would not be returned to Barberton.

Brigadier Victor said he would arrange this.

Bloem then caused another stir by stating that Brigadier Victor should not be trusted. "That man has assaulted me personally before. He is the man driving us all to suicide."

Mr Justice Vermooten then told Bloem that he had done his best for him and that he should start with his evidence. Bloem then told the court that on the morning of December 29, about 44 inmates at Barberton had

been marched to the dam on the prison farm at 3am.

The warders had kept telling the convicts: "We are the masters. We will show you."

Bloem then again interrupted the proceedings and asked the judge: "What are the charges in this case?"

Mr Justice Vermooten read them out and explained that he, Bloem, was one of the 34 complainants concerning the assault charge against the accused. Bloem then said he was

no longer prepared to continue with his evidence.

"I was almost murdered by these people. I want this to be investigated, and the charge should be one of attempted murder and not just assault."

He said he did not want to give any further evidence in this trial. Mr Justice Vermooten then adjourned the trial until Monday—to give Bloem and his comrades a chance to discuss the situation and hopefully reconsider their stand."

NELSPRUIT — There was drama in the circuit court here yesterday when the first complainant called as a witness in the trial of eight prison warders read a statement — smuggled into court in his socks — about alleged prison maltreatment

The witness, Mr Barry Bloem, then refused to give further evidence

Claims were made that the complainants feared for their lives as other warders had threatened "to get them" if they testified against the accused

Mr Bloem, who is serving a ten-year sentence, is one of the 34 complainants in the trial in which eight warders from Barberton prison

farm are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault. It is alleged they beat convicts with rubber truncheons while they were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with gravel on the prison farm on December 29 last year in a temperature of 35 C

The accused are Warrant Officer Gert Smit, 38, and warders Christiaan Horn, 19, Jacques Stolts, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyanne, 47, Jonas Madonsela, 32, Lefasa Makhola, 40, and

Fanyana Mahunane, 32. They all pleaded not guilty

Mr Bloem told the court that on December 28 last year he and 46 other inmates of Durban Point prison were told at 2 am that they would be transferred to Barberton. They had to travel 1 000 km which took 15 hours and during that time they were given neither food nor water

"We arrived in Barberton at 6 pm after this long trip only to find that at the reception we were

assaulted by prison staff for no apparent reason. We asked for this matter to be investigated, but so far nothing has been done," he told the judge.

Mr Justice Vermooten said he was concerned about what he had been told and called the commanding officer of the prison, Brigadier E J Victor, before the bench

The judge requested Brigadier Victor to see to it that Mr Bloem and the other complainants in the case would not be returned to Barberton

Brigadier Victor replied that he would arrange for this to be done

Mr Bloem then stated that Brigadier Victor should not be trusted. "That man has assaulted me personally before. He is the man who is driving us all to suicide," he said

Mr Bloem refused to continue with his evidence

After warning Mr Bloem that he could give him a one year's jail sentence for refusing to testify, Mr Justice Vermooten adjourned the trial to Monday — "to give Bloem and his comrades a chance to discuss the situation and hopefully reconsider their stand" — DDC

Witness tells of assaults in prison

(253)

28/12/87

C. Herald
20/8/83
253
Prisoners transferred

THE 10 people convicted during the Oscar Mpetha trial on charges of murder and terrorism — and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging between 7 and 20 years — have been transferred to Robben Island

The men are Christopher Sidlayiya, Morgan Maku-bela, Aaron Tshangama, Vusumzi Kube, Johannes Hlapo, Bongani Mpondo, Jeffrey Baardman, Philip Nyongwana, Alton Sabuwa, Vuysile Diba

When they were sentenced on June 28 they were held at Pollsmoor Prison. On August 9 they were transferred to Robben Island. They have been classified as "D Status" prisoners.

VISIT

They are allowed one visit by one person each month and may receive one letter a month. They are allowed to send one letter each month as well.

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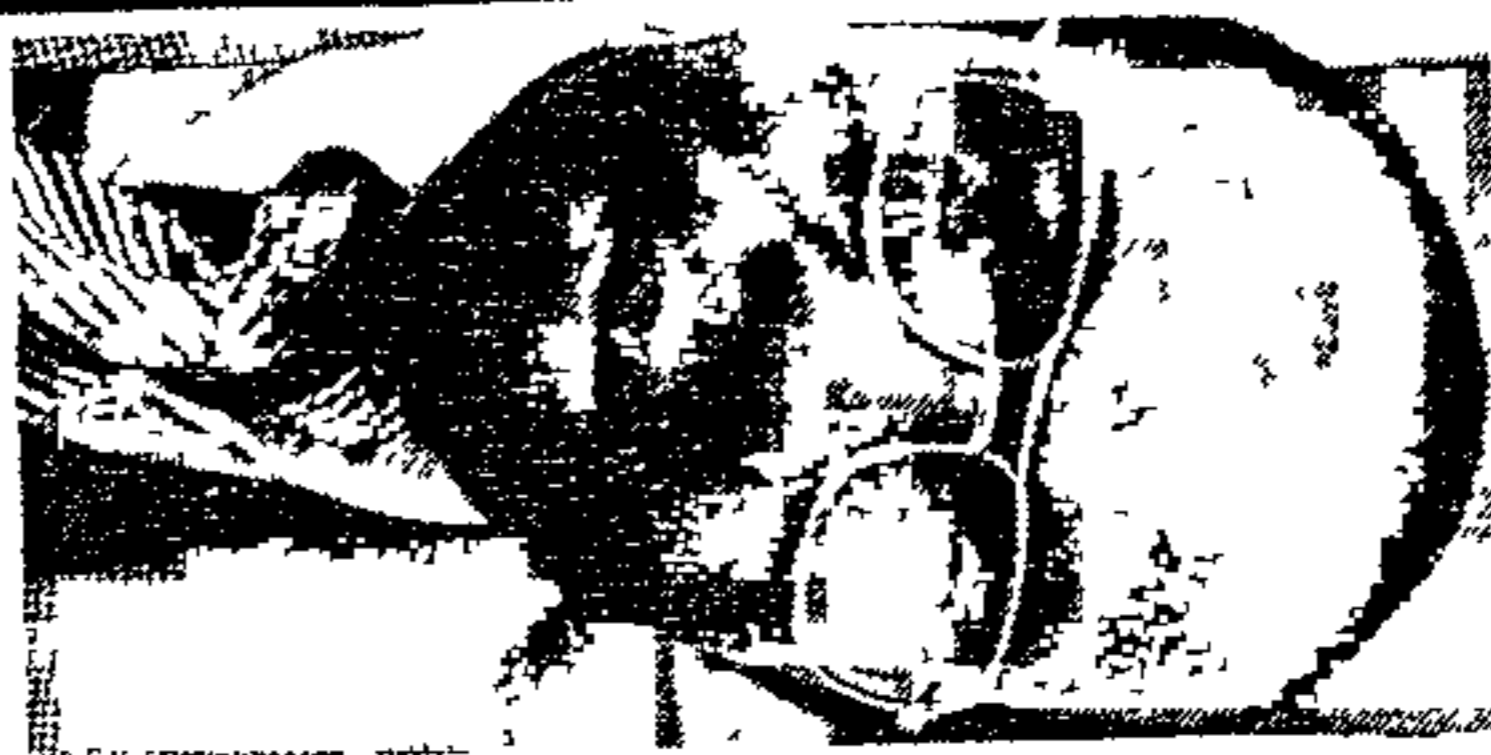
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Thami Mazwai



'I'll do it again,' says freed journalist

"I HAVE no regrets about refusing to give evidence in court and will do it again without hesitation"

This was said by the news editor of the Sowetan newspaper and former national secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr Thami Mazwai, who was released after 26 months in police custody and jail last week

Mr Mazwai was released with four student leaders, Mr Thabo Nda-

beni, national organiser of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Mr Carter Seleke, president of the Azanian National Youth Unity, Mr Solomon Selani and Mr Siphiso Somacele, also of Azanyu.

The five men, and two women, were jailed in February last year for refusing to give evidence for the State in the trial of former student leaders, Khotso Seatholo and Masabata Lote — charged under the Terrorism Act and

later jailed for a total of 25 years

Shortly after his release, Mr Mazwai was given a hero's welcome by about 20 journalists, mostly his former colleagues, at his Soweto home where he was reunited with his wife Beleda and their two children Thandiswa, 7, and Nontsikelelo, 2

Mr Mazwai said "I shudder to think what kind of reception I would have had if I had given evidence
"As a journalist, I

could not divulge in court something that was said to me in confidence. It would have destroyed my credibility and my career completely

"Before I was sentenced, I heard that somebody else who refused to give evidence in a political trial was sentenced to five years jail. It hung heavily over me, but I was resolved not to give evidence"

According to court records, the presiding

Magistrate Mr A H Barlow, turned down a bail application by the five men pending an appeal against their 18 months' sentences, because they were not ordinary offenders

Mr Barlow said they "refused to testify because of their principles and moral obligations. The sentence does not instil fear amongst them and they have vowed to continue their political activities should they be allowed bail."

Mr Mazwai said "When I was sentenced, the time in jail ahead of me was like a challenge and I am glad I saw it through without being hurt badly

"The first month of the sentence was terrible. I had to make adjustments to my new environment and it was not easy

EXPERIENCE
"But my stay in jail turned out to be quite an experience," said Mr Mazwai who looked healthy and happy

253

253

Cape Herald, August 20 1983

Now the heat is on prisoners to give evidence in warders' trial

Staff Reporter

THE Circuit Court sitting in Nelspruit in the 'heat exhaustion' prison trial will know tomorrow if the 34 key witnesses in the case will stand by their decision not to give evidence.

If they refuse — as dramatically announced in court on Friday by the first complainant Barry Bloem — the trial, set down for a minimum of three weeks, might be short-lived.

This would mean that evidence on how eight Barberton prison warders allegedly beat three inmates to death and assaulted 34 others with rubber truncheons on December 29 last year while they were pushing wheelbarrow loads of gravel under a blazing sun, will not be heard.

The stand by the complainants stems from their fears of further assaults in the prison following threats by other warders that "they will get them".

Eight prison warders — four blacks and four whites — are facing three charges

of murder and 34 charges of assault following the incident at the Barberton prison farm when a group of 44 inmates, who had just arrived from Durban Point Prison, were taken to the farm dam to work.

They were allegedly assaulted with rubber truncheons by Warrant Officer Gert Smit, 38, and warders Mr Christiaan Horn, 19; Mr Jacques Stoltz, 18, Mr Burger van Dyk, 20; Mr Wilham Kobyané, 47, Mr Jonas Madonsela, 32, Mr Lefasa Makhola, 40, and Mr Fanyana Mahunane, 32.

The eight have pleaded not guilty. The three killed in the alleged assaults were Mhlakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhatini.

Earlier, Dr Wyn Pretorius, the Barberton district surgeon, told Mr Justice D Vermooten that his examinations on December 29 showed that three dead men and the 34 others had bruises, cuts, swellings and abrasions which, could have been the result of "rather se-

rious assaults", which could have been administered by a rubber truncheon.

Dr Pretorius said he found up to 30 marks on several of the prisoners, who all seemed to be delirious or to have traumatic conditions.

Dr J D Loubser, chief state pathologist, said that his post-mortems on December 31 showed 'tramline' marks on the bodies of the three dead men.

It could very well be considered a result of having been hit by a truncheon, but he believed that no full force was used to strike the blows.

In a pre-trial medical conference, whose report was handed in as an exhibit, Professor J D Loubser, Dr J B Botha and Prof M C Kew concluded that no anatomical cause of death could be ascertained.

They said heat stroke could not be excluded as a cause and that it was a major contributory factor to death together with the hard manual labour as well as possible assaults.

When the first of the 34 complainants, Barry Bloem, was called to give evidence, he refused and pulled a statement out of his socks.

He said he and his fellow inmates wanted to complain about their treatment. They were not given food or drink while being transferred from Durban to Barberton, he said. On arrival they were assaulted by prison staff for no apparent reason.

He also said that their complaints were not followed up and that their lives were in danger because they had been threatened by other prison staff.

Mr Justice Vermooten requested Brigadier E J Victor, commanding officer of Barberton prison, that the complainants should not be returned to Barberton.

Bloem then remarked that Brig Victor could not be trusted. "He is a man who is driving us all suicidal."

Bloem still refused to give evidence and said the charges of assault should be changed to attempted murder.

The judge warned him that he could be jailed for two years for refusing to give evidence, but that he would give him and his 'comrades' until tomorrow to reconsider their stand.

(253)

Prisoner again refuses to give evidence

Stan 22/8/83

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Barry Bloem, one of the 34 prisoners allegedly beaten with rubber truncheons at the Barberton Prison Farm last year, again refused to give evidence in the Nelspruit Circuit Court today.

Eight warders have been charged with three counts of murder and 34 counts of assault with intent to do grievous harm. They have pleaded not guilty.

Bloem, who on Friday told Mr Justice W O Vermooten that he preferred not to talk about the matter, said this morning he did not want to give evidence in Nelspruit because he had been told the hearing was to have been held in Pretoria.

This, he said, would have given him the opportunity to contact "his people" there to arrange for legal assistance in the event of a civil claim.

In other words, Mr Jus-

tice Vermooten said, Bloem was refusing to give evidence unless he could have legal representation.

"In jail I was told that if we wanted the case moved to Pretoria, we would have to produce 'heaps of money'.

"Furthermore, apart from being threatened, I have already suffered a lot under these people and live in constant fear of what will happen once the trial is over."

The prosecutor, Mr S A Engelbrecht, said during discussion with him Bloem had not mentioned legal problems.

"He told me it was fear and it was on these grounds I had intended applying to the court for the case to be transferred to Pretoria.

"This now obviously no longer applies" he said.

The court adjourned until the attorney, Mr Stan Swanepoel, could be contacted.

Prisoners fear jail 'revenge'

Argus Correspondent
23/8/83

NELSPRUIT. — All prisoners in the Circuit Court case against eight jail warders charged with murder and assault have refused to give evidence at the hearing here

Following the appointment of a pro-Deo lawyer, Mr Stan Swanepoel, for Barry Bloem and four other prisoners who refused to give evidence, the court resumed at 2pm yesterday.

Mr Swanepoel told Mr Justice Vermooten that in an interview with Bloem and four other prisoners he was told that more men were unwilling to give evidence in the Nelspruit trial

VISITED

He then visited Nelspruit jail — where the prisoners are being held during the hearing — and after discussing the matter with the prisoners he was handed a memorandum saying that all refused to give evidence while the hearing was in Nelspruit

Mr Swanepoel said the prisoners told him their greatest fear was warders' revenge once they returned to jail after giving evidence

In the memorandum the prisoners said the court would get their cooperation provided they were given guarantees that

• The hearing be transferred and heard anywhere in South Africa except Nelspruit or Barberton, and

• They be assured they will not be returned to either Nelspruit or Barberton prisons once the trial is over

When Mr Swanepoel warned them they ran the risk of getting an additional two years' jail for withholding information, the men said "we would rather serve an additional two years' jail elsewhere than have to return to Barberton or Nelspruit"

Among the main points witnesses raised in the memorandum included

• Because Barberton and Nelspruit prisons were under the "same command" they feared for the future, and

• As prisoners they were deprived of the opportunity to obtain legal representation during the trial

One remark in the long memorandum, said to have come from a warder, was: "Barberton is the last stop — you don't go further from here. You turn over"

Mr Justice Vermooten said although the witnesses did not have sufficient grounds to escape punishment for refusing to give evidence, the matter should be viewed from a human point of view.

"Perhaps justice will be better served if the case is transferred to Pretoria and the prisoners taken to a jail there," he added

State prosecutor Mr S A Engelbrecht agreed, but defending counsel Mr J Els and Mr H de Vos disagreed

Pretoria jail, Mr Els said, did not have accommodation and it was for this reason it was decided the case be held in Nelspruit

RULED

The judge ruled that the hearing be adjourned to enable Mr Engelbrecht to establish

• Should the prisoners agree to give evidence in Pretoria, can they be given a guarantee they will not be returned to either the Barberton or Nelspruit prison?, and

• Whether accommodation is available

The judge concluded by saying a big jail was recently completed in Johannesburg and if necessary the prisoners could be taken to and from Pretoria during the hearing

"The most important factor is that justice must be done," he said

Two prisoners die in brawl

PRETORIA — Prisoners in a communal cell at the Barberton maximum security prison

were involved in a brawl last night, and two of three prisoners admitted to the Barberton General Hospital later died from their injuries, the liaison officer of the SA Prison Service said in Pretoria

The statement said the fight broke out at about 6.45 pm — Sapa

Heat exhaustion trial may be moved

Own Correspondent NELSPRUIT. — All 34 witnesses in the Barberton Prison farm "heat exhaustion trial" yesterday refused to give evidence in the Nelspruit Circuit Court unless the trial was moved to another venue and they were given guarantees that they would not be returned to the Barberton or Nelspruit prisons.

In another day of dramatic arguments and fresh claims of violence, bribes and a prison hunger strike, the 34 convicts handed in a memorandum to Mr Justice D Vermooten, stating that they feared reprisals from prison officials if they gave evidence, and giving details of alleged threats against them.

Claims of offers by warders of better prison conditions and "good food" if they withdrew from the case were also made.

The convicts also stated that warders had told them: "Barberton is the last stop. The train does not turn back — it turns over."

Mr Justice Vermooten has meanwhile obtained guarantees that the 34 will not be returned to Barberton.

He has instructed the State prosecutor, Mr S A Engelbrecht, to investigate the possibilities of continuing the trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court — but heard that the prison there is so full that the 34 could possibly not be accommodated there.

The judge will decide today where the trial will continue — either in Pretoria or at any other venue in South Africa where prison accommodation is available.

The case continued its dramatic course yesterday morning when Barry Bloem still refused to continue his evidence.

He is the first of the complainants to be called as a witness in the trial in which Warrant Officer Gert Smil, 38, and warders Christian Horn, 19, Jacques Stoltz, 18, Burger van Dyk, 20, William Kobyan, 47, Johannes Mabonsela, 32, Le-fasa Makholo, 40, and Fanyana Mahumane, 32, are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault in that they repeatedly beat convicts at the Barberton Prison farm.

The three convicts who were allegedly beaten to death were Mhlakaza Kaba, Mayo Khumalo, and Ernest Makhatini. A Nelspruit senior attorney, Mr Stanley, and that he wanted a lawyer to assist him.

"I feel I would be safer in Pretoria. I am frightened to give evidence because I fear the court that the 34 cause would rather receive an extra two years' jail sentence than give evidence," he said.

Mr Justice Vermooten then decided to appoint

C.T. 23/8/83
Page 253

Mr Swanepoel to act as representative for Bloem

When the judge was told that another four witnesses were also planning to refuse to give evidence the judge said Mr Swanepoel had to represent all those who wished to be represented

After a court adjournment of almost three hours Mr Swanepoel told Mr Justice Vermooten that after talking to Bloem and four other complainants they had insisted on seeing nine other complainants "I went with them to the Nelspruit Prison and there talked to all 34 witnesses," he said

Mr Swanepoel said they were prepared to give evidence but only if the trial were no longer held in Nelspruit or Barberton and if the State could give guarantees that after the trial they would not be returned to either of the two towns prisons which fall under one command

They told Mr Swanepoel they feared reprisals by prison staff there and complained that the charges against the eight accused should be of attempted murder instead of assault and that a previous assault against them on the day of their arrival at Barberton, had not been investigated and that they had not been allowed to contact their lawyers or families

Mr Swanepoel then read out a written statement by the complainants

The judge was then told that contact had been made with the Deputy Chief Commissioner of Prisons in Pretoria, who had given an official guarantee that the convicts would not be sent back to the Barberton Prison farm or Nelspruit Prison

State in bid to change venue

Prisoners united in refusal to testify at Nelspruit court

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The prosecutor in the Barberton Prison trial travelled to Pretoria today in an attempt to have the trial transferred elsewhere.

Mr S A Engelbrecht's trip follows the refusal of 34 convicts to give evidence in the trial unless it is held "anywhere in the country except Nelspruit or Barberton".

The trial, in which eight warders face charges of murder and assault, was postponed until 10 am tomorrow.

At the start of proceedings this morning, Mr Justice D O Vermooten said Mr Engelbrecht was "endeavouring to have the trial transferred and to obtain alternative accommodation for the witnesses".

The prisoners, who offered their full cooperation if the case was held elsewhere, have also asked for a guarantee that they will not be brought back to Barberton or Nelspruit jails

once the trial is over.

An independent pro deo lawyer, Mr Stan Swanepoel, was appointed to assist Barry Bloem, and four other prisoners who refused to give evidence.

Mr Swanepoel told the judge yesterday that, during an interview with Bloem and four other prisoners he had been informed that more men were unwilling to give evidence in the Nelspruit trial.

He then visited the Nelspruit jail where the prisoners are being accommodated during the hearing. After discussing the matter with the prisoners he was handed a written memorandum stating that all refused to give evidence while the hearing was taking place in Nelspruit.

Mr Swanepoel said the prisoners had told him their greatest fear was warders' revenge once they returned to jail after having given evidence.

In the memorandum the prisoners said the court would get their full co-operation provided

they were given guarantees that

- The hearing be transferred, and heard anywhere in the Republic of South Africa except Nelspruit or Barberton,

- That they be assured that they would not be returned to either the Nelspruit or Barberton prisons once the trial was over.

When Mr Swanepoel warned them they ran the risk of getting an additional two years imprisonment for withholding information, the men said "We would rather serve an additional two years jail elsewhere than have to return to Barberton or Nelspruit".

Among the main points witnesses raised in the memorandum were:

- Because the Barberton and Nelspruit prisons were under the "same command" they feared for the future.

- As prisoners they were deprived opportunities to obtain legal representations during the trial.

'LAST STOP'

One remark in the lengthy memorandum, stated as having come from a warder, was "Barberton is the last stop — if you don't go further from here, you turn over."

Mr Justice Vermooten said although the witnesses did not have sufficient grounds to escape punishment for refusing to give evidence he said the matter should be viewed from a human point of view.

"Perhaps justice will be better served if the case was transferred to Pretoria and the prisoners taken to a jail there."

State prosecutor Mr S A Engelbrecht agreed but defending advocates Mr J Els and H de Vos disagreed.

The most important factor is that justice should be done, the judge emphasised.

34 convicts in 'prison heat trial' refuse to give evidence

By WIM VANVOLSEM

NELSPRUIT. — All 34 witnesses in the Barberton Prison Farm "heat exhaustion trial" yesterday refused to give evidence in the Nelspruit Circuit Court unless the trial is moved to another venue and they are given assurances that they will not be returned to Barberton or Nelspruit prisons

In another day of dramatic arguments and claims of violence, bribes and a prison hunger strike, the 34 convicts handed in a memorandum to Mr Justice D Vermooten, saying they feared reprisals from prison officials if they gave evidence and gave details of threats against them

Claims were also made that prison warders had promised them "good food" and better prison conditions if they withdrew from the case

The convicts also said warders had told them "Barberton is the last stop. The train does not turn back — it turns over"

Mr Justice Vermooten has meanwhile obtained guarantees that the 34 will not be returned to Barberton

He has instructed State Prosecutor Mr S A Engelbrecht to investigate the possibilities of continuing the trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court, but heard that the prison there is so full the 34 could not be accommodated

The judge will decide today where the trial will continue

There was drama again yesterday when Barry Bloem refused to continue with his evidence

He is the first of the complainants to be called as a witness in the trial in which Warrant-Officer Gert Smit, 38, and warders Mr Christiaan Horn, 19, Jacque Stoltz, 18, Mr Burger van Dyk, 20, Mr William Kobyan, 47, Mr Jonas Madonsela, 32, Mr Lefasa Makhola, 40, and Mr Fanyana Mahumane, 32, are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault

They are alleged to have

repeatedly beat up convicts at Barberton Prison Farm with truncheons while they were pushing wheelbarrows laden with gravel in a temperature of 35°C

The three convicts who were allegedly beaten to death were Mhlakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhatini

A Nelspruit attorney, Mr Stanley Swanepoel, appointed by the judge yesterday to assist the complainants with legal advice, told the court that the 34 would rather receive an extra two years' jail sentence than to give evidence in Nelspruit

Bloem told the court yesterday "I feel I would be safer in Pretoria I am frightened to give evidence because I fear the unforeseen. We have been threatened by officials in Barberton and Nelspruit prisons"

He claimed warders had told him "This thing is not finished"

Mr Justice Vermooten then decided to appoint an

independent lawyer to represent Bloem

He instructed Nelspruit Deputy Sheriff Mr Paul Kruger to fetch attorney Mr Swanepoel from his offices in town to give him the assignment

When he was told that another four witnesses were also planning to refuse to give evidence, Mr Justice Vermooten said Mr Swanepoel had to represent all those who wished to be represented

After the court had adjourned for about three hours, Mr Swanepoel told Mr Justice Vermooten that he had explained to Bloem and four other complainants the implications of their stand

"They insisted to see nine other complainants I went with them to the Nelspruit Prison and there talked to all 34 witnesses," he said

Mr Swanepoel said they were prepared to give evidence but only if the trial was

To Page 2

will only be voted if other amendments — 170 have been proposed by all four parties — fall away

Botha also intends to that Parliament rise at instead of 6pm on Friday, that it sits until on Friday instead of and that it sits from to 12 noon on Saturday

Colin Eglin, who led the Conservative Federal Party's on the select committee considered the Bill its Second Reading, last night that the Government's move was "absolutely shocking"

shows that the Government is determined to bull the Bill through as soon as possible even if it means the gag and the guillotine on the opposition in Parliament," he said

move was completely to earlier assurance that there would be as much time as possible for debate on the Bill

this is an example of to come under the new then heaven help — let alone con-government — in Africa," Mr Eglin said

Mr Alf Wid-said the move was "absolutely shocking" He said he was to Mr Botha's office minutes before the start of yesterday's session and of the Government's on

said Mr Botha told him the Committee Stage of the Bill was taking too long

Conservative Party Mr Jan Hoon, said the move was opposed to the motion. The current session of Parliament was primarily to discuss the Bill

New Republic Party's Whip Mr Brian Page, the move "flies in the face of the undertaking by Government that the Bill will be fully debated"

is understood that the motion will be the first that the guillotining of a Bill has been proposed since the rules of procedure were amended in 1964 when various stages of Bills

will only be voted if other amendments — 170 have been proposed by all four parties — fall away

Botha also intends to that Parliament rise at instead of 6pm on Friday, that it sits until on Friday instead of and that it sits from to 12 noon on Saturday

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Bi

Claim of violence bribes

From Page 1

no longer held in Nelspruit or Barberton and if the State could give guarantees that after the trial they would not be returned to either of the two towns, prisons

He said the convicts had told him they would rather be punished with another two years in jail for refusing to testify than give evidence in Nelspruit

The judge was then told that contact had been made during lunch with the Department of Prisons in Pretoria

The Deputy Chief Commissioner of Prisons had telephoned back to the Nelspruit court to give official guarantee that the convicts would not be sent back to the Barberton Prison Farm or Nelspruit Prison

Mr Engelbrecht then applied to the court for the trial to be moved to Pretoria

Defence counsel, Mr J Els, opposed the application saying the witnesses now had an official guarantee and a legal advisor as they had requested

Mr Justice Vermooten however said "Let's be human. These people are in fear."

"What we are trying to achieve is that justice will be done," the judge said before adjourning the case to today

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R. A. Gibson, Benjamin Pogrund, Peter Bunkell, newsbills by Michael Stent, headlines and sub editing by Bryan Pearson, cartoons by David Anderson, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

erve Ban

withdraw the R20 note because of the number of forged notes in circulation, reportedly as high as R750 000's worth

The figures are guesswork but the Reserve Bank is obviously concerned about the forgeries on the market

"We are liaising closely with the Commercial Branch of the South African Police and giving them all the assistance we can"

He appealed to people to bring forged notes to the attention of their nearest police station

"Unfortunately, there will always be forgeries," he said

Forged R20 notes have been found in Zambia, Swaziland Bophuthatswana and all over

The notes have only two serial numbers — D/90 782188 and D93/318159

The paper is softer and less crisp than that of the real note, and the forgeries are 1mm narrower and 1 mm shorter

The forged note does not have the subtle tinges of purple, orange and green of the real note

Although 10 people have so far been held, the "factory" has not yet been found

Should the person who receives a forged note remember where he got it, his remedy appears to be to go back to the source and demand recompense

EMIELIA JAROSCHEK reports that forged R20 notes are still turning up at a rate of one or two a day, police said at Pretoria Police Headquarters yesterday

Police pointed out yesterday that although the forged notes have no metal thread running through them, there are still genuine notes, printed before August 1981, that are also threadless. These should not be confused with the forgeries

552

Crippled student dies in cell

AN 18-YEAR-OLD physically disabled high school student was found dead at Mankweng Police Station in Lebowa where he was being held in connection with charges of theft.

Mr Thabo Tsolo, a Std 10 student at Hwiti High School near the University of the North, was, according to his mother, Mrs Delia Tsolo, fetched from school by the police early this month and appeared in court the following day

Because he was paralysed in both legs, his fa-

ther asked the magistrate to release him in his custody

"But he was arrested again on August 12 by police who fetched him from school. He stayed in police custody for the weekend and on Wednesday last week we were told that he had died

"Quite honestly the circumstances of his death are still very mysterious to us. We were told by the police that on the night prior to his death, a police lieutenant visited the cell where Thabo was held and that

Thabo did not get up like all other prisoners to be counted

"The lieutenant told me that one of the prisoners informed him that Thabo was pretending to be asleep and that as a result, he did not bother him and went to inspect prisoners in other cells

"He said it was at 2 o'clock the next morning when one prisoner reported that Thabo was dead and hanging in the prison courtyard," said Mrs Tsolo

She added that she did not know how

Thabo could have got out of the prison cell since the cells are locked at night

She also said that Lebowa police had been informed of the family's intention to have their own doctor present during the post mortem examination but that the examination was held last Friday without the family's knowledge

The family lawyer, Mr Don Nkadimeng confirmed that the family insisted on a second post mortem examination which was to have been held yesterday

~~116~~ 253 Sowetan 24/8/82

253 Rev 01 24/8/83

State in bid to move prison trial to Pretoria

By WIM VANVOLSEM

NELSPRUIT.— The Barberton Prison Farm "heat exhaustion trial" was bogged down in Nelspruit yesterday with the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal and prosecutor in the case, Mr S A Engelbrecht, driving to Pretoria in a bid to make arrangements to continue the trial at another venue.

This followed Monday's stand by the 34 complainants — all long-term convicts — not to give evidence in Nelspruit and their demand not to be returned to either Barberton or Nelspruit prisons out of fear of reprisals by prison staff.

They are the key witnesses in the trial against eight Barberton prison warders who have been charged with three

murders and 34 assaults.

It is alleged they beat inmates with rubber truncheons while the prisoners were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with gravel on a blazing hot day in December last year.

The assistant State prosecutor, Mr G Jonker, told Mr Justice B Vermooten at the Nelspruit Circuit Court yesterday that Mr Engelbrecht had travelled to Pretoria to personally investigate the possibilities of continuing the trial at the Supreme Court there and to establish whether any prison accommodation was available for the 34 complainants.

The Rand Daily Mail understands that there might be an accommodation problem in Pretoria and Johannes-

burg, and that the trial might be moved to a Transvaal platteland centre where maximum security prison facilities are available.

No further evidence was led yesterday and Mr Justice Vermooten adjourned proceedings until this morning.

The 34 complainants on Monday made it clear through their newly appointed pro deo counsel, Mr Stanley Swanepoel, that they would refuse to give evidence if the trial was not moved from Nelspruit.

In doing so they made it clear that they were prepared to risk jail terms of up to two years for refusing to give evidence.

But if they do not testify, the State's case against the eight warders will collapse.

No detail on prison deaths

Mail Reporter

BARBERTON — Local prison officials said yesterday they were unable to give details of Monday night's unrest at the maximum security Barberton prison complex in which three inmates died as a result of what officially has been called "a brawl."

The incident happened in the old town section of the detention complex, not far from the prison farm section which is the subject of a dramatic Circuit Court trial in nearby Nelspruit.

It is alleged that three convicts were beaten to death there by warders armed with truncheons last December.

Brigadier E J Victor, officer commanding the prison complex which houses close to 3,000 inmates, said yesterday he had no further information.

Third inmate dies after prison brawl

ANOTHER prisoner died yesterday from injuries he received in a brawl involving about 32 inmates of the Barberton Maximum Security Prison.

Two others died on Monday night. A spokesman for Prison Services said the names of the dead will be announced once their relatives have been informed.

Meanwhile the case of

the State against prison warden G L J Smit and seven other warders in the Special Court in Nelspruit was adjourned yesterday shortly after commencement of proceedings.

Court

The prosecutor, Mr F A Engelbrecht, left after the adjournment for Pretoria to make arrangements for the case to be heard there.

The developments followed the refusal of the State witnesses to testify in Nelspruit.

The court will sit again this morning for the final decision.

The eight warders face murder and assault charges following the deaths of three prisoners at the Barberton Prison Farm (a separate institution from the Barberton Maximum Security Prison) — Sapa.

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Sapa
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Inquiry finds doctor guilty

Staff Reporter

A DISCIPLINARY committee of the South African Medical and Dental Council found at an inquiry held in Cape Town yesterday that a Ceres doctor had been guilty of improper and disgraceful conduct.

Dr GJD Volschenk was found guilty of improper conduct in that he did not administer or have treatment administered to a Mr Pieter Goereman who was admitted with a bullet wound to Kenhardt Hospital as his patient on August 14 1981.

The inquiry found that the possibility of perforation or damage of the colon or other internal organs could and should, in the circumstances, have been foreseen.

The committee said it would recommend to the full council in October and that Dr Volschenk, whose practice is at Prince Alfred Hamlet, Ceres be warned on

this first charge

On the second charge, Dr Volschenk was found guilty of disgraceful conduct in that he wilfully or negligently, during a post mortem on a male body identified to him as Mr Goereman, failed to open the important body cavities and to examine all the internal organs on the spot.

Incorrect

He also wilfully or negligently completed the post mortem report form incorrectly, certifying that the chest and diaphragm, as well as the left lung and pleura were normal, while both the diaphragm and the left lung had been penetrated by a bullet.

On this charge, he was suspended for six months and the sentence was suspended for three years on condition that Dr Volschenk is not found guilty of any charge during a three-year period.

Heat trial waits for new venue

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Barberton Prison farm "heat exhaustion trial" was bogged down in Nelspruit yesterday with the Deputy-Attorney General of the Transvaal and the prosecutor in the case, Mr SA Engelbrecht driving to Pretoria to make alternative arrangements to continue the trial at another venue.

This followed Monday's stand by the 34 complainants — all long-term convicts — not to give evidence in Nelspruit, and their demand not to be returned to either Barberton or Nelspruit prisons for fear of reprisals by prison staff.

They are the key witnesses in the trial against eight Barberton prison warders who

have been charged with three murders and 34 assaults.

It is alleged the warders beat inmates with rubber truncheons while prisoners were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with gravel on a hot day in December last year.

The Assistant State Prosecutor, Mr G Jonker told Mr Justice B Vermooten at the Nelspruit Circuit Court yesterday that Mr Engelbrecht had travelled to Pretoria to investigate personally the possibilities of continuing the trial at the Supreme Court there and to establish whether any prison accommodation was available for the 34 complainants.

It is understood there might be an accommodation problem in Pretoria or Johannesburg and in that case the trial might be moved to a Transvaal platteland centre where maximum security prison facilities are available.

It could even be considered depending on the Attorney-General to use a venue anywhere in South Africa where the facilities are available.

New venue

No further evidence was led yesterday and Mr Justice Vermooten adjourned proceedings until this morning when Mr Engelbrecht is expected to announce a new venue — if any.

The 34 complainants made it clear through their newly-appointed pro deo counsel, Mr Stanley Swanepoel on Monday that they would refuse to give evidence at all if the trial was not moved from Nelspruit.

They are prepared to receive an extra two years' jail sentence.

This could mean that if no alternative venue can be found, the State's case would virtually crumble and no evidence would be heard on what happened at the Barberton Prison Farm on December 29 last year.

Silence on jail 'brawl'

Own Correspondent

BARBERTON. — Local prison officials were unable to give details yesterday of Monday night's trouble at the maximum security Barberton prison complex where three inmates died in "a brawl".

The incident happened in the old town section of the detention complex, not far from the prison farm section which is the subject of a dramatic Circuit Court trial in nearby Nelspruit.

It is alleged that three convicts were beaten to death there by warders last December.

The officer commanding the prison complex — which houses close to 3 000 inmates — Brigadier E J Victor, said yesterday that he had no further information.

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From page 1
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Barberton prison trial moves to Witbank today

By WIM VANVOLSEM

NELSPRUIT — The judge presiding over the prison "heat exhaustion" trial yesterday ordered that the court move to Witbank as 34 State witnesses are in fear of life and limb as the result of threats by certain warders.

Mr Justice D Vermooten made the order after the State Prosecutor Mr S A Engelbrecht told the court he had made inquiries in Pretoria about an alternative venue for the trial in which eight Barberton Prison Farm warders are charged with three counts of murder and 34 of assault on convicts.

The eight allegedly repeatedly beat convicts at the prison farm with their truncheons while the prisoners were carting gravel in wheelbarrows on a very hot day in December last year.

Mr Engelbrecht said it would be preferable to continue the trial in Witbank as

accommodation for the 34 witnesses in Pretoria would be difficult to arrange.

He also confirmed that the convicts would not be returned to either Nelspruit or Barberton prisons after they had given evidence.

Mr Justice Vermooten summed up the events in the trial so far saying it was apparent that complainant Barry Bloem, the first of the 34 convicts called as a State witness refused to give evidence as he was "in fear of life and limb as a result of threats by prison staff" in Barberton and Nelspruit.

All other witnesses were of the same opinion, he said.

The judge said that it was clear that the complainants were quite prepared to give evidence anywhere else. "It does not seem to me that they refuse to give evidence. On the contrary they are willing to testify on the subject," he said.

"I considered ordering the removal of this trial to Pretoria but it has now been ascertained that prison accommodation in Pretoria is not a practical possibility, while on the other hand facilities are available in Witbank.

Mr Engelbrecht confirmed that prison authorities — and this means the top echelons in the Prisons Department — have given guarantees that the witnesses will not be returned to Nelspruit or Barberton but sent to another prison for the rest of the term they are serving.

"Under all these circumstances I deem it necessary and expedient that this trial be moved from Nelspruit. As arrangements and facilities are available in Witbank I am of the opinion that the trial be removed to Witbank for further hearing."

The trial continues in Witbank today.

Trial shifted for fearful convicts

CT. 25/8/83 (253)

Own Correspondent
NELSPRUIT — The judge presiding over the "prison heat exhaustion trial" yesterday ordered the removal of the proceedings to Witbank because 34 State witnesses are "fearing for life and limb as the result of threats by certain warders"

Mr Justice D Vermooten made the order after the prosecutor, Mr SA Engelbrecht, told the court that he had made

inquiries in Pretoria about an alternative venue for the trial in which eight Barberton prison farm warders are charged with three counts of murder and 34 of assault against convicts.

Truncheons

The eight allegedly repeatedly beat convicts at the prison farm with their truncheons while the prisoners were carting gravel in wheelbarrows on a very hot day

in December last year. Mr Engelbrecht reported to the court that it would be preferable to continue the trial in Witbank as accommodation for the 34 witnesses in Pretoria would be difficult.

He also confirmed that the convicts would not be returned to either Nelspruit or Barberton prisons after they had given their evidence.

Mr Justice Vermooten summed up the events in the trial so far, saying that it was apparent that complainant Mr Barry Bloem, the first of the 34 convicts called as a State witness, had refused to give evidence as he was "fearing for life and limb as a result of threats by prison staff" in Barberton and Nelspruit.

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"I considered ordering the removal of this trial to Pretoria," said the judge, "but it has now been ascertained that prison accommodation in Pretoria is not a practical possibility, while, on the other hand, facilities are available in Witbank."

"Top echelons"

"Mr Engelbrecht confirmed that prison authorities — and this means from top echelons in the Prisons Department — have given guarantees that the witnesses would not be returned to Nelspruit or Barberton but sent to another prison for the rest of the terms they are serving.

"Under all these circumstances I deem it necessary and expedient that this trial be moved from Nelspruit. As arrangements and facilities are available in Witbank, I am of the opinion that the trial be removed to Witbank for further hearing."

Mr Justice Vermooten then adjourned proceedings until 10am today at the Witbank Magistrate's Court.

PK captain tells court of 'hindsight' conclusion

Chief Reporter

CAPTAIN WIM DE LANGE, commanding the SAS President Kruger (PK), said yesterday now appeared to him he had placed too much confidence in one of his operations-room officers, Lt Peter Smith, and the lieutenant had disobeyed an outward turn order during a manoeuvre.

And he added he was confident that if the officer of the watch (OOW) at the time, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, had been left in control of the bridge the PK would not have collided with the ship Tafelberg, the ship being screened in an anti-submarine exercise on February 18 last year.

Lieutenant Smith, in his evidence at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, has denied having received any instruction from Captain De Lange regarding the method of turning the PK, in a reorientation manoeuvre such as that in which the collision occurred.

Captain De Lange also said yesterday that "with hindsight" he could now see that a dangerous situation could have been averted if he had gone up to the bridge before retiring to his cabin after midnight to reassure himself Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock was standing watches for the first time at sea in the PK, which was fully conversant with what was required of him.

Evidence has been that Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock executed an inward turn towards the ship Tafelberg on instructions from Lieutenant Smith, the principal warfare officer (PWO) in the operations room, who was also the PK's training officer.

Subjected to close questioning

As the hearing of evidence at the inquest reached its climax, on the 59th sitting day of the trial, Captain De Lange was subjected to close questioning about the collision by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr FW Kahn, SC.

At one stage when Mr Marcus Jacobs, counsel representing Captain De Lange, rose to object to what he referred to as a "sinister implication" by Mr Kahn, the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr CFW van Zyl, said "I will not allow you to object and lodge objections in this manner."

"As with other witnesses who have appeared in these proceedings, the captain has to take the consequences of questioning by legal representatives. It is coming his way."

In his replies, Captain De Lange said, "I am of the opinion that the trial be removed to Witbank for further hearing."

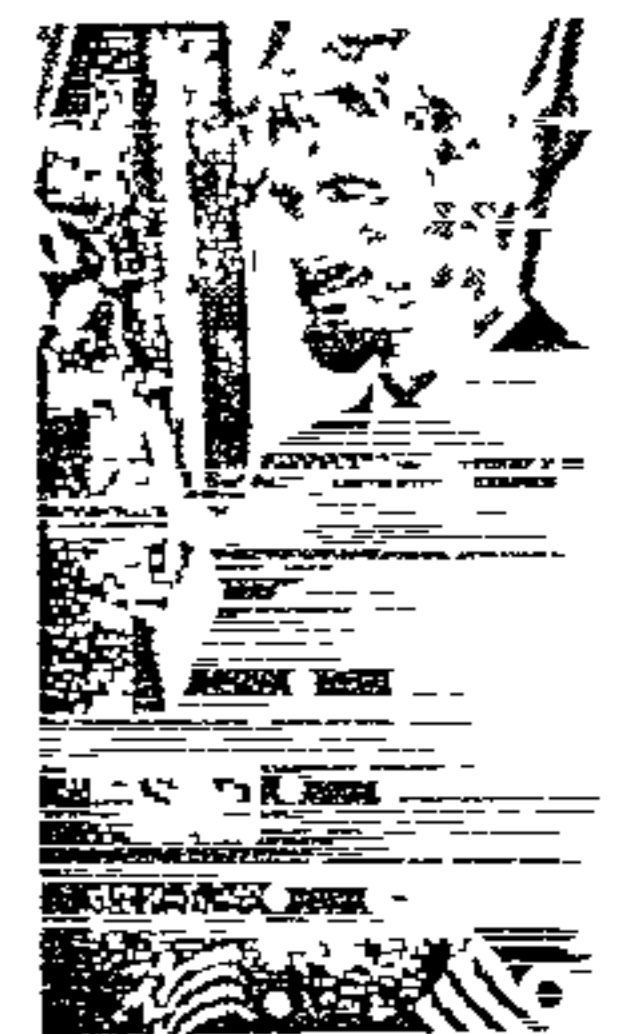
Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock appeared to have placed too much confidence in Lieutenant Smith.

Prohibition on inward turns

There was a captain's prohibition on inward turns during these particular exercises, and OOWs had no discretion in this regard.

He had not, as Mr Kahn suggested he had, been on the bridge during Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock's first-ever night watch, because his presence there might have given Pickstock the impression the captain did not have sufficient confidence in him.

Asked for details of when he, the captain, gave an "outward turn" instruction to Lt



Officer in command of the Captain Wim de Lange

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Convict tells court he ^{CAPL TIM'S 26/8/83} saw 3 ⁴⁵³ beats

Own Correspondent

WITBANK — A witness in the "prison heat exhaustion trial" — now continuing in Witbank after having been moved from Nelspruit — told the court he had seen three fellow inmates beaten to death with truncheons by warders at the Barber-ton Prison Farm.

Xaba while they were lying helplessly slumped next to wheelbarrows

Mtembu also said that two of the warders, Lefasa Makhola and Fan-yana Mahumane, had told him to say that they were not involved. "That is what I want to say now, those two are innocent," he said.

Eight Barberton prison farm warders are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault. They are Warrant Officer Gert Smit and Warders Christiaan Horn, Jacques Stoltz,



Warder Jonas Mabonsele

Burger van Dyk, William Kobyan, Jonas Mabonsele, Makhola and Mahumane

The three convicts allegedly beaten to death were Mhlakaza Xaba, Mayo Khumalo and Ernest Makhlatini.

Earlier, Barry Bloem, the first complainant to give evidence, claimed that after being repeatedly beaten by several warders, he was thrown into dirty water, told to drink it, and later beaten unconscious by Warrant Officer Gert Smit.

Mtembu told the court that after arriving from

Durban Point Prison the day before, he was sent along with other convicts to the Prison Farm dam on December 29.

He said that there were 44 convicts. Twelve were issued with spades, two were sent to fetch water and the rest, including himself, were to push wheelbarrows to be loaded with gravel by the 12 with spades.

After he had started the work he saw Smith hit convict Johannes Zuma with a truncheon. "Zuma is a cripple, a man who couldn't stand



Warder Jacques Stoltz

properly," he said

He had seen a number of fellow convicts, including Bloem, Khumalo and Makhlatini, being beaten by warders. He named Smit, Horn, Stoltz and Madonsele.

"Later I saw Khumalo lying slumped in his wheelbarrow. He was crying and said that he was sick.

"I then saw Khumalo getting up from his wheelbarrow. Smit, Horn and Stoltz then ordered him to push the wheelbarrow again. Smit hit him again

"I then me to Smit and man is sick for yourself

"Then Smit turned to r ed beating. Do you th police man?"

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Burger van Dyk, William Kobyan, Jonas Mabonisa, Makhola and Mafumane.

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Durban Point Prison the day before, he was sent along with other convicts to the Prison Farm dam on December 29.

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Warder Jacques Stoltz

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"Later I saw Khumalo lying slumped in his wheelbarrow. He was crying and said that he was sick."

"I then saw Khumalo getting up from his wheelbarrow. Smit, Horn and Stoltz then ordered him to push the wheelbarrow again. Smit hit him again

"I then made a remark to Smit and said 'That man is sick. You can see for yourself'."

"Then Smit and Horn turned to me and started beating me saying 'Do you think you are a policeman?'"

"I ran off with my wheelbarrow to offload and later Horn hit me again."

"I then saw Stoltz hitting Khumalo again who was lying slumped next to his wheelbarrow. When I passed that point again Khumalo was lying further away with several other

people. There was no shade."

Mtembu said that when they were given a break, he saw Xaba, who was lying on the ground, trying to get up. He had cried, out "I'm dying."

"Xaba fell down and Burger van Dyk then hit him several times with his baton over the front of his body."

Van Dyk then dragged Xaba back to where the others were lying. Mtembu said: "The trial continues to-



Warder Lefasa Makhola

Jonas Mafumane

I saw men beaten, says witness

By Fiona Macleod

WITBANK — Eight Barberton Prison Farm warders charged with murdering three convicts and assaulting 34 others, would admit that they had "helped" the prisoners along with rubber batons, counsel for the defence told Mr Justice D O Vermooten here today.

The warders would admit hitting the 37 prisoners working on a prison dam site, but they could not say which of the convicts had been hit by which warders.

Cross-examination of the two prisoners who have testified so far has centred on the identities of the men who allegedly assaulted the convicts.

Mr Gert Louis Smit (38), Mr Jacques Coenraad Stoltz (18), Mr Christiaan Johannes Horn (19), Mr Burger van Dyk (20), Mr Willem Kobyané (47), Mr Jonas Madonsela (32), Mr Lefasa Charles Makhola (32) and Mr Fanyana Elmon Mahumane (32) have pleaded not guilty to three charges of murder and 34 charges of assault with intent to do bodily harm.

Statements made by the witnesses the day after the incident have

been used by the defence to contest their evidence.

When Mr Justice Vermooten asked Mr Johan Els SC, appearing for six of the warders, why he was using statements made by State witnesses, he said they were part of an internal investigation by the Prisons Department.

The second witness to be called in the trial was Andries Mtembu, who was also a prisoner at Barberton.

He said a uniformed man had told him that he was sent by a General Otto in Pretoria to investigate whether the prisoners were injured. He later realised that this man actually came from the Barberton Prison.

When Mr Els read the statements to him Mtembu said certain parts had been inserted. A reference to a "short sergeant" who beat the prisoners was never made by him, he said.

When the first prisoner, Barry Bloem, was cross-examined yesterday, he eventually broke down and said he was too confused to continue after numerous contradictions between his evidence and his statement were pointed out.

(Proceeding...)

(253) 26/8/83
I saw convicts beaten
to death, court told

By WIM VANVOLSEM

WITBANK. — A complainant in the "prison heat exhaustion trial" — now continuing in Witbank after being transferred from Nelspruit — described yesterday how he had seen three fellow prisoners being beaten to death with truncheons by warders at the Barberton Prison Farm.

Andries Mtembu, who is serving five years, told Mr Justice D Vermooten in the Witbank Circuit Court that he saw warders repeatedly beat the dead convicts — Mayo Khumalo, Ernest Makhatini and Mhlakaza Xaba — who were lying helplessly slumped next to wheelbarrows at the farm dam and crying out for mercy.

He also told the court that a crippled convict was beaten as he was being ordered to do work on the farm.

Mtembu also said two of the accused had told him to

say that they were not involved.

"That is what I want to say now, those two are innocent," he said.

Eight Barberton Prison Farm warders, four blacks and four whites, are facing three charges of murder and 34 of assault. They are alleged to have repeatedly beaten up convicts with rubber truncheons as they were carting gravel with wheelbarrows on a hot day in December last year.

Earlier, Barry Bloem, the first complainant to give evidence, claimed that after being repeatedly beaten by several warders, he was thrown into dirty water in the dam and told to drink it after complaining that he was tired and thirsty.

He said he was then threatened that a dog would be sent after him if he did not come out of the water. He also said

that when he knelt down in desperation to make a prayer, Warrant/Officer Gert Smit told him "I'm not your god" and then beat him unconscious.

Bloem admitted in cross-examination, however, that he had now become very confused and that he was telling the truth "only as far as I can recall it".

He said he doubted part of his evidence and that his original statement to the police did not correspond in several aspects with his evidence.

"The day I made the statement I might still have been too confused and shocked after what happened to me the day before," he said.

Andries Mtembu told the court that after having arrived from Durban Point Prison the day before, he was

□ To Page 2

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'Convict
begged
for
mercy'
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□ From Page 1

sent along with other convicts to the Barberton Prison Farm dam on December 29.

There were 44 of them and 12 were issued with spades, two were sent to fetch water and the rest, including himself, were told to push wheelbarrows, to be loaded with gravel by the 12 with spades.

He said one of the accused, Mr Jonas Madonsela, had told them "You all look very beautiful. You seem to be in need of some work. This will make you sweat."

Mtembu told the court that after he had started the work he saw W/O Smit hit convict Johannes Zuma with a truncheon. "Zuma is a cripple, a man who couldn't stand properly. He had problems working with the spade in the hard ground," he said.

"When I came down the embankment after unloading my wheelbarrow I saw accused Smit, Christiaan Horn and Jacques Stoltz busy hitting Bloem. Afterwards I saw Smit pulling Bloem out of the water."

"Later I saw Khumalo lying slumped in his wheelbarrow. I just carried on working, because those who did not were beaten. I then saw Smit, Horn and Stoltz beating Makhatini. He was crying and said he was sick and had no power to continue."

"I then saw Khumalo again — getting up from his wheelbarrow. Smit, Horn and Stoltz then ordered him to push the wheelbarrow again. Smit hit him again."

"I ran off with my wheelbarrow to offload and later while I was continuing working, Horn hit me again. I then saw Stoltz hitting Khumalo again who was lying slumped next to his wheelbarrow. When I passed that point again Khumalo was lying further away with several others."

"A Warrant/Officer Jordaan was standing over them and turned their faces up with his foot, telling them not to look at the ground but to the sun," Mtembu said.

Mtembu said when they were given a break he saw one of the convicts trying to get up. It was Mhlakaza Xaba who cried out "I'm dying" and who then started stumbling around "like as if he was drunk."

Xaba fell and warder Burger Van Dyk hit him with a truncheon and dragged him back to where the others were lying.

"What I have said here in my evidence is that I have seen them being beaten to death," Mtembu said.

He said Xaba, Makhatini and Khumalo all died. Others were injured.

The trial continues today.

Prison farm had 'a bad reputation'

Warders held and beat me ²⁵³ convict ^{RDM 27/8/83}

By WIM VANVOLSEM

WITBANK — A convict described in court yesterday how he was held by prison warders and beaten up at the Barberton Prison Farm.

He is the third convict to testify as a complainant in the "prison heat-exhaustion trial" in the Witbank Circuit Court, and said that on one occasion he had been beaten while being held by his hands and legs and had fallen "into a daze" before being dragged away.

Meanwhile more allegations about violence the day before at Durban Point Prison, a 1 000km trip in a prison truck without food or water, and vicious assaults by plainclothes warders on arrival at Barberton, emerged as well.

Claims were also made that Barberton Prison had a bad reputation with convicts in the country, and that they became worried when told they would be transferred there.

Mr Justice D Vermeulen said this evidence should be heard as "it could have a bearing on what happened on December 29 last year" when eight Barberton Prison Farm warders allegedly beat three convicts to death with rubber truncheons while they were doing arduous work in temperatures of 35°C. Another

34 were allegedly assaulted in the same circumstances. All the accused have pleaded not guilty.

Cecil Daniel Moreland, who is serving three years, told the court that on the morning of December 29 he had been taken to the prison dam with two fellow prisoners.

He was told to start work and saw some prisoners loading and others pushing wheelbarrows.

"Before I knew what happened a warder came up from behind me and struck me across my back with a rubber truncheon, saying that I had to start working," he said.

Moreland told the court he had then picked up a wheelbarrow and had run towards the loading point. While trying to ascertain what he had to do, the same warder had then struck him continuously until he had passed the last of the "loaders".

He then followed the queue to the off-loading point, being "helped on" by warders along the way who kept hitting him with their batons as he went past.

"Because things went a little bit fast for me, I tripped and half my load fell out. Then Warrant-Officer Gert Smit came up to me, beat me with his baton,

saying that I was emptying my wheelbarrow half way.

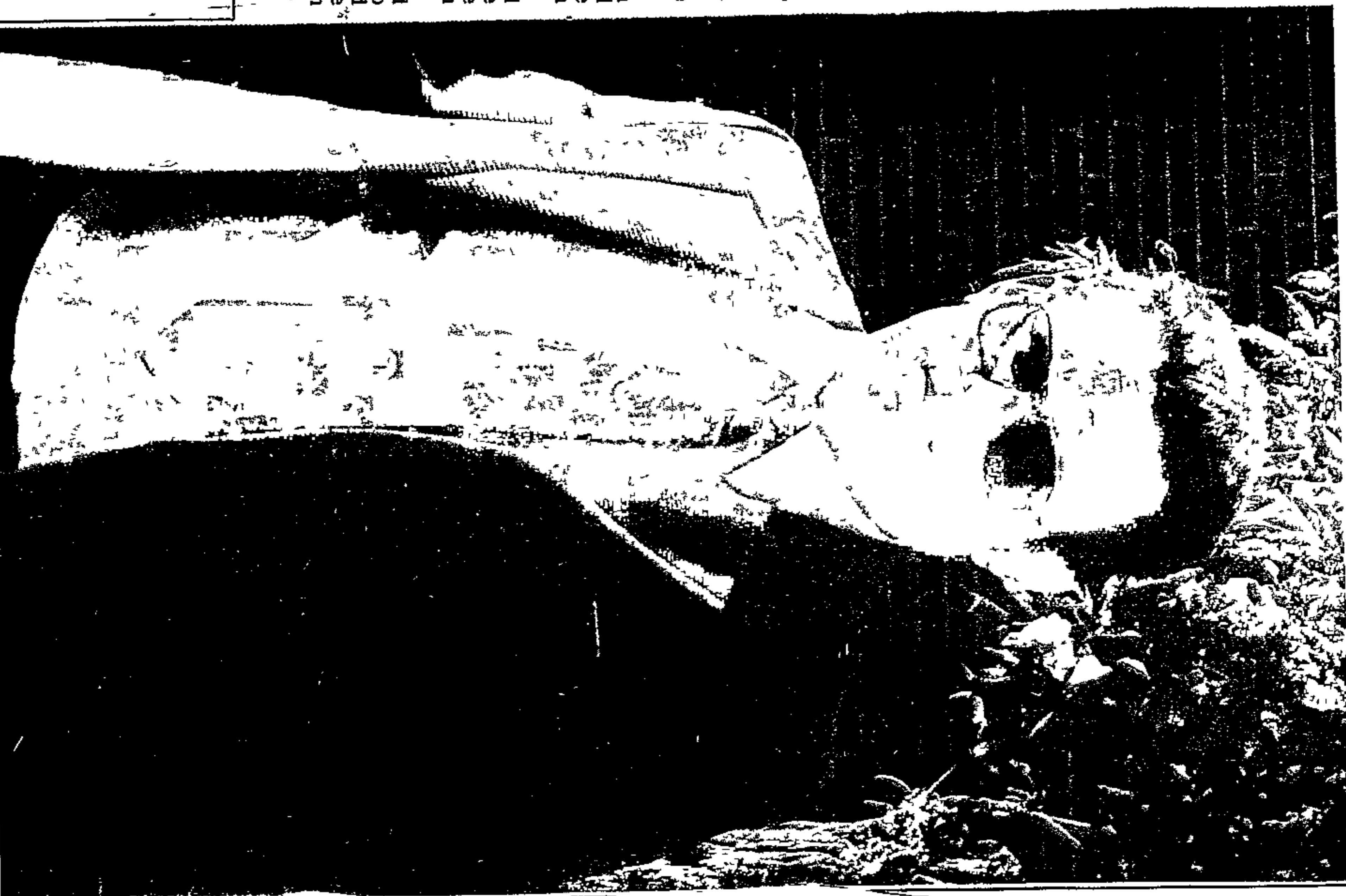
"I told him that I could not make it up the embankment. Two other white warders then joined Smit and started beating me as well.

"While I pleaded with Smit, he hit me over the back until I fell into a daze. I was then dragged semi-unconsciously to the bottom of the dam where a medical officer, Warrant-Officer Jordaan, produced me and told me to go back to work. When I asked him for some water, he told me to go and fetch it."

Moreland said he had lain there for a while and fellow prisoners had poured water over him. He was later sent to the prison hospital, where he spent seven days.

In cross-examination, Moreland told the court about incidents the day before when he and 47 other convicts were transferred from Durban Point Prison to Barberton, shackled together in pairs.

During the trip in the truck, which had been very crowded, they had received no food or water. Some of the prisoners had urinated through the windows of the truck and on arrival they had been struck and kicked by warders, he said. The trial continues on Wednesday.



Warrant-Officer Gert Smit, charged together with seven of his men in the Barberton Prison heat exhaustion trial with murder and assault.

Hunger striker left at Benoni hospital

A YOUTH leader who was released from prison last week has alleged that he was left at a hospital after going on a 17-day hunger strike.

Mr Solomzi Selani, the organiser of Azanian Youth Unity (Azanyu), was released last Thursday from 18 months' imprisonment for refusing to testify against the former chairman of the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Khotso Seatsho.

On August 10, a day before his scheduled release, Mr Selani said he was taken to the Boks-

253 By ZWELAKHE SISULU

burg Benoni Hospital where he was left in the casualty department

"I was feeling extremely weak because I had not eaten for 17 days. The prison authorities just left me there without saying anything," Mr Selani said.

He started the hunger strike on July 25 and had his first meal at the hospital.

As a result of the strike his weight went down from 60,2 kg to 46,7 kg.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department confirmed Mr Selani's hunger strike and said throughout his hunger strike food was taken to him at all meal times but he refused to eat.

"He acted out of his own free will and presumably as his human right not to take food. He was warned about the adverse effects caused by not taking food and advised to eat," a statement released by the Prisons Department said.

The statement said Mr Selani was admitted to the hospital but disappeared. "His disappearance from the hospital is being investigated," the statement said.

The Superintendent of the Boksburg Benoni Hospital, Dr L Kaplan, said Mr Selani was examined but declined to be admitted.

Convicts testify after beatings trial moved

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S. Express 28/8/83

Staff Reporter

EVIDENCE of how convicts were allegedly beaten — three fatally — by warders armed with rubber truncheons emerged in the 'prison heat exhaustion trial' this week after it had been moved from Nelspruit to Witbank.

All 34 witnesses had refused to give evidence while the trial was in Nelspruit, saying they were under threat from warders there.

The trial was moved to the Witbank circuit court on Thursday "so that justice could be done", Mr Justice D Vermooten said. He told the prisoners they would not be returned to Nelspruit or Barberton prisons.

One witness testified that

he was struck by a warrant officer when he kneeled down to pray.

The court also heard details of a 1 000km trip in a crowded prison truck with no food or water.

Eight warders of the Barberton Prison Farm face three charges of murder and 34 of assault.

It is alleged they beat convicts with rubber truncheons while they were carting wheelbarrows loaded with gravel on December 29 last year, when the temperature was 35°C.

They are Warrant Officer Gert Smit, 38, and warders Christiaan Horn, 19; Jacques Stoltz, 18, Burger van Dyk,

20; William Kobyan, 47, Jonas Madonsela, 52, Lefasa Makhola, 40, and Fanyana Mahumane, 32.

The three convicts who died were Ernest Makhatni, Mhlakaza Xaba and Mayo Khumalo.

The first witness to testify, Barry Bloem, told the court they were taken to the Pretorius Dam on the farm, issued with spades and wheelbarrows and told to move in a circle, loading and offloading soil.

Bloem said he could not move fast enough as he became short of breath and that he was then continuously assaulted with rubber truncheons by several warders.

He had been beaten unconscious twice, he claimed, and at one stage thrown into a pool of dirty water and told to drink it after he had complained that he was thirsty.

Several other fellow prisoners had also been beaten and were lying on the ground, he told the court.

He had to be treated for 10 days at the prison hospital, he said.

A second inmate, Andries Mtembu, said he saw warders repeatedly beating other prisoners, including the three who later died.

"As they lay slumped next to their wheelbarrows they were still being beaten and told to carry on working."

Mtembu said that he was eventually also beaten "into a daze" by several warders and then dragged away and dumped, where he saw other prisoners lying exhausted on the ground after they had been assaulted.

He said a medical officer was turning their faces towards the sun with his foot. "The only treatment I saw being given was with the help of rubber batons."

Another complainant, Cecil Moreland, testified how he had been taken to the dam after the others had already started working. "I was just told to join them and, as I had not heard the instructions, I did not know what to do. I was then beaten repeatedly with a rubber truncheon while I was trying to push my wheelbarrow," he said.

The trial continues.

THE BARBERTON PRISON trial on next exhaustion trial, now entering its third week, has, despite the seriousness of the charges and the violent nature of evidence so far, already had its lighter moments in court.

But it is also giving the general public a glimpse of prison life otherwise hidden in terms of the Prisons Act (No. 8 of 1959 as amended), which effectively shrouds in secrecy anything that goes on behind South Africa's prison walls. Colourful lexicon of prison slang, language is also being used.

Barberton Prison warders are charged with the accounts of murder and of assault in that they allegedly repeatedly beat inmates with rubber truncheons. It is alleged they were carting them in barrows laden with gravel on December 29 last year in 35° heat.

Last Friday, the cross-examination of State witness Andries Mtembu proved a trifle more difficult — and humorous — for the defence than the earlier "easy go" they had at Barry Bloem who virtually crumbled and finally admitted that he had "become confused" and could not explain inconsistencies in his evidence.

But Mtembu, who is serving five years for theft, stood firm when cross-examined by defence counsels Mr Johan Els and Mr H de Vos. On two occasions he became impatient when they asked him questions which had already been put to him by State Prosecutor Mr SA Engelbrecht. "Weren't you listening when I gave the answer to the court?" he replied. "One stage Mtembu spent almost four hours in the witness box. Asked why he had only

A Look behind the walls of the Barberton Prison Farm

pointed out five of the eight accused at the identification parade at the prison, Mtembu claimed that some warders had drawn their caps over their eyes during the parade. Challenged by Mr Els as to why he had not complained about that, Mtembu replied "There was a policeman present. He should have known what his job was."

When Mr Els put it to Mtembu that there were no marks or bruises to be found on his body when he was examined by the district surgeon after the events, Mtembu said "Are you a doctor, perhaps?"

In terms of the Prisons Act, details of conditions in South African prisons cannot be published. But eight warders face charges of murder and assault following incidents at the Barberton Prison Farm last December, and the evidence in court is providing revealing insights.

WIM VANVOELSEM reports from Witbank

There were more laughs in court when Mr De Vos, after telling Mtembu that "his evidence sounded too good to be true", challenged him on his testimony that accused Burger Van Dyk had left his vehicle at the dam site after he had been to fetch cool drinks for the other warders. Mtembu "Are you trying to tell me that those Coke

bottles then walked all by themselves to the group of warders who drank them?" Mr De Vos asked Mtembu whether he was confused in telling the facts. Mtembu grinned. "All I can say is that you are trying to confuse me, I say clearly 'trying' because I can tell you that I'm not confused."

Mtembu was then asked to have a good look at two of the accused, Mr Christiaan Horn and Mr Jacques Stoltz, who both have red hair cut in the same fashion. Mr De Vos asked him how he could distinguish the two, as they both were young men of almost the same age and had similar hair.

When pressed by the advocate to look at them carefully as they were sitting in the dock, Mtembu replied "What do you mean, look at them? Am I here in court to answer questions or just to come and stare at people?" Even Mr Justice D Vermooten could no longer suppress a quiet giggle.

Barry Bloem told the court earlier that his legs had become paralysed during his term in Durban Point Prison after fellow prisoners who did not like him had given

him "muth". He had to receive treatment and walk with a rail and later with crutches. "I've had a lot of muthsaps in prison," Bloem said.

Advocate Els, "Is, one of the muthsaps also that you attacked a fellow inmate with your crutches?" Bloem: "There is such a possibility that I might have done that."

Colourful prison slang has also been used by witnesses. Witness Barry Bloem said in his evidence that the wheelbarrows they were is-

shed with were referred to as "Oshkoshes". Oshkosh is the tradename of a well-known American heavy duty long-distance truck, while their spades were known as "steam shovels".

The rubber batons used by warders, and with which the complainants were allegedly beaten, are referred to in prison language with an Afrikaans slang word designating a donkey's sexual member. The word was used by witnesses in their evidence and they quoted warders as using it as well.

A maximum security section is known as an "ultra prison". Warders with rank are "chiefs". Prisoners' uniform hats are "Eloppies". Prisoners also use nicknames for warders guarding them. Bloem told the court that one sergeant was known to them as "Baba John". Mr Justice Vermooten remarked that it sounded remarkably close to "pobbejaan".

The body search in which warders check to see that prisoners are not hiding anything in their anuses is known as "pumping" or "punning".

According to evidence, it also seems as if daega can find its way into prisons. According to Bloem he had smoked daega at a "Christmas party" at Durban Point Prison last year when they all smoked the drug.

The court was also told that the usual prison breakfast consisted of a plate of porridge, a slice of bread and a cup of tea.

There also do not seem to be many large mirrors around in prison cells. When Bloem, who is not very tall, was asked whether he had seen his injuries in a mirror, he replied "My Lord, the only mirror there is just a small piece and quite high up. I had to stand on my toes and stretch to be able to shave properly."

Jan 253

Barberton jail 'noted for its rough prisoners'

By Fiona Macleod

WITBANK — The Barberton Prison Farm was notorious for its rough prisoners and newcomers expected to be "dusted off" with assaults by warders, a witness in the "heat exhaustion" trial said today

Eight prison warders have pleaded not guilty to three charges of murder and 34 charges of assault with intent to commit grievous harm

Cecil Moreland, one of the 37 maximum-security prisoners allegedly assaulted by warders, told Mr Justice DO Vermooten he was afraid when transferred from the Durban Point jail last December 28 because the Barberton jail was known to be full of the worst prisoners

Moreland, serving a three-year sentence, said he was isolated from other prisoners when a dagga pipe was found in his anus on arrival at Barberton. He was punched and kicked by warders and not given food before being locked

in a separate cell

The next day he was taken with other convicts to work on a dam site. Three warders beat him senseless when he tipped some of a gravel load out of his wheelbarrow, he said.

"I had done no work during the five months I was in Durban Point. I was unfit and, with the heat and work, was not able to cope.

"I pleaded that I could not work, but one of the warders took my right hand, another took a leg and they beat me until I was dazed and lay still.

"Someone then dragged me to where other unconscious and semi-conscious convicts were lying. I asked the medical officer for water, but was told to get it myself."

Moreland said that the three warders who beat him were white, but he could only identify the chief warder, Mr Gert Louis Smit

Mr Smit (38) is appearing with seven other warders — Mr Christiaan Johannes Wynand Horn

(19), Mr Jacques Coenraad Stolz (18), Mr Burger van Dyk (20), Mr William Kobyane (47), Mr Jonas Zephania Madonsetla (32), Mr Lefasa Charles Makhola (40) and Mr Fanyana Elmon Mahumane (32)

Mr Johan Els SC, appearing for six of the warders, said that Mr Smit would admit hitting Moreland when he stopped working and emptied his barrow.

Mr Smit would say that after one or two blows, Moreland lay on his back and refused to carry on working. After he lifted Moreland and hit him three more times, he started pushing his barrow again. Mr Smit would also say that at no stage did any other warder beat Moreland

When Mr Els pointed out differences between Moreland's evidence and a statement he made to a Prisons Department official on December 30, Moreland said he had not signed that statement and parts of it had been inserted

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253) Husband Q. 61, 2000
Prisoner: crime
31/8/83

*14. Mr G B D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Justice.

- (1) (a) For what crime had the prisoner referred to in his reply to Question No 8 on 17 August 1983 been sentenced to imprisonment and (b) what are the particulars of the sentence imposed on him;
- (2) whether the banners painted by him bore (a) his name and/or (b) the name of the Prisons Service, if not why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) Four charges of fraud
(b) On charges 1, 4 and 7 four (4) months imprisonment on each charge and on charge 5 six (6) months imprisonment
- (2) (a) and (b) It is not known whether the banners bore any name.

Mr G B D McINTOSH. Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is he not aware of the requirement that in terms of the Electoral Act election material must carry the name of the printer and the issuer? In view of the fact that these banners were printed to enable the hon. member for East London City to be elected, would he not explain to us whether the Prisons Department was knowingly or unknowingly contravening the Electoral Act?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it seems to me the hon member is concerned about the service of an individual. I can perhaps furnish the hon member with the name and address of this individual, who has now been released from prison. I believe he is quite efficient and that he may perhaps contribute towards alleviating the confusion which is at present rife in the PFP. Nevertheless, I anticipated that question and I can recommend the hon member to that gentleman. This

question is really irrelevant because in terms of the Electoral Act any charge should be referred within six months after the act has been committed

pated that it will be completed, if so, what were the findings,

- (5) whether any steps have been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) and (b) With the permission of the House I will table the required statistics, but on average the overpopulation at the six prisons in and around Barberton is in the region of 36%. The norms that apply make it possible to accommodate a mild overpopulation situation

- (2) Yes In the first instance I would like to point out that this incident occurred on premises completely unconnected to the prison where incidents took place which at present are the subject matter of a supreme court trial at Witbank. In view of the investigations that are afoot, I am hesitant to tender information which may still have to be evaluated. However, the indications are that on the evening of 22 August 1983 a fight broke out amongst prisoners in a communal cell at the maximum prison in Town during which three prisoners were injured and had to be taken to the Barberton General Hospital where they later died as a result of their injuries. A fourth prisoner sustained light injuries and was treated in the prison hospital

- (3), (4) and (5) It must be pointed out that the record of the police investigation into the incident will be submitted to the Attorney-General. If he finds no *prima facie* reason to prefer a criminal charge against any person, a formal inquest has to be held. Naturally a thorough study will be made of all evidence in order to establish whether departmental steps should be taken. However if the result of the departmental investigation, which is

expected at an early date, indicates towards a need for remedial steps, the Commissioner will not hesitate to act

- (6) Yes, with the permission of the House I will table it

The incident on 22 August 1983 at the maximum prison at Barberton (Town) in which three prisoners died after having been allegedly assaulted by fellow prisoners gave rise to so much interest in this House as well as in the media and amongst members of the public that I find it necessary to make a statement in this regard

The prisoners detained in the institution in question represent the most dangerous and worst possible elements of the South African prison population. The prisoners are hardened criminals serving long sentences of imprisonment mainly for crimes in which some or other form of serious violence was an element and who continue this violent behaviour in prison. Detail of the prisoners according to their sentences, serves as an illustration and is as follows

Imprisonment of two (2) to four (4) years	20
Imprisonment of longer than four (4) years up to and including eight (8) years	93
Sentences of longer than eight (8) years	221
Indeterminate sentences	91
Life imprisonment	20

It should be pointed out that 47 prisoners are serving determinate sentences longer than 20 years

These prisoners are each serving one (1) or more sentences for a total of 1 027 offences of which 584 or 56,9% are violent crimes. Two hundred and sixty one (261) or 25,4% are economic crimes whilst the rest, in other words 182 or 17,2% are for escaping with or without the use of violence. An analysis of the violent type of crimes for which sentences are being served is —

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*9. Mfs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

- (1) (a) What is the capacity of the Barberton Prison and (b) how many prisoners does it accommodate at present,
- (2) whether any prisoners died at this prison on or about 22 August 1983; if so, what are the particulars of the incident or incidents,
- (3) whether an investigation has been held into these deaths; if not, why not, if so,
- (4) whether the investigation has been completed, if not, when is it antici-

CBW

Murder	146
Culpable homicide	19
Robbery	179
Assault	160
Rape	80

These prisoners apparently have little to lose and are continually clashing with or undermining authority which makes it extremely difficult to control them. When conflict arises amongst them or with personnel they do not hesitate to resort to serious violence.

They will for example, apparently without reason, attack the nearest person whether it be a fellow prisoner or warder with anything they can lay their hands on. Special security and other measures therefore have to be taken in their case.

Of course, many of these problems also arise as a result of gang activities and although everything is done to identify leaders and to neutralize their activities it is not possible to completely prevent the forming of gangs. It is of interest to note that prison gangs in South Africa originated in the beginning of this century. Clashes amongst themselves and with personnel also sometimes take place in groups, further adversely affecting control and increasing the element of danger. The Government has taken such a serious view of the activities of gangs in prison that it is now the subject of a scientific research project by the HSRC.

In order to control this type of prisoner as far as possible and to effectively counteract the formation of gangs it would be ideal to detain each one in a single cell and to let them work on their own. The cost of erect-

ing a single cell is R1 144 per unit whilst the cost per unit for communal detention facilities is R728. Thus it would cost R509 080 to make provision for single cell accommodation at the maximum prison at Barberton Town. Although a manpower shortage and youthfulness of personnel are features we have to bear with, it is nevertheless ensured that the personnel position at this specific prison is kept on a sound basis and if at all possible, the 83 posts there are filled by experienced personnel. Despite this, several incidents involving violence have taken place at this prison during this year. On three of these occasions members of the Prisons Service were injured whilst trying to restore order. On one occasion the head of the Prison was assaulted with a hammer and had to be treated in hospital for a considerable period of time. On the 20 June 1983 four very dangerous prisoners in an attempt to escape, could only be halted by being fired at. In another incident on 1 July 1983, night duty personnel were overpowered by ten prisoners during an escape out of the prison.

From the above it is obvious that high demands regarding the maintenance of order and discipline are made on the personnel of this institution.

Annexure to (1)(a) and (b)

(1)(a) and (b) There are 6 prisons at Barberton and the approved accommodation as well as the actual number of prisoners who were in custody at each of these prisons as at 31 July 1983 and the daily average number of prisoners in custody during July 1983 are given below:—

Prison	Approved Accommodation	In Custody on 31 07 83	Daily Average July 1983
Maximum (Town)	383	445	453,6
Medium (Town)	144	378	433,6
Female (Town)	141	59	52,7
Minimum security (Farm)	167	326	320,8
Medium (Farm)	609	736	720,6
Maximum (Farm)	709	925	948,0