

Public Sector - Govt. - Prisons

1986

Jan. ~~Sept.~~ — ~~Oct.~~ ~~Nov.~~ Dec.

STAR 3/1/86

(253)

## Nine maximum security prisoners escape

BARBERTON — Nine maximum security prisoners escaped from the Barberton maximum security prison last night after overpowering a guard, a Prisons Department spokesman said

He said the men were considered dangerous and any member of the public seeing them should contact the nearest police station

The men — serving terms for murder, rape, possession of a firearm and escaping from custody — were dressed in green prison uniforms when they escaped

The spokesman said a high-level inquiry into the escape would be conducted — Sapa

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**'Torture equipment' sought**

# Search of police stations refused

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**EAST LONDON** — An application for a search of two East London police stations for electric shock equipment has been rejected by a full Bench of the Eastern Cape Supreme Court.

However, the court said six former detainees had the legal right to a search order if the production of information, documents or real evidence was "essential" and "absolutely necessary" for the prosecution of their cases against the State.

The six former detainees alleged in affidavits at an in camera court hearing that they had been assaulted and given electric shocks while detained in East London.

## Hearing in camera

The six wanted an order permitting them to point out to their legal representatives any apparatus or equipment in the Fleet Street and Duncan Village police stations in East London.

Mr Justice D Kannemeyer, with Mr Justice J D Cloete and Mr Justice J W Smalberger concurring, ruled that the test in applications of this nature was that justice would be defeated if the order were not granted.

However, in this case, the production of the electrical equipment and instruments was "neither essential to their case nor can it be

said that its non-availability would lead to a denial of justice", Mr Justice Kannemeyer said.

He agreed with Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC, advocate for the former detainees, that the requirement of "a strong prima facie case of assault" had been satisfied and that the evidence they wished to have preserved would be "of material value in proving their claims".

Both the legal argument in the application and the judgment were given behind closed doors.

## Kicked, punched

The first applicant, Mr Fundisile Matshini, who was detained on September 12 last year, said in an affidavit that three policemen "kicked me and punched me on the cheeks and ribs and in the groin".

He was then ordered to strip and was pushed towards a chair.

"After I was forced into the chair, one of the policeman took hold of my penis and pulled me forwards so that my hips moved forward in the chair.

"I then felt an object being pulled over my head. It felt like a very tight balaclava, but it had no holes in it.

"I then felt a sudden and intense pain throughout my body. It was most severe around the genitals and stomach."

He said he lost consciousness and, when he recovered, he saw a rectangular box, approximately the size of a 24-volt battery, which had a three-pronged plug attached to a cord hanging out of a black cloth which had been draped over it.

## Medical documents

Similar statements were made in affidavits by the other former detainees and several medical documents were submitted with the affidavits.

Despite yesterday's finding, it was reported last night that the six were to sue the Minister of Law and Order for damages for the alleged assaults on them by the police and that they had instructed their attorneys to take the necessary action — Sapa.

# Inquest on Raditsela death

**AN inquest into the death of trade unionist and political activist, Mr Andries Raditsela, will be held in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday.**

This was said by a spokesman for the Johannesburg firm of attorneys that is representing the Raditsela family.

Mr Raditsela (29), of Tsakane near Brakpan, a senior shop steward of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) and vice-chairman of the now-defunct Federation of South African Trade Union (Fosatu), died after being released from detention during last May.

He was arrested in

terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act and was taken to a temporary police station at the Tsakane Development Board offices. He was released and subsequently admitted to the Far East Rand Hospital in Springs. He was later transferred to Baragwanath Hospital and died on May 6.

His death received world-wide condemnation by trade unions, political and other organisations.



Mr ANDRIES RADITSELA

★ CAPE TIMES 17/1/86

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# Hunger strike at Cape prison

By TONY WEAVER

MORE THAN 100 awaiting-trial prisoners in the Oudtshoorn prison started a hunger strike on Tuesday, according to information received from the town on Tuesday night.

The liaison office of the Department of Prisons in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that "a number of awaiting-trial prisoners" refused food on Tuesday and Wednesday but began eating on Wednesday night.

The prisoners, numbering about 130 and including a number of children aged 16 and under, were all detained last year and will appear in court on January 21 on charges which include public violence and murder.

According to information received, demands that the prisoners be given a daily supply of soap and toilet paper, that they receive medical attention when this is requested and that they be given details of their rights as awaiting-trial prisoners, have been met.

However, further demands have not yet been met. These are:

- An immediate departmental investigation into the conduct of a Warrant Officer Mostert who prisoners allege uses "humiliating and abusive" language, and who they allege threw teargas into cells on New Year's Day.

- The immediate release of all prisoners being held with the main group who are under the age of 16.

## Sabotage

- The transfer back to Oudtshoorn from George of Mr James Joseph, Mr James du Plessis, Mr Paul Barnard, Mr Andrew Jacobs and Mr Elmo Booyesen, who are all awaiting trial in George on charges of sabotage related to an alleged offence in Oudtshoorn.

The full text of this article was telexed to both the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria and the prisons li-

aison section in Pretoria for comment.

The police replied that "none of the matters mentioned in your telex concerns the SA Police".

The chief liaison officer of the Department of Prisons, Brigadier E C van Zyl, replied that when prisoners refused to eat, they were dealt with according to "internationally-accepted guidelines as contained in the Tokyo Declaration".

He said judges of the Supreme Court and magistrates in their area of jurisdiction had free access to prisoners, that the head of each prison saw all prisoners at least once a day, and that any complaints were lodged in an official register.

## Assault

"All allegations of assault made to either members of the Prisons Service or visiting judges are thoroughly investigated and depending on the outcome thereof, either handed over to the SA Police or dealt with departmentally."

"Prison regulation 98(3) stipulates that a member of the Prisons Service may not strike or in any other manner assault a prisoner."

"If circumstances require the use of force, no more force than lawfully necessary in the circumstances may be used. A member of the Prisons Service found guilty of assault on a prisoner may, in addition to any other penalty imposed therefore, be discharged from the Prisons Service."

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# 'Pass laws cause cruel and inhuman treatment'

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington on a report by Amnesty International on the treatment of pass law offenders in South Africa

SOUTH African pass laws have denied hundreds of thousands of people the right to fair trial and have led to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, an Amnesty International report has found

The 112-page report was released in Washington. Members of Congress will be asked to post a mock pass book to the South African Embassy to protest against the law

Many blacks in South Africa were subjected to arbitrary arrests and imprisonment because of their race, the report said

It was issued after two years' work by Professor Kevin Boyle, of the law faculty at University College, Galway, Ireland. He visited South Africa twice to probe the issue

The report found pass law arrestees constituted "one of the most abused groups of South Africa's prisoners and have been frequently, per-

haps routinely, subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, some of it bordering on enforced slavery"

There had recently been calls from quasi-governmental and other influential sectors in South Africa for reform of the pass laws, it said but it was unclear how far the government was prepared to go on this

It said action had been taken to reduce some of the most "glaring aberrations" of the judicial process which had characterised the pass law courts

"Such action is welcome, though overdue and relatively inconsequential when measured against what is needed to put an end to the imprisonment of individuals simply on the basis of their race"

● On arbitrary arrests, the report said the reliance on arrest for the enforcement of pass laws where — measured by the penalties — summons

or payments of a fine would be justified, was striking

So too was the group approach taken by police and other officials, arrests rarely occurred in individual cases

In 1984, in the Johannesburg commissioners' courts, as many as 70 percent of those arrested had charges withdrawn or were released after a caution and discharge, it noted

● The report said detention conditions pending trial "violated international minimum standards"

● On pre-trial procedures, the report said that police arrest practices were — apart from the arbitrary and unjust nature of the laws themselves — equally arbitrary and violated both national and international standards governing the protection of the liberty and security of the person

"There is inadequate effort to ensure that those arrested can make contact with relatives or with legal advice. Further, the conditions and

treatment of Africans arrested for pass offences awaiting trial in police stations are commonly degrading and inhuman

"Violence against prisoners is reported to be commonplace. Many of these features flow from the group approach to arrest which in turn reflects official policy in the enforcement of the pass laws," the report found

● On commissioners' courts studied in 1984, the study concluded that proceedings in them did not come near to conforming to international standards for a fair trial

There was "blatant and serious fault" in the system

● On the transfer of responsibility of commissioners' courts to the Department of Justice, as recommended by the Hoexter Commission, the report said the change had moderated the arbitrary character of the former commissioner-run courts. Adjudication had also improved

## Allegations rejected by Prisons Service

THE South African Prison Service is satisfied that people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way. The generalised allegations to the contrary regarding the general condition of incarceration and treatment in South African prisons are therefore rejected as far-fetched

This was the official comment from the Prison Service when approached for comment on the report by Amnesty International on prison conditions for pass law offenders released yesterday in Washington

The full text of the Department of Prisons' comment is as follows

"The researcher as quoted by Amnesty Interna-

tion is unknown and no record could be found of him approaching the service to verify the product of his so-called research. The author uses the technique of exaggeration and antiquated unreliable references to prove and to support his utterly biased and nebulous arguments. Everyone in South Africa as well as objective foreign visitors have expressed time and again their approval of prison conditions

"Violence within the prison walls, no matter its origin, is not tolerated. Even now, warders are serving prison sentences for going beyond their powers. This behaviour is however the absolute exception. The prison system and warders have in fact earned the respect from observers here and abroad

"Parole is a system that is not unknown to most countries in the Western world. Some advantages of parole include the opportunity to work outside the confines of the prisons away from hardened criminals and to receive remuneration which can be utilised towards the upkeep of their families. Most categories of South African prisoners at some or other stage of their

sentences qualify for parole. Parole is subject to several conditions and some of these conditions are as follows

□ "The written consent of the prisoner to enter into a formal agreement with the employer must be obtained.

"Either of the parties could terminate the contract in which event the parolee must be returned to prison

□ "The parolee must be declared physically fit for work by a medical practitioner"

"The agreement stipulates salary, housing, medical treatment, clothing, etc

□ "Control measures on the parole system such as periodic inspections are carried out to ensure that the parole conditions are adhered to. In those cases where an employer fails to comply with any of the conditions of the contract a proper investigation is launched. Pending the outcome thereof, parolees can be withdrawn. If found guilty, the employer can be declared unfit as an employer of parolees

□ "A parolee is also free to leave the service of an employer on expiration of the contract

"The prison service is satis-

fied that people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way. The generalised allegations to the contrary regarding the general condition of incarceration and treatment in South African prisons are therefore rejected as far-fetched.

"Appropriate channels exist through which requests and complaints can be directed and dealt with. Prison regulations provides that judges from the Supreme Court have free access to any prisoner, may talk to any prisoner and may report thereon. Magistrates have the same access to prisons in the area of their jurisdiction. From reports which are received regularly it is clear that the treatment which prisoners receive is generally in line with legal and other directives which are based on internationally accepted standard minimum rules

"Furthermore, all the prisoners are seen at least once a day by the head of the prison with a view to establishing any complaints. These complaints are noted in an official register and receive the necessary attention"

# No one to blame for prisoner's death

A prisoner may have committed suicide in his cell last year because he could not see his child, a Johannesburg Inquest Magistrate heard this week.

Magistrate C G de Lange, presiding over an inquest on Lodewikus Johannes Spangenberg (20), found no one was to blame for his death.

Spangenberg, who had served about one month of a eight-year prison sentence for housebreaking, died on September 25 last year at the New Johannesburg Prison. He was found with a plaited rope — made from bedding — tied around his neck.

Mr de Lange said Spangenberg's death was consistent with hanging.

In a written statement, Spangenberg's mother, Mrs Helene J E Marais of Vrededorp, said she knew of no reason why her son would kill himself.

"Except that he wanted to see his child and the mother of the child would not take the child to him," the statement read.

hus. yesterday, ... house of Delegates, and ... wife, Shajla ...

# Stand over Mandela 'disappoints' parties

By EBRAHIM MOOSA  
Political Reporter

PARLIAMENTARY and extra-parliamentary groups as well as businessmen were disappointed yesterday at the failure of President P W Botha to free the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela

They were reacting to Mr Botha's linking of Mr Mandela's release to that of Soviet dissidents during the opening of Parliament yesterday

Mr Pat Poovalingam, Solidarity MP for Reservoir Hills, said Mr Botha was entering into a "schoolboy type of debate with the Soviet Union" over the release of Mr Mandela

## 'Heroes or traitors'

Mr Poovalingam said there were many people who had perpetrated violence, rape and other crimes who had been released by the government. Mr Botha would have been well advised to release Mr Mandela unconditionally, he said

"What about those guerillas who fought the Boer Wars against the British — were they heroes or traitors?" he asked.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop of Johannesburg, said: "What has Nelson's release to do with (Dr Andrei) Sakharov? I can't see why they are linked"

"It looks like a ploy thought up by a clever politician that it would sound good to ears in the West that he (President Botha) is concerned with prisoners of conscience abroad when he has got so many of them at home"

In its response the United Democratic Front (UDF) said Mr Botha's "attempt to equate Mandela's position with Soviet dissidents and a SADF saboteur caught in Angola is nonsensical"

"Mandela is a national figure of incomparable magnitude and our demand including the world's pressure is inseparable from the call for the release of all political prisoners," the UDF said

## 'Climate of goodwill'

Dr J N Reddy, Solidarity leader, said the unconditional release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners would have created a climate of goodwill which was much needed during an era of reform

The leader of the Labour Party and Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said he would have preferred to hear that Mr Mandela would be released

Mr Hendrickse said he wished to "appeal to the international community to pressurize the relevant states to meet the State President's offer if they are serious about his (Mandela's) release"

Mr Arthur Booysen, leader of the Freedom Party and MP for Bosmont, also said Mr Botha should have unconditionally released Mr Mandela

## 'Mandela used as a pawn'

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) said. "As regards the position of Nelson Mandela, no indication or assurance has been given regarding his release. In fact he is being used as a pawn in a bargaining exercise between West and East and this will just add to the deep anger of the black community"

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Conservative Party leader, said that to "consider Mandela's freedom for humanitarian reasons while he refuses to renounce violence is irresponsible and can create an uncontrollable situation"



February 1976

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## 72 detainees on hunger strike at Modder Bee

SIPHO NGCOBO

SEVENTY-TWO detainees, 15 of them members of the Azanian People's Organisation, started a hunger strike at Modder Bee prison near Benoni on Monday. They are calling for the dismantling of apartheid, unconditional transfer of power and lifting of the state of emergency.

A declaration signed by the 15 Azapo members, smuggled out of Modder Bee and released by Azapo, said they were committing themselves to an "indefinite food boycott in protest against continued white-minority domination, national oppression and economic exploitation".

They also have other demands, such as "the establishment of a democratic, anti-racist worker republic of Azania".

A TEMBISA man died in a police cell less than four hours after he was arrested by a railway cop on possible charges of crimen injuria and travelling by train without a ticket

However, the wife of Mission Sibambo, 30, is seeking legal advice because she claims her husband had a ticket and was assaulted by a black and a white cop before being taken to the cop station

Sibambo, of 22 Emoyeni Section, was arrested on Saturday afternoon at Ellis Park station and taken to a charge office at Johannesburg station by train where he was locked in a cell

He was found hanging by his belt later that evening when cops took him his food

Johannesburg's SATS station commander Major A J D Jacobs said Sibambo was arrested at 5pm for crimen injuria and travelling by train without a ticket

"He was alive when a sergeant and a warrant officer went on their rounds at 6pm

"At 8 30pm when cops took his food, they found him hanging from his belt," Major Jacobs said

Sibambo's wife, Maggie, who was with him and their two children when he was arrested, said her husband had a ticket

"They are lying when they say he had no ticket. We all had return tickets and my

# Tembisa man dies in prison

# CITY P 2/2/86

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By SELLO SERIPE

husband had a weekly ticket which he uses when going to work," she said

She said they were confronted by a black SATS cop on the platform at Ellis Park station who demanded to see their tickets

One of the cops confiscated our tickets and dragged my husband to one side

They then assaulted him with their fists in full view of the other passengers on the platform, she said

"We followed them to the charge office at Johannesburg station, where I was told my husband was under arrest and would not come home with us," she

★ THE SA National Epilepsy League has extended the closing date of its national Big Prize Surprise Competition to April 30. Judges will decide on the winners on May 16

said.

"When I returned to the charge office the following morning, a white cop told me my husband had hanged himself with his belt

"I don't believe he hanged himself. We were happily married and intended to have a big family

"My husband did not have any reason to commit suicide," she said

**L**AST year, 11-year-old Fanie Guduka spent 57 terrifying days as an awaiting-trial prisoner in a Johannesburg police cell.

Last month, after half a year of fear and torment, a Johannesburg court found that the standard two Alexandra pupil was not guilty of any crime.

In a two-hour hearing, the court acquitted Fanie and his 17-year-old co-accused of stoning a car last July and told the bright-eyed youngster he was free to go home.

For Fanie and his family, the ordeal was not over.

His mother, Beauty Guduka, has been so afraid for the life of her eldest child since a death threat, alleged to have been made by a policeman, that she has decided to send him away.

"I don't want to do it, but I must take him away to save his life," she said

She intended sending him to school in Transkei at the end of the month.

A shy, softly-spoken woman who proudly wears a Zion Christian Church badge pinned to her dress, Mrs Guduka told of the suffering caused by the detention of her son

Imprisoned in a John Vorster Square cell with a number of adult men for almost two months because a magistrate twice refused to grant him bail, Fanie claimed he had been the butt of several cruel games played by his cell-mates

### Lawyers

He was released after his lawyers successfully appealed to the Rand Supreme Court, and returned home to nurse his physical and emotional wounds.

"A month after his release he couldn't sleep and kept crying," said Mrs Guduka.

A weekly session with a psychiatrist has helped Fanie largely over his fears, but he still shakes with terror when he sees a police Hippo in the streets of Alexandra.

"I'm still scared of prison and the man who threatened to shoot

# Fanie still lives in fear

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SOVKETAN  
3/2/85

## FOCUS

me," Fanie said.

There are also physical scars. Until last month Fanie took medication for the pain caused by alleged assaults during his imprisonment

He sprained an arm,

and recovered well from this, but an alleged blow to the face several months ago has left him in constant pain

The family is suffering, too, and tranquillisers have been prescribed for Mrs Guduka

## Lawyers concerned about detention

LEGAL experts have expressed surprise that so young a child was not released immediately into the custody of his parents. They said that generally, unless there was proof to the contrary, children aged between seven and 14 were not presumed criminally responsible for their actions.

Jack Unterhalter, an executive member of Lawyers for Human Rights, said that even

where it could be proved children knew their behaviour had been wrong, "the solicitude for children as evidenced by the Children's Act and the standard practice in our courts is such that before their trial they should not ordinarily be subjected to treatment that might adversely affect them in their impressionable years".

"It is a matter for,

comment that a child of 11 was held as an awaiting-trial prisoner for two months. It is to be hoped that in future cases, the tradition of solicitude for our children will be honoured."

Mr Unterhalter also expressed the concern of Lawyers for Human Rights for those children held under the emergency regulations.

An unknown number,

of children, some as young as 12, are being kept in prison under security and emergency laws, a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said

"The DPSC is unable to give figures because of the secrecy of the system and the police refusal to give the ages of detainees, but we have reports that many boys under 18 are being held," she said



swamped by municipalities to the north, but will find favour with those on the council (including town planning chairman Clive Keegan) who believe in the larger areas for benefits from economies of scale

Sources at the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning say final sizes could shrink after representations are heard on the proposals. "We decided to advertise wide, but we can still demarcate narrow," noted a department official, who maintained the reverse would be impractical.

The proposed Cape metropole RSC comprises the Divisional Councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch, Paarl and Swartland. The RSC for the Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Humansdorp area is made up of the Divisional Councils of Dias, Winterhoek and Humansdorp

The areas presumably meet the requirements of Schedule 1 of the RSC Act, which stipulates that economic interdependence, development potential and the nature of services rendered in the area should constitute the most important criteria for boundaries.

Representations on the demarcations are called for by February 28. If past experience is anything to go by, red tape will probably tie up the matter for some time.

But perhaps even more daunting is the obstacle of black political opposition to the new dispensation. Inevitably, as Natal University's Lawrence Schlemmer points out, government opponents perceive the further institutionalisation of group areas and separate local authorities in the RSCs' make-up, as thinly disguised apartheid.

Some no doubt fear the credibility boost the new structures could give to establishment orientated black leaders, and others suspect that the claimed goal of devolution of authority is secondary to real power still vested in the hands of central government

Black local authorities (BLAs), Schlemmer adds, have manifest problems of political acceptance. The success of RSCs will depend largely upon BLAs being able to deliver the goods

According to Schlemmer, the new RSCs should consult as widely as possible among the various interest groups and communities on the kind of local government they want. The RSCs should approach their own future with as open an agenda as possible, he advises.

(253) FM

NELSON MANDELA 7/2/86

### Letting him go

By means of legerdemain which does not seem to have taxed the meanest intelligences around the world, the modality for the release of African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela (67) appears to have been engineered in the nick of time.

The suggestion of linking the release of Soviet dissidents — one of whom carries vital nuclear data in his head — to the release of Mandela and a South African "reccé"

seemed so outrageous at the time that foreign papers called it a "stunt" and a "gimmick" Which, upon sober appraisal, it clearly is. But little in the sombre, shadowy world of espionage — and the Byzantine intrigue that accompanies efforts to rectify its blunders — makes sense to ordinary people.

The offer had some odd side-effects. Said the *New York Times*. "He surely didn't intend it, but South Africa's President P W Botha now grants at least some resemblance between his and the Soviet Union's taking of political prisoners."

But there clearly is a genuine desire in the Cabinet to let Mandela go. Inside knowledge (provided by the US State Department) that a complicated exchange of dissidents and spies was on the cards, did offer an opportunity to extend a release proposal unrelated to government's previous offer that the taking of freedom by Mandela would be conditional upon his repudiation of violence for political ends. The latter, for Mandela, must have been the easiest offer imaginable to refuse.

Botha's latest offer, if that is what it is, rewrites the ground rules. If government now feels that Mandela should be released on humanitarian grounds, having served more than "life," then there is little the ANC or Mandela himself can do to avert such a humane gesture

There may well be more to it, such as the lingering doubts about Mandela's health despite the favourable bill of health delivered

7/2/86

### LABOUR LAWS FM

Notwithstanding internal opposition and international condemnation, the homelands system — long the backbone of grand apartheid — apparently becomes more entrenched by the day. The fact that KwaNdebele will become the fifth "independent national state" sometime this year seems proof enough of this.

The result, as time passes, is that the legislation applying in the various homelands is significantly different to that in SA itself. But keeping track of what has happened is no easy task. That is why employers and trade unionists alike will find a comprehensive new study which analyses the labour agreements and laws in the homelands and SA an invaluable guide.

The report, "Some aspects of labour relationships between the Republic of SA and Neighbouring States" is by Alan Whiteside of Natal University's Economics Research Unit. It was commissioned by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and is the first in a series on manpower issues. A second report by Whiteside will look at the problems arising from these differences

Inquiries should be directed to the HSRC in Pretoria.

by surgeons who attended him in the Volks-hospitaal in Cape Town. The potential terror and violence implicit in the reaction to his death in captivity by far outweighs the potential for mischief that would be wrought after he were told to leave prison a free man.

So, looking around for a *deus ex machina*, it may have seemed a good idea to create some form of linkage between Mandela's release and the advanced negotiations between the US, East Germany, West Germany and the Soviet Union to secure the freedom of Shcharansky at least.

### Secret talks

Information that agreement in principle had been reached in the case of Shcharansky appears to have reached the South Africans just in time for Botha to have made such a confident offer when he opened Parliament last week.

On January 21, the *International Herald Tribune*, quoting a highly placed German Chancellery official, reported secret talks between the US and the Soviet Union on the release of the Soviet dissidents.

These were apparently a resumption of negotiations which had started before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit of November 29-30. In fact, the West German newspaper *Bild* had claimed at the beginning of November that Gorbachev would "give a signal" on the release of the dissidents if the summit was a success. *Bild* also reported that it would be part of a package, with the US releasing Soviet spies. So too would West Germany.

Maybe this is what Chester Crocker told the South Africans when he was here recently

### PASS LAWS FM

### Up in smoke 7/2/86

Government has announced that SA's pass laws, in terms of which some 238 000 blacks were arrested in 1984 alone, are to be scrapped by July 1

Whether President Botha's commitment will pre-empt a Congress of SA Trade Unions threat to launch a mass burning of the *dompas* in June remains to be seen

Doubts persist, however, whether the dismantling of the pass law-influx control system will, in fact, take place by July 1. There are also doubts whether the mooted new common identity document will not represent some form of racial control

The African National Congress (ANC) has, perhaps predictably, maintained that the pass laws will be replaced by another type of identity card to continue restricting the movements of black people in urban areas

A sceptical Bishop Desmond Tutu says it is "nothing to crow about," and to black people it will just be a "*dompas*" by another name.

Details of precisely how the pass system is

# Mandela rumours rife: Govt denial

APR 7-11-75

12/2/86

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SSS

THE government last night attempted to quash mounting speculation that the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela was imminent as the rumours overseas reached a fever pitch yesterday with the release of Soviet dissident Dr Anatoly Shcharansky and the East-West swap of eight spies. However, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, last night said in a statement that "conditions" outlined by President P W Botha at the opening of Parliament last month regarding the possible release of Mr Mandela had not yet been met.

"Mr Mandela will therefore not be released," he said.

Mr Botha said at the time. "If I were to release Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds, could Captain Wynand du Toit, Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky not also be released on humanitarian grounds?"

The Soviets have already indicated that they would not release Dr Sakharov.

Earlier yesterday, various government sources dismissed the growing speculation surrounding Mr Mandela's imminent release as "sheer rumours".

However, a prisons department spokesman was unable to deny categorically that Mr Mandela would be released later this week or in the near future.

Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, appears to have gone into hiding after her visit to Pollmoor Prison at the weekend. The visit, the third in 10 days, fuelled speculation at the weekend of a possible release.

## Unspecified number of soldiers

The latest round of speculation and agitation for the jailed leader's release was started by Israel Radio reports that the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, had sent a message to President Botha asking him to release Mr Mandela as part of the latest exchange. The radio went on to say Mr Mandela might be freed today.

A spokesman for Mr Botha's office said last night that no message had yet been received from the Israeli Government.

It is believed that the government would at least like to clinch a deal with the Angola Government over the release of Captain Du Toit before announcing any release of Mr Mandela but Angola has rejected Pretoria's terms.

Meanwhile, there is also concern in government circles that a "premature" release of Mr Mandela could be interpreted by the white electorate as a sign of government weakness.

In Lusaka an ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sebina, said his organization had no official word of a possible release but was closely watching developments.

In London the talk of Mr Mandela's release dominated every radio and TV bulletin.

## Free 'within 10 days'

But Mr Erwin Cutler, Dr Shcharansky's lawyer, dampened speculation that Mr Mandela's release would take place today or tomorrow.

In an interview with BBC radio he said he thought Mr Mandela might be free "within 10 days".

Mr Cutler said that negotiations between South Africa and the Soviet Union for a swap deal involving Mr Mandela, Dr Shcharansky and Dr Andrei Sakharov had broken down.

He said President Botha had subsequently used the close South Africa-Israeli relationship to "buy in" to the complex East-West spy-swap deal as a pretext for releasing Mr Mandela — Political Staff and Own Correspondents.



CAPC - Times 13/2/86

# Offer on Mandela a 'ploy'

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Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The African National Congress (ANC) yesterday indicated that the release of its jailed leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, would not make much difference unless all political prisoners were released simultaneously.

In a BBC radio interview an ANC spokesman also made it clear that it did not regard President P W Botha's offer to release Mr Mandela as genuine but merely as another propaganda ploy to help ease the country's financial crisis.

Amid mounting speculation that Mr Mandela could be released to Britain, the ANC again insisted that Mr Mandela would not accept exile as a condition for his release and could not be forced into exile.

## British Govt dampens speculation

The British Government yesterday dampened speculation that London could be Mr Mandela's first destination after his release.

"We have had no approaches from the South African Government to this effect," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "If we did receive such a request it would be considered in the normal way."

"As far as Britain is concerned our position has not changed — we have called repeatedly for Mr Mandela's immediate and unconditional release."

While the intensity of speculation about Mr Mandela's release subsided yesterday, The Times carried a speculative report that he might be "released and flown to London in the next few days".

Western diplomatic sources said the "British connection" would have any chance of success only if it was accompanied by a guarantee from Pretoria that Mr Mandela would be allowed to return to South Africa when he chose to do so.

Meanwhile, Sapa-AP reports from Jerusalem that the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, denied yesterday that Israel had appealed to South Africa to release Mr Mandela in return for the release of Jewish activist Dr Anatoly Shcharansky from Soviet captivity.

His denial came a day after an Israeli official confirmed an Israel Radio report that Israel had appealed to the South African authorities and that Mr Mandela would probably be freed within days.

Mr Shamir said Israel had in the past asked the South African Government to free Soviet agents in return for Dr Shcharansky. But he added that "about Mandela, there was not any Israeli initiative until this day".

# DPSC hits out at prisons dept

ALLEGATIONS made by the detainees held in the Diepkloof prison have been raised in previous court actions, Lieutenant-Colonel Immelman, the South African Prison Service's liaison officer, said this week.

He was reacting to allegations by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) in which are contained a memorandum sent to the Government

On Tuesday the DPSC said they delayed releasing the memorandum to the Press in the hope that President P W Botha would, in his opening speech in Parliament, announce the lifting of the state of emergency, the unconditional release of all detainees and the withdrawal of the troops in the townships.

## Food

Among the allegations made, the detainees have complained about the food and medical treatment they receive, and also about arbitrary punishment

Lt-Col Immelman said: "Many of the matters raised in the mem-

**SOWETAN  
Reporter**

orandum have been the subject of previous court actions. The signatures and those who have assisted with the drafting of the document obviously have maximum publicity in mind whereas the prison authorities have the task of providing accommodation and facilities according to legally defined norms

"The prison authorities have therefore again, upon instructions of the Minister of Justice, submitted the memorandum to the monitoring process", he said.

## Policy

Complaining about food the detainees had said: "We deplore the Prison Department's policy of different diets for detainees belonging to different population groups. African detainees, for instance, do not receive the same quantity of bread given to coloured and Indian detainees on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Moreover, white detainees receive a far superior diet than black detainees. We reject such an approach as discriminatory and racist."

They add "As detainees who are neither awaiting-trial nor convicted prisoners, we expect to receive food rations which are compatible to those we are accustomed to at home."



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# 2 000 kids under 16 held

ALMOST 8 000 people, including more than 2 000 children under the age of 16, have been detained since the start of the state of emergency in July last year.

These are some of the statistics on the current unrest that were given in Parliament this week in reply to a number of questions asked by members of Parliament.

Last year 294 schools were damaged with the cost of repairs being estimated at R7,8-million.

Of the schools damaged 17 are beyond repair.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, could not tell Mrs Helen Suzman MP (PFP Houghton) whether any of the people who had been held in detention had been charged with any offences as the particulars are not readily available.

## Complaints

He pointed out that the detentions were primarily of a preventive nature.

Over the past two years 493 complaints have been made against the police in unrest related incidents resulting so far in one policeman being convicted in court and seven being suspended from duty. Mr le Grange told Mr Roger Hulley MP (PFP Constantia).

In reply to similar questions asked by Mr Hulley the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said complaints had been laid against 40 national servicemen.

The complaints included assault, damage to property, theft, murder, attempted murder, robbery, sexual offences and shooting at people from the air.

In eight cases the complaints were found to be legitimate and the appropriate legal or disciplinary steps against the offenders have been taken.

PRISON PLAN

## Special care for juveniles

— Minister

14/12/86  
Pretoria Bureau  
STAR

From April 1 this year, a special facility will be set aside at the Leeuwkop Prison near Johannesburg for the treatment of juvenile prisoners, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, has announced.

Speaking at a special parade in Pretoria to unveil the Prison Service's new flag, Mr Coetzee said this was part of a top priority programme for the care of juveniles which had now been approved and would be fully operational by the end of the year.

The department felt it was necessary to group juveniles together so that they could be specially handled according to their age.

After Leeuwkop, the next priority was the Western Cape, and a special facility would soon be established for juveniles there.

### NEW PROGRAMME

Mr Coetzee said the new programme was the result of studies undertaken by a departmental work group, which had tried to determine the number of juvenile offenders in prisons, as well as possible strategies for their treatment.

"The work group found that at the moment, juveniles are so widely dispersed that no special effort at effective treatment could be made. There is thus a strong case to be made for the regional centralisation of juveniles.

"Although some youngsters can be classified as hardened criminals, it is generally agreed that most are more receptive to influence and change than the adult transgressor.

### POSITIVE INFLUENCE

"On the one hand, the new programme helps protect youngsters from the negative influences of hardened criminals, while on the other it presents an opportunity to influence juveniles positively and equip them to re-integrate with society when they are released."

Mr Coetzee said the service had kept pace with modern penological models and compared well with other modern prison systems.

In spite of this, the prison service had been the target of attack by people "who use state organisations as punching bags to try and break the government."

However, two members of the International Committee on Human Rights who had recently visited Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town had "reacted very positively to what they found there".

## 1986 TRANSFORMED?

	Oil at \$28/barrel		Oil at \$18/barrel	
	Growth %	Inflation %	Growth %	Inflation %
US .....	2,7	4,2	3,7	2,5
Japan .....	2,5	1,7	4,0	0,9
Germany .....	3,0	2,0	4,0	1,0
France .....	1,8	3,0	2,8	2,0
UK .....	2,5	4,0	3,3	2,7
OECD .....	2,5	4,5	3,3	2,8

(Sources: Averages of OECD, Government and private sector forecasts)

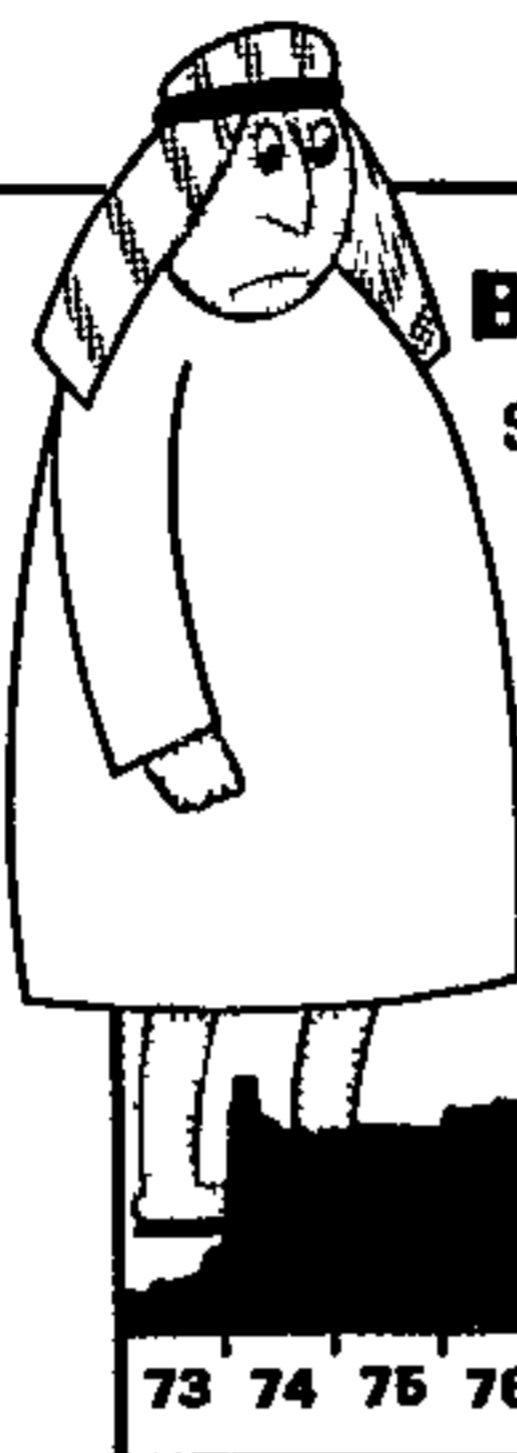
servicing as a percentage of forex earnings — 30% in Nigeria's case and 10% in Peru's.

There is less hope for US banks, especially those in the south-west, who lent heavily to small oil and gas producers. According to one analysis, for example, 10 Texas banks alone are carrying \$3,7 billion in non-performing loans — nearly 66% of which were to energy or property clients. Oil's decline has also hit property: 20% of Houston's office space is reported to be vacant.

losers will depend on their capacity to increase volumes to offset prices. This flexibility is primarily the domain of the Saudis and other Middle East Opec members. But the outlook is bleak for Mexico and Venezuela (both minus \$4 billion) and Nigeria (minus \$3 billion), as all are heavily in debt with export earnings 70%-95% dependent on oil.

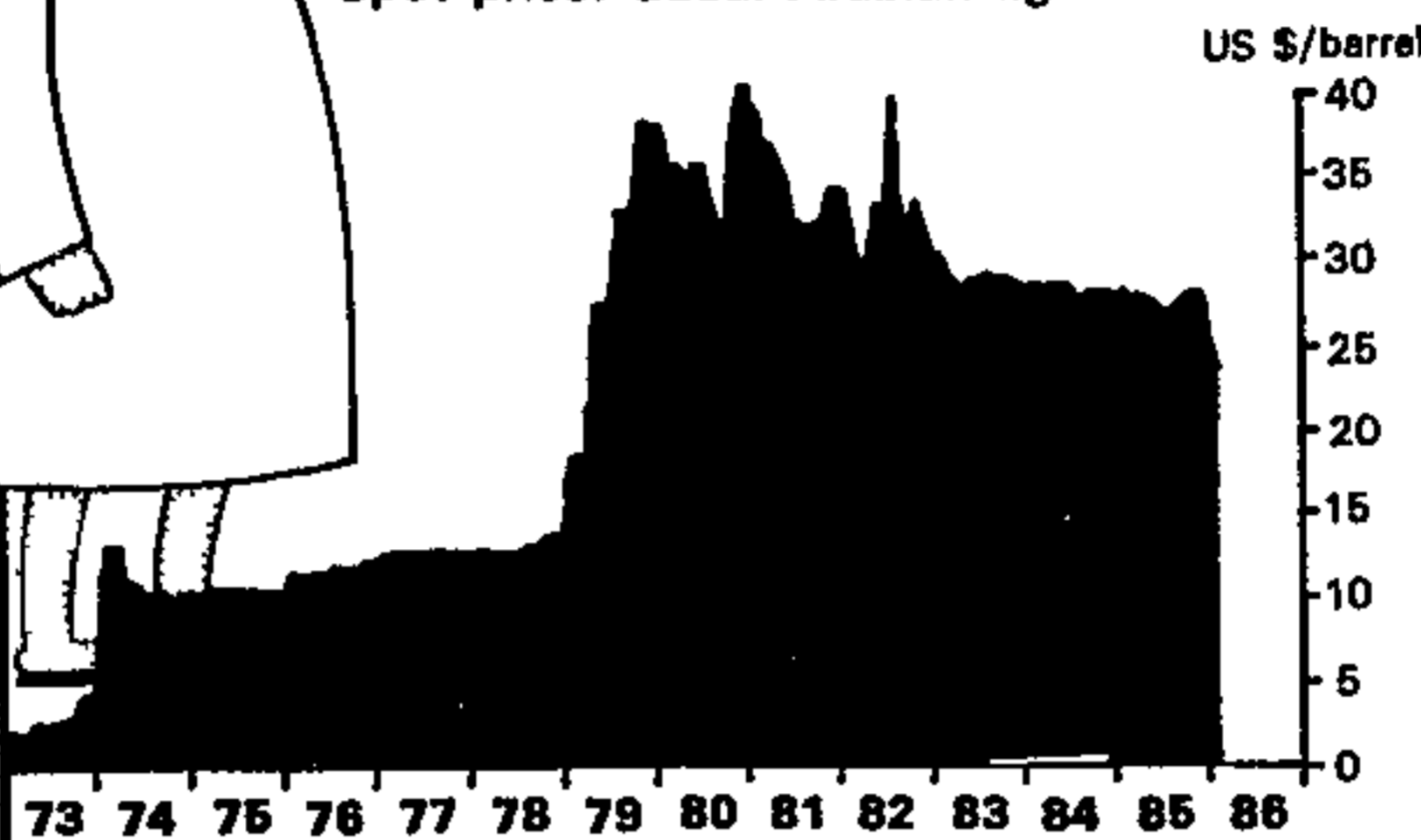
Another major sufferer will be the Soviet Union. Its forex income from oil (not to mention gas which will also be affected) could slump by \$5 billion — equivalent to a chilling 500 t of gold at current prices, although on past record the Russians are unlikely to kill the bullion market stone dead with such a flood

□ **International debt:** The universal hope is that creditor banks exposed to Latin American and other developing nation debt will survive on the swings and roundabouts of this oil shock. And falling interest rates will help, especially as most rescheduled debt has been done on a floating rate basis. A two point drop in dollar rates will boost the balance of payments position of a winner in the oil price



## BENEVOLENT OIL SHOCK

Spot price: Saudi Arabian light crude oil



war such as Brazil by \$4,5 billion while lessening the impact on a loser like Mexico by \$2 billion. There are, however, fears that unless Mexico gets the extra new money it needs this year — up to \$4 billion on some estimates — it will be forced like Nigeria, Peru and SA to take unilateral action. Although denied by Mexico, worries persist about a moratorium or a ceiling on debt

All these scenarios could evaporate as quickly as they sprang up if Opec returns to quotas. After all, the aim of the "fair market share" the cartel sought was to make more money, not less

As Opec chairman and Venezuelan Oil Minister, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said at the time of the fateful Geneva meeting in December: "Opec countries cannot continue retreating from the market. We will not allow our incomes to decline."

Simple arithmetic shows that only a handful have the capacity to achieve that by

lifting more oil and driving the price ever lower. Without a deal with the non-Opec exporters, however, the 13 countries are powerless to inflict damage on anyone but themselves by slashing their own output. Given the economic disparities within Opec, that seems unlikely in the foreseeable future and cheaper oil could be here to stay for at least the next five years. ■

NELSON MANDELA

## What will he do?

Nelson Mandela must be pondering deeply over the almost messianic burden placed upon him as he waits for his release.

How will he use his freedom after more than two decades of imprisonment? And what will the presence of this hugely symbolic leader, who remains firmly committed to the policy of the African National Congress (ANC), mean for SA's future?

The modalities for his release have been established. It is now largely a question of timing; of waiting for the pieces to fall into place — as they appeared to be doing as the *FM* went to press. The main one is the return from Angolan captivity of SA's Captain Wynand du Toit. As with the Anatoly Shcharansky release, Du Toit's had already been set in train as a separate prisoner-of-war exchange with the Angolans. From government's viewpoint, the linkage, however odd, was shrewdly calculated to give it a "fire-escape" from the outrage that can be expected from the rightwing when Mandela is set free.

Nelson Mandela is soon expected to be released after 23 years in jail. He is the world's foremost political prisoner, and his release will have a major impact on South African politics.

It must have taken a great deal of Western, particularly US, pressure for the State President to back down on his condition a year ago, that Mandela first renounce violence as a political tool, before he could be freed. And it appears that the Israelis played a major role (see *Current Affairs*). No doubt, too, the seriousness of SA's debt squeeze, and the wonders that a "signal" such as Mandela's release could do for SA's international standing, helped nudge Botha away from his uncompromising stance.

Yet, as government must be aware, a free Nelson Mandela could well set the political stage alight, so to speak. He will, whether he

is released inside the country or abroad, affect crucially the shape and the size of the black "struggle."

When he is released, there is the worry that either some loony of the Right, or one from the black ranks opposed to Mandela, might assassinate him. The blame would then be placed at government's door, and it would find it very hard to live with the charge.

Government faces the problem, also, that the freed Mandela, if he remains in SA, as seems likely, will challenge its authority by, say, defying security or other laws. This, says an observer, would be a big letdown for Pretoria, for no government could tolerate such outright defiance of its authority. Having to re-arrest Mandela a couple of weeks after releasing him would, of course, place government in a highly embarrassing position.

It seems more likely that government might countenance what amounts to an "internal wing" of the ANC, with Mandela at

(253) (SIA)

its head. However, government makes a clear distinction between releasing Mandela, and actually unbanning the ANC, which seems a long way off.

The rationale behind Mandela's release is that he is the only figure government can genuinely negotiate with. Certainly some members of the Cabinet seem to think this a possibility. However, Mandela's affirmation to date of his absolute unity of purpose with Oliver Tambo's ANC, makes this an unlikely prospect.

Yet, his release could mean a major plus factor in KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's decision on whether to participate in the State President's mooted new forum. Buthelezi, it is thought, would feel easier about taking part if Mandela were also free to do so if he wished.

Amidst all the unknowns, the crucial factor is, of course, Mandela the man, and how he will use his enormous charisma and almost mythical stature.

Exactly how, and whether, his views have altered after all those years in prison, remains to be seen. One gets an idea of the kind of man he is from the views he expressed in detail at the Rivonia Trial

Certainly, those who have visited him, or his former Robben Islanders, say that Mandela will follow closely the line of the ANC in exile. Mandela is very conscious of his home in the banned organisation. His faith in Oliver Tambo is unshakeable. In his statement rejecting Botha's conditional release offer a year ago, Mandela wrote: "Oliver Tambo is much more than a brother to me. He is my greatest friend and comrade for nearly 50 years. If there is any one amongst you who cherishes my freedom, Oliver Tambo cherishes it more and I know that he would give his life to see me free. *There is no difference between his views and mine.*"

Mandela concluded his statement, which was delivered by his daughter Zindzi in Soweto, by saying: "I will return"

There seems little doubt that Mandela would be able to galvanise the forces against apartheid. He is, as Tambo has described him, "a born mass leader." Mandela's release seems bound to precipitate an even more profound political realignment of South African politics than the resignation from Parliament and his party of Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, is set to do in white politics. The effects of Slabbert's bombshell have yet to work themselves through. But, for one, it has turned the spotlight on extra-parliamentary politics

Will a free Mandela and a "free" Slabbert somehow manage to get a National Convention movement really going?

Some believe that, once Mandela is out, many closet-ANC supporters will come out and declare themselves behind his banner. Also, that at least some of the rifts in black politics could be healed by Mandela's sage-like influence. This remains to be seen. . .

It will also be interesting to see how SA's black youth, who are in a real sense at the forefront of the "revolution" occurring in the

country, relate to Mandela — a former president of the ANC Youth League, and "volunteer-in-chief" of the 1952 Defiance Campaign. Mandela is, it could be said, the father of much the same kind of tactical-strategic planning and co-ordinated activism that today's township youth organisations are carrying out. Specifically, Mandela was responsible for implementing the so-called "M-plan" (named after himself), which aimed to build a mass ANC membership organised into grassroots-level cells.

While in the Fifties it could perhaps have been said that Mandela was a kind of bourgeois social democrat, he has perhaps shifted leftwards in common with all black politi-

Mandela has never shown any sign of wanting to do.

In 1962, Mandela was convicted of incitement and illegally leaving the country. He was sentenced to five years (He was sentenced to life after the Rivonia Trial, to which he was brought from prison, on charges of being a member of the Umkonto we Sizwe High Command, two years later.)

Mandela's release, on its own, will not solve SA's problems. As his long-time colleague on Robben Island, Billy Nair, points out, Mandela's fight will continue, where it left off. He will campaign immediately for the release of all political prisoners, says Nair, and the unbanning of the ANC, the



ANC's Tambo ... Mandela's views 'no different' to his

cians of his generation

He is not, however, the kind of radical Marxist purportedly reflected in the famous extract in his handwriting, that President Botha quoted (grossly out of context) a year ago.

The genesis of the extract, which reads "We Communists are the most advanced revolutionaries in modern history . . . The enemy must be completely crushed . . . before a Communist world can be released," was explained by Mandela in court, and accepted for what it was. That is, that Mandela had merely been trying to prove a point to his friend, Moses Kotane, a member of the Communist Party (whose lecture notes the extract was based on), "that Marxism could be expressed in more simplified terms than those habitually employed by Party members" Kotane, Mandela explained, had been trying to get him to join the CP, which

return of exiles, and the scrapping of apartheid

According to Nair, Mandela, who is "a people's man," would like "to relate closely to people's organisations, such as the United Democratic Front, of which he is a patron."

Nair stresses Mandela's "non-racial" attitude "I see him also getting on well with the white community. He'd be able to challenge some of their underlying fears, inculcated by government over years — if he is unrestricted"

Further, says Nair, Mandela is unlikely to lead any split from the ANC. He has always sought Tambo's advice, is disciplined and "will never" engage in unilateral negotiations with the government to the exclusion of Tambo and the ANC. On the other hand he may prove pragmatic

Only the release of Nelson Mandela will tell.

# SA prisons: <sup>AKGUS</sup> Human rights <sup>K/2/86</sup> group 'reacts <sup>253</sup> favourably'

**Staff Reporter**

TWO members of the International Committee for Human Rights paid a surprise visit to Pollsmoor Prison and reacted favourably to their findings, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said

At a parade yesterday at which the Prisons Service's flag was shown publicly for the first time, he said attempts to

discredit government departments and institutions by attacking them with unscientific research, unfounded allegations, reports and accusations were occasionally unmasked by visits from objective foreign groups, such that of the committee members who visited Pollsmoor recently.

## "Pure motives"

"The Prisons Service and other service departments and State institutions have had to withstand intense attempts to discredit them for a number of years now

"These attacks on the pure motives of State institutions are actually aimed at the orderly South African system"

"Our enemies want to use State organisations as punch-bags to denigrate the Government politically," he said

The fact that the human rights group had reacted favourably illustrated that the Prisons Service had nothing to hide, Mr Coetsee said

A full report on the visit was not yet available, he said

# Diepkloof hunger strike other jails may follow

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By RUTH BECKER

A HUNGER strike by 50 State of Emergency detainees in Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof) has entered its fourth day with indications that detainees in other prisons will follow suit

The prisoners are refusing food to protest their continued detention under the Emergency regulations and other issues

According to the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), many of them have spent over six months in custody and more than half of them are minors

SA Prison Services yesterday confirmed that prisoners had refused meals since Tuesday this week, but said that only 35 people were involved

A representative also said the prisoners had "foodstuffs" from the prison tuckshop, which they are allowed to buy according to their individual needs

The DPSC have said the detainees are only drinking liquids, but do not have details of what they have available to them. In terms of Emergency regulations, each prisoner receives R20 a month for food

The prisons statement said Prison Services would stick firmly to its policy on how to deal with such matters, in line with the principles of the Tokyo Declaration

The detainees embarked on the hunger strike on Tuesday to protest their continued detention, the ongoing State of Emergency, and their conditions of imprisonment

Among their complaints is the continued detention of minors, unsatisfactory visiting rights,

insufficient exercise, inadequate medical attention and discrimination in the food supplied to different race groups

They are demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all detainees, the lifting of the State of Emergency and the withdrawal of troops from the townships. In so doing they take into prison the basic current demands made by anti-apartheid organisations

In a document released by the DPSC, the detainees claim the conditions of their detention make a mockery of the Minister of Justice's claim that the rules and regulations governing the lives of Emergency detainees conform to internationally accepted standards

The DPSC has indications that detainees in other centres (at Modderbee Prison and in the Eastern and Western Cape) are likely to join the strike in support of the demands

The detainees have taken this step after submitting a memorandum to the Minister of Law and Order and one to the Minister of Justice in the first week of February

In the memoranda the 50 detainees complain that

● Several detainees have never received visits from their families during their entire detention. Those who have received visits allege they have been infrequent and some have lasted for as little as 10 minutes under stringent supervision

● Detainees are confined to their cells for 23 hours per day, and have insufficient exercise

● Prison Services gives different diets to prisoners of different race groups

● The medical attention available at Johannesburg Prison is inadequate as there is only one doctor to look after the entire prison population

● They are subject to arbitrary punishment, including deprivation of meals, being placed in solitary confinement and being forced to squat with head bowed

● Bureaucratic red tape has prevented many detainees from receiving study rights

Asked to comment on these allegations, Prison Services said that many of the matters raised had been dealt with in previous court actions

"The signatures and those who have assisted with the drafting of the document have obviously maximum publicity in mind, whereas the prisons authorities have the task of providing accommodation and facilities according to legally defined norms

"If there is a deviation of such norms, the prison authorities will adapt. The prison authorities have proved in the past its functional ability in this regard. To determine whether there is any deviation, great reliance is placed on monitoring mechanisms which are operative at all times

"The prison authorities have therefore, again, upon instruction of the Minister of Justice, submitted the memorandum to the monitoring process"

● The DPSC in conjunction with the UDF and the Transvaal Indian Congress are holding a solidarity fast at Tolstoy Farm, near Lenasia, on Sunday

# Diepkloof hunger strike is genuine

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Diepkloof Prison hunger strikers are consuming nothing more than two glasses of sugar-water a day, according to seven of their cell mates who were released from detention at the prison south-west of Johannesburg yesterday.

There was no question of fasting detainees buying or eating foodstuffs from the prison tuckshop during the strike.

"In fact we handed our existing supplies to the warders for safe keeping during the hunger strike. We had only sugar in the cells," they said.

The number of hunger strikers remaining after yesterday's release is 28.

The group released reported that there had been an improvement in certain prison conditions in the past few days, apparently in response to the protest and to the memorandum submitted to Cabinet Ministers.

## PROVIDED

Emergency detainees had been provided with tables and chairs in their dining area and no longer had to squat on the floor while eating.

The tuckshop had been opened to them on a daily basis instead of once a week. And more extensive library facilities had been made available.

But, the released youths emphasised, the primary demand of the hunger strikers remained the unconditional release of all detainees, not the mere improvement of conditions of detention.

All seven are from Alexandra township and spent more than six months in the cells. They are Emmanuel Mathebula, Thomas Tshabalala, Bethuel Phakhathi, Wilfred Mnguni, Jonas Senoamadi, Johannes Makwe and Michael Moahlodi.

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# All-day solidarity fast near Lenasia

Three organisations staged an all-day fast at the Tolstoy Farm outside Lenasia yesterday in solidarity with 50 emergency detainees who are reported to be on a hunger strike in the Johannesburg Prison.

The fast, organised by the United Democratic Front (UDF), Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, was attended by about 200 people at the farm, built by Mahatma Gandhi at the turn of the century.

Among the speakers were Dr Essop Jassat, president of TIC, Mr Moulala Faried Esack of the Call of Islam Organisation, Mr Mkhuseh Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, and Mrs Paulina Moloise, whose son Benjamin was executed last year.

Opening the proceedings, Dr Jassat asked why the detainees were still being held.

He said activists from Lenasia had been in detention since the start of the state of emergency in July, despite the fact that there had been no trouble in the area.

"We believe the State is exerting retribution for the failure of its policies."

Dr Jassat said Gandhi's fight against racism and his non-violent philosophy were inspirations to TIC and the UDF, which were among organisations dedicated to non-violent change in South Africa.

Mr Esack urged those attending not to forget the many South Africans in exile.

"They are physically detained because they are inextricably linked to the South African soil."

"We must not forget their loneliness when we pray for those detained in jail."

A reporter and photographer from *The Citizen* were turned away from Tolstoy Farm. A spokesman for the organisers said the newspaper's representatives were not welcome because "it is historically against extra-parliamentary organisations and pro-Government" — Sapa



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# Mandela 'not ill, still in prison'

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Prisons yesterday denied reports that the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was to undergo an operation.

He said yesterday that the man said to be Mr Mandela who was filmed by a CBS television crew on Thursday was "another prisoner".

He also denied weekend reports that Mr Mandela had met with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to discuss possible conditions for his release.

On reports of an impending operation, the department spokesman said, "There is no truth in reports that Nelson Mandela needs surgery to remove gallstones." He said Mr Mandela "is still at Pollsmoor", and denied he had gone to hospital or would go to hospital.

Foreign television crews and reporters at Medipark Centre on Thursday saw an elderly man with greying hair

enter the building amid tight security. Journalists watching a closed-circuit TV monitor saw a group of men emerging on the 10th floor and a CBS crew filmed the scene.

Independent Television News said the film had been shown to Mr Mandela's wife Winnie and the figure on the screen had been identified as her husband.

The Department of Prisons spokesman said yesterday the man who entered the hospital on Thursday in prison fatigues was "another prisoner". He refused to identify the man and said "it is not the policy (of the department) to discuss the movements of prisoners".

The Johannesburg Sunday newspaper City Press said Mr Mandela had met Mr Coetsee to discuss being freed, but negotiations broke down when Mr Mandela refused to go into exile. The department spokesman denied that Mr Mandela had met the minister.



Members of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group arrive in Cape Town. They are, from left, Dame Nita Barrow, president of the World Council of Churches, General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian Head of State and former Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser

## 'Wise men' silent on Mandela visit

Staff Reporter

THREE members of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group have arrived in Cape Town but have declined to comment on whether a meeting with jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is on the cards

Former Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser,

former Nigerian head of State General Olusegun Obasanjo and the President of the World Council of Churches, Dame Nita Barrow, were met by a large contingent of Press at D F Malan Airport yesterday afternoon

They refused to comment in any way on their mission

Mr Fraser was so tight-lipped he would not even disclose his name

Speculation is rife that they are to visit Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison

They were scheduled to stop in Johannesburg for three days, but on arrival at Jan Smuts yesterday morning they caught the first flight to Cape Town

Before leaving London the emissaries were reported to be "quietly confident" that a meeting with Mr Mandela was on the agenda

### PRE-CONDITION

However, there has been no official confirmation from either the Commonwealth secretariat or the South African Government

General Obasanjo is reported to have insisted on assurances of a meeting with Mr Mandela as a pre-condition to coming to South Africa

The group is expected to meet a wide range of politicians, academics, church leaders and trade unionists to discuss solutions to South Africa's internal problems

## Spirit of hunger strike detainees very high

The spirit and morale of the detainees on hunger strike in Diepkloof prison was very high at the end of their sixth day of fasting

This was conveyed in a statement issued last night by the Hunger Strike Detainees

There are 27 hunger strikers in one cell. The 28th detainee on the strike, Mr Ronald Swartz, has been transferred to the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital.

"The average weight lost by each detainee over five days is 4,11 kg," the statement said.

"The authorities are now bringing food into our cell in big pots three times a day. They leave the food for 30 minutes and then take it away since we do not touch it"

The strikers were named as, Yusuf Areff, Bennett Behane, Lawrance Biyane, Laloo Chiba, Kenneth Fihla, McAllister Lester, Daniel Lekgetho, Patrick Lephunya, Peter Mofekeng, Mosheen Moosa, Amos Masondo, Joseph Makhalemele, William Makgamatha, Steven Maphanga, Sydney Molekane, Ismael Momomat, Paul Maseko, Feizel Mamdoo, Paul Mashatille, Pramanathan Naidoo, Moses Ndhlovu, Sydney Nkosi, Michael Pokane, Ronald Swatz, Mongezi Tshongweni, Neal Thobejane, Johannes Thupagae and Aaron Vilakazi

by SHIRLEY PRESSLY

## GRAHAMSTOWN —

Eleven members of Azapo, who were sent to jail last year for possessing petrol bombs and dangerous weapons, have had their sentences set aside in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

The appeal was brought by Princess Thethani and others on behalf of Xolisile Richard Thethani, Lawrence Nguma, Bongo Ngolo, Sanela Myaleni, Peter Mouzo, Zwelizuma Matyu, Ludwe Mashologu, Sithembele Zithumeni, Mbuyisele Mhlawuli, Zamiani Joyi, Fundile Mafongosi and Mxoleli Msize.

Mr Justice Jennett and Mr Justice Kannemeyer ruled last week that the appeal of all accused, save for Zamiani Joyi, was allowed and their convictions and sentence set aside on both counts.

The appeal of Zamiana Joyi was dismissed and the conviction and sentence confirmed on both counts.

The 11 accused were sentenced on August 13, last year by Regional Court magistrate Mr CH Fouce in Port Elizabeth, for possession of three

# Jailed Azapo 11 now free

*E. Post 20/8*

petrol bombs and a second count of possessing dangerous weapons.

Thethani, Nguma, Ngolo, Myaleni, Mouzo, Mashologu, Zithumeni, Mafongosi and Msizi were sentenced on the main count to 50 months' imprisonment of which 16 months were conditionally suspended for five years.

All the accused were sentenced to six months' imprisonment on count two.

Matyu was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with 18 months' suspended for five years and Mhlawuli and Joyi were sentenced to 40 months' imprisonment, of which 12 months were conditionally suspended for five years.



Fanie Guduga . . . described his 57 days in detention.

## 11-year-old tells of 57 days in detention

By Jo-Anne Richards

21/2/86

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At a protest meeting against detentions last night, it was an 11-year-old child who rose to describe the 57 days he spent in prison.

The meeting, called by the Detainees Parents Support Committee, drew more than 150 people to hear three speeches — the central speaker was Fanie Guduga (11).

Fanie was last year charged with public violence and was twice refused bail before an application to the Supreme Court resulted in his release into his parents' custody. The charge was later withdrawn.

Small for his age, Fanie was cheered and applauded as he entered the Central Methodist Church Hall.

With apparent confidence he took his place at the main table and described, through an interpreter, his experiences in detention.

"I was in detention for 57 days. They refused me bail on the first application.

"I was in John Vorster Square when I was beaten up by my cell-mate. I applied for bail again and for the second time they refused me bail.

"Why did they arrest me when I'm so young?" he asked.

Mr Cas Goovadia of the Transvaal Indian Congress mentioned that there were 3 637 security detentions last year and 7 764 emergency detentions up until February 6, this year. Thirteen people died in detention last year, he said.

"This is the stark reality of the violence of the apartheid regime on the majority of people in this country," he said.

Mr Goovadia commended Dr Van Zyl Slabbert for his resignation from Parliament, "for seeing that the country's salvation lies in extra-Parliamentary channels" — as the UDF had declared all along.

Closing the meeting, chairman Reverend Paul Ver-ryn asked people to leave the hall "quietly" as the precinct was "surrounded by police".

284 (253) Blue Day 2/2/86

# Concern over health of detainees

THE Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) is concerned about the health of four detainees held under security laws.

Three detainees are epileptic and one is seven months pregnant.

Diana Nojikele, 19, and seven months pregnant, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act last August 20.

A DPSC statement said Nojikele's mother complained her daughter received no ante-natal care and that a complaint had already been lodged about the prison diet. Nojikele's food was not supplemented, it said.

There was also mounting con-

SIPHO NGCOBO

cern about Archibald Tsama Bogale, 18, of Randfontein, an epileptic detained on February 5.

In a telex sent to *Business Day*, Prison Services liaison officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D J Immelman, said detainees like all other prisoners received the necessary medical treatment from the medical practitioner and trained prisons services nursing staff.

"Should a prisoner or detainee require specialist treatment he will be referred to a specialist by the medical practitioner. Pregnant women also receive, without

exception, a prescribed and balanced diet which satisfies the standards laid down by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the daily allowance as recommended by the American Nutrition Boards."

Epileptic Eddie Sabi, 17, also of Thokoza and a former member of the now banned Congress of South African Students (Cosas), was detained under state of emergency laws. In January he spent a week in hospital.

Elijah Masinga, 24, of Thokoza, a member of the South Africa Allied Workers Union, is the fourth detainee and also an epileptic.

# Mandela 'wants to end rumours'

Staff Reporter

JAILED ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela does not expect to be released within weeks or even months, his daughter, Zinzi, said yesterday after she and her mother, Mrs Winnie Mandela, had visited him in Pollsmoor Prison.

Ms Mandela said her father wanted to end speculation that he was to be released imminently. "There is nothing new," she said.

The recent enthusiasm surrounding rumours of Mr Mandela's possible release was misplaced and the authorities had given no indication that he might be freed.

Mr Mandela "is in exceptionally good health" and there were no hints that he would have to have another operation,

said Ms Mandela.

Mrs Mandela and her daughter arrived at D.F. Malan Airport at 9.30am accompanied by General Olusegun Obasanjo, a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group currently visiting South Africa.

Ms Mandela said the visit to her father was to be "routine". The party was met at the airport by UDF patron Dr Allan Boesak.

Mrs Mandela and her daughter spent 90 minutes, from 10.45am, with Mr Mandela.

Mrs Mandela was due to return to the Transvaal at 7pm and Ms Mandela will remain in Cape Town to continue her university studies.

General Obasanjo did not accompany the Mandelas to Pollsmoor.

Cape Times 22/2/86

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# Father dies after night in wet cell

By DERRICK LUTHATI

WITBANK resident Johannes Mashiloane died this week - just 10 hours after he was found guilty, cautioned and discharged in court for attending an illegal meeting.

Coal agency personnel officer Mashiloane, 58, - of Old Location, Witbank - was among 856 people arrested by security forces at a meeting called by the Unemployed People's Organisation at Ackerville Stadium on Sunday.

A cellmate said he and Mashiloane were taken to a Paxton prison cell packed with many people and later removed to another full of water.

"We couldn't sleep and stood next to the toilet the whole night until we were taken to court."

"I was called in first and was fined R120 or two months for attending an illegal meeting."

"Mashiloane was taken to another court and freed in the afternoon. I was told later he had died," said the cellmate.

Mashiloane's widow, Josephine, said her husband arrived home on Monday afternoon.

"At about 2 30am he complained he wasn't feeling well. We called an ambulance. At the hospital he was certified dead on arrival," she said.

Some of the arrested claimed they were packed into cop vans and were fortunate not to suffocate.

Mashiloane's relatives said they would wait for the post mortem before deciding on action.

A police spokesman confirmed Mashiloane's death. He said the man "got sick" shortly after being arrested with a group of youths last week.

He said Mashiloane was released on Sunday and was taken to hospital by his family. He died on Tuesday.

● Over 800 Witbank residents paid R4 490 in admission of guilt fines after being found guilty of holding an illegal meeting.



Doctor Jyane One of those injured during Witbank's stayaway

Pic: EVANS MBOWENI



# Spirit of strikers is 'high'

By **TEBELLO RADEBE**

THE spirit and morale of the 27 hunger strike detainees at the Diepkloof prison is "very high", according to a statement smuggled out by the detainees this week.

The statement - issued on the sixth day of the strike - said the detainees have each lost an average of 4,1kg over the five days.

The detainees are: Yusuf Areff, 23, Chiba Laloo, 56, Moosa Mohsbeen, 23, Ishmael Momoniat, 29, Feizel Mamdoo, 27, Naidoo Pramanathan, 41, Peter Mofokeng, 25, Joseph Makgalemele, 26, Paul Mashatile, 25, Sydney Nkosi, 21, Aaron Vilakazi, 20, Michael Pokane, 19, Ronald Swartz, 30, Mongezi Tshongweni, 23, Paul Maseko, 33, Bennet Behane, 22, Lawrence Biyane, 22, Kenneth Fihla, 19, Lester McAllister, 19, Daniel Lekgetho, 19, Patrick Lephunya, 29, Amos Masondo, 33, William Makgamatha, 19, Steven Maphanga, 28, Sydney Molekane, 25, Moses Ndlovu, 21, and Neal Thobejane, 21.

A Prisons Services Department spokesman in Pretoria yesterday referred all enquiries to the police.

However, a police public relations directorate telex only confirmed that Ronald Swartz was admitted to hospital and said questions relating to the strike should be put to the prison authorities.

## HUNGER STRIKE THREAT

FIFTEEN members of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation detained under the state of emergency plan to boycott meals at Modderbee prison near Benoni on the East Rand today as

SO WETAN 2/12/82  
"a token of protest" and to seek legal assistance.

A "declaration" signed by the 15, said they were committing themselves to an "indefinite food boycott" — Sapa (53)

# Hain seeks guarantees before agreeing to visit

By Michael Morris,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Anti-apartheid campaigner Mr Peter Hain will visit South Africa next month only if the Government guarantees free entry and protection

He wants the guarantees in writing, along with a written assurance that he will be free to meet Sacos-affiliated and other black sports officials, members of the UDF and Cosatu and "people like Mrs Winnie Mandela".

Mr Hain, invited by the South African Cricket Players' Association to address their annual meeting on March 20, told *The Star*: "I have not and will not apply for an entrance visa."

"As a British citizen I should normally be allowed to enter South Africa without a visa, but, in 1969, the Minister of the Interior unilaterally withdrew that right

"It is now up to the Government — or anybody interested in inviting me to South Africa — to get the Government to withdraw the ban imposed in 1969"

Responding to a report in

South Africa that the Department of Law and Order would protect him — after a threat apparently from a right-wing group that he would not go "unpunished" — Mr Hain insisted that he would not agree to visit the country unless the Government gave written guarantees to him personally

## BANNED

Mr Hain, who left South Africa when both his parents were banned and given one-way exit permits, said he did not believe he needed to visit the country to attain a closer view of events there

"I am very closely informed about South Africa

"But a particular objective would be to meet black sports officials from bodies like Sacos — who are either not recognised by world sporting bodies or are prevented by the authorities from taking their message abroad — and groups like the UDF and trade unions so that when I returned to London, I could extend their points of view to a wider, international audience"

# 72 detainees on hunger strike

More than 70 emergency detainees at Modderbee prison, on the East Rand, are reported to be on hunger strike in support of their demand for immediate release after being held for up to seven months without being charged

It is understood the strike is by detainees from both the United Democratic Front and Azanian People's Organisation

About 15 Azapo detainees have made it known that their fast is indefinite, while East Rand affiliates of the UDF say their detained members — who number more than 50 at Modderbee alone — will refuse food for two weeks

A spokesman for the Department of Prison Services said yesterday "Approximately 72 detainees held at Modderbee prison claimed not to have taken their meals today for the first time.

"It is obvious that this so-called hunger strike is an orchestrated attempt to gain maximum publicity about the detention of these people. The South African Prison Services concerns itself with the caring for and the handling of the people entrusted to its care in a professional way and is therefore not prepared to be dragged into such an obvious propaganda stunt"

# Another hunger strike

FIFTEEN emergency detainees at Modderbee Prison on the East Rand went on a hunger strike yesterday according to the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo). Today 54 others at the same prison are to go on a hunger strike, the Detainees Parents Committee said yesterday. The 15 are members of Azapo while the 54 are members of organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front. Meanwhile the 28 detainees at the Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof) who were on hunger strike last week have ended their protest, according to sources. Yesterday the Prisons Department had not yet confirmed the Modderbee hunger strike and Johannesburg Prison's end of the hunger strike. Prison officials said they would come back to us soon. **SOWETAN**

compatible with the said provisions of the first-mentioned Act.

(2) No.

Reserve Bank: money advanced/debts paid

\*18 HANS P BARNARD asked the Minister of Finance: †

Whether the South African Reserve Bank recently (a) advanced money to and/or (b) paid certain debts or met obligations on behalf of banking institutions in the Republic, if so, (i) in respect of which banking institutions, (ii) what amount was involved, (iii) what was the rate of interest, (iv) to whom was the amount paid and (v) how is the amount going to be repaid to the Reserve Bank?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The South African Reserve Bank regularly provides financial accommodation to banking institutions by rediscounting Treasury bills, Land Bank bills, bankers' acceptances, government stock and other similar financial assets for them or by extending loans to them against the security of such assets. The Reserve Bank does this as part of its policy of controlling the money supply and in the performance of its traditional function as 'lender of last resort'. The amounts and interest rates involved in these transactions fluctuate daily in accordance with changes in conditions in the financial markets.

In terms of the South African Reserve Bank Act (No. 29 of 1944) the Reserve Bank is required to submit a monthly statement of assets and liabilities in a prescribed form to the Treasury for publication in the *Government Gazette*. This monthly statement is also published by the Reserve Bank itself within one week after the end of each month. The Reserve Bank's discounts, loans and investments are shown in this monthly statement in accordance with normal banking practice and the accepted rules of confidentiality regarding banker/client relationships, no details are divulged regarding transactions between the Reserve Bank and individual

banks, which operate in normal competition with one another.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister of Finance, it is obvious that *comfort* letters do not appear in the statements to which he referred. Were any further *comfort* letters issued other than the one that was publicly announced?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if the hon member will table that question, I will provide him with the proper reply.

Lesotho: citizens working in Republic  
\*19 Mr H D R ANDER MEERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: †

(a) How many citizens of the state Lesotho were working in the Republic at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the position in respect of residential rights for such citizens?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(a) 139 827 registered in employment as at 30 June 1985

(b) All these Lesotho Citizens are contract workers and in accordance with the Labour agreement with Lesotho are allowed in the Republic for a maximum period of two years where after a new contract must be attested in Lesotho

East London Prison: certain person  
\*20 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a certain person from Pearson, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was held at East London Prison in 1985, if so, (a) on what date was he imprisoned there and (b) what was his age,

(2) whether this person had been convicted; if so, (a) of what offence and (b) what sentence was he serving; if not, on what charges was he held;

(3) whether this person died while he was in this prison; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the cause of death,

(4) whether an inquest has been held in this regard, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be held; if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings;

(5) whether the family of this person was informed of (a) his death and (b) the outcome of the inquest, if not, why not, if so, when;

(6) whether any action has been or is to be taken as a result of the (a) death of this person and (b) findings of the inquest; if so, what action,

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

(1) Yes

(a) 2 August 1985

(b) 22 Years

(2) Yes.

(a) Public violence

(b) Eight (8) years imprisonment of which two (2) years were conditionally suspended for five (5) years

(3) Yes

(a) He died on 21 September 1985 in the intensive care unit of the Frere Hospital where he was admitted on 13 September 1985.

(b) According to the abridged certificate of registration of death

issued by a medical practitioner of the Frere Hospital, the cause is: "Adult respiratory distress syndrome"

(4) No.

(a) The prisoner died of natural causes

(b) Falls away.

(1) and (ii) Fall away.

(5) (a) Yes, on 21 September 1985.

(b) Falls away.

(6) (a) No.

(b) Falls away.

(7) No

St Albans Prison: certain person  
\*21 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was held in St Albans Prison in 1985; if so, (a) on what date was he imprisoned there and (b) what was his age;

(2) whether this person had been convicted, if so, (a) of what offence and (b) what sentence was he serving, if not, on what charge was he held;

(3) whether this person died while he was in this prison, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the cause of death,

(4) whether an inquest has been held in this regard, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be held; if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings;

(5) whether the family of this person was informed of (a) his death and (b) the outcome of the inquest; if not, why not; if so, when;

- (6) whether any action has been or is to be taken as a result of the (a) death of this person and (b) findings of the inquest; if so, what action;
- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 9 July 1985
- (b) 18 Years.
- (2) Yes
- (a) Public violence.
- (b) Eight (8) years imprisonment of which three (3) years were conditionally suspended for five (5) years.

(3) Yes

- (a) 16 October 1985
- (b) Stab wound in the neck, allegedly inflicted by a fellow prisoner.

(4) No

- (a) The SA Police investigation has not yet been finalised.
- (b) A date will be set as soon as the investigation has been finalised

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(5) (a) Yes, on 17 October 1985.

(b) Falls away.

- (6) (a) Yes Apart from the investigation by the SA Police a departmental investigation was also instituted in terms of section 86(4) of the Prisons Act, Act 8 of 1959, as amended and will also

receive further attention after the inquest has been concluded

(b) Falls away.

(7) No

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

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†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 7 May 1985, a decision has been reached on the application of the University of Cape Town concerning the Group Areas Act; if not, why not, if so, what was the decision,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) No The Minister of Education and Culture, Administration House of Assembly, is still investigating the possibility of allowing members of other race groups to the campuses of White universities

(2) No

Langa/Gugulethu: swimming pools

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 7 on 14 May 1985, consultants have been appointed with regard to the repairs to the Langa/Gugulethu swimming pools, if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of these consultants, (b) how were they selected and (c) when were they appointed;

- (2) whether the repairs to these swimming pools have been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be completed, if so, (i) when were they completed, (ii) what repairs were carried out, (iii) when were the pools opened to the public and (iv) what was the total cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) Yes
- (a) Messrs Vorster, Van der Westhuizen and Partners
- (b) Chosen by way of a Board resolution.
- (c) 31 July 1985.

(2) No

- (a) The date of completion was determined as 15 December 1985. Due to unrest in the Black townships the tenderer was not able to come on site
- (b) Approximately end of April 1986 if work can be commenced with immediately
- (b)(i) to (iv) Fall away.

Watering of public lawns on Sundays

\*24 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Public Works.†

- (1) Whether any persons in the employ of his Department water public lawns on Sundays, if so,
- (2) whether this is done by order of his Department, if so, (a) why, (b) who gave the order and (c) how many persons are involved in this, if not, by order of whom is the work done?

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) No. However, it is sometimes necessary to attend to a garden on a Sunday, for instance when seedlings have to be watered in dry weather conditions to prevent the plants from perishing. Strict directions are in force which forbid normal gardening activities by departmental workers on a Sunday.

(2) Falls away

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether the Coloureds who watered the settled lawns in Acacia Park regularly every Sunday—until this question was put—did it voluntarily? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member's question actually was whether the labourers watered public lawns on Sundays. The lawns in Acacia Park are not public lawns; they are private lawns. It is possible that there was some problem, and that they thought the lawns in Acacia Park would perish. My instruction and that of the Department, however, was that they should not work on Sundays. If the hon member wants to capitalise on such a stupid question then he must do so. [Interjections.]

†Mr J H HOON. Mr Chairman, arising further out of the reply of the hon the Minister of Public Works, does he label a question as being stupid if it asks that people should not work on Sunday?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! Mr Speaker has allowed this question and this is the reply thereto, whether it is a good question or not

Mr B W B PAGE: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know the answer to this question. As a resident of Acacia Park who has provided a hosepipe at his own expense because he wishes to keep the lawn around his house looking good, am I allowed to turn on the hose myself on a Sunday as I have been doing? [Interjections]

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am quite sure the hon member is entitled to turn

## Du Plessis seeks R288m more for SAP, SADF, prisons

**BUS DAY** 25/2/86  
A TOTAL of R288m out of the Additional Appropriation Bill's total of R1,517bn was needed for the SA Police, SADF and SA Prisons Service, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said yesterday.

Introducing the Second Reading

of the Bill at a joint sitting in the Assembly, he said this sum consisted of R42m for the police, R245m for the SADF and almost R1m for the prisons.

"A sound economy is essential for prosperity and prosperity for a

contented population ... both are largely dependent on internal order," Du Plessis said

MPs would agree action was necessary to maintain peace and restore order, he said. — Sapa.

# Community service option Bill welcomed

26/2/86 Crime Reporter

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A parliamentary Bill which provides for the imposition of community service orders as an alternative to imprisonment has been welcomed by the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

"The provisions of the Bill in relation to community service will make it possible for this important alternative to imprisonment to be used with more frequency in the future," a spokesman said.

"Such use will keep recipients of such orders out of prison to the benefit of the taxpayer and the families of the offenders who will not be removed from society."

## STATE LIABILITY

It provides for State liability in case of damage caused by offenders sentenced to perform a community service order, making it unnecessary for private organisations to incur the cost of special insurance against such risk.

Nicro, with official consent and co-operation, has conducted a pilot project in which 292 people were screened as potential candidates for community service orders. In 170 cases, where imprisonment was the alternative, such orders were made. Of these offenders, 110 have completed their orders and 60 are still serving them.



in the SADT town Lethlabile with the understanding that Lethlabile will not be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

(a) In respect of certain towns, decisions have not been taken yet because the necessary investigations have not been completed and because in the cases of other towns, submitted recommendations are still under consideration.

(b) The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(c) After receipt and evaluation of information regarding certain towns and as soon as I have evaluated those cases which were submitted for consideration.

(d) Each case is considered in view of its particular circumstances and with the aim of improving living conditions.

(4) No, except if statements on certain decisions appear desirable.

**HANS SWART** *Commuter services*  
72. Mr D. J. N. MALCOMB asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total loss incurred by the South African Transport Services on commuter services in the (a) Vaal Triangle, (b) Cape Town/Peninsula, (c) Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and (d) Durban/Pinetown areas in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a) Estimated at ..... R-million 290  
(b) Estimated at ..... 143  
(c) Estimated at ..... 9  
(d) Estimated at ..... 125

**HANS SWART** *Prisons: deaths*  
74. Dr M. S. BARKARD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any deaths were reported in South African prisons in 1985, if so, (a) how many prisoners in each race group died of (i) natural and (ii) unnatural causes in that year and (b) what were the main causes of these (1) natural and (ii) unnatural deaths in respect of each race group;

(2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners; if so, how many post-mortems were performed in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes, (a)(i) and (ii) 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985

	Natural	Unnatural
Black.....	137	55
Coloured	33	18
Asian .....	1	—
White .....	11	3
Total .....	182	76

(b)(i) Natural causes  
Black Heart diseases, tuberculosis and asthma.

Coloured Cancer, heart diseases, epilepsy and tuberculosis

Asian Heart disease.

White Heart diseases and cancer.

(b)(ii) Unnatural causes

Black Assault by fellow prisoners and suicide.

Coloured Assault by fellow prisoners and suicide.

Asian None.

White Suicide.

(2) Yes, in terms of the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959), 76 post-mortems were performed in respect of unnatural deaths.

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 exact cause of death. However, these figures are unfortunately not readily available

Southern OFS Development Board  
(1) (a) 2 769  
(b) 533  
(2) Increase

Orange-Vaal Development Board

(1) (a) 986  
(b) 985

(2) Increase.

Northern Areas Development Board

(1) (a) Nil

(b) Nil

(2) Falls away.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) 273

(b) 194

(2) Increase

Natala Development Board

(1) (a) 56

(b) 56

29 withdrawn due to a high sales price and 27 kept back awaiting new sales price

(2) Increase

Northern Cape Development Board

(1) (a) 440

(b) 440

(2) Decrease.

**HANS SWART** *99-year leasehold*

77. Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many persons in each specified Development Board area applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1985 and (b) how many applications were granted;

(2) whether the figures in respect of each such Development Board represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1984?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

West Rand Development Board

(1) (a) 11 095

(b) 6 295

(2) Decrease.

East Rand Development Board

(1) (a) 2 977

(b) 2 188

(2) Decrease

Eastern Cape Development Board

(1) (a) 3 033

(b) 1 592

(2) Increase.

Central Transvaal Development Board

- (1) (a) 2 079
- (b) 1 553
- (2) Decrease.

Highveld Development Board

- (1) (a) 1 792
- (b) 1 269
- (2) Increase

Western Transvaal Development Board

- (1) (a) 63
- (b) 43
- (2) Decrease

Western Cape Development Board

- (1) (a) 332
  - (b) 287
  - (2) Increase
- Walvisbaai (Municipality)
- (1) (a) 20
  - (b) 19
  - (2) Increase

For the hon member's information it may be mentioned that in reply to Question No. 232 of 8 February 1985 it was reported that 11 applications were received of which 11 were approved by the Natalia Development Board. The Regional Representative now reports that the 11 applications were withdrawn subsequent to the furnishing of the aforementioned information and that in fact no sales took place during 1984.

*HANS SWARD*  
Main line/suburban services: 100%  
85. Mr D J DALING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:  
27/2/86 Q. 239

What was the total loss incurred by the South African Transport Services in the 1984-85 financial year in respect of (a)(i) first-class, (ii) second-class and (iii) third-class main line services and (b)(i) first-class and (ii) third-class suburban services?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

R million

- (a) (i) 41.
- (ii) 111.
- (iii) 127
- (b) (i) 219.
- (ii) 269.

*HANS SWARD & COL 240*  
101. Mr D J DALING asked the Minister of Justice

Children imprisoned with mothers  
How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female children in each age group were imprisoned with their mothers (aa) in 1985 and (bb) at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The ages of children who are accommodated in prisons with their mothers are not readily available, but range from infancy up to about 3 years of age, depending on the child's emotional and physical dependence on the mother.

(aa) Children/infants who were admitted to prisons with their mothers or who were born in prison from 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White . . . . .	12	8
(b) Black . . . . .	1 100	1 086
(c) Coloured . . . . .	246	172
(d) Asian . . . . .	15	5
Total . . . . .	1 373	1 271

(bb) Children/infants who were in prisons with their mothers on 31 December 1985:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White . . . . .	2	2
(b) Black . . . . .	93	103
(c) Coloured . . . . .	18	15
(d) Asian . . . . .	None	None
Total . . . . .	113	120

In terms of Prisons Regulation No 94, a female prisoner may be permitted, subject to such conditions as are prescribed, to have her baby with her in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for such period as a baby remains in prison.

Standing orders also determine that an infant may remain in prison with the mother for as long as deemed necessary for medical and feeding purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not be harmed psychologically or physically if separated from the mother.

All infants are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and food are to be prescribed. The infant's mass is taken monthly and the necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic.

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) None
- (2) Falls away.

*Messina: Credit account facilities*  
138. Mr R F VAN HEERDEN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purposes of the Minister's reply, has or has had credit account facilities at Messina station (a) directly and/or (b) through a partnership or company, if so,

(2) whether any moneys are currently owing on this account; if so, (a) what amount is so owing, (b) over what period was this debt incurred, (c) why was the amount of the debt permitted to mount up and (d) who is or was responsible for the (i) granting and (ii) control of these credit account facilities;

(3) whether the person charged with the granting and control of these credit account facilities acted according to the instructions of the South African Transport Services, if not, why not;

(4) whether any steps have been taken against the person concerned; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(5) whether there are any other credit accounts at Messina station that (a) have been overdrawn and/or (b) are in arrears; if so, (i) to what extent and (ii) who is the person concerned, in each case;

(6) whether any action is being taken in connection with these accounts; if so, what action?

*HANS SWARD*  
Advertisements: 253  
114. Mr D J DALING asked the Minister of Justice: 27/2/86  
(1) What was the total amount spent by the Prisons Service in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;  
27/2/86 Q. 241

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1985, were as follows:

(1) (a) Yes	
(b) No	
(2) Yes.	
(a) Approximately R198 900	
(b) Between October 1984 and November 1985	
(c) Oversight by the station personnel.	
(d) (i) and (ii) Station personnel.	
(3) No, as a result of the non-compliance of extant instructions.	
(4) No, the matter is still being investigated.	
(5) (a) No.	
(b) Yes.	

Crimes against security of State

31 January	19 358
28 February	19 186
31 March	17 997
30 April	18 605
31 May	17 631
30 June	16 896
31 July	17 438
31 August	17 503
30 September	17 718
31 October	18 246
30 November	17 603
31 December	19 649

162. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice. **HANSARD & COLLETT**

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The figures were as follows on 13 February 1986:

(a) Whites	12
(b) Coloureds	5
(c) Asians	1
(d) Blacks	296
	314

Rail passengers

164 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs. **HANSARD & COLLETT**

What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long distance rail passengers travelled at Government subsidised fares in 1985?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) and (b) During the financial year 1984-85, 18 227 first class and 69 891 second class intercity journeys were undertaken, a percentage of which fares were debited to the Government Ledger Account. These journeys amounted to 3,7 and 4,7 per cent respectively of the total number first and second class intercity journeys undertaken.

Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified.

The full costs of train journeys undertaken by Parliamentarians and other dignitaries were debited to the ledger accounts of the instances concerned. Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken are not readily available.

Alexandra telephone

187 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications. **HANSARD & COLLETT**

(1) How many telephones were installed in Alexandra Township for (a) private and (b) business purposes in 1985?

(2) how many applications for telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes were received in 1985 from (i) residents and/or (ii) business persons in this township?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) (a) 143, and
- (b) 85,
- (2) (a) 412, and
- (b) 102.

Sandton: post offices/postal services

209 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1986, if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

- (a) Yes.
    - (i) Alexandra Township;
    - (ii) a post office; and
    - (iii) April 1986
  - (b) Yes
    - (i) Bergvlei;
    - (ii) a private box lobby with 1 400 private boxes; and
    - (iii) the latter half of 1986.
- Notes:
- (1) In the written reply furnished on 19 February 1985 to Question No 33 it was stated that it was the intention to provide a post office in Alexandra Township by the latter half of 1985. The work has however been delayed as a result of the unrest in the township.
  - (2) A post office was opened in Malboro on 2 January 1986.
- Railway assets/services transferred
- 218 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs. **HANSARD & COLLETT**
- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services transferred any railway assets and services to the South West Africa Administration; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what was the loss to the South African Transport Services as a result of this transfer for the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;
  - (2) whether any compensation was paid to the South African Transport Services in this regard; if so, what total compensation;
  - (3) whether railway services in South West Africa are operated at a loss; if so, (a) why, (b) what loss was sustained during the period (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 March 1985 and (ii) 1 April 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) No

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1985, were as follows:

(2) Yes.	31 January	19 358
(a) Approximately R198 900	28 February	19 186
(b) Between October 1984 and November 1985.	31 March	17 997
(c) Oversight by the station personnel	30 April	18 605
(d) (i) and (ii) Station personnel	31 May	17 631
	30 June	16 896
	31 July	17 438
	31 August	17 503
	30 September	17 718
	31 October	18 246
	30 November	17 603
	31 December	19 649

- (3) No, as a result of the non-compliance of extant instructions.
- (4) No, the matter is still being investigated.
- (5) (a) No
- (i) and (ii) Fall away
- (b) Yes.

Crimes against security of State  
162 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: *HANSARD Q & A 244*  
How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures were as follows on 13 February 1986.

(a) Whites	12
(b) Coloureds	5
(c) Asians	1
(d) Blacks	296
	314

- (6) Yes, the recovery is done in co-operation with the Consortium of Insurers' Umbrella Credit Account Guarantee.

*HANSARD* Awaiting-trial prisoners  
161 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: *HANSARD Q & A 244*  
What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1985?

*HANSARD* Rail passengers  
164 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs: *HANSARD Q & A 244*  
What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long distance rail passengers travelled at Government subsidised fares in 1985?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) and (b) During the financial year 1984-85, 18 227 first class and 69 891 second class intercity journeys were undertaken, a percentage of which fares were debited to the Government Ledger Account. These journeys amounted to 3,7 and 4,7 per cent respectively of the total number first and second class intercity journeys undertaken
- Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified.
- The full costs of train journeys undertaken by Parliamentarians and other dignitaries were debited to the ledger accounts of the instances concerned
- Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken are not readily available.

- (a) Yes.
- (i) Alexandra Township,
- (ii) a post office; and
- (iii) April 1986
- (b) Yes.
- (i) Bergvlei;
- (ii) a private box lobby with 1 400 private boxes; and
- (iii) the latter half of 1986

Alexandra telephone  
187 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications: *HANSARD Q & A 245*  
(1) How many telephones were installed in Alexandra Township for (a) private and (b) business purposes in 1985,

*Notes*  
(1) In the written reply furnished on 19 February 1985 to Question No 33 it was stated that it was the intention to provide a post office in Alexandra Township by the latter half of 1985. The work has however been delayed as a result of the unrest in the township.

- (2) how many applications for telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes were received in 1985 from (i) residents and/or (ii) business persons in this township?

- (2) A post office was opened in Malboro on 2 January 1986.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) 143, and
- (b) 85,
- (2) (a) 412, and
- (b) 102

Sandton: post offices/postal services

209 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1986, if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

- (2) whether any compensation was paid to the South African Transport Services in this regard; if so, what total compensation;
- (3) whether railway services in South West Africa are operated at a loss; if so, (a) why, (b) what loss was sustained during the period (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 March 1985 and (ii) 1 April 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

# Vaal Reefs miners refused bail

A STILFONTEIN magistrate yesterday refused bail to five Vaal Reefs mine employees charged with public violence.

He said they would interfere with witnesses at the mine where the situation was already "explosive"

Appearing before Mr C W Steyn were migrant labourers Mr Tyelovuyo Mgedezi (28), Mr Solomon Nongwathi (38), Mr Tsietsi Tshehlana (38), Mr Siphwe Mbalomdaka (28) and Mr Joseph Thoo (26), all of Shaft 5 hostel, Vaal Reefs.

They were arrested on Monday after unrest on the mine which left four other employees dead

The prosecutor, Mr H C Raath, said it was likely the five would later be charged with murder

For the defence, Mr M Wacks submitted that the men — all Transkeians except for Mr Thoo, who is from Lesotho — would surrender their passports, pay R1 500 bail each and stand trial

He said Mr Mgedezi, a clerk, Mr Nongwathi, a team leader, Mr Tshehlana, a winch driver, Mr Mbalomdaka, a shift boss and Mr Thoo, a locodriver, had all been employed at the mine for "considerable years".

"If these men are not let out on bail, they will remain in custody for longer than until March 20 — the postponement date — because the trial will not even start at that hearing," said Mr Wacks

28/2/87 SKW/TAW

253



2 644 children held in  
S.M.A.  
prison with mothers

28/2/86 253  
PARLIAMENT — A total of 2 644 children  
under the age of three years were imprisoned  
with their mothers between January and De-  
cember last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr  
Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday

In reply to a question by Mr Dave Dalling  
(PFP, Sandton) he said that of this total, 253  
children physically and emotionally depen-  
dent on their mothers, but whose ages could  
not be assessed, were in prison on December  
31 last year

Of the annual total, 2 186 children were  
black, 318 coloured, 20 were white and 20  
were Indian — Sapa

# Hunger-strikers write to Botha

2/3/86 CITY P.

253

By SELLO SERIFE

FORTY-NINE state of emergency detainees have written to President PW Botha rejecting their detention and calling for the release of all detainees.

They are among the 72 detainees currently on a hunger strike at Modderbee Prison

Among them are several children of school-going age who will not be able to write examinations due to start on Monday

The detainees who signed the letter are all members of UDF-affiliated organisations

"We consider our detention to be wholly unjust," they said

"Of particular concern to us is the detention of large numbers of school children.

"There can be no justification for inflicting such traumatic experiences on children and for causing them so much hardship

and anxiety through separation from their families"

The detainees are being supported by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which intends bringing their plight to the attention of a number of foreign embassies

● A Prison Services spokesman this week confirmed that "about 73 detainees at the Modderbee Prison had claimed not to have taken their meals for

the first time".

He said it is obvious the "so-called hunger strike" was an orchestrated attempt to gain maximum publicity.

● Fifteen Azapo members have signed a declaration which said they were committing themselves to an "indefinite food boycott" They also protested against "continued white minority domination and economic exploitation"

Overseas condemnation

management, teacher training and organised teaching profession;

*Mr C Hickling*: school boards of control;

*Dr G A Hosking*: school education in general and particularly for Whites, as well as education management;

*Mr L Kriel*, the education and training requirements of an important business sector;

*Mrs D J le Roux*, non-formal education and youth movements;

*Dr S K Maseke*, school education in general and particularly for Blacks, as well as education management;

*Mr A M Muller* school education in general and particularly for Coloureds, as well as education management;

*Dr G K Nair* school education in general and particularly for Indians, as well as education management;

*Mr J Ndlovu* school education in general and particularly for Blacks, as well as education management;

*Mr M C O'Dowd*, support for education by the private sector and the requirements of employers;

*Rev I Petersen*, parent involvement in education particularly in the Coloured community;

*Sister E Qunlan*, private education;

*Prof H W Rossouw* universities;

*Prof S J Schoeman*: education in general and teacher training;

*Dr T C Shippey* technical and technological education;

*Dr H J S Stone* education management and comparative education;

*Dr J A S van Niekerk* non-formal education, particularly the requirements of the agricultural sector;

*Dr J B Z Louw*: an officer in the employment of the State appointed as Executive Officer of the Council

(2) Yes A basis for the remuneration of members is being considered by Treasury.

(3) No The Act does not provide for the dismissal of members

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) Yes In constituting a ministerial advisory body attention is given to the collective expertise of the body. The Council is fortunate in having a number of members with formal qualifications in education. Those members who do not have such qualifications represent in turn fields of expertise which often result from years of experience. A life-history of each member was obtained. The members of the Council were appointed after consultation with the other Education Ministers. At the same time it was established that the composition of the Council complied with Government policy contained in paragraph 4.4.2(c) of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the RSA, 1983

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the Chief Director of the Natala Development Board has held any meetings with the Sobantu Committee of Twelve since 1 November 1985; if so, when;

(2) whether the Chief Director was present for the full duration of these meetings; if not, why not;

(3) whether the Chief Director laid down any conditions for his attendance at future meetings, if so, (a) what conditions and (b) why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes On 3 February 1986 It was not a formal meeting but he met the Sobantu Committee of Twelve as inhabitants of the township to discuss certain matters

(2) The Chief Director as Chairman was present until the discussion was terminated by him as a result of alleged personal and unwarranted attacks on him which made any further discussions impossible

(3) Yes

(a) Conditional upon the person being responsible for the incident in (2) not being present at future discussions unless an apology is tendered for his behaviour

(b) See 3(a) above

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY (for the Minister of Justice):

As the 1985/86 financial year has not been closed, it is not possible to calculate an exact figure at this stage. At present the estimated cost per prisoner per day is R8,71.

Members of Parliament: motor vehicles

\*38. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any motor vehicles belonging to Members of Parliament were transported to Cape Town for the 1986 session by the South African Transport Services at the expense of Parliament, if so,

(2) whether any of these motor vehicles were damaged *en route*; if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the cause of the damage and (c) what total amount will have to be paid by the South African Transport Services to repair this damage?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1) Yes

(2) Yes.

(a) Five

(b) Tarpaullins/dust covers that came undone en route and the handling of a truck canopy at the loading station

(c) R3 791,29 in respect of four claims. The fifth claim is still being processed

Municipalities: profit margins

\*39 Mr L F STOPFERG asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether the Government has at any

HANSARD 4/3/86  
Katala Development Board: Chief Director  
A. C. C. L. 204  
36 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the

HANSARD A. C. C. L. 205  
4/3/86 Prisoners: unit cost  
253  
437 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in 1985?



845079/113/86  
**Prison hunger strike ends**

ALL detainees at the Modder Bee Prison near Benoni on a hunger strike resumed their meals yesterday morning, a spokesman for the Prisons Service said.

Fifteen members of the Azanian People's Organisation boycotted meals last week as "a token of protest".

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed yesterday that eight of those who had been on hunger strike had been taken on Friday to a doctor for observation — Sapa.

# More than 20 years on Robben Island: Prisoners state their case

CALL Times 4/3/86 (253)

FROM Vassen and Co, attorneys, Cape Town, on behalf of Jeff Masemola and Mbane John Nkosi, Robben Island maximum-security prison:

IN THE Cape Times on Tuesday, February 12, 1985, there appeared a report under the heading "4 'islanders' accept offer"

The report referred to 15 political prisoners to whom the government's offer of conditional freedom applied and that four had accepted and further that a number who are serving life sentences had served more than 20 years already

The report then went on to say "They include six members of the Pan Africanist Congress jailed in 1964 and two members of the African National Congress. The six PAC members are Jeff Masemola, Dimake 'Pro' Malepe, Philimon Tefu, Isaac Mthimunya, Samuel Chibane and John Nkosi. The six are understood to have petitioned the State President for clemency last year."

Mr Masemola and Mr Nkosi are still on Robben Island serving their life sentences. They wish to state emphatically that the Cape Times article is untrue to the extent that at no stage did they petition the State President for clemency as claimed in the Cape Times article. They regard the article as being damaging to their integrity and character. They point out that at no stage have they begged for mercy or their freedom.

To put the record straight, on April 27, 1984 a letter was written to the Minister of Justice and Prisons, copy of which letter is annexed hereto and which speaks for itself.

It will be seen therefore that there has been no petition for clemency or plea for mercy of any kind. Both Mr Masemola and Mr Nkosi see no reason to beg for their freedom.

Once more during the current session of the South African Parliament, mention has been made of the offer which has been made to various life prisoners. Attention has therefore once again been focused on life prisoners. Mr Masemola and Mr Nkosi wish to reiterate their position that they at no time gave any undertaking to renounce

violence. They see no reason why they should be called on to renounce violence since they never participated in violence nor was there ever any evidence that they advocated violence. They persist in their demand that they should be freed unconditionally.

This statement is issued by the legal representatives for Mr Jetha Masemola and Mr John Nkosi and on their instructions.

### Annexure

(The letter below was sent from Robben Island to the Minister of Justice and Prisons)

I REFER you to the case State versus Jeff Masemola and others in 1963. At the conclusion of this trial I was sentenced to life imprisonment. I would like to bring the following facts to your attention:

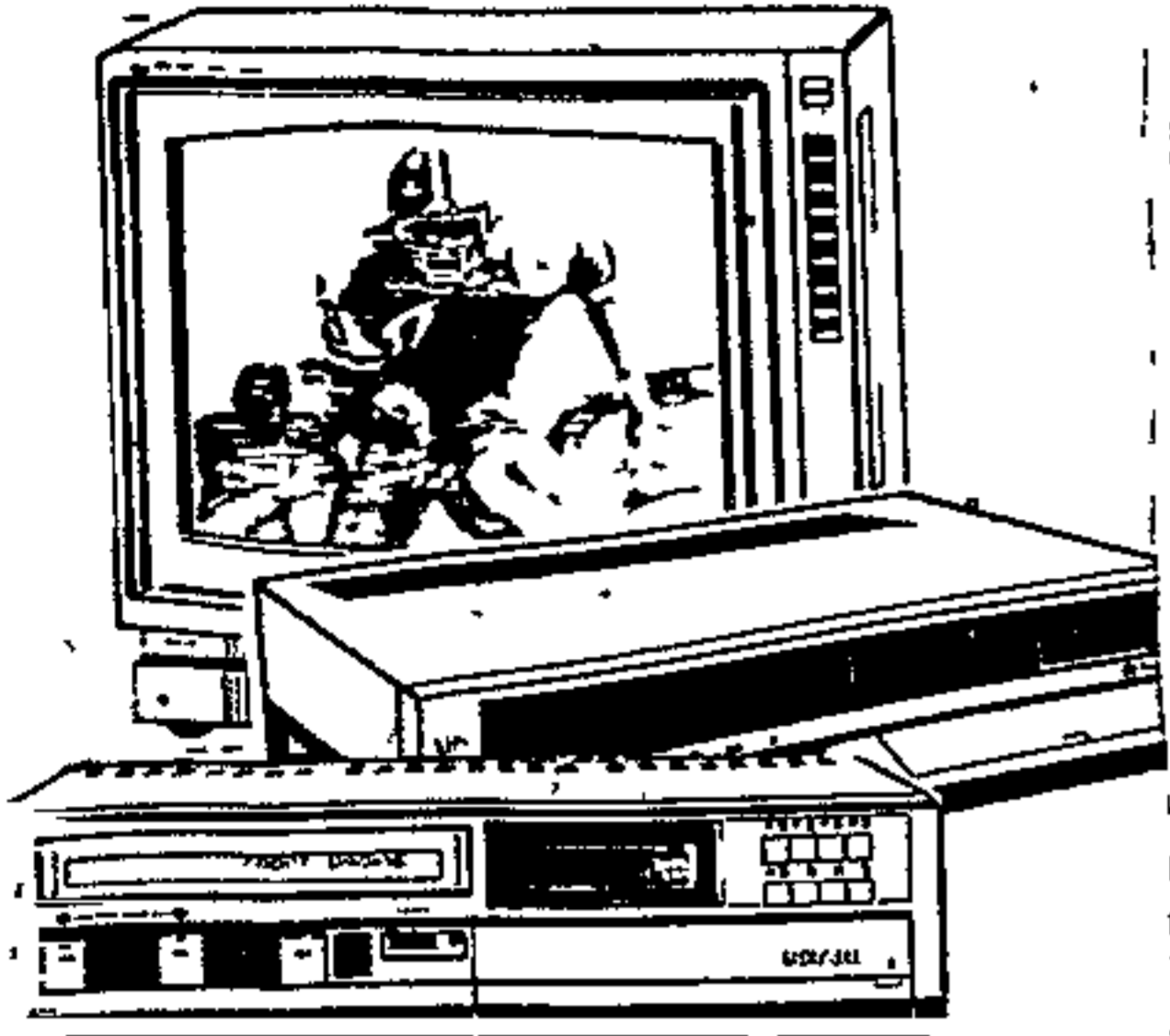
- 1 That the accused were not legally represented. The court refused our lawyer any time to interview us, as a result of which he withdrew from the case. I entertain no doubt that had we been legally represented, we should not have received such harsh sentences.
- 2 The political climate of the 1960s was such that it had considerable influence on the trial and sentences. The government was bent on setting an example with us, as ours was among the very first of political trials. Otherwise we should not have received such inordinate sentences.
- 3 When we wanted to have our sentences reviewed in 1968 and in 1975, our lawyers informed us that the court record of our trial was lost. We believe that the record was deliberately misplaced because there was nothing in it that could have resulted in the imposition

of such heavy sentences

- 4 We were charged for conspiracy to commit acts of sabotage. Please note that we did not commit any act of sabotage, we did not kill or injure anybody. Therefore the sentence is quite inordinate to the alleged crime.
- 5 A study of recent political trials reveals that people who were caught in combat and have committed acts of violence, armed with weapons of war, and whose actions resulted in death or injury to persons and destruction of property, received lighter sentences compared to us, when our only alleged crime was conspiracy.
- 6 In some cases, people who were sentenced to death because of the enormity and seriousness of their crime had their death sentences commuted to either life or 20 years of imprisonment. This is our 21st year in prison — for a lesser crime of conspiracy.
- 7 According to the latest parliamentary decision, political prisoners are serving on the same terms as common prisoners. In the case of the latter life sentence is from nine to 15 years. On the strength of this, will you consider parole and release us since we have served over 20 years?
- 8 We gather from hearsay that one of the necessary conditions for parole is that a prisoner must turn his back against the crime which brought him into prison. We would like to know what other conditions there are. We have been hopefully waiting for the day when the board, which was instituted two years ago for the consideration of remission of sentences and parole, would interview us. So far there has not been such an interview.
- 9 In conclusion I would like to appeal to you, to consider the above facts and plea sympathetically and to arrange for an interview by the institutional board, or some person or persons, so that our position should be discussed, thereby removing the myriad of uncertainties with which we are now tormented.

When writing to the Editor please be brief, double-space, use only one side of the sheet, sign your name and give your full address, not only a post office box number. Unless the circumstances are exceptional pseudonyms are not acceptable. Letters are liable to be shortened and edited.

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<b>ANDERBIJLPARK</b> Langenhoven St Phone (016) 81-1021/22/23	<b>PRETORIA</b> 394, Von Weilligh St Phone (012) 26-3216/7/8
<b>WYNBERG</b> Dion Centre, Andries St Phone (011) 786-2070	

clays Bank, Mr Norman  
said that small businessmen  
been especially hard hit.  
"More people are going  
vent than we have ever  
fore — it's extremely sad,"  
Axton said.  
He said insolventcies and

conomist of Volks-  
gelbrecht, said the  
incurred by indi-  
ne mainly to three  
d not kept pace

CIOTS

STAR 4/3/86

## Hunger strike is called off by detainees

The hunger strike by detainees at Modderbee Prison on the East Rand has been called off after a week, prison authorities have announced

A spokesman for the Department of Prison Services said more than 50 detainees had advised prison staff yesterday they would resume taking prison meals

It is not known whether the group of hunger strikers removed to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital have also called a halt to their fast. Between eight and 12 people are believed to be under observation in hospital

The protest, by more than 70 detainees associated with the United Democratic Front and the Azanian Peoples Organisation, was in support of demands for the release of all detainees

Many of the Modderbee detainees have been held for more than seven months and about half are schoolchildren who have had no study priveleges during this time.

The fasting detainees have advised the State President of their decision in a memorandum handed to the prison authorities

The reason for the move, they said, was the President's acknowledgement of an earlier memorandum and his undertaking to respond to the grievances of detainees within a month

... which this time around ...

CAK Tens 013RB 283

## R31m prisons housing project

Political Correspondent

THE Prisons Service is to build a R31-million housing project at Steenberg and a R10-million training college for warders at Westlake, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, disclosed yesterday.

The planned tender date for the Steenberg project is February 1988 with a construction period of 30 months. The tender date for the new college at Westlake is March 1988 with a construction period of two years

Replying to a written question from Mr Wilhelm Meyer (NP Humansdorp), Mr Coetsee said the housing project for SA Prisons personnel at Steenberg would include the following.

- Single quarters and mess for 100 men and 30 women.

- Married quarters that will consist of 16 houses and 134 apartments.

- A rugby/soccer field, tennis courts and a recreation hall.

The single would replace the temporary quarters at Westlake

*S/S/B*  
 Matriculation examinations  
 10. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked  
 the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many White pupils (a) entered for and (b) passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination in 1985;
- (2) how many of these pupils passed in (a) mathematics and (b) physical science in the above-mentioned year?

	(a)	(b)
Education and Culture . . . . .	507	258
Joint Matriculation Board . . . . .	1 218	746
Transvaal . . . . .	17 831	13 480
Orange Free State . . . . .	2 120	1 425
Natal . . . . .	5 584	3 804
Cape Province . . . . .	8 374 <sup>(a)</sup>	6 468 <sup>(a)</sup>
Total . . . . .	35 634	26 181

- (1) See also the written reply to question 9.
- (2) Including S.W.A.

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

	(a)	(b)
Education and Culture . . . . .	12 591	1 930 <sup>(a)</sup>
Joint Matriculation Board . . . . .	1 218	925
Transvaal . . . . .	29 583	26 631
Orange Free State . . . . .	4 153	3 948
Natal . . . . .	8 223	7 946
Cape Province . . . . .	15 974 <sup>(a)</sup>	14 673 <sup>(a)</sup>
Total . . . . .	71 742	56 053

**Medical schools**

*HANSARD*  
 14. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture:  
 How many applications by students in each race group for admission to the year course were (a) received and (b) accepted in 1985 at each medical school falling under his Department?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Other	Total
University	483	*	*	*	*	483
Orange Free State	*	*	*	*	*	959
Witwatersrand . . . . .	775	—	—	—	—	775
Pretoria . . . . .	683	108	—	—	—	791
Stellenbosch . . . . .	701	146	338	220	9	1 414
Cape Town . . . . .	—	23	271	238	—	532
Natal . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Applications accepted:

	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Other	Total
University	126	—	—	—	—	126
Orange Free State . . . . .	141	11	23	32	2	209
Witwatersrand . . . . .	230	—	—	—	—	230
Pretoria . . . . .	147	18	—	—	—	165
Stellenbosch . . . . .	129	13	8	—	—	150
Cape Town . . . . .	—	2	43	34	—	79
Natal . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above information was obtained from the University by telephone \*The University of the Witwatersrand could not

**THURSDAY, 6 MARCH 1986**

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

*General Affairs*  
*QOL*  
 41. Mr R M BURROUGHS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the new Durban prison at Westville has been taken into use by the Prisons Service; if so, (a) when was it taken into use, (b) what was the number of (i) male and (ii) female sentenced and awaiting-trial prisoners, respectively, accommodated in this prison as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (c) what is the maximum number of prisoners it can accommodate, (d) what is the staff complement resident at the prison and (e) from which prisons were prisoners transferred to this prison,

- (2) Yes.

(a)	25 January 1986
(b)	(i) None (ii) Sentenced 169 Awaiting Trial 96
(c)	The designed capacity is 5 328.
(d)	310 Members
(e)	Durban Female Prison and Pietermaritzburg Female Prison.

(b) Will be handed over to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs who will determine the further use of the buildings

*Gold mines: Financial assistance*  
*HANSARD*  
 48. Mr F STOFFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:  
 (a) To which gold-mines was financial assistance rendered in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) what form did this assistance take in each case, (c) what was the amount of the assistance in respect of each of these gold-mines and (d) why was the assistance rendered in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:**

- (a) Assistance was rendered to two categories of gold-mines viz:

- (1) mines which have been classified as assisted marginal gold mines according to the *Gold Mines Assistance Act, 1968* (Act 82 of 1968); and
- (2) mines which are threatened with flooding from adjacent closed mines.

The following gold mines have received assistance.

*D*

Application currently receiving the necessary attention

Ster Kinakor		
Sandton City 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Sandton	11/10/85	
Cine 1 and 2 Randburg	11/10/85	
Corlett Cine 1 and 2 Bramley	11/10/85	
Westgate 1, 2 and 3 Roodepoort	11/10/85	
Cine Flora 1 and 2 Florida	11/10/85	
Cine Krugersdorp	11/10/85	
Riversquare Cine 1 and 2 Three Rivers	11/10/85	
Vereniging		
Eastgate 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bedfordview	11/10/85	
Kempton Cine 1 and 2 Kempton Park	11/10/85	
Constantia Benoni	11/10/85	
Cine 350 Boksburg	11/10/85	
Cine Brakpan	11/10/85	
Palmsprings Cine 1 and 2 Springs	11/10/85	
Sterland 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Pretoria	11/10/85	
Cine Sunnypark 1, 2 and 3 Pretoria	11/10/85	
Cinerama Pretoria	11/10/85	
Transvalia Pretoria	11/10/85	
Verwoerdburg City Cine Verwoerdburg	11/10/85	
Protea Uitenhage	11/10/85	
UIP-Warner		
Metro Hillbrow 1 and 2 Johannesburg	13/12/85	
Metro Bedfordview 1 and 2 Bedfordview	13/12/85	
Metro Alberton 1 and 2 Alberton	13/12/85	
Metro Randburg	13/12/85	
Metro Hyde Park 1 and 2 Sandton	13/12/85	
Metro Balfour Park 1 and 2 Balfour	13/12/85	
Metro Goodwood	26/11/85	
Metro Oscar Sunnyside Pretoria	2/12/85	
Metro Sunnyside Pretoria	2/12/85	
Metro Village 1 and 2 Pretoria	2/12/85	
Metro Menlyn 1, 2 and 3 Pretoria	2/12/85	

Prisons Service: staff shortages

HANS SWARD 6/3/86  
194 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages, if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(a) The approved establishment of

18 852 posts was, with the exception of 258 vacancies, filled completely on 1 February 1986. This establishment does not make provision for identified needs towards expansion

(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of intensive recruiting within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower

Sandton/Alexandra persons removed from Constitutional Development and Planning: Q 252 373

(1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1985,

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were removed (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) (a) (i) None

(ii) 87

(b) (i) None

(ii) None

(2) (a) 87

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away

involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Yes

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102 ha, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy IR. This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the Development Board West Rand on condition that it be used for educational and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes. Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, Kew, a portion of Marlboro and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road

(c) That the Black Local Authority of Alexandra negotiates with the White Local Authorities of Johannesburg and Sandton who own the land in question. Should consensus be obtained, the matter will receive further attention by the Government

Alexandra: incorporation of land  
HANS SWARD 6/3/86  
198 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the municipality of Alexandra in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandra; if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were in-

Development Boards: joint  
HANS SWARD 6/3/86  
201. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Whether, since the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 16 on 7 May 1985, his Department has made any (a) bridging and (b) other loans to any Development Boards to finance deficits on their general

8/3/86. DISPATCH

# Orr confirms assault allegations

Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Former Port Elizabeth district surgeon, Dr Wendy Orr, told the Supreme Court in Grahamstown yesterday that injuries she had noted on Mr Rex Quma following his admission to St Alban's Prison were consistent with his allegations of assault.

She was testifying in the application for a final interdict against the police, brought by Mr Quma's mother, Mrs Cynthia Quma

Yesterday, Dr Orr said her medical findings were consistent with a blow to the eye and a kick in the back, as alleged by Mr Quma at the time of the examin-

ation (in September last year).

She said she had found his left eye to be swollen and red, and that his left lumbar area was tender.

During cross-examination by Mr J. J. Neppen, SC, for the Minister of Law and Order and the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Dr Orr confirmed his suggestion that the assault on Mr Quma before his admission to the prison, as described by him in court, could not be found to be acceptable

The allegation of assault Mr Neppen was referring to was made by Mr Quma before the court this week. He alleged he was severely assaulted in that he was

struck with fists and kicked by a policeman until he fell to the floor.

The assault had allegedly continued, Mr Quma said, adding that the policeman had "grinded" his head against a concrete floor while pressing his foot to the side of his face

Mr Quma further alleged the policeman had struck him on the top of his head with the butt of a gun

Dr Orr said if this had been the case, she would have expected to have found multiple bruises and abrasions to his face and body. She added that Mr Quma had not complained to her of such an assault.

# Hunger strike off

CITY 9/3/86 (253)  
THE Modder Bee hunger strike detainees have started taking meals again, the prison services said this week. Boksburg/Benoni Hospital superintendent Dr L. Kaplan said 12 detainees from the prison had been admitted to the hospital and nine had been discharged yesterday. He said the detainees had not eaten for a few days but had been "taking water". They were put on a drip, ate food and were discharged. The other three had been kept back for a day or two for observation. Sapa



Cape Times 10/3/86  
253

# Prisons Department deny torture claims

JOHANNESBURG — The Prisons Department dismissed allegations at the weekend that its officials tortured some of the almost 8 000 people detained during the 7½-month emergency.

Student leader Mr Sydney Molekane, who was jailed without charge during the entire state of emergency, said he was beaten, tortured and starved while in prison. Other detainees made similar accusations.

Mr Molekane said he was subjected to a form of torture known as the "helicopter", in which guards allegedly hang prisoners from cell ceilings and spin and beat them.

Mr Kenneth Fihla said he had been assaulted several times, and once was threatened with a gun held at the back of his head. He said teargas had been thrown into cells at a Johannesburg prison.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations, asked to comment on the detainees' allegations, said they "found it strange that they should now use a public platform to make allegations of so-called ill-treatment while in police custody, when they never submitted such complaints to the proper authorities during their detention, despite ample opportunity to do so."

"If Mr Molekane or any other detainee has reason for complaint they can submit their affidavits at a police station or through their legal advisers, for investigation," he said. — Sapa and UPI

Emergency detainees allege torture, assault

# Prisons reject assault claims

10/3/85 STAR

253

Allegations of torture and assault made by state of emergency detainees after their release have been rejected by a senior spokesman for the South Africa Prisons Service as a "propaganda stunt".

Lieutenant-Colonel DJ Immelman said in a statement the Prisons Service was satisfied that "people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way".

Nine of the 74 detainees released said during a Press conference on Friday they had been tortured, assaulted and deprived of food and exercise.

Mr Sidney Molekane (24), president of the Soweto Youth Congress, who was detained on July 21 last year, alleged he was assaulted during the first three days of his detention.

He said he had been subjected to various forms of torture, including the "helicopter treat-

ment" and the "kopseer", and to enforced strenuous exercise.

Mr Molekane said he also knew of instances where hand grenades were thrown at detainees and they did not know "if they were live".

He said a memorandum by detainees had been sent to the authorities, but it had proved fruitless.

Mr Kenneth Fihla said on one occasion he had been "threatened with a gun held at the back of my head".

## Senior officers

Assaults were carried out by prison warders, including senior officers, and teargas had been thrown into single cells at the Johannesburg Prison, he said.

Colonel Immelman replied to the allegations. "Appropriate channels exist through which requests and complaints can be

dealt with. There are sufficient mechanisms to prevent or detect irregularities. Detainees at the Johannesburg Prison stated on their release that they had no complaints.

"The allegations in question are therefore rejected as a propaganda stunt," Colonel Immelman said.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said it was "strange that they should now use a public platform to make allegations of so-called ill-treatment while in police custody they never submitted such complaints to the proper authorities, despite ample opportunity to do so."

"If Mr Molekane or any other detainee has reason for complaint, they can submit their affidavits at a police station or through their legal advisers, for investigation," the spokesman said — Sapa

10/3/82 DISPATCH  
253  
**Prisons reject detainees' allegations of torture**

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Lieutenant-Colonel D J Immelman, of the Prisons Service, said in a statement at the weekend they were satisfied that "people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way"

At a press conference here on Friday, nine of the 74 released detainees claimed they had been tortured, assaulted and deprived of food and exercise

Mr Sidney Molekane, 24, president of the Soweto Youth Congress, who was detained on July 21 last year, alleged he was assaulted during the first three days of his detention

He alleged he had been subjected to various forms of torture, in-

cluding the "helicopter treatment", the "kop-seer", and enforced strenuous exercise

Mr Molekane said he knew of instances where hand grenades were thrown at detainees and they did not know "if they were live"

He said a memorandum by detainees had been sent to the authorities but it had "proved fruitless".

Another detainee, Mr Kenneth Fihla, said he had been "threatened with a gun held at the back of my head".

He alleged assaults were carried out by prison warders, including senior officers, and that teargas had been thrown into single cells at Johannesburg Prison

Col Immelman, in his reply to the allegations, said "Appropriate channels exist through which requests and complaints could be dealt with

"There are sufficient

mechanisms to prevent or detect irregularities. Detainees at the Johannesburg Prison stated on their release that they had no complaints

"The allegations in question are therefore rejected as a propaganda stunt"

"If Mr Molekane or any other detainee has reason for complaint they can submit their affidavits at a police station or through their legal advisors, for investigation"

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, asked to comment on the detainees' allegations, said they "found it strange that they should now use a public platform to make allegations of so-called ill-treatment while in police custody, when they never submitted such complaints to the proper authorities during their detention, despite ample opportunity to do so — Sapa

*HANSARD 11/3/86*  
*Koeberg Nuclear Power Station*  
*Q 29. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:*

- (1) Whether any workers attached to the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station have been exposed to radiation; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents;
- (2) whether these incidents have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what capacity was each of the persons who undertook the investigations employed and (b) what were the findings;
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not, if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) (a), (b) and (c). Two incidents on 19 February 1985 and a further incident on 27 February 1986 occurred under the following circumstances:

Five radiation workers of a contracting firm assisting with refuelling at Koeberg removed a seal from the reactor head without conforming to laid down health physics requirements stipulating that respirators be worn during this operation. A small quantity of radioactive dust was dislodged. As a result of inhaling the contaminated air, these workers received between 1 and 10 millirem radiation dosage.

Five contractors' staff removing lagging from pipework were subjected to unnecessary exposure of between 5 and 150 millirem from an adjacent tank containing radioactive material. They were working without a "permit to work" which would

have restricted their access to the area until after the tank had been drained.

Radioactive material was lifted above water level in the fuel pool due to a spacer not having been used on the crane. When the mistake was realised, the staff concerned immediately lowered the material back into the water and the health physics team investigated, after which the staff stopped work. Health physics safeguards were in place at all times during the operation. Three Escom employees received between 10 and 15 millirem exposure, roughly the same as they would normally receive during a full shift on work of this nature.

These radiation dosages should be seen in the light that one chest X-ray photograph is equivalent to about 20 millirem while the natural background radiation at the Witwatersrand is between 55 and 190 millirem per year.

- (2) (a)

Yes

P M Semark, Chairman, Escom Divisional Manager, (Nuclear Generation),  
 B E Oaten, Power Station Manager, Koeberg;  
 P J Wakefield, Production Manager, Koeberg;  
 A C van Schalkwyk, Chief Officer, Nuclear Services, Koeberg,  
 G Ives, Operations Department, Escom Head Office;  
 Dr B H M Fitzpatrick, Head of Health Physics, Koeberg,  
 M Harris, Senior Engineer, Outage Management, Koeberg,  
 L D Oliver, Head of Nuclear Fuel Management, Koeberg

- (b) The finding was that certain procedures were not strictly adhered to, but that the in-depth protection provided by the radiation

monitoring programme ensured that the maximum exposure experienced by an individual during these incidents was only 3 per cent of the allowed annual limit and consequently nobody was exposed to radiation which was at all dangerous.

In all three incidents, the investigation indicated that the procedures and controls that were in place were adequate to prevent any excessive radiation dosage.

By the nature of the work at Koeberg, most staff are qualified as radiation workers. Stringent regulations are enforced by the Atomic Energy Corporation and any deviation from these standards is subject to immediate investigation by Escom.

- (3) In all cases, supervisors have been informed of the findings, controls have been tightened and retraining of all staff involved is taking place.

In the third case, the possibility of adapting equipment so that it cannot function without the necessary spacer is being investigated.

*HANSARD 11/3/86*  
*\*30 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.*

- (1) Whether any charges of assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1985; if so, how many charges;
- (2) whether departmental enquiries were held into these charges, if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (3) whether any persons were convicted; if so, how many?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes, a total of 1 385 complaints of alleged assault were received and registered.
- (2) Yes. The South African Prisons Ser-

vice regards every complaint of an alleged assault on a prisoner by a member of the Prisons Service, no matter how petty, in a very serious light. In terms of the Standing Prisons Service Orders, every complaint of alleged assault must be registered in the appropriate register and properly investigated by the Commanding Officer. The minutes of the investigation must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Prisons together with a medical report indicating the nature and extent of the injury or injuries of the prisoner, if any.

Likewise, the assault on personnel by prisoners is also not tolerated and offenders are strictly dealt with. Fact is that the government will not allow selected officials to fall prey to perpetrators of violence.

In respect of 1 095 of the complaints of alleged assault on prisoners by members, no substance could be found after thorough investigation to institute charges against any member of the Prisons Service. Of the remaining 290 complaints a total of 42 was referred to the South African Police for further investigation while 248 complaints resulted in Departmental hearings in terms of Prison Regulation 71(1)(hh) read with Section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959).

- (3) The results of the formal charges were as follows.

*Trials in terms of Prison Regulation 71(1)(hh) read with Section 53 of the Prisons Act*

88 Members were found guilty on 85 charges  
 138 Members were found not guilty on 131 charges  
 32 Charges involving 33 members are still in the process of finalisation.

*Complaints investigated by the South African Police:*

5 Members were found guilty on 6 charges  
 5 Members were found not guilty on 2 charges

14/3/86  
No milk in many areas as strike goes on

Milk deliveries to large parts of the Reef are still being affected by a strike at the Clover Dairy in Mayfair, Johannesburg

The strike, involving about 300 black staff at Clover, a National Co-operative Dairies subsidiary, began on Wednesday

Although white staff members have kept the dairy's manufacturing plant going, only hospitals, old age homes and major retail stores have received milk in the past three days

Areas affected by the strike are central Johannesburg, southern suburbs, the West Rand, Soweto, Kagiso and Eldorado Park. No house-to-house deliveries have been made and no small supermarkets or cafes have received milk

The public has been asked to collect milk from the Mayfair depot in Dolphin Street

A spokesman for the Food and Beverages Workers' Union said negotiations were continuing with management

14/3/86  
Judge to inspect cell of treason trial five

A Rand Supreme Court judge was today due to inspect the prison accommodation of five men appearing on a charge of treason. This followed a complaint made in court yesterday by the legal representatives of the five men

Mr Mncedisi Hamilton Dubasi (28), Mr Jongumuzi Sisulu (28), Mr Lumkile Happy Mkefa (21), Mr David Matsose (24) and Mr Joseph Themba Maja (25), all of Soweto, are facing charges of treason and charges under the Internal Security and Terrorism acts.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr H P Viljoen SC, appearing for the five men, said there had been a marked deterioration in the accommodation of the men since they had been moved from Pretoria Central Prison to Leeuwkop Prison for the purposes of the trial.

He said they were at present being housed in a shower-room.

Because the trial was expected to be a lengthy one, Mr Viljoen asked if better accommodation could be found.

After a short adjournment to establish whether different accommodation could be found, the State outlined the problems faced by the authorities in changing the place of detention of the five men

These problems included providing adequate security.

Mr J A Swanepoel, for the State, suggested that the present facilities be inspected and then adequate arrangements could be made.

The hearing continues

Appearances. Mr Justice A M van Niekerk, sitting with two assessors, is on the Bench. Mr J A Swanepoel, assisted by Mr A G Berry, appeared for the State. Mr H P Viljoen SC, assisted by Mr S L Joseph appeared for the accused.

CAPE TIMES 15/3/06

# Men held in shower

JOHANNESBURG. Five men accused in the Rand Supreme Court of treason, terrorism and contravention of the Internal Security Act will be moved from Leeuwkop prison to the Johannesburg prison following an in-loco inspection of their prison conditions yesterday.

Mr H. C. Viljoen, SC, appearing for Mr Hamilton Mncidisi Dubasi, 28; Mr Jongumzi Sisulu, 26; Mr Lumkile Happy Mkefa, 21; Mr David Matsose, 24; and Mr Joseph Themba Maja, 25, yesterday complained that their conditions of imprisonment had deteriorated after they had been moved from Pretoria to Leeuwkop for the trial.

Mr Viljoen said the men had been kept in a shower room at the prison. — Sapa

# 1 dead and 40 injured in prison knife fight

17/3/86  
253  
38

A knife fight between two rival gangs at the Barberton maximum security prison in the Eastern Transvaal last night has left one prisoner dead and 40 injured.

The situation at Barberton was back to normal this morning, said a spokesman for the prison.

A statement released by African Prison Services said the injured had received medical treatment. Two were admitted to the provincial hospital in Barberton where they are in a satisfactory condition.

The name of the prisoner who died would not be released until his family had been informed, the statement added.

A spokesman for Prison Services declined to give more information but said the incident was being investigated.

The Barberton prison complex has been the scene of a number of violent clashes in recent years and a committee of inquiry has been appointed to investigate malpractices.

Last year the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in Parliament the former acting head of Barberton Prison Farm had been demoted and sent to the Maritzburg Prison Command.

In 1983 six warders at the Barberton prison farm were convicted and jailed for assault in the "heat exhaustion trial" following the death of three prisoners and serious assaults on 34 others.

may do paid work outside the educational sector during suspension)

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Yes

(ii) Falls away.

*Q 619*  
*ANSWERS*  
7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether (a) his Department and/or (b) the provincial education departments employ or employed married women teachers in a temporary capacity; if so, how many were so employed as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether any married women employed as temporary teachers have had their services terminated as a result of their marital status; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reasons and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture)

(1) (a) Yes, 754 on 12 March 1986

(b) Yes, 7 167 on 12 March 1986  
The numbers given in (a) and (b) do not include the numbers of the Natal Education Department. Due to a change of office accommodation, this information could not be made available in time. The information will be released as soon as possible

(2) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away and

(3) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it

not true that the temporary teachers are employed because of their marital status and lose their jobs because of their marital status?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member is welcome to put that question on the Question Paper for my colleague the hon the Minister of Education and Culture to reply to

*Q 619*  
*ANSWERS*  
8. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether his Department has or intends to have full budgetary control of the provincial education departments, if so, as from what date,

(2) whether there will be any retention of micro-control by the provinces, if so, (a) why and (b) of what matters will the provinces retain control,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture)

(1) and (2) As indicated by the Chairman of the Ministers' Council on 20 February 1986, the rationalisation of the functions of the Administration's departments is at present being studied. The division of control functions within the Department of Education and Culture is included in this rationalisation.

(3) No

For written reply.

General Affairs

*Q 620*  
*ANSWERS*  
193 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons of each race group

*253*

were sentenced to corporal punishment during the period 1 June 1984 to 30 June 1985?

The information is not available in the Department. The Central Statistical Services supplied the following information:

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Race	Corporal punishment coupled with imprisonment—	Corporal punishment not coupled with other sentences
	(i) which was not suspended	(ii) which was suspended
Whites	22	1 730
Indians	2	656
Coloureds	187	14 016
Blacks	439	23 886
Total	650	40 288

The number of persons in the last column includes juvenile males who have been sentenced to a moderate correction of whipping in terms of section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)

*Q 621*  
*ANSWERS*  
266 Mr P R ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any resignations were received from legally qualified personnel in his Department in 1985, if so, how many in each category,

(2) whether any of these posts have since been filled, if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes

Occupational Class

State Advocate	7
State Prosecutor	59
Magistrate	10
State Attorney	2
Legal Administration Officer	3
Article Clerk	7
Deputy-Director	1

(2) Yes.

Occupational Class

State Advocate 7

State Prosecutor	42
Magistrate	7
State Attorney	2
Legal Administration Officer	3
Article Clerk	7
Deputy-Director	1

*Q 622*  
*ANSWERS*  
267 Mr P R ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) How many cases of rape were tried in (a) each province of the Republic and (b) the Western Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available,

(2) in respect of how many such cases (a) were convictions obtained and (b) was (i) the death penalty and (ii) a suspended sentence imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) and (b) The information is not readily available in the Department. According to the Central Statistical Services the total number of prosecutions in the Republic of South Africa



HAN SPRAK 18/3/86  
Diepkloof Prison

253

Q 252-591.  
27. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any detainees held in terms of security legislation at Diepkloof Prison, Johannesburg, held a hunger strike recently, if so, (a) when, (b) how many detainees were involved and (c) why;
- (2) whether these detainees communicated any demands to prison authorities in connection with this hunger strike, if so, what were these demands,
- (3) whether any action has been taken in connection with these demands, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) with what result;
- (4) whether this hunger strike has ended, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (5) whether the (a) conditions, (b) privileges and (c) treatment of detainees held in terms of security legislation differ in any way from those of (i) awaiting-trial and (ii) convicted prisoners, if so, (aa) in what manner and (bb) why;
- (6) whether he has received any representations from any (a) detainees, (b) families of detainees and (c) legal counsel of detainees regarding conditions and treatment of detainees in prison, if so, (i) from whom, (ii) when and (iii) what was the (aa) nature of the representations and (b) response thereto,
- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)
- (1) Yes, persons detained under the Emergency Regulations which were in force at the time, informed the Prison authorities that they were on a hunger strike
- (2) and (3) As they were lawfully detained
- (a) From 11 February 1986 until 21 February 1986.
- (b) Of the initial group of 35 some were released in the normal course of events and on 20 February 1986 there were still 27 left. On that day they indicated that they were going to end their hunger strike and on 21 February 1986 they began to take the food provided for them.
- (c) According to a communication to the Head of the Prison during the morning of 11 February 1986, it was related to a representation they submitted on 3 February to the Minister of Law and Order and the fact that they were detained under the emergency regulations. In short, their representations were that all detainees should be released immediately and unconditionally, that the State of Emergency should be lifted and that the SA Defence Force should be withdrawn from the townships. They are on record by the Head of the Prison that the hunger strike was not aimed at their treatment in Prison, although they also submitted a memorandum on 3 February to the Minister of Justice containing certain complaints. They confirmed their reasons as mentioned in writing to the Commissioner of Prisons and the Commanding Officer of Johannesburg Prison on 13 and 20 February respectively. The Detainees' Parents Support Committee issued a statement containing alleged reasons related to the hunger strike. These reasons did not totally correspond with the reasons supplied by the detainees. The real motive for the hunger strike is therefore subject to speculation but it was probably related to an orchestrated propaganda campaign

their demand to be immediately released could not be acceded to. They were, however, treated in accordance with the Tokyo Declaration and they were also served all meals. Furthermore, they also kept edibles which were bought from the Prison Tuck Shop in their possession and when this fact was made known by the media they handed over a certain quantity of edibles, except sugar, to the prison authorities for safe keeping

(4) Falls away.

(5) (a), (b) and (c), (i) and (ii), (aa) and (bb) Yes. The circumstances, privileges and treatment of awaiting trial and sentenced prisoners are governed by the Prisons Act, (Act No 8 of 1959) as amended and the Regulations promulgated thereunder. On the other hand the circumstances, privileges and treatment of the detainees concerned were prescribed by the rules made and amended by myself in terms of Regulation 3(9) of the Emergency Regulations. The reasons for the differences are contained in a statement filed by myself when the rules were questioned by means of a motion in the Supreme Court (Case No 85/20662) in the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. The contents of the statement are quoted in the annexure. In this case the applicants at a later stage withdrew their application and an order of costs was made against them

(6) (a), (b) and (c), (i), (ii) and (iii), (aa) and (bb) Yes. In the normal course of events, many representations, complaints, etc are received. It is not possible to quote all of these. Should the hon member require detail with regard to any particular representation, he may specify such in which case I will consider whether the information can be conveyed to him, depending on the nature thereof and whether it can be made public without violating privacy

(7) No, but I wish to reaffirm that this case was handled in accordance with internationally accepted practices, as contained in the Tokyo Declaration, as is the case in other announced hunger strikes. For example, all meals are served without exception. The opportunity to acquire foodstuffs continued and foodstuffs which were at their disposal, were not removed. Medical treatment was provided throughout. Participants in the hunger strike were regularly warned of the adverse effects actions such as this may have on their health.

In die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika  
(Witwatersrandse Plaaslike Afdeling)

In die saak tussen —

85/20662

Simon Toby Ratcliffe: 1ste Applikant  
Auret Dennis van Heerden: 2de Applikant  
Innocent Mukwebo: 3de Applikant

Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika:  
1ste Respondent  
Minister van Justisie: 2de Respondent  
Minister van Wet en Orde: 3de Respondent  
Tweede Respondent se beantwoordende verklaring

Ek, die ondergetekende,  
HENDRIK JACOBUS COETSEE  
verklaar hiermee onder eed soos volg —

1.  
Ek is die Tweede Respondent, die MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE.

2.  
In antwoord op die eedverklarings waarop die Applikante steun wil ek graag met betrekking tot die uitvaardiging van die tersaaklike Reëls, die feite hernuut vermeld onder die Afbare Hof se aandag bring. Applikante se klagtes oor die toepassing van die Reëls en die gebeure in dié verband sal beantwoord word deur persone wat persoonlik kennis dra daarvan

# The prisoners know the law

21/11 (253)  
18/3/86

Members of South Africa's notorious "prison gangs" live in an exclusive world with their own laws, language, and hierarchy — and violence

The rules are complex and unwritten, but among coloured long-term prisoners in the Cape, everybody knows the law — failure to comply can mean death at the hands of the gang leaders

An extensive Human Science Research Council report released today concentrates on the history and workings of the "number gangs" the "26", "27" and "28"

Unlike their counterparts in America, prison gangs in South Africa have a long history. The "28" gang evolved from a group known as the "Ninevites" who were active in the Transvaal at the turn of the century

More recent additions, "Big 5", "Air Force", "Fast Elevens" and "Desperadoes," have suffered at the hands of the "number gangs" with the last two being virtually destroyed in bloody conflict at one stage

The report details the extensive influence gangs exert on life in the prisons. Most violence is linked to gangs and gang members, smuggling and protection rackets are run by the gangs and the "28" consider the keeping of "wyfies" (catamites) one of their rights

All the gangs are organised along paramilitary lines and have evolved management structures for judging and punishing transgressors, training, and providing security against dangers like assault and witchcraft

The researchers, Dr Morg Lotter and Mr Wilhe Schurink, interviewed prisoners without prison authorities present. They have also made use of accounts of gang behaviour written by prisoners

"These (gangsters) are the most ruthless, rude and lowest grade of people I have ever met. They rob other prisoners of their money,

South Africa's prison gangs, first established after the Anglo-Boer War, dominate the lives of many long-term prisoners, and are responsible for much of the violence in South Africa's prisons.

The Human Sciences Research Council today released a 266-page report on the subject. MIKE CADMAN reports.

tobacco, soap, or even their best clothes," an unidentified prisoner wrote

"They (the 26, 27 and 28) respect each other. They will not wipe each other out," one prisoner said. "Why? Their laws are set up so they are the only ones (gangs) in the prison."

A soldier, one of the lowest ranks has, among other things, to stand guard for his superiors. A sergeant helps train recruits

To become an officer in any of the gangs, "bloedvat" (bloodletting) is required and the gang member will have to murder a chosen "target"

The promotion usually takes place on a Saturday or Sunday and is accompanied by a complex ceremony attended by the gang's senior officers

Gang members who transgress the laws are tried before a general, who is the chairman of the jury, an inspector who will have completed an investigation into the matter, a judge and several other senior personnel

Punishment ranges from a warning, forced exercise, fines and assault, to an order to "take blood"—commit murder. Victims are usually stabbed or strangled with a damp towel

Senior members of the "28" gang believe that one of their major rights is to keep "wyfies" (catamites)

These are the lowest-ranking members of the gang, who are forced to take part in sexual intercourse with their seniors

# HSRC fingers the 'number' gangs

By Mike Cadman

SPAR  
18/3/82 253  
Most of the violence, smuggling, and extortion committed in South African prisons is carried out by members of organised prison gangs, according to an extensive report compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council

The 260-page report, released today, shows that members of the "number" gangs — the "26, 27, and 28" — view themselves as a privileged category of prisoner

The gangs have strict rules and any member breaking them is punished, sometimes by death, by the gang leaders

The report, "Prison gangs an investigation with special reference to number gangs amongst coloured prisoners", compiled by Dr Morg Lotter, head of the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research, and by Mr Willie Schurink, a researcher at the institute, was commissioned by the South African Prisons Service in

1980. It concentrated on male coloured prisoners in the Cape

"A large portion of the murders committed in prison can be attributed to prison gangs or their members," the report states

"Activities such as smuggling and extortion (protection rackets) are often monopolised by the gangs. All the gangs have formal functions, are organised along para-military lines and have laws, or codes of conduct"

Incumbents of posts such as sergeant, inspector, doctor, and general have specific duties. To become an officer in the gang, "bloedvat" (bloodletting) is necessary and the prisoner will have to kill a "target"

The researchers make certain recommendations, which they believe could help alleviate the gang problems in prisons

These include

- Smaller, or single, cells for known members of gangs. This will help break down interaction between gang members

- More prisoners must be involved in meaningful, productive labour. This will remove some of the incentive for joining gangs

- Aggressive gang members must be isolated from other prisoners as much as possible. "Target" prisoners must also be given protection from the gangs

- Communication between the authorities and prisoners must be improved and prison staff must be given more specific training in how to deal with gangs

The researchers believe that gang activities have abated to some degree during the past few years, possibly because of improved prison conditions

A Prisons Service statement said a strategy for dealing with gangs had been developed, but the report provided valuable new information and was of exceptional value to the department

● See Page 17.

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The shocking nature of senseless cruelties inflicted by prison gangs on fellow prisoners and staff members were a source of deep concern to the SA Prisons Service, the prisons liaison officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A E van Vuuren, said yesterday.

Gang activity was a problem the prisons service had had to cope with for some time, and these often underground activities surfaced occasionally and attracted public attention when they were accompanied by serious assaults on and even murder of fellow prisoners, he said.

Even staff members had been victims.

He said it was imperative the observer bear in mind the complicated nature of human interactions and relationships peculiar to the prison situation.

"In essence the prison environment is unnatural and the SA Prisons Service has to deal daily with individuals as well as small and large groups of people who are unwillingly together, who have to forgo many things and who are not

# Concern at cruelties in prisons

18/3/86  
253  
DISPATCH

inclined to co-operate"

Performing daily tasks, prisons service members were confronted with a variety of personalities, including problem personalities.

He said warders were often exposed to danger by prisoners intent on regaining their freedom by unlawful means without respect for the property or lives of others.

"In these circumstances and against the background of the size of the prison population, the probability of conflict between prisoners themselves and between prisoners and staff members can be better understood in spite of all possible preventive measures which are continuously applied."

The prisons service provided a comprehensive protection service

on a 24-hour-a-day, 7-days-a-week basis. The extent of the task — a staff corps of about 18 000 who were responsible for the safe custody and upliftment of a daily average of over 100 000 prisoners — provided a perspective on the extent of the task and the problems involved.

Col Van Vuuren said the responsibility of personnel continually in direct contact with prisoners became clearer when one considered that about 45 per cent of the service's personnel were engaged full-time in administrative work in prisons and in the provision of specialised and other supporting services.

He said some prisoners were not inclined to abandon criminal attitudes or did not wish to submit to an orderly

prison system and were referred to as prisoners with behaviour problems. This category included prisoners who were gang members.

To deal with these problem cases effectively while also providing maximum opportunities and specialised attention for those who showed a desire towards self-improvement, amidst limited manpower, facilities and resources, the development of an improved classification system was being undertaken.

Four more projects being undertaken with the HSRC might cast more light on the question of gangs, and would hopefully contribute to an improvement and refinement of the policy for dealing with the prisoner with behaviour problems and the administration of prisons in general, he said.

Aspects receiving research attention now were the reclassification of prisons and prisoners, the review of the system of privileges, utilisation of time and leisure-time, the handling of recalcitrant prisoners and the reintegration of released prisoners into the community.

11645 18/3/86 (24) (28) 28-3

# Prison gangs may see themselves as 'freedom fighters'

## Staff Reporter

FEARS have been expressed that some prison gangs might be "politicised" and that members may see themselves eventually as "victims of the system, prisoners of war and freedom fighters".

A Human Sciences Research Council report published today said certain prison gangs — the 26s, 27s and 28s — started after "suppression by whites and officials"

They were against "the laws of whites" and it should be expected that their members would be drawn to political activism

But there were few signs of this among coloured prisoners in maximum-security jails and members were preoccupied with conditions inside the prison

## Fight for rights

"They fight for rights inside the prison and not outside"

Prisoners involved in politics were usually "mpatas" — people who did not belong to gangs or were "stupid" "Black powers" who tried to politicise prisoners were also thought of as "mpatas"

Although in the "good books" of the "number" gangs because they did not work with officials, they enjoyed little status in the gangs and serious incidents had occurred between the groups.

This did not mean gang members were not interested in politics and there were prisoners who ascribed their criminal careers to social factors, for which they blamed whites

## Political aims

"The possibility exists that non-white prisoners shall strive towards active political aims and shall re-define their position as 'victims of the system, prisoners of war or freedom fighters,'" researchers reported

Asked to comment, the Prisons Service said any development would be monitored "with a view to timely and suitable action"



## Small cells would reduce powers of ringleaders

### Staff Reporter

SMALLER prison cells would be a setback for gangs and enable officials to incapacitate ringleaders and protect victims, says the Human Sciences Research Council report.

Many prisoners were now held in large communal cells which promoted gang activities

"In such cells the whole command structure of a gang or factions of opposing gangs can be found beside "mpatas" (non-gang members)

### CONDUCT GANG ACTIVITIES

Gangs could hold gatherings, recruit members, train them and generally conduct gang activities

"Overcrowding of prisons and cells must be given attention," the report said.

In comment the Prisons Service said the prisons had been designed and built over the years according to prevailing policies and views

Functions of various prisons and prisoner categories influenced cell-size and design.

### MANY SINGLE CELLS

Recent planning for maximum-security prisons had provided the maximum number of single cells, while in medium-security and open institutions planning had been mainly for communal cells.

The Prisons Service said provision of "supplementary" prison accommodation had led to "considerable progress" in a building and modernisation programme.

● Television may soon be available as a privilege for prisoners

The Prisons Service said that in planning new buildings and modernising existing ones provision was being made for the installation of power points for television.

"The way in which this additional privilege is to be made available is under consideration."

CART TINKS 19/3/86 253

# Jail TV planned for 'privileged' inmates

Staff Reporter

BETTER use of leisure time and television sets for "privileged" prisoners are among key measures under consideration by prison authorities following a four-year investigation into prison gangs by the Human Sciences Research Council.

These are among recommendations included in a 266-page report by Dr J M Lotter, executive director of the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research, and Mr W J Schurink, senior HSRC researcher.

The report, released yesterday, concluded that prison gangs, or their members, are responsible for much of the violence in prisons

Their research focused mainly on "number-gangs" among coloured prisoners in the Cape

A prisons spokesman said that a prerequisite for longer leisure-period programmes was the introduction of a second day-shift of warders. This was under consideration at "certain" prisons.

He said all building and modernization plans now included the provision of power plugs for television sets. However, the way in which this additional privilege would be made available was also "under consideration".

The researchers found that prison gangs among blacks were established as long ago as the South African War.

The original gang later evolved into the "28" gang. Other gangs are the "26" and "27" gangs. More recent additions are the Big 5, Air Force, Desperadoes and Fast Elevens

Members of gangs saw themselves as a privileged category and regarded

victimization of other prisoners as "legitimate".

Of special interest was prescribed violence against "targets". To become an "officer" in any of the number-gangs and for subsequent "promotion", bloodletting was necessary.

The gangs provided goods, service, security, identity and status to their members, the report said

Prison gangs, or members of these gangs, must be held responsible for much of the violence that occurred in prisons, including a "large portion of cell murders", the researchers found

Activities such as smuggling and extortion (protection rackets) were monopolized by the gangs. By opposing co-operation between prisoners and the authorities, worthwhile attempts at rehabilitation could be negated by dominant gangs

The report emphasized that gang activity had abated considerably over the past few years with a number of practices ending

Commenting on the report, the SA Prison Services said it had developed a "fairly effective" strategy over the years in combating gang activity.

Much of the report supported and lent credence to strategies already adopted by the Prison Services, the spokesman added.

The SAPS was confident, in the light of the report's findings, that gang activities would be curtailed "even further".

Two points of departure were identified by the researchers to combat the gang phenomenon: Disciplinary action and deterrence as against rehabilitation and prevention

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ii

## NEWS FOCUS

# Death helps to lift the tedium 253

"Prison is a barely controlled jungle where the aggressive and the strong will exploit the weak and the weak are dreadfully aware of it" — L H Bowker — *Prisoner Victimisation*.

**ILLEGAL** and highly-sophisticated laws ordained by prison gang leaders in jails is investigated in a report released yesterday by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The complex nature of coloured prison gangs, their paramilitary mode of organisation, protection and punishment of members, sexual habits and ways of providing goods, status and identity to their members is discussed.

Gang members look upon themselves as privileged and view the victimisation of other prisoners as a legitimate activity, according to the report. A large proportion of prison murders can be attribu-

THELMA TUCH

ted to them, it says.

Research has been updated on the subculture of prison gangs — including "number" gangs — 28, 26 and 27 — the Big 5 (the only gang not in opposition to the prison officials), Air Force (known for organising escapes), Desperadoes and Fast Elevens. Gang members bear tattoos demonstrating their affiliations.

Prison gang activities could also relieve the frustrations of daily life.

In the words of one prisoner: "You know, the meaning of inhuman treatment, a mental torture .... I mean, imagine, hey? You sit on a cold stone and here you are chipping on to these damn hard stones. You know, I get all sorts of funny ideas .... If the officers or prisoners next to me must just know what I'm thinking, now, I think they will fall down dead. Ag! man, imagine I'm to sit here for another six years. Or another 10 years, doing the same work .... its boring, irritating ...."

Each gang has its formal functions. The 28 gang has the monopoly over the keeping of "wives" — a passive sexual partner for the purpose of sodomy.

The 28 evolved from the Ninevites — a gang established among black prisoners after the Anglo-Boer war. The band was named after the Biblical state of Nineveh which rebelled against the Lord.

Every gang operates according to its own codes based on hierarchical structures.

"Gangs have evolved structures for management based on the 12-points system — judging and if necessary punishing those accused of transgressions, training and providing for security against real dangers such as assault."

Many instances of gang conflict have been recorded. A practice spelt out is that of *bloedvat*, or bloodletting — prescribed violence against targets by members of number gangs.

About 300 prisoners have been murdered by fellow prisoners in the past decade. So many have died in Cape prisons that a few years ago one institution was referred to as the abattoir.

The murders are gruesome. Sometimes relative mercy killing is recorded as victims die quickly by stabbing or strangulation. However, some murders are committed in a sadistic fashion preceded by mutilation and sexual assaults.

B DAY 20/3/86.

253

GOVERNMENT is to spend more than R100m on building projects in Port Elizabeth over the next 40 months.

They could provide a much-needed boost to builders in the city.

Communication and Public Works Minister Dr L A P A Munnik disclosed the planned expenditure in a letter to the Labour Party MP for Gelvandale, Lawrence Erasmus, in the House of Representatives yesterday.

The projects include contracts which were to have been undertaken by the Public Works Department but will now be put out to tender.

A jubilant Erasmus said last night that Port Elizabeth's plight had been brought to Munnik's attention by Amalgamated Building Workers' Union national secretary George Beach, provincial secretary Neville Adrian and regional secretary Jeff Erasmus.

## Builders in PE to get R100m boost

PATRICK CULL

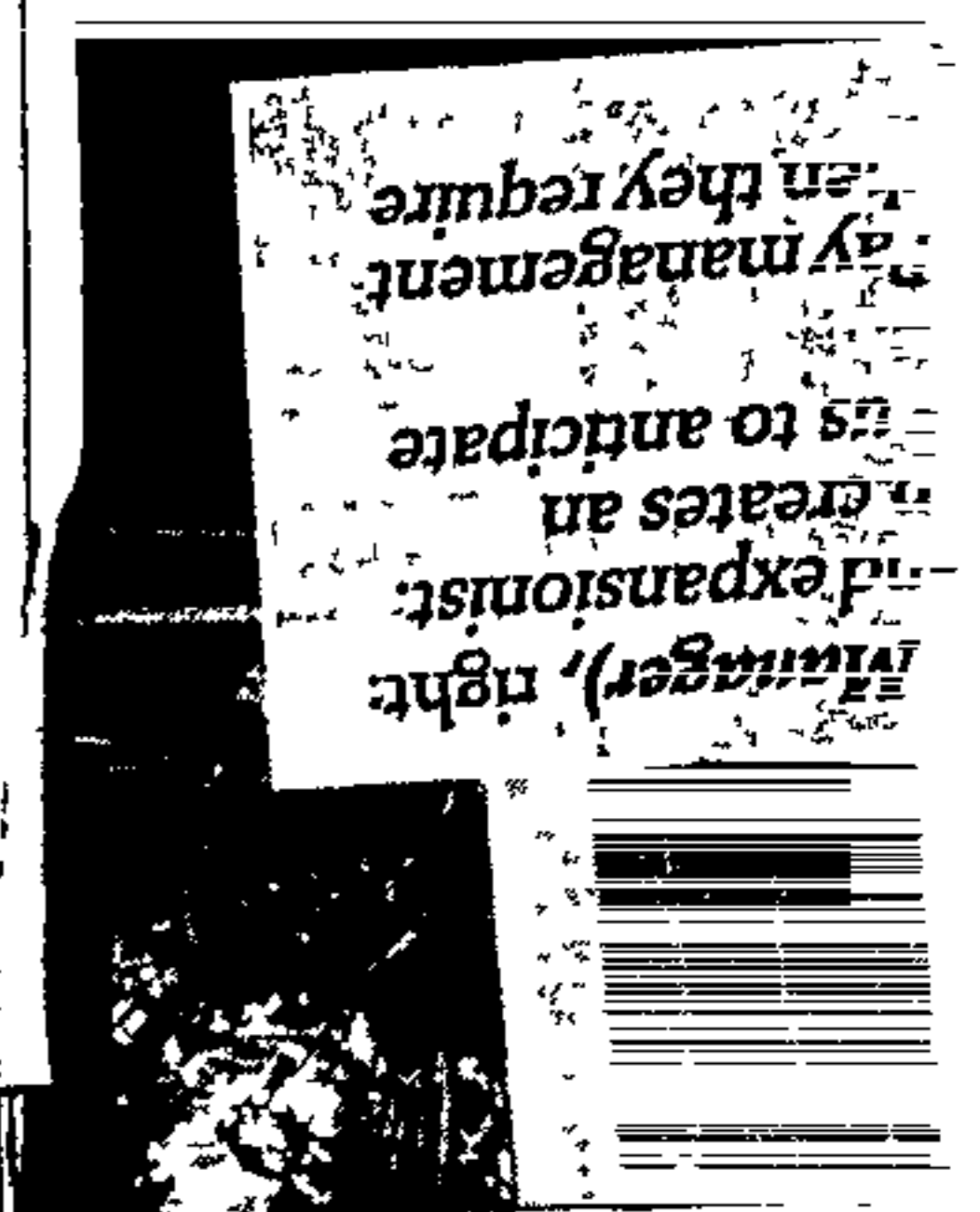
The bulk of the R100m boost is to come from the construction of three prisons which government previously intended to build for the SA Prisons Service.

Tenders for two maximum security prisons — one to cost R29,63m and the other R23,23m — will be called for in July.

Tenders for the construction of a third R14,4m prison will be called for in October.

co-ordinates your use of those services.

TrustBank's corporate





# Zondo claims jail assault

MR JUSTICE Leon yesterday ordered that claims by the man allegedly responsible for the Amanzimtoti bomb blast, that he had been assaulted in prison, should be investigated urgently and a personal report made to him.

He added that if the assaults were happening steps would have to be taken so they did not occur again.

He is presiding at the trial of Andrew Zondo, 19, in a Supreme Court sitting in Scottburgh.

Zondo has pleaded not guilty to murdering five people who died in the bomb blast at the Sanlam shopping centre in Amanzimtoti on December 23 last year.

He has also pleaded not guilty to attempting to murder members of the

public who were in the shopping centre.

Defence counsel yesterday applied for Zondo to be sent for mental observation.

After an adjournment to consider the matter, Judge Leon said it seemed to him to be better from his point of view, and from the point of view of any psychiatrist who might examine Zondo, that there should be some evidence led on what the accused did and said at the time of the alleged offence.

He ruled accordingly.

The bomb was to be in retaliation "on behalf of our brothers who had been shot by the SADF in Lesotho", a witness, who may not be identified, said.

He said he was told this by Zondo. The trial continues. — Sapa.

# Community service Bill defended

PARLIAMENT — Community service should be seen as a viable alternative to a prison sentence, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Criminal Procedure Bill, Mr. Coetsee said the aim was to protect first offenders against hardened criminals.

This form of punishment would also prevent overcrowding in jails and should be seen as a move to let first offenders serve the community.

Referring to weekend community service for first offenders, Mr. Coetsee said a maximum of 500 hours was provided for, but it was the intention to scrap this and leave the number of hours to be served in the hands of the courts.

The Bill was read a second time after a division, the PFP voting against it. — Sapa.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.**

(1) No.

(a) Application for the determination of the amount payable for a right of leasehold on land has to be submitted to the Minister for his approval. Development Boards have been requested to submit outstanding applications in this regard. Most of the applications have been received and are in the process of submission for approval.

(b) Verkeerdevelei Nylstroom  
Amsterdam Makwassie  
Zeerust Soekmekaar  
Swarttruggens Duiwelskloof  
Vanstadensrus Roedtan  
Leeudoringstad Naboomspruit  
Ottosdal Louis Trichardt  
Hartbeesfontein Mfuleni  
Messina

(2) 28 February 1986

*Offences against security of State*  
**HANSARD 25/3/86 QAL 683/253**  
\*10 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons are at present serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

(a) and (b) Twenty two (22) on 12 March 1986

*Port Elizabeth deeds office*  
**HANSARD 25/3/86 QAL 683**  
\*11 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether any member of his Department has received any representations regarding the opening of a deeds office in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) from whom and (b) when,

(2) whether a deeds office is to be opened in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) how many posts will be created as a result;

(3) whether any staff will be transferred to this office; if so, (a) how many, (b) in respect of which posts and (c) (i) from where and (ii) when will they be transferred in each case,

(4) whether the opening of this office will affect any existing deeds offices; if so, (a) which offices and (b) in what manner will these offices be affected in each case?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Public Works):**

(1) Yes.

(a) The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce wrote to the Chief Registrar of Deeds

(b) The representations were made on 11 November 1985

(2) No

(3) and (4) Fall away

The representations of the Chamber of Commerce together with representations from various other bodies were forwarded to me through the South Eastern Cape Attorneys Association. A deputation of the Attorneys Association together with the hon member for Port Elizabeth-North had an interview with me on 13 November 1986 when the establishment of a deeds office in Port Elizabeth was discussed. As I have indicated, it is not the intention to establish a deeds office in Port Elizabeth.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is this a final decision? Does the hon the Deputy Minister not consider it feasible and indeed necessary for a deeds registry to be established in Port Elizabeth at some time in the future?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:**

Mr Speaker, the opening of a deeds office in any place requires a thorough investigation. As I indicated at a previous occasion in this House, if the opening of a deeds office is envisaged, firstly consultations will take place with law societies throughout the country and secondly the extent of the work in its totality will be looked at.

In respect of the registration of Black deeds with the coming into operation of the 99-year leasehold system, there is under these circumstances not yet enough reason for the opening of a deeds office.

*Public relations officers*  
**HANSARD 25/3/86 QAL 685**  
\*12 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) What is the total number of public relations officers who are employed in the Public Service, (b) what is the total cost of employing them and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:**

(a) 45.

(b) R1 907 530,00 with regard to the service vice benefits package

(c) 17 March 1986.

*Decentralisation/deconcentration benefits*  
**HANSARD 25/3/86 QAL 685**  
\*13 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

What was the total amount paid out in respect of decentralisation or deconcentration benefits from 1 February 1985 to 31 January 1986?

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

R386 million.

*Alteration of coach classification*  
**HANSARD 25/3/86 QAL 686**  
\*14 Mr D J N MALCOLMSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether, prior to the departure of a Cape Town to Wellington train from Cape Town Station at or about 18h10 on 6 March 1986, any coaches for all races were changed to coaches for Whites only by any officials attached to the South African Transport Services; if so, (a) why, (b) how long before the time of departure and (c) on whose instructions;

(2) whether there were any non-White commuters in the coaches for all races prior to the changing of the signs; if so, how many;

(3) whether these non-White commuters were required to vacate the coaches in question; if so, with what result;

(4) whether it is the policy of the South African Transport Services to alter coach classifications (a) shortly before the time of departure and (b) when commuters are already seated; if so, why;

(5) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.**

(1) Yes, in the case of one coach.

(a) The turning of boards on coaches before departure of a train is standard procedure and forms part of the normal duties of train personnel.

(b) Approximately ten minutes before departure.

(c) In accordance with standing instructions

CRIME



# Prison gangs

*Access 25/3/86*

## I don't know how to stamp them out, says their founder

STEPHEN WROTTESELEY  
Crime Reporter

*283*

NEARLY 74 years ago Nongoloza, founder of prison gangs which now reach into nearly all major South African jails, said he did not know how to stamp them out.

He said they would continue even though he had given up the leadership — and it seems the para-military system he started will not die.

A Human Sciences Research Council investigation into the gangs has established that they are growing, with up to 90 percent of inmates in some prisons joining them.

When Nongoloza, also known as Jan Note, the man largely credited with introducing Ninevite gangs — forerunners of today's prison gangs — to South African jails, was asked by the director of prisons in 1912 how to stop them, he said: "I do not know."

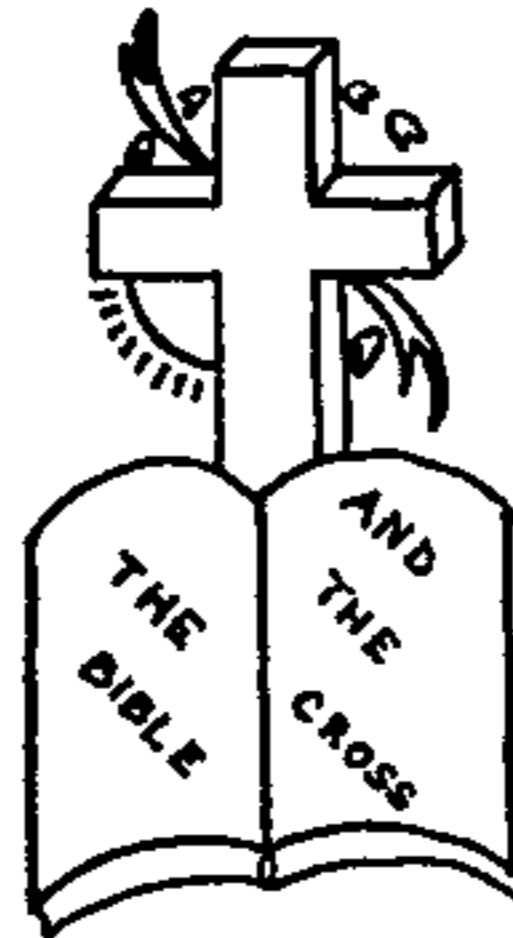
He had started an organisation which he could not stop, an organisation whose para-military offshoots still spread terror in prisons.

According to the HSRC report, prison gangs are mainly prevalent in institutions for black and coloured long-term male prisoners.

The report said the gangs were first established among black prisoners in the Transvaal soon after the South African War. Founders were members of



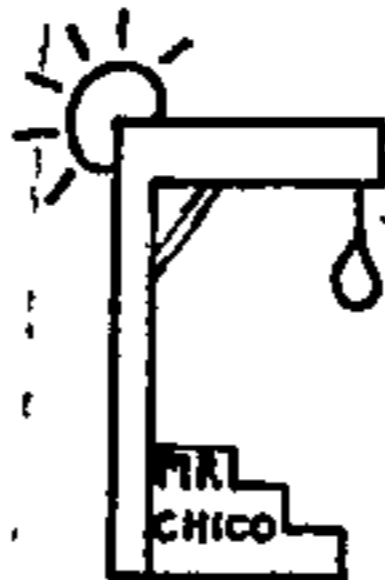
(26)



(26)



(28)



(26)

Tattoos traditionally used by the main gangs in jails — the 28 gang can be traced back to the Ninevites, the gang founded by Nongoloza.

still spread terror in prisons.

According to the HSRC report, prison gangs are mainly prevalent in institutions for black and coloured long-term male prisoners.

The report said the gangs were first established among black prisoners in the Transvaal soon after the South African War. Founders were members of Ninevite gangs who had been active "in and around the Witwatersrand for a number of years".

Nongoloza was serving a life sentence after a crime spree following his escape from prison at Volksrust.

According to HSRC researchers, Nongoloza told prison authorities the Ninevite organisation was started as a band of robbers when Johannesburg was "little more than a town of tents" by a Zulu known as Nohlopa.

Nongoloza was second in command and when Nohlopa was released from jail after being arrested for stealing suits and blankets he told Nongoloza his "heart was changed".

Nongoloza took charge of the group and "re-organised my gang of robbers".

"I laid them under what has since become known as the Nineveh Law. I read in the Bible about that great state Nineveh which rebelled against the Lord and I selected that name for my gang as rebels against the government's law"

He made himself "king" and appointed a "governor general" and a Nonsala, a man looked upon as "father of us all".

"Then I had my government who were known by numbers. I also had my fighting general on the model of the Boer vecht general. The administration of justice was confided to a judge for serious cases and a landdrost for petty cases."

"The medical side was entrusted to a chief doctor. Further I had colonels, captains, sergeant majors and sergeants in charge of the rank and file ama-soja or shosi (soldiers).

"This reorganisation took place in the hills of Johannesburg several years before the 1899 war was dreamed of. My Ninevites who got into gaol taught the system to other prisoners."

That system more or less operates today in the main prison gangs, the 26s and the 28s, although some of the titles have changed.

By 1912, when Nongoloza made his statements to



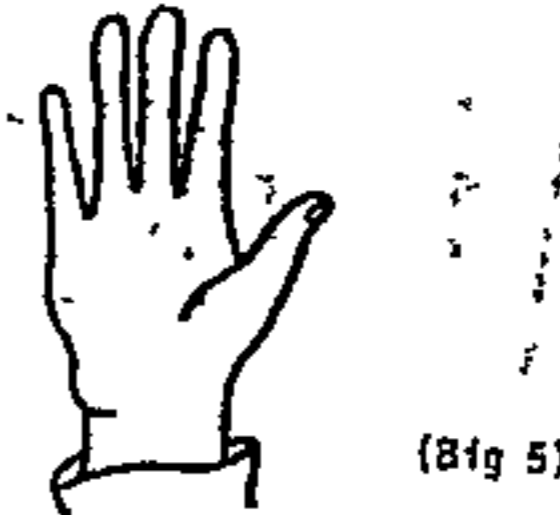
the director of prisons, he had had a change of heart.

"As I told you and promised you before, and my word once given may not be broken, I have definitely given up the organisation. You say there are men who still say they get orders from me to make trouble. They do this for their own purposes. No order has gone from me and I have faithfully tried to obey your law."

It is apparent from records of the time that the Ninevites were feared but attempts to stamp them out proved fruitless.

Nongoloza said: "The former administration tried to do it with harshness and failed. We were lashed and starved and still Nineveh flourished. We swore to maintain it at all costs."

Tattoos traditionally used by the main gangs in jails — the 28 gang can be traced back to the Ninevites, the gang founded by Nongoloza.



The greeting signals of the number gangs and the offshoots — the Big 5, Fast 11, Air Force and Desparadoes. The offshoots have been devastated by gang fighting and today the 26 and 28 gangs rule the roost.

"We even passed (a death sentence) on a former director of prisons and had he come among us in the yards he would most certainly have died."

Nongoloza volunteered to go to prisons and told them he was no longer giving orders, "even if it costs me my life".

Many would believe him, he said. "But there are others who I am afraid would still continue the organisation and some who till my death will go on attributing kingship to me."

He was asked if it would help break the Ninevite organisation if he was released and made a "native warder"

"I think the majority will believe in me but there are some who will go on all the same."

By 1915 Nongoloza was a prison warder. But the Ninevites continued their activities and a newspaper report of the time showed general fear of the gang.

"Lately there has been an alarming spread of the Nineveh danger and in the native convict prison from the Zambesi to the Cape, the danger has become very real."

According to the HSRC report, the Ninevites evolved into what is now known as the 28 gang, one of the most powerful in South African prisons.

The 28 gang still regard keeping "wyfies" as a major function and, following the example of the Ninevites, all the gangs are organised along paramilitary lines, the HSRC report found.

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WEEKLY MAIL  
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# Private doctors can see kids in jail — Le Grange

LAW and Order Minister Louis le Grange this week told a delegation of women that he would never refuse permission for private doctors to examine children in prison.

According to a delegation representative, he then added access was not his responsibility but that of the Minister of Health.

The representative said the Minister also assured the delegation the Internal Security Act did not override the Children's Act, which protects them even in detention.

The delegation presented the Minister on Monday with a memorandum alleging ill-treatment of children in detention.

A spokesman for the Minister's office yesterday declined to confirm the delegation's version of the meeting. Nor would he enlarge on the Minister's statement, issued shortly after the meeting, in which Le Grange dismissed the allegations because, he said, names, addresses, dates and places had not been provided by the 15 organisations levelling the charges.

"I don't think our credibility is in question," said the delegation representative. "I think it's the Minister's credibility."

"In January he first denied they kept children in detention. A few weeks later he said over 2 000 children under the age of 16 had been detained."

Charges of maltreatment contained in the memorandum range from physical and mental abuse to inadequate food.

The memorandum is based on allegations "drawn from statements made by former detainees and lodged with attorneys". Although it deals mainly with the fate of Emergency detainees aged between 11 and 18 and detained between September and December last year, an addendum signed by the Committee of Concern for Children notes that "the treatment of children remains essentially unchanged".

"Furthermore, we believe that most of our criticisms levelled at the authorities and the law itself also apply to the treatment of children in terms of the ordinary criminal

**Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange told a delegation of women that the Children's Act protects youngsters even in detention. BARBARA LUDMAN reports**

procedure and particularly to their treatment under current security legislation."

The memorandum charges that "security legislation and the alleged conditions of detention violate the spirit and intention of the Children's Act (which) ... prohibits the ill-treatment or neglect of any child."

Out of a sample of 40 statements, the committee found that 24 children said they had been assaulted by kicking, sjambokking, the use of fists, caning or slapping. Eight had been subjected to forced exercise for long periods and beaten when they tired.

According to the memorandum, one child was forced to lick a soldier's blood, another was held by arms and legs and dropped from a height, several times; a rope was placed around the neck of a 15-year-old boy who was then lifted in an attempt to hang him from his cell door. "When he screamed," the memorandum notes, "his torturers stopped."

According to the memorandum, a number of children were threatened with "necklacing", hanging, or the petrol-bombing of their homes, and pressure was put on some children to become informers.

Among injuries sustained, says the committee, were gunshots, broken hands, impaired hearing and wounds to the eyes, ears and the head.

"An analysis of the statements does not indicate isolated incidents where one policeman oversteps the mark but rather a consistent pattern that is occurring countrywide," the memorandum notes, adding that statements come from Soweto, Mamelodi, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, the East Rand, the Northern Transvaal, Alexandra and Tembisa.

Prison diets were also criticised in the memorandum, and details were

listed of the diet and mealtimes at a number of prisons.

At Protea, for example, the memorandum charges children received soft porridge, two slices of bread, jam and black tea at 7am; dry porridge and black coffee at noon; two slices of bread, jam and tea at 5pm. In Modder Bee and Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof), mealtimes were 7am, 11am and 2pm, which meant children went for more than 16 hours every day without food.

The food they received at Modder Bee, according to the committee, included soft porridge, one slice of bread and black coffee for breakfast, one slice of bread with peanut butter or syrup and a cup of orange drink for lunch and samp or mealies with "pork meat" and carrots for the 2pm supper. At the black section of Johannesburg Prison, where the diet seemed slightly better, if vegetable soup was served at lunchtime no vegetables would be served with the porridge and "one finger (of) pork meat" at supper.

"Children's homes and places of safety have to produce their menus for inspection by the Health Authorities and have to comply with certain minimum standards," notes the memorandum. "Prisons and police cells should also have to comply with similar standards ... The present prison diets for children are unacceptable."

Organisations listed as endorsing the memorandum included: Women's Legal Status Committee, Committee of Concern for Children, Catholic Women's League Diocesan Council, Women for Peace, the Union of Jewish Women, World Vision, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, the Lawyers for Human Rights, SA Association of University Women, the Black Sash, Thabisong, Detainees Parents Support Committee, the Johannesburg Hospital Department of Paediatrics, the National Council of Women and the Transvaal Family Planning Association.

● Asked for comment yesterday, the Prisons Service and the SA Police had not responded at the time of going to press.

CME 7014 28/3/86 (1753) 202 208

# Figures released on jailed juveniles

Political Staff

MORE than 5 000 children were in South African jails as sentenced and unsentenced prisoners at the end of January this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He said 1 864 males and 152 females under the age of 19 were being held as unsentenced

prisoners on January 31 this year

A further 2 860 male and 176 female juveniles were being held as sentenced prisoners then.

Mr Coetsee, who was replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton), said 87 of the children were white, 34 were Asian, 1 716 were

coloured and 3 215 were black

He said the number of children under the age of 18 years jailed during the last 12 months was not readily available and could only be compiled by way of a special survey.

The extension and centralizing of the statistical system was presently being undertaken and indications were that more

extensive statistics would be available in the latter half of 1987

He also said that research into the desirability and feasibility of special prisons for juvenile prisoners had been concluded and as a result it had been decided to implement a specialized treatment programme for sentenced juveniles.

"This treatment pro-

gramme, which will include a literacy programme, classroom education and market-orientated training programmes, will be offered on a centralized basis to certain regions," Mr Coetsee said. "A prison at Leeuwkop Prison Command is presently being prepared for this purpose and it will be put into operation as a first priority during 1986."

ers but her troop has returned to Durban

# Throat cut, 2 found dead in Pretoria jail

The Argus Correspondent

Argus 1/4/86 (253)

PRETORIA — Three prisoners died in separate violence-related incidents in Pretoria Central Prison at the weekend — one man's throat was slashed and two apparently hanged themselves.

Gerald Brett, 23, who was jailed for nine years after being convicted of housebreaking and theft in 1982, was found with his throat slashed in a communal cell on Sunday, a Prison Services spokesman confirmed

The spokesman said Brett was allegedly attacked with a knife by a fellow inmate

Brett was to appear in the Pretoria Supreme Court with four other prisoners today in connection with a recent prison murder. It is reliably understood that he had decided to turn State witness

Two long-term prisoners were found dead hanging in single cells at the prison in separate incidents

A rapist who was declared an habitual criminal on Monday last week was found on Saturday and another, serving eight years for housebreaking and theft and vehicle theft, was found early yesterday

## Lead Sheet

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INVEST IN



# 67 out on bail totalling R81 000

SIXTY seven Winterveldt residents, including 13 minors, were released on bail totalling R81 000 in the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The accused were arrested at an alleged illegal meeting in Winterveldt last Wednesday where 11 people were shot dead and more than 20 injured after Bophuthatswana police opened fire at the meeting.

Among those released yesterday were Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of National Federated Chamber of Commerce, Mrs Martha Lebopo, former Winterveldt community councillor, Mr Abel Motshwane, a pensioner and community leader and Mr Ngema Situ. The four were released on R2 000 bail each and warned to report at the Winterveldt Police Station once a week between 6 am and 8 pm. They were told not to attend public meetings.

2/4/82

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The homeland's state prosecutor, Mr B Groen, caused a stir in the court when he opposed the defence's submission that the R200 bail each for 50 of the accused was too much.

Mr Groen replied that since one of the attorneys, Mr Mahommed Bham, was instructed by the South African Council of Churches, the money was not too much. "The SACC has a lot of money", he said.

The magistrate, Mr A C Greyling ruled that the charges were serious and that R200 bail for each of the accused was not excessive. He postponed both cases to April 22 and 23 for further investigation.

Mr Geoff Budlender, another defence lawyer argued that the R200 bail was too much and that the accused could not afford it. He also submitted that a number of those arrested had already paid admission of guilt fines of R100.

Meanwhile five of those killed by the Bophuthatswana police in Winterveldt were identified yesterday. They are Mr Thomas Lusenga (66), Mrs Martha Ntuli (37), Mr Phineas Maganedi (32), Mr Walter Siphokabini (20) and Mr Philemon Magaledi.

# Children held in Parys police cells

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Three children facing charges of public violence have allegedly been kept in the cells at Parys Police Station for at least a week

Police have confirmed that the boys — two of whom are 12 years old and the other believed to be 13 at most — were in the cells yesterday.

Community sources allege they were taken into

custody more than a week ago. Police confirmed their first court appearance was last Thursday and they are due to appear again on Thursday next week

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said the Parys case was but one example of how the Children's Act was being flagrantly violated, in spite of assurances by Minis-

ter of Law and Order Louis le Grange that this Act superceded all other legislation

She angrily condemned the Minister for "this uncivilised behaviour" by police at Parys. "If children are suspected of transgressing the law they should be immediately charged and released to the custody of their parents. There is absolutely no excuse for keep-

ing them in a prison.

"Prison conditions can only have a negative effect on a child and his attitude to society — this is one of the very things pointed out to Mr le Grange

She said a delegation to the Minister had pushed for social workers to have access to children in prison but authorities considered this unnecessary.

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

964

	Age Group						Total
	20-24	25-34	35-54	55-64			
Asians							
1970 . . . . .	24 584	38 475	44 295	9 764	117 118		
1980 . . . . .	23 426	49 811	62 062	16 737	152 036		
Blacks							
1970 . . . . .	227 507	539 319	807 071	249 509	1 823 406		
1980 . . . . .	475 852	584 340	751 234	282 839	2 094 265		
(2) (a)							
(1) (aa)	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985		
(bb)	13 457	14 009	13 717	14 192	—		
(cc)	701	—	1 397	1 297	—		
(dd)	65 920	62 372	63 249	72 329	78 202		
(ee)	224 500	254 327	287 900	313 200	309 200		
(ff)	—	—	—	—	—		
(gg)	90 729	99 313	106 768	131 726	150 666		
(hh)	73 131	92 081	108 441	127 329	129 968		
(b)							
(1) (aa)	41 917	47 364	57 500	56 600	62 800		
(bb)	180 473	228 247	218 747	210 330	—		
(bc)	3 604	—	4 843	7 282	—		
(cd)	5 195	6 502	7 484	10 623	8 762		
(de)	144 700	183 062	215 100	241 100	234 500		
(ef)	—	—	—	—	—		
(fg)	22 072	30 745	42 227	58 946	70 477		
(gh)	7 979	12 453	19 320	24 149	27 375		
(c)							
(1) (aa)	17 301	19 028	26 400	27 700	29 000		
(bb)	6 950	5 235	5 130	3 122	—		
(bc)	113	—	5	54	—		
(cd)	674	621	640	831	641		
(de)	48 200	64 334	81 900	89 000	85 200		
(ef)	—	—	—	—	—		
(fg)	1 293	7 304	8 706	12 221	17 426		
(gh)	6 729	2 233	3 175	4 175	4 806		
(d)							
(1) (aa)	3 035	3 519	4 900	5 600	6 500		
(bb)	1 100 657	1 391 270	1 195 930	1 010 757	—		
(cc)	1 436	—	2 233	2 216	—		
(dd)	562 308	585 851	568 100	625 259	636 982		
(ee)	496 100	567 198	722 700	768 100	717 400		

HoA

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

966

(ff)	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
(gg)	109 193	135 465	114 686	121 815	141 639
(hh)	66 512	78 594	89 312	93 050	96 110
(2) (a)					
(ii)	104 972	121 383	143 200	134 700	138 000
(b)					
(i)	—	237 703	269 300	281 713	266 757
(ii)	—	147 460	154 901	159 875	158 717
(i)	—	71 895	84 826	92 428	119 250
(ii)	—	68 539	85 432	92 629	92 122
(i)	—	18 386	24 468	32 442	28 268
(ii)	—	3 708	6 514	9 387	14 521
(i)	—	32 771	38 401	39 322	41 240
(ii)	—	1 638	2 583	3 090	3 855
(i)	—	717	2 402	3 928	6 053
(ii)	—	281 255	330 306	342 655	355 493
(i)	—	109 549	135 991	149 146	135 091
(ii)	—	9 674	13 072	16 270	21 033

Note

(1) (b) Number of salary and wage earners per age group not available—number of economically active persons shown.

(2) Subdivision (aa) includes forestry.

(2) Subdivision (bb) fisheries only for years 1964, 1970, 1975 and 1979. Data for subsequent years not available.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

On 31 January 1986 the figures were as follows:

(a) (i) 313

(ii) 92 807

(b) (i) None

(ii) 370

Prisoners  
 465 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:  
 298 253  
 21/4/86  
 How many prisoners who are (a) 18

HoA

# AGONY IN CELL

A 24-YEAR-OLD Azanian People's Organisation official yesterday described how he screamed in vain for help while a colleague lay writhing and vomiting in a police cell in Mahwelereng, Potgietersrus, at the weekend.

The wounded man, Mr Makompo Lucky Kutumela, a journalist, died the following day

Lebowa police have confirmed that a person died in detention and two people arrested in a shebeen raid on Friday night were taken to hospital.

Mr Tsoaledi Thobejane, a teacher, said from his hospital bed that police ignored screams for help as Mr Kutumela lay writhing and vomiting in the cell

Mr Thobejane, Mr Kutumela and Mr Motesbi Kekana were alleg-

edly assaulted by police.

All three are Azapo officials

Mr Thobejane, a teacher at Somavugha Secondary School said Lebowa police picked them up at a shebeen in Mahwelereng about 7 pm The police allegedly confiscated liquor, assaulted them and bundled them into a van

They were taken to an open space and allegedly beaten up

Mr Thobejane said they all had injuries on the head and body. His eye was severely damaged, he said

## Teacher tells of assault in N Tvl

"When my turn to be assaulted came I was frightened Mr Kutumela and Motesbi were lying unconscious on the ground The police accused me of inciting pupils against the government. They tore my trousers and hit me with sjamboks and fists They

also kicked me," he said

A police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday said they could not comment on incidents that took place in Lebowa The Lebowa police, they said, did not fall under the South African Police

Colonel J M D Mphahlele, the Lebowa Deputy Commissioner said he was aware of the incident

He was not aware of the circumstances that led to the journalist's death

"We are investigating," he said

Mr Thobejane said

To Page 2

## 1 400 have died

— See Page 3

8/4/80

SEWETAN

253

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# Prison visit: Error admitted

Staff Reporter

A TOP Prisons Service official admitted yesterday that the son of Mr Oscar Mpetha, former UDF president, was refused permission to visit his father in Pollsmoor Prison recently.

He confirmed that Mr Themba Mpetha had been incorrectly informed by a prison official that he was not entitled to a second visit to his father last month.

Mr Themba Mpetha told the Cape Times he was refused permission to see his father at Polls-

moor on March 27, although he had arranged a visit with a high-ranking official in a telephonic conversation the day before.

He said the official told him to be at Pollsmoor Prison at noon the next day. But when he arrived, Mr Mpetha was told he could not see his father because another member of the family had already seen him.

No member had, however, visited Mr Oscar Mpetha.

His allegations were sent to the South African Prisons Service

In a reply received yesterday the Chief Liaison Officer of the SA Prisons Service, Brigadier E C van Zyl, said "The said incident did take place at Pollsmoor prison on 27 March 1986. Mr Mpetha was incorrectly informed by a member of the Prisons Service that his father was not entitled to another visit that month.

"The matter has already been taken up with Mr Mpetha junior.

"Steps have been taken to avoid erroneous calculations and other mistakes in regard to visits."

## Cell death

From Page 1 (17)

the three of them were taken, bleeding and in pain, to the charge office where they asked police to take them to hospital. The police refused and instead took them to a cell. **SOWETAN**

Inside the cell Makompo started writhing in pain and vomiting, Mr Thobejane said. It was about midnight "We screamed for help in vain. A policeman came after about an hour to find out about the screams. We told him what was happening but he ignored us. Makompo then said "I am dying" We begged him to hold on, but his condition worsened," Mr Thobejane said.

Two policemen arrived after about three hours and looked at Mr Kutumela who lay motionless on the floor. "They just looked at us and left without saying a word. Another policeman came to the cell about 7 am and said he would take us to hospital."

8/4/86

1014/86  
HANSAARD asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many Black persons were charged with trespass in 1985 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

Centres	Persons
Pretoria	1 118
Johannesburg	7 325
Soweto	198
Durban	5 149
Pietermaritzburg	477
East London	33
Port Elizabeth	633
Cape Peninsula	365
Bloemfontein	381
West Rand	1 703
East Rand	3 653

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) Yes.

(i) 48

(ii) 2 750

(iii) 80.

(2) Yes

(a) (i) 131

(ii) 8 316

(iii) 207.

(b) (i) 97

(ii) 4 664

(iii) 136

(3) (a) 5 399

(b) (i) 11 429

(ii) 470 084

Figures (3) as on 5 March 1985.

(4) The figures are not available

Farm schools

353. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

What total number of farm schools were subsidised by his Department in 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

5 399 farm schools

The honourable member is also referred to table 3 1 1, page 225, in the 1985 annual report of this Department

Road blocks

365 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(a) What are the names of the persons (i) shot dead and (ii) injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985, (b) on what date was each such person shot dead or injured and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

No persons were shot dead and injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985

(ii) 206 complaints.  
(b) Yes  
(i) R216 945,17  
(ii) 118 complaints

Offences/infringements of law  
410 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1985,

Police vehicles: accidents  
366. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order  
Whether any police vehicles were involved in accidents in 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the total cost to the State of such accidents?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

Yes

(a) 4 666 vehicles

(b) R2 764 024,07

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) (a) 1 312 885.

(b) 838 703

(2) (a) 11 829

(b) 94 171

(c) 63 710.

(d) 20 788

Money paid to members of public  
368 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order  
Whether any money was paid to members of the public in 1985 in respect of (a) assault by members of the Police Force and (b) unlawful arrest, if so, (i) what was the total amount paid and (ii) in respect of how many complaints in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Yes

(i) R1 124 974,10

Deaths in police custody  
411 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons died in police custody in 1985 and (b) what were the causes of these deaths?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (a) 150 persons
- (b) 81 persons—injuries sustained before and during arrest, 6 persons—assaulted by fellow prisoners, 33 persons—suicide, 30 persons—natural causes

Q 222 1019  
HANSAWAS 1019/86  
464. Mr P H P GASTRUP asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) (a) What was the total amount (i) paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund by State employers and employees in 1985 and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid,

- (2) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1985 in respect of administration costs;

- (3) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount,

- (4) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1985?

Orlando	(a) 243	(b) 91	(c) 1 333	(d) 818	(e) 198	(f) 439	(g) 366	(h) 715	(i) 384	(j) —
Meadowlands	211	52	1 105	656	152	313	157	528	173	—
Dobsonville	60	5	408	114	58	111	55	109	78	—

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available

Soweto West: offences

469 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to

HOA

- (1) (a) R5 728 000 (ii) R325 133 883
- (b) 426 136
- (2) (a) 8,83 per cent (b) R15 480 233
- (3) (a) R1 571 267 (b) Figures are not readily available
- (4) 131 806

Note: Figures are provisional and are subject to audit

Q 222 1020  
HANSAWAS 1019/86  
468 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Soweto East police district in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Orlando	(a) 243	(b) 91	(c) 1 333	(d) 818	(e) 198	(f) 439	(g) 366	(h) 715	(i) 384	(j) —
Meadowlands	211	52	1 105	656	152	313	157	528	173	—
Dobsonville	60	5	408	114	58	111	55	109	78	—

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available

do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Soweto West police district in 1985?

HOA

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Jabulani	(a) 244	(b) 41	(c) 1 094	(d) 951	(e) 195	(f) 290	(g) 210	(h) 689	(i) 207	(j) —
Maroka	365	119	1 731	1 510	313	854	310	1 369	360	—
Kliptown	129	76	737	1 199	156	397	332	593	568	60
Lenasia	34	14	176	407	30	129	248	228	387	19

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available

Q 222 1021  
HANSAWAS 1019/86  
470. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault,

(e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the (i) Sebokeng and (ii) Sharpeville police station areas in the Vereeniging police district in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(i) Sebokeng	(a) 336	(b) 75	(c) 1 716	(d) 1 030	(e) 250	(f) 749	(g) 155	(h) 951	(i) 589	(j) —
(ii) Sharpeville	53	4	506	257	87	221	60	292	162	—

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available

Q 222 1021  
HANSAWAS 1019/86  
537 Prof N J J OLIVER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) How many colleges of education for the training of Black teachers were there under the control of his Department, and (b) how many students were enrolled in each of these colleges, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(a) Ten	(vi) Mphohadi Teachers Training College	425
(b) (i) Transvaal Teachers Training College	(vii) Kasiganong Teachers Training College	151
917	(viii) Phatsimang Teachers Training College	117
	(iv) Soweto Teachers Training College	784
	(v) Molapo Teachers Training College	216
	(v) Sebokeng Teachers Training College	719

HOA



(4) (a) what was the amount received by the above-mentioned fund in each of the three years concerned by way of contributions by (i) members/employers and (ii) the State and (b) what was the level of the assets in the fund at the end of each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) The Department of Manpower does not itself make estimates of the number of unemployed persons but does keep figures of registered unemployed persons. The latest figure is 127 563

(b) January 1986

(c) This figure is compiled from returns of registered unemployed persons submitted by the Divisional Inspectors of the Department

Year	Number of unemployed persons covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund	Amounts paid
1983	194 740	R104 506 484
1984	186 125	R104 793 618
1985	332 157	R219 430 060

Year	1984	1985
(i) Employees	87 644 698	104 264 171
(ii) State	52 586 817	62 558 503
Total	140 231 515	166 822 674

Provisional unaudited figures

1983 R246 865 355

1984 R243 331 820

1985 R149 766 002

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(1) What is the total area, in hectares, of the national state of KwaNdebele,

(2) what total number of Ndebele citizens are resident (a) in the Republic and (b) within the territory of KwaNdebele,

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Prisons  
559 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1985, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons,

(2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) One (1)

(ii) Durban Central

(1) Fourteen (14) and a further 158 members who have also received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults.

Prison	Number
Barberton	1
De Aar	1
Douglas	1
Grootvlei	1
Kroonstad	2
Leeuwkop	1
Modderbee	2
East London	1
Potchefstroom	1
Pretoria	1
Victor Verster	1
Zonderwater	1

(2) (a) Yes

(i) Thirty eight (38)

(ii) Allandale 2  
Barberton 2  
Buffeljagsrivier 1  
Durban Central 1  
Durban Point 3  
Goedemoed 5

The requested information is unfortunately not available at a central point as injuries sustained by prisoners are noted in registers at 248 prisons country-wide while detail regarding the way in which they were dealt with, is only available on the files of prisoners concerned.

All prisoners who sustain injuries immediately receive the necessary medical treatment and all such injuries are departmentally investigated. The steps which the Prisons Service institute as a result of departmental investigations, depend on the outcome of each investigation and could include correctional, preventative and/or disciplinary measures. If a prisoner's earning ability has been reduced as a result of an accident or an injury sustained in a prison, an *ex gratia* compensation can be made to the prisoner, providing that the accident or injury was not caused by his own negligence or fault.

In the case of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in a complainants register and/or a register of injuries and

besides the necessary medical treatment which may be administered or prescribed by the medical officer, a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault is instituted. Where such complaint is found to be substantial, suitable action is taken in terms of Prisons Regulations 71 and 99 in the case of minor assault, while complaints of serious assault are reported to the South African Police without delay for investigation and for the legal process to take its normal course.

Injures which prisoners have sustained at construction sites, workshops, agricultural activities on prison farms, abattoirs, butcheries, kitchens, etc, are dealt with in terms of the provisions of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 and the Regulations promulgated in terms thereof.

#### Prisoners

561 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1985 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

- (a) 303 Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total.

- (b) An amount of R1 996 173,73 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund

South West Africa: detainees  
~~14148b~~  
 564. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

- (a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT

- (a) None

- (b) 26 March 1986

Potchetstroom: training camp

715 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether the water supply to a training camp in or near Potchetstroom was interrupted during the course of this year, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) for what period and (d) what is the name of this camp,

- (2) whether alternative arrangements for water were made, if so, what arrangements,

- (3) whether water usage was restricted, if so, what was the nature of these restrictions,

- (4) whether the training programme was interrupted as a result of the water shortage, if so, (a) for what period and (b) what steps were taken to keep the national servicemen occupied,

- (5) for how many servicemen does this camp have permanent accommodation, (b) by how many servicemen was it occupied in January/February 1986 and (c) for how long is it expected that this position will continue,

- (6) how many days after the arrival of the January intake of servicemen

were they issued with (a) partial kit requirements, consisting of what items, and (b) full uniform and equipment;

- (7) whether any of these servicemen failed to attend to a certain church parade for reasons connected with the tenets of their faith, if so, when;

- (8) whether any disciplinary action was taken against these servicemen; if so, (a) what action and (c) when,

- (9) whether any action was taken against the officer responsible for this disciplinary action being taken; if so, what action,

- (10) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes

- (a), (b) and (c) There were two incidents:

— Lightning damage to a borehole pump on 15 February 1986 resulting in the pump being out of order for four hours

— As a result of the drought the supply from a borehole has decreased from 23 000 litre per hour to 2 000 litre per hour from about 17 February 1986. This is still the case

- (d) SA Medical Service Training Centre

- (2) Yes. Water is obtained from the Potchetstroom municipality and transported to the unit in water tankers where it is pumped into a 400 000 litre reservoir.

- (3) Yes. No watering of gardens and the staggering of bath/showering time

- (4) No, (a) and (b) fall away

- (5) (a) 500.

- (b) 1 600.

- (c) In co-operation with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs urgent attention is being given to the sinking of additional boreholes. In the meantime the situation is under control by means of measures mentioned in (2) above.

- (6) (a) (1) On reporting, items such as bedding, eating utensils and overalls are issued immediately. The rest of the kit, excluding combat dress and stepping-out dress, is issued in accordance with a laid down scale, during the clearing-in phase which lasts for a maximum of five days

- (b) Combat- and stepping-out dress are issued, approximately four weeks after reporting, as some of the National Servicemen tend to undergo changes in mass during training

- (7) Yes, 16 February 1986.

- (8) No, (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

- (9) Falls away.

- (10) No.

Grootfontein: offences

716. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether any instances of theft, fraud or any other offences involving (a) petrol and (b) other stores have occurred at Grootfontein, if so, when;

- (2) whether these offences have been investigated, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;

- (3) whether these investigations have

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Culture)**

- (1) No; the House of Assembly has not yet considered the amendment bill instituting provincial education councils,
- (2) falls away,
- (3) no Functions which were carried out by the provincial authorities in the past have been transferred to the Department. The proclamations affecting the transfer were promulgated in *Government Gazette* No 10171 of 27 March 1986

**Provincial education departments**

\*2 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether his Department has taken over the capital programmes of the provincial education departments from each provincial administration, if not, (a) why not and (b) which Government Departments will undertake these capital programmes, if so,
- (2) whether the costs of these programmes for the 1986-87 financial year have been incorporated in the estimates of his Department, if not, why not,
- (3) whether financial arrangements have been made to cover the building programmes of the provincial education departments; if not, why not; if so, what arrangements?

**The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Culture)**

- (1) Yes, but the provincial administrations are still rendering assistance during the transition period in accordance with an agreement reached,

*For written reply.*  
*General Affairs*

Q 22 11 01  
HANSMAN 15/4/86  
103 Mr D J DALYING asked the Minister of Justice.

253

- (1) (a) How many prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present, (b) what is the current daily average prison population and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether any prisons were overpopulated in 1985, if so, (a) which prisons and (b) what was the average rate of overpopulation in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

- (1) (a) According to the norm mentioned below, 81 783

(b) 113 792,8 (see Annexure A and B for analysis of sentences and crimes)

(c) December 1985

- (2) Yes, in the sense that the norm was exceeded

However, as mentioned in my reply to Question No 12 of 6 March 1984, overcrowded prisons is a relative concept. The accommodation figure for South African prisons is determined against a broad norm and

the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained. Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this gives rise to the fact that a large number of prisoners mainly work outside the prison during the day. Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. In view thereof, overcrowding as such is not an unmanageable phenomenon. However, attention is given to overcrowding in South African prisons on a continual basis. During 1985 a total of 3 256 units were provided as additional accommodation. Approximately 7 000 additional units is expected to be occupied during 1986. The situation at prisons with an above average influx of admissions due to temporary circumstances is alleviated by the transfer of prisoners to prisons with a lower occupation level. The application of the deconcentration policy has resulted in a more even distribution of the prison population and therefore considerable relief has been effected with regard to occupancy levels in general. A further method for utilising available accommodation more efficiently, is by implementing stacked beds to such an extent that hygiene and health standards are still complied with.

(a) and (b) The prisons mentioned below were overcrowded on 31 December 1985 to the degree as indicated next to each prison

Prison	Percentage over-population
<i>Western Cape, Boland and Southern Cape</i>	
Allandale (The construction of a new prison is being planned)	78,9
Beaufort West (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	63,2
Bien Donne	44,6
Buffeljagsriver	48,0
Brandvlei Medium	54,6
Brandvlei Maximum (The construction of a new prison at Brandvlei is included in the major works services programme)	51,4
Caledon	95,3

D

X

D

Prison	Percentage over-population
Dwaarsrivier	81,2
George Male (Attention is given to the possibility of additional accommodation and it will be provided through modernisation of the prison)	90,6
George Female	80,0
Graaff-Reinet (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	40,4
Hawequa	46,8
Helderstrom Medium	105,4
Helderstrom Maximum	48,9
Klein Drakenstein	62,6
Krystna (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme. The civil engineering services have already been commenced with)	83,1
Koelenhof	79,9
Ladismuth	66,7
Malmesbury	70,8
Mossel Bay (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme. The civil engineering services have already been commenced with)	100,0
Obiqua	87,0
Oudshoorn (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	107,7
Paarl (The new prison which is being planned at Allandale will alleviate the situation)	83,0
Pollsmoor Maximum	100,8
Pollsmoor Medium	68,3
Rawsonville (The new prison at Brandvlei will alleviate the situation)	72,0
Richmond	73,6
Riebeeck West	70,8
Robben Island Medium	51,6
Robertson	73,2
Staart van Paardeberg	70,8
Stellenbosch	37,0
Simondium	59,5
Swellendam (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	84,3
Uiondale	90,2
Voorberg (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	62,2
Victoria West	53,4
Victor Verster A	62,0
Victor Verster Medium (The construction of a new prison at Victor Verster is being planned)	70,7
Warmbokveld	109,4
Worcester Male	99,1
Worcester Female	75,7

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons appear on the major

HOA

Prison	Percentage Over-population
works services programme/on the priority list to be included in the major works services programme.	
Darling	
Kraaifontein	
Atlantis	
<i>Eastern Cape (including Goedemoed Prison)</i>	
Burgersdorp	3,8
Barkly East (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	8,6
Colesberg	11,9
Cradock (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme. The civil engineering services have already been commenced with)	78,1
Fort Beaufort	40,7
General J C Steyn (A new prison is planned)	50,5
Goedemoed Medium A	47,6
Goedemoed Medium B	36,0
Grahamstown Male (Extensions, alterations and improvements are included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	51,7
Jansenville (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	56,3
King William's Town Male	41,3
East London New	59,6
East London Male (Modernisation are being done)	56,5
Patensie	30,9
Port Elizabeth Male (See note at St Albans. Modernisation is also receiving attention)	27,3
Port Elizabeth Female (See note at St Albans)	62,9
Queenstown Male (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	38,0
Somerset East (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	51,0
St Albans Maximum	61,4
St Albans Medium (Regarding Port Elizabeth [St Albans], the construction of three new prisons are being planned and has been included in the major works services programme)	45,2
Stutterheim	79,1
Zastron	7,7

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, two new prisons (at Alwal North and Elliot) appear on the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme. Furthermore, the possibility of an additional prison farm for this region is being investigated.

*Northern Cape*

Barkly West	36,3
Boshoff	43,8
Calvinia	4,9
De Aar	50,8

HOA

Prison	Percentage over-population
Douglas Male (A new prison appears on the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	49,1
Douglas Female	5,0
Hopetown (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	38,6
Kimberley Male (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	93,8
Kuruman (The construction of a new prison has been commenced with)	66,1
Springbok	90,1
Ungton Male (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	74,3
Van Rhynsdorp (Extensions/modernisations have been completed and it is being occupied)	50,3
<p>Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons are included in the major works services programme:</p>	
<p>A prison farm in the Warrenton area</p>	
<p>A new prison at Vryburg</p>	
<p>A new prison at Vredendal</p>	
<p><i>Orange Free State (excluding P W V Area)</i></p>	
Bethlehem Male (Extensions, alterations and improvements are in progress)	23,4
Bethule	18,2
Bloemfontein Male (See note at Grootvlei Prison)	61,7
Brandfort	25,3
Fauresmuth (A new prison is being planned)	15,8
Ficksburg (A new prison has been included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	26,2
Frankfort	29,2
Grootvlei Medium	55,0
Grootvlei Maximum (The construction of a new prison at Grootvlei is being planned)	16,6
Harrismith (A new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	16,2
Heilbron	24,5
Kroonstad Black Males	53,0
Ladybrandt (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	31,5
Lindley	15,6
Odenaalrus Male	66,9
Parys	36,1
Senekal	28,0
Ventersburg	20,5
Virginia Male	42,6
Wepener	4,3
Wanburg	8,4

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, a new prison at Welkom is envisaged for this region and is already included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme.

Prison	Percentage over-population
<p><i>P W V Area</i></p>	
Groepunt Maximum (Extensions/modernisation is being planned. A new prison is also presently under construction)	75,9
Heidelberg Male (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	40,3
Johannesburg Sentenced Males (The prison which is planned for Boksburg will alleviate the situation)	48,8
Leeukop Maximum	73,8
Leeukop Medium	51,6
Leeukop Admission	57,7
Leeukop (The construction of a new prison at Leeukop is included in the major works services programme)	39,0
Modderbee (The prison which is planned for Boksburg will alleviate the situation)	56,3
Nigel (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	36,3
Pretoria Local (Construction has been completed and occupation is taking place)	64,5
Pretoria Maximum (Extensions have been completed and occupation is taking place. More accommodation is also being planned)	16,7
Sasolburg	32,0
Vereeniging Male	36,9
Voortrekkerhoogte (A new prison is being planned)	4,7

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of a new prison at Boksburg is included in the major works services programme, as well as a new female prison at Krugersdorp.

*Eastern Transvaal*

Barberton Town	17,0
Barberton Maximum	60,9
Barberton Medium A	71,3
Barberton Medium B	72,5

(The situation at the prisons at Barberton will be considerably alleviated by the occupation of new larger prisons in the Natal Region during 1986)

Bethal Male	46,5
Bultfontein	16,1
Carolina	24,0
Davel	9,2
Drehoek	45,9
Ermelo (The construction of a new prison is in progress)	30,4
Geluk	20,5
Hendrina	47,9
Kinross	13,3
Leslie	24,9
Lydenburg (The construction of a new prison has been included on the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	40,4
Middelburg TVI	54,8
Nelspruit Male	17,2

Prison	Percentage over-population
Piet Reuf	17,2
Standerton Male B.	44,1
Standerton Female	7,1
Trichardt	48,2
Volkrust	13,9
Witbank Male	42,1
Woestalleen	16,3

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of a new prison at Secunda appears on the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme.

*Northern Transvaal*

Bavaanspoort Maximum	70,9
Bavaanspoort Medium (The construction of a new prison at Bavaanspoort is being planned. Civil engineering services have been commenced with)	74,1
Brits	68,3
Louis Trichardt Male (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	64,4
Louis Trichardt Female	27,7
Losperfontein (A new prison is being constructed)	13,3
Nylstroom	52,7
Pietersburg Male (See note below Tzaneen)	75,1
Rustenburg Male	41,8
Tzaneen (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme and will also alleviate the situation at Pietersburg)	40,0
Zonderwater New (The construction of a new 600-type prison is being planned)	1,4

Apart from the prisons as mentioned above, the possibility of an additional prison/prison farm for this region is being investigated.

*Western Transvaal*

Christiana (Extensions/modernisations are being planned)	32,5
Klerksdorp Male	51,5
Lichtenburg (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	23,1
Potchefstroom Male	66,5

Apart from the prisons as mentioned above, the construction of new prisons at Zeerust and Wolmaransstad is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme

*Natal*

Bergville (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme. Extensions, alterations and improvements to the existing prison are also being planned)	24,1
Bulwer (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme. Extensions, alterations and improvements to the existing prison are also being planned)	25,0
Dundee	21,3

Prison	Percentage over-population
Durban Central (The new Durban Prison complex at Westville (which includes 4 male prisons) is expected to be occupied during 1986 after which the Central Prison will be closed)	54,5
Durban Female (The female prisoners have already been transferred to the new female prison at Westville during January 1986)	41,5
Durban Point (The new Durban Prison complex at Westville will alleviate the situation at Durban Point Prison when it is occupied in the near future)	41,9
Estcourt (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	31,4
Empangeni Male	66,3
Empangeni Female (The construction of the prison which is being planned at Richards Bay will alleviate the situation)	34,5
Eshowe Male	47,1
Greytown (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	37,5
Ingwavuma	27,3
Ikopo	33,8
Kandaspunt (A new prison was completed during December 1985 and has since been occupied)	55,6
Kokstad (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	28,8
Kranskop	41,7
Ladysmith	48,1
Mapumulo (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme. Extensions, alterations and improvements to the existing prison are also being planned)	26,8
Matatiele	45,8
Melmoth	53,3
Mtunzini	63,9
Newcastle (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	55,7
Pietermaritzburg New (The new prison is presently under construction, but has already been partly occupied)	70,8
Pietermaritzburg Old (The construction of a new prison is being planned)	41,3
Port Shepstone Male (Extensions, alterations and improvements have already been commenced with A new prison has been included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	85,8
Sevontem	52,7
Stanger (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	40,5
Umzinto (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	68,3
Utrecht	50,0
Verulam	26,6
Vryheid	20,1
Waterval A	68,2
Waterval B	61,8

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, attention is also given to the possibility of an additional prison farm in this region, as well as the construction of a prison at Glencoe. Ex-

tensions, alterations and improvements at Nongoma Prison are being planned.

The Prisons Service annually provides a priority list of identified building projects to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in view of incorporating them in the major works services programme according to which building work is programmed for a term of five years.

This programme is revised annually according to the availability of funds, and the fact that a specific project appears on the major works services programme does not imply that it will be executed within five (5) years.

ANNEXURE A

Analysis of the Prison Population as on 31 December 1984 and 31 December 1985 respectively

Sentenced	84.12.31	85.12.31	Percentage increase/decrease
♀ Up to and including 6 months	10 850	8 689	19,9% decrease
♀ 6 Months up to 2 years	12 766	13 085	2,5% increase
* 2 Years up to 5 years	38 164	39 734	4,1% increase
* 5 Years up to 10 years	16 487	19 238	16,7% increase
* Indeterminate sentences (Prevention of crime, habitual criminal)	4 530	4 625	2,1% increase
* Longer than 10 years	5 757	6 649	15,5% increase
* Imprisonment for life	226	187	17,3% decrease
Awaiting Trial	18 099	19 976	10,4% increase
Other (not specified above)			
For example State President's patents, corporal punishment only, psychopaths, periodical imprisonment, persons condemned to death, judgement debtors, etc	281	428	52,3% increase
Total	107 160	112 611	5,1% increase

♀ Statistics regarding analysis of offences of prisoners with sentences of less than two years is not available at a central point. However, this sentence category represents a wide range of offences, including assault, housebreaking and theft, fraud, forgery, possession of dagga and other drugs for own use, motorcar theft, stock-theft, drunken driving, public violence, malicious injury to property, illegal dealing in diamonds/possession, possession of dangerous weapon, culpable homicide, robbery, rape and other sexual offences, murder with extenuating circumstances, refusal to testify, possession of illegal literature, intimidation, member of banned organisation, traffic offences, etc.

\* See annexure B for an analysis of offences regarding prisoners with sentences of two years and longer.

ANNEXURE B

An analysis of offences concerning the 70 433 prisoners who were serving sentences of two years or longer on 31 December 1985. Information regarding sentence groups of less than two years imprisonment is not available at a central point (Several prisoners are serving sentences for more than one of the offences mentioned below.)

Violent offences

For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc . . . . . 49 951

Economic offences

Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions . . . . . 93 499

Offences concerning drugs

For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs . . . . . 5 595

Other offences not mentioned already

Drunken driving, possession of fire arms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, aviation act, etc . . . . . 24 037

*Good Television Licences*  
117  
HAN SWARD 15/4/86  
195. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

What was the estimated (a) number of unlicensed television sets in the Republic as at the end of 1985 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) loss of revenue suffered by the SABC as a result?

(2) whether he will make a statement on case and (f) what sums were held in reserve by each fund as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) It is estimated that 4,8% of television sets in the country are unlicensed

(1) Yes—as part of the actuarial evaluation

(b) Approximately R7,3 million

(a) All schemes  
(b) All aspects

*Q 117*  
HAN SWARD 15/4/86  
403 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

(c) The Pension Funds concerned

(1) Whether he has appointed any persons or group of persons to investigate all or some aspects of all or some of the pension schemes administered by the State, if so, (a) which schemes are being investigated, (b) which aspects of each scheme are being considered, (c) which body will pay the cost incurred by this investigation, (d) when (i) is each scheme to be, and (ii) was each scheme, actually evaluated, (e) what was the outcome of the evaluation in each

(d) (i) Government Service Pension Fund—At present Associated Institutions Pension Fund—After completion of the evaluation of the Government Service Pension Fund. Temporary Employees' Pension Fund—After completion of the evaluation of the Associated Institutions Pension Fund

Authorities' Service Pension Fund and Authorities' Superannuation Fund—After completion of the evaluation of the Temporary Employees' Pension Fund

(ii) See (d)(i).

(5)	(a)	(b)	(c)
(vi) Day after acceptance.	Day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance
(vii) Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance	Third day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance
(viii) Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance
(xi) Day after acceptance	Day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance

Q 253  
 1131 Prisoners: deaths  
 15/4/86  
 703 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many sentenced prisoners died of natural causes in 1985;
- (2) how many of these deaths were due to pneumonia?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) and (2) Extensive statistics on deaths in South African Prisons during 1985, were furnished on 10 February 1986 in reply to question No 74. The figures which were furnished on this occasion are applicable to both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners.  
 Of the one hundred and sixty (160) sentenced prisoners who died from natural causes during 1985, twelve (12) died of pneumonia.

Occupational differentiation

Q 253  
 1131  
 735 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice

15/4/86  
 Occupational class

(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)	(c)
Customs and Excise Officer	Customs and Excise Officer	504	4,2
Revenue Clerk	Senior Customs and Excise Officer	122	9,3
	Customs and Excise Clerk	98	14,0
	Assistant-Revenue Clerk	827	19,6
	Revenue Clerk	2 196	3,5
	Senior Revenue Clerk	422	3,8
	Chief Revenue Clerk	55	16,4

Whether any groups of persons in the Public Service benefited from the process of occupational differentiation in the 1985-86 financial year, if so, (a) what (i) groups of persons and (ii) posts, (b) how many persons were there in each such post and (c) what was the percentage increase in respect of each of these posts?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

All personnel, educators excluded  
 The reply to the question is presented in the form of a schedule for the sake of convenience. Under each occupational class (referred to as "groups of persons" in the question) the relevant post classes (referred to as "posts" in the question) which benefited from occupational differentiation during the 1985-86 financial year, are shown. Opposite each post class the number of personnel and the percentage salary increase are shown.

Occupational class	Post Classes	Number of personnel	% Salary increase
(a)(i) Taxation Officer	(ii) Taxation Officer	928	3,2
Master Supreme Court	Senior Taxation Officer	530	7,4
Work Study Officer	Estate Controller	28	12,5
Engineer	Senior Estate Controller	24	12,2
Land Surveyor	Work Study Assistant	31	4,2
Quantity Surveyor	Deputy Chief Engineer	341	7,1
Avionician	Deputy Chief Land Surveyor	19	7,1
	Deputy Chief Architect	39	10,1
	Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyor	21	10,1
	Pupil Avionician	35	24,9
	Avionician	75	7,7
	Control Avionician	8	12,0
Helicopter Pilot	Helicopter Pilot	1	13,3
Aviation Inspector	Aviation Inspector	6	25,3
	Senior Aviation Inspector	4	26,8
	Head: Flight Services	1	7,7
Air Traffic Communicator	Air Traffic Communicator (White)	58	13,8
	(Coloured/Indian)	0	17,5
	(Black)	0	30,1
	Senior Air Traffic Communicator	6	13,0
	Chief Air Traffic Communicator	1	34,3
	Cadet Air Traffic Controller	20	32,5
Air Traffic Controller	Air Traffic Controller	105	4,1
	Control Air Traffic Controller	7	12,0
Airworthiness Inspector	Airworthiness Inspector	8	12,7
	Senior Airworthiness Inspector	4	13,9
	Inspector of accidents	2	12,7
	Senior Inspector of accidents	1	13,9
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer	Aircraft Maintenance Engineer	3	12,7
Inspector Mining Machinery	Senior Aircraft Maintenance Engineer	1	13,9
	Assistant Inspector Mining Machinery	0	9,0
	Inspector: Mining Machinery	22	5,9
	Assistant Inspector: Mines	23	9,0
	Inspector: Mines	49	5,9
Mine Surveyor	Mine Surveyor	22	9,7
Inspector: Occupational Safety (Machinery)	Pupil Inspector: Occupational Safety (Machinery)	1	39,1
	Inspector Occupational Safety (Machinery)	2	43,1
	Senior Inspector Occupational Safety (Machinery)	24	15,8
	Pupil Inspector: Occupational Safety	0	4,8
Inspector: Occupational Safety	Inspector Occupational Safety (Whites, Coloureds, Indians)	10	1,8
	(Blacks)	0	11,2
	Senior Inspector Occupational Safety (Whites, Coloureds, Indians)	13	11,2
	(Blacks)	0	20,3



253  
22/4/86

# Doctor: detainee had sjambok weals on leg

DISPATCH

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — Two medical doctors testified in the regional court here yesterday that a young Burgersdorp detainee had sjambok weals when they examined him, but a security policeman denied that the man had been assaulted while in police custody.

The East London district surgeon, Dr Basil Wingreen, and his Queenstown counterpart, Dr J Cooper, were giving evidence in a case in which Mr Professor Bacela, 20, of 243 Burgersdorp, is charged with terrorism and per-

jury. He has pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Dr Wingreen told the magistrate, Mr D Cronje, that he had examined Mr Bacela several times between August 27, 1984, and March 5, 1985.

"When I examined him on the first day, he told me that he had been assaulted by the police when he was arrested at Lady Grey on August 14, 1984. He also told me that he had been tortured at Aliwal North," Dr Wingreen said.

However, when Mr Bacela was duly examined his physical being was

"normal" except for weals on his thigh which were consistent with a sjambok assault.

Dr Wingreen also told the court that Mr Bacela had embarked on a hunger strike after the food he had ordered to be given to him had been discontinued. That problem was resolved a few days later, he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr D Chetty, for the defence, Dr Wingreen said it was usual that no marks would be visible after a person had been assaulted with bare hands.

Dr Cooper said that when he examined Mr Bacela, he had found no external injuries though Mr Bacela had told him that he could not eat properly because of pains in his abdomen. He said Mr Bacela had said the pains were due to the assault by the police.

Dr Cooper recalled that he examined Mr Bacela again on August 17, 1984, at the request of the security police. He said he found a mark on Mr Bacela's shoulder which appeared as if he had "bumped against something and there were two serious wounds on him which were from a sjambok."

Sergeant Mxolisi Ngqwaru of the security police branch in Queenstown told the court that Mr Bacela was brought to their offices on August 15, 1984. He was subsequently transferred to the East London prison.

He denied that Mr Bacela had been assaulted while in police custody.

Under cross-examination by Mr Cronje, Sgt Ngqwaru said he had visited Mr Bacela while he was in the East London prison. The reason for the visit, he said, was to drive Mr Bacela around the city so that "he should not spend the whole day in the police cells alone."

Replying to questions put by Mr Chetty, Sgt Ngqwaru said he was present when Mr Bacela was interrogated both in Queenstown and East London. He also told the court that Mr Bacela had "played open cards" when questioned and when Mr Bacela was brought to East London, he was already satisfied with the answers given by Mr Bacela.

The case continues today.

Mr J du Plessis was the prosecutor.

Cape Times 18/4/86

## Drop in jail population

Political Staff 253

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— A significant drop of 46 000 in the number of prisoners in South African jails had taken place over the past two years, the Department of Justice said this week in its annual report tabled in Parliament. The department attributed the decrease to a drop in the number of people awaiting trial and those serving sentences of six months or less.

# Pass scrap has little effect on jail population

Pretoria Bureau

2014/11 253

The scrapping of the influx control measures would not significantly affect the prison population, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, has said

On March 31 this year there were 245 people in South African prisons on charges relating to influx control and pass laws, he said in a statement

These were sentenced or awaiting-trial prisoners but did not include those held in police cells

This figure was an indication of the limited effect the scrapping of the laws would have on the South African prisons

## FOREIGNERS

There were also 915 prisoners being held under influx-related offences, but the vast majority were foreigners from neighbouring states excluding homelands

These offences related to unofficial entry into the country and did not fall directly under the pass law or influx control measures which were being scrapped, said the statement

The release of prisoners started yesterday. No figures on the number already released were available

The Attorneys-General of the provinces have already identified those who have been charged and steps have taken to withdraw the charges

Instructions that no further prosecutions be undertaken have also been issued

# 'Overcrowding aids prison-gang terror'

Overcrowding was one of the main causes of uncontrollable prison gangs being able to terrorise the rest of the prison population, Mrs Helen Suzman (PEP Houghton) said yesterday.

She spoke in the debate on the Prisons budget vote and commended the Minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee, for improvements made in his term of office.

He was a relatively enlightened Minister of Prisons and "certainly the best of a bad bunch when I think of his predecessors, and my difficulties with them over the years."

## EXTORTION

He did not however seem unduly disturbed by the overcrowding of prisons and had replied to a Press statement by saying "it was not an unmanageable problem".

The Prison Services should be given credit for commissioning the Human Sciences Research Council report on these gangs.

Anyone who read the report should be seriously concerned about the extortion, violence,

sodomy and murder which took place.

"I am particularly concerned about the abuse of children that also takes place at the hands of these gangs," Mrs Suzman said.

Juveniles were defined by the Prisons Act as being under 21 years of age and thus juvenile cells included prisoners up to this age, many of whom were already gang members and hardened criminals, she said.

## POLICE VIOLENCE

The problem was aggravated by the fact that the emergency regulations replaced the normal prisons regulations, thus removing the protection the Prisons Act afforded these children.

"We have some very unpleasant stories indeed of how children bore the brunt of police violence during this period."

She also commended the Minister for allowing the marriages of Raymond MChaba to his common-law wife in Pollsmoor, and that of two long-term prisoners, a Niehaus and Jansie Laurens, in Pretoria Central. — Sapa

# 'Upliftment, not space, the problem'

PARLIAMENT — Socio-economic upliftment was needed instead of increased prison capacity in South Africa, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

He was replying to the debate on the Justice Budget Vote and said the community needed to become involved in rehabilitation and in helping people who had "strayed from the path".

## VISITING

There were already 17 registered organisations involved in this work.

At present, the prison population was evenly distributed throughout the country's prisons owing to good administration.

The department could be proud that the incidence of gang violence in prisons was lower than in other countries.

Replying to points raised by Mrs Helen Suzman (PEP Houghton), he said it would be unwise to change the policy on contact visits to prisoners.

Only certain privileged categories of people were entitled to these visits. This was to encourage family ties.

Mr Coetsee said although most of the complaints by Mrs Suzman about overcrowding in an Eastern Cape prison last year had been ruled by a judge to be unfounded, she still had the right to bring the complaints to the Minister's attention. — Sapa

# Parliament and Politics

*CAPE TIMES 2/5/86*

# Parliament and Politics

## Probe into courts protection of rights

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday he had ordered an investigation into a possible extension of the courts' role in protecting individual rights.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said the investigation, by the SA Law Commission, would also have to consider whether the role of the courts in protecting the rights of people detained without trial was adequate. He said that, even dur-

ing the state of emergency, the courts had been accessible to individuals. This should be the test in determining the effect of the Public Safety Bill, which would give the Minister of Law and Order wider powers in dealing with unrest. "Even a state of unrest and emergency must, in a civilised society, be conducted according to organized rules."

Mr Coetsee said the commission had begun its investigation.

The Department of Justice is investigating the use of procedures initiated by the small claims courts to speed up the activities of civil and criminal courts, Mr Coetsee said. The small claims courts had devised ways of speeding up the

administration of justice whether this could not and it would have to be seen if this could be extended to other systems. For instance, in complicated civil cases involving larger amounts in a magistrate's court, commissioners or academics such as those used in the small claims courts could assist magistrates on a voluntary basis. The question arose

whether this could not be extended to small criminal cases such as traffic offences. He was also seriously considering legislation to increase the jurisdiction of magistrate's courts to hear civil claims for higher amounts. Responding to statements that coloured magistrates were not allowed to try whites, Mr

Coetsee said justice was "colour-blind".

However, there was a shortage of coloured applicants to join the department. There was no limit to the promotional prospects of any member of the prisons service, Mr Coetsee said. He said the highest rank held by a coloured officer of colonel, Sapa

while there were also many coloured warrant officers in charge of white non-commissioned officers.

Mr Coetsee said there was parity in the salaries of all prisons' service personnel and differences in the allocations for prisoners were being phased out.

Members of the service also had equal opportunities to further their studies and were encouraged to do so. Sapa

## Three flee Pretoria prison

Three dangerous long-term prisoners made a dramatic escape from the Pretoria prison yesterday. *5/5/86 253*

The escapers smashed a dividing glass panel in the visitors' room while two warders were stabbed and held at gunpoint by three "visitors."

The six men, all blacks, escaped in a yellow BMW car.

Two escapers had been convicted on murder and robbery charges and one of robbery, a Prisons Service spokesman said.

Warrant Officer Pieter Molema was stabbed before the six men rushed outside and held a Sergeant Sithole at gunpoint at the visitors' entrance.

The escapers — Eric Nhlato (34), Joseph Mkwena (30), and Jabu Dube — were dressed in green prison clothes — Sapa.

## Treurnicht to meet Zulu king

NEWCASTLE — Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht and members of his caucus are due to meet the king of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, at Nongoma today.

Dr Treurnicht said it was of great importance that a proper understanding of the CP was reached and a healthy relationship established. — Sapa.

Mrs. Pr mar Heal Army

## Call to whites meeting

The third meeting of the United Democratic Front's "call to whites" campaign will take place tomorrow night at the Saint Martin's-in-the-Veld church in Dunkeld. *SAPA 5/5/86*

The subject of the meeting is "violence" and guest speakers include a Krugersdorp township resident and UDF official Mr Gugile Mkwinti.

The meeting has been organised by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee.

**BUY DUND**

Shop U9 Eastgate

TEL 615-8870

AT NOT MEET ANY PRICE

English-speaking persons: Income tax

\*7. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Finance:†

Whether he or his Department has made a calculation of the amounts paid into the Treasury by English-speaking persons in South Africa over the years by way of income tax, if so, (a) in respect of what periods and (b) what procedure was followed in this connection?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

No  
6/5/86 GCS 1599  
Mr and Mrs Breytenbach: travel documents  
HANSARD  
Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether an official or officials of the South African Transport Services recently handed over travel documents to an Afrikaans author and his wife, whose names have been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purposes of the Minister's reply; if so, (a)(i) when, (ii) on what occasion and (iii) why and (b) what are the names of the author concerned and his wife?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- Yes
- (a) (i) 12 April 1986.

(ii) During the presentation of the Rapport Literary Award

(iii) A transaction was concluded with Rapport to present the Rapport prize winner with two overseas economy class return air tickets. SA Airways did not know beforehand who the winner would be and a letter was handed to the "winner" in which authority was granted for the issue of the tickets

(b) Mr Breyten Breytenbach and Mrs Yolande Breytenbach.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would it not have been reasonable if the departmental official had first established to whom such a prize would be given before the official and thus the department became involved in such a matter? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this is out and out advertising, in conjunction with Rapport, to promote the South African Airways. It was arranged months before the time. Firstly, our condition was that it would only be valid for seats in the economy class and only if there were empty seats. In any case Breyten Breytenbach did not travel by SAA; he travelled KLM. We cannot make it a condition in advance that we will not award the prize if Breyten Breytenbach gets it. Nobody could have foreseen that he would get it. [Interjections.] Academics such as the hon members award such silly prizes [Interjections.]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE, Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he still have agreed to the awarding of the prize if he had known that Breyten Breytenbach would get it?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! That is a hypothetical question and is not allowed. [Interjections.]

†Mr S P BARNARD, Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, how many days after the prize was awarded to Breyten Breytenbach, did he leave the country? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not know, but Breyten Breytenbach came to receive the prize and has returned. The hon member can make inquiries at the Department of Home Affairs, but I do not know how long he stayed here.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Mr Chairman, the hon Minister is giving us an evasive answer. Surely he should know. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! The purpose of questions is to elicit information and not to evoke an argument. The hon member may put his question, but speeches or arguments are not permitted under Questions. That is part of debating. The hon member may proceed, but then he must ask a question.

6/5/86 GCS 1601  
Pay matters  
\*9. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:  
HANSARD  
Whether a committee has been appointed to negotiate with South African Transport Services staff associations on pay matters and/or increases, if so, (a) what are its terms of reference, (b)(i) what are the names of the chairman, members and secretary of this committee and (ii) what are their qualifications for this task in each case and (c) to whom will the committee report its recommendations for final decision?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a) to (b)(ii) Although I have already decided to appoint such a committee, the composition thereof and its terms of reference have not as yet been finalised.

(c) To me personally

6/5/86 GCS 1601  
HANSARD  
\*10. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether members of the United Democratic Front are allowed to be Police reservists?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

No

6/5/86 GCS 1601  
HANSARD  
\*11. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether the South African Police recently received complaints and/or representations about a certain person from Benoni, whose name and address have been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply, in connection with a contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and/or representations and (ii) response to them and (c) what is the name of the person concerned;

(2) whether a charge against the above-mentioned person has at any time been laid with the South African Police in connection with alleged membership of a banned organisation or political party; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the name of the banned organisation or political party and (c) what steps have been taken in this connection?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) No
- (a) to (c) Fall away.
- (2) No
- (a) to (c) Fall away.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

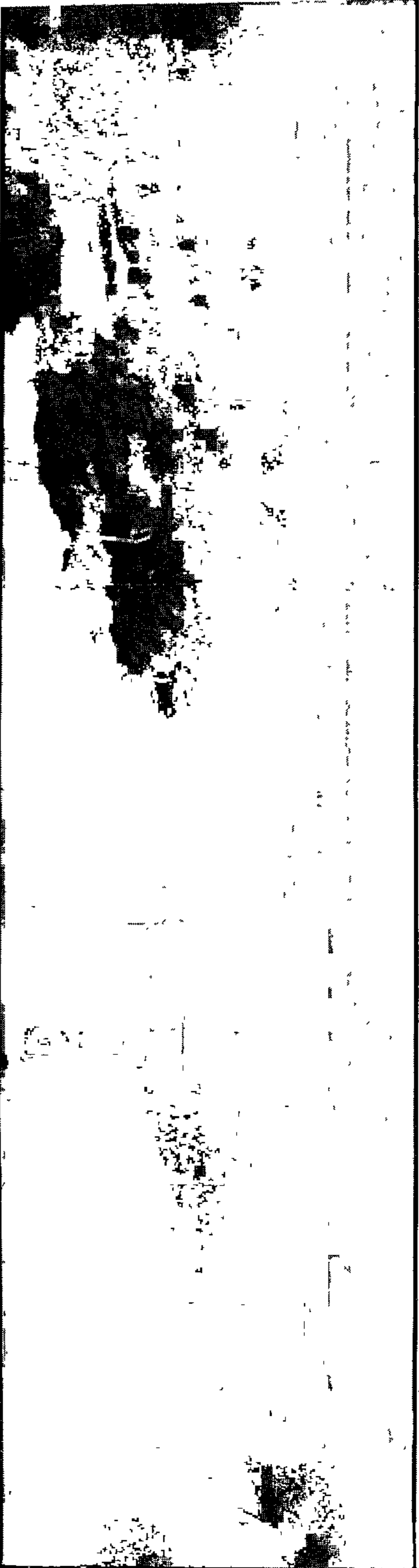
6/5/86 GCS 1601  
HANSARD  
\*12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons awaiting trial for offences relating to pass laws and influx control have been released in consequence of a White Paper on urbanisation, the tabling of which was announced on 18 April 1986; if not, why not; if so, what total number of (a) males and (b) females was released?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

Yes (a) and (b) A total of 188 persons

OLD habits die hard. He still wakes at 4 am, finds it difficult to get used to sleeping in a room and not a cell and tends to be a bit of a loner. Getting used to living outside prison is a slow process



From the beginning Robben Island has been used mainly as a place of banishment. This archives picture was taken early this century.

News 8/5/86

253

# This is life on The Island



He was convicted in the Sirroni's Town Regional Court on January 9 last year. Although he appealed same day, his appeal was heard only 14 months later.

I am not bitter about this. It is no use crying over spilt milk. At least I got the opportunity to live with some of the best intellectuals I have met.

Going to the island was part of my development. I now know how to remain cool under all circumstances and to handle people," he said in an interview.

When his appeal was being heard he tried desperately not to think about it.

"My fellow prisoners said I would succeed. Yet deep down I did not want to think about it because I did not want my hopes to be dashed."

THEY were not and about 8:20pm on March 27. Major Smith, the prison's commanding officer, told him he should pack his bags and prepare to leave.

"At first I did not want to believe him. But when they unlocked my cell door, I knew it was time to go."

He was put on a special boat and brought to Cape Town.

Behind him he left men like Rivona treason trialist Go-

van Mbeki, who has been on the island for more than 20 years.

"Saying goodbye to my friends there was one of the saddest experiences of my life. We had become more than just friends."

Mr Wentzel said he spent his first 23 days on the island in an isolation cell where warders observed him before sending him to the B section.

"This is where the so-called leaders are kept. Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu were imprisoned for 19 years in this section before they were transferred to Pollsmoor."

The first to welcome him was Mbeki who gave him a welcoming hug. He said Mbeki, who turns

76 on July 8, was a fatherly figure and an intellectual giant.

POLITICAL prisoner's day officially started at 7:50am when his cell door was unlocked.

Prisoners had to be back in their single cells at 4:30pm from Mondays to Thursdays. On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays they were locked in an hour earlier.

"Most of the guys are studying. So they would bury themselves in their books when they were locked in. The majority of them would be back with their books when the lights were switched on at 4am."

Prisoners were confined to their sections where they

were free to visit one another. Visiting was not allowed at night. At weekends the various sections were allowed contact.

"Then we could visit each other, go for exercises in the courtyard, or play tennis and volleyball. We had no soccer fields and this was terrible because most of us were soccer fanatics."

"Newspapers, which we had to buy ourselves, and the radio kept us up to date with local and overseas football."

With no television radio soap operas were keenly followed.

"All of us were hooked on the adventures of Matthew Craig which is broadcast on

the English service at 7:15pm from Mondays to Fridays. Radio Xhosa was another favourite station."

MOVIE buffs saw the likes of *Amadeus*, *Reds* and *National Velvet*.

The prison's record library had a collection of about 650 jazz, funk, classical and reggae LPs which the prisoners had paid for.

Prisoners were not allowed to buy community newspapers like *Grassroots*.

"But the other newspapers kept us well informed about events back home like the Trojan-horse incident and President PW Botha's reforms."

"These reforms did not fool us. You can't reform apart-

"This is illustrated by the fact that apart from all the other channels of communication, Supreme Court judges and magistrates visit prisons regularly."

"During such visits prisoners have unrestricted access and opportunity to voice complaints or raise requests."

"The reference to a few ration items out of the total diet scale lacks perspective and is out of context. Prisoners receive a well-balanced diet which is scientifically compiled by dieticians of the Prisons Service and the Department of Health and which provides for all necessary nutrition. It is accepted, however, that it couldn't conform to all individual likes and dislikes."

held. Abolishing it is the only answer. The long term prisoners have not entertained offers to release them on condition that they renounce violence. They want to be released unconditionally."

WHAT was the food like on the island?

"Bad. Those in the B group were not allowed to cook their own food. Many of us practically lived on bread there."

Breakfast, meale meal and coffee, was served at 7:30 am. Lunch — brown bread slices and powdered softdrink — arrived at 11 am and supper at 3 pm "or sometimes at 1 pm when the warders wanted to go home early."

He said supper differed daily.

"Prisoners received two eggs on Mondays, hake and samp on Wednesday, chicken, samp and vegetables on Thursdays, beef, mutton or pork on Fridays, chicken on Saturdays and beef or mutton on Sundays."

He said he witnessed no animosity between members of the African National Congress and Pan African Congress.

"They live in harmony with one another."

## What the Prisons Service says

IN terms of the Prisons Act the Argus was obliged to submit Mr Wentzel's comments on conditions on Robben Island to Prisons Service officials. This is their reply.

"The SA Prisons Service is satisfied that all categories of prisoners who are entrusted to its care are cared for in a responsible and professional manner."

"There is sufficient proof that the standard of physical care of prisoners is high. Prisoners are afforded the opportunity daily to lodge complaints to heads of prisons."

"All complaints are thoroughly investigated and the Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its priorities in this regard."



By DENNIS GRUYWAGEN

Staff Reporter

**M**ORE than a month after being released from Robben Island, Ravensmead community leader Trevor Wentzel is trying to put his life together and adapt to being outside prison.

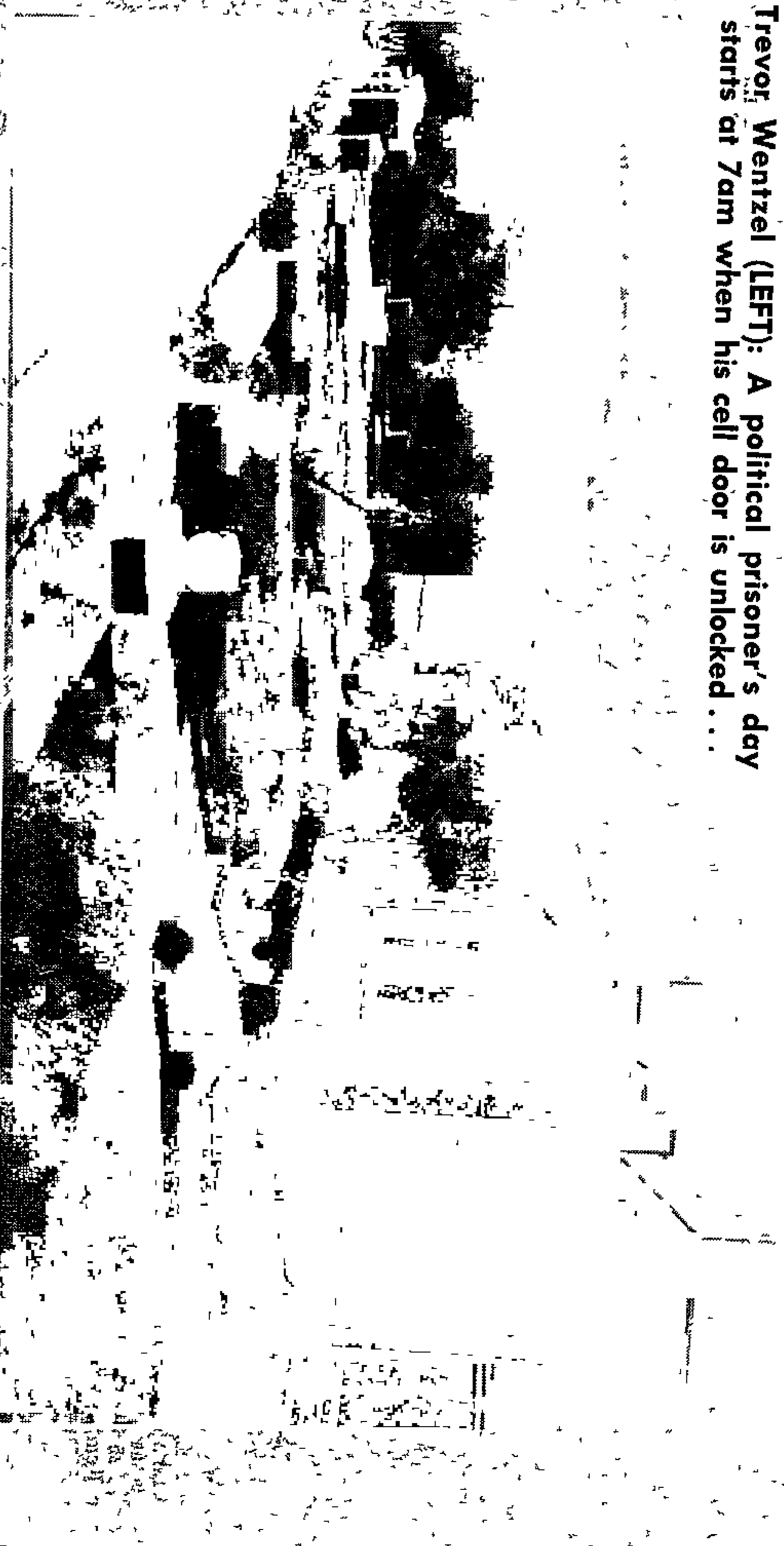
Mr Wentzel, 25, chairman of the Ravensmead Youth and Student Organisation, spent 14 months on "the island" before the Supreme Court, Cape Town, upheld his appeal on March 27 against his five-year sentence for petrol bombing and he was released. But old habits die hard. He still wakes at 4 am, finds it difficult to get used to sleeping in a room and not a cell and tends to be a bit of a loner.

"Getting used to living outside prison is a slow process," he said.

Mr Wentzel was detained in September 1984 after an attack on the house of Ravensmead Member of Parliament



**Trevor Wentzel (LEFT): A political prisoner's day starts at 7am when his cell door is unlocked . . .**



**The guest houses on the island. They used to be the residence of the superintendent of the leper colony — a place of suffering.**

CAPE TIMES 12/5/86

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# Robben Island prisoner home

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

MR James April, imprisoned for 15 years on Robben Island after his conviction under the Terrorism Act, returned to his home on the Cape Flats on Friday after a 22-year absence

Speaking at his sister's home in Silvertown, Athlone, Mr April said "I don't feel bitter, I'm too coldly scientific"

He said he wanted to maintain a "low profile" and did not want to make any controversial statements. He was still too excited and wished to "think carefully"

He spent 10 years with Mr Nelson Mandela in the B section, and also met ANC stalwarts Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Govan Mbeki

"I got on well with Nelson, he's a great man, that's why he's a leader," Mr April said

He viewed the whole process in this country as a "historical development" and said his prison experience and the "ironies of

life" he lived through had made him "humble politically"

Although he was exhilarated when he left Robben Island he "felt a bit sad leaving my friends, comrades (and with a slight smile) and even the warders"

His immediate plans were to "get orientated, take a break, perhaps go overseas and then return and find a job"

Mr April was convicted in 1971 on three contraventions of the Terrorism Act in that he attempted to "train people in subversive activities for the eventual overthrow of the South African Government"

In an emotional statement from the dock at the time he said "The African people will eventually be the victors over the fascist South African Government. Time is on our side, I guarantee it"

He was also imprisoned in Botswana for a year in 1967 after being involved in a clash with the then Rhodesian army

"I would find it very hard to adjust I've got so used to the life there, the regimented existence has been so deeply imprinted

"But I'm excited at being back after being away for 22 years, I'm glad at the prospect of seeing old friends and getting abreast of developments socially," he said

In his first seven years on Robben Island between 1971 and 1978, prisoners spent a lot of time working on labour details "We used to work at the quarry knapping stones, we cleared seaweed but it was very rare that they pushed us," Mr April said

In his 15 years on Robben Island there had been a substantial improvement in living conditions, clothing and food

Prisoners could now listen to the radio more often and could see a film once a week whereas in the past this was rare

He and his friends had spent a lot of time studying and he completed a BA degree and had started on his honours in Economics

Mr James April

ONE TAP 1/5/86

# Prisoners released early

Staff Reporter

FOUR Robben Island prisoners were unexpectedly released yesterday after remission of their sentences for "good conduct", a Prisons Department spokesman confirmed

Mr Luyanda Mpahlwa, 27, Mr Sibulelo Mthaza, 22, Mr Mabhutl Mpon-tsana, 23, and Mr Mzuyikile Hadi, 21, left the island at 7am yesterday

Mr Mpon-tsana, who was sentenced to five years in 1981 for sabotage, said that their release was a surprise

He and Mr Hadi and Mr Mthaza, all from Queenstown, were due to be released in September. Mr Mpahlwa, of Umtata, was due to be released in August

He was jailed for four years for refusing to testify against Ntobeko Mabelela who was charged with high treason and terrorism in 1982

The four intend to spend some time in the City before going home

553

# Amnesty: Fear of jobs crisis for hundreds of ex-prisoners

Weekend Argus  
Reporter

NICRO, the national organisation for the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, fears that the hundreds of prisoners released after a recently-announced ministerial amnesty will not find work

This has led to a fear that

many ex-prisoners will end up in jail again

Miss Sharon Follentine, director of Nicro's Elsies River branch, said simply "We've nothing to offer these people. It's tough enough for the man in-the-street to find work."

"How long will it be before these people end up in jail again? That's my fear."

"The first step on the way back to a normal life is through steady employment, but someone with a criminal record is at a disadvantage immediately. If he has been tattooed while in jail, it could make matters worse."

Miss Follentine said her office was sending all released prisoners to the Department of Manpower, but this institution has a waiting list of about 18 000.

## Cancelled

"I can understand the family's elation at a breadwinner's release. But the welfare grant dished out while the person was inside is then cancelled."

"If there is no income, there will be all sorts of problems in some households."

It was common knowledge that in times of economic depression, crime rates were at their highest, Miss Follentine added.

The amnesty, which amounts to a six-month reduction in the sentences of all prisoners except those convicted of unrest crimes, robbery, rape and serious assault, was declared in terms of the 25th anniversary of the Republic.

However, prisoners have been let out since May 1, and queues at Nicro branches have doubled.

Growing numbers led Miss Linda Christiansen, Cape Town branch director, to make a public appeal for jobs, clothing and accommodation for ex-prisoners.

"We've had only two job offers," she said.

"I'm not saying this amnesty shouldn't have been granted, but it's certainly not easy coping with it."

## Undignified

"We don't have the staff to cope with the heavy traffic, and they get angry having to wait a long time in our offices," she said.

"Many ex-prisoners manage to find accommodation with relatives, but it must be an undignified existence with them not being able to bring home any money."

Miss Christiansen said the Institute had also received clothing for released prisoners, but that shoes were needed.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said that 28 024 prisoners had been released since May 1 in terms of the amnesty.

"The majority of these prisoners would in any event have been released between June 1 and November 30."

"The Prisons Service only takes the issue of job opportunity into consideration in the case of paroling a prisoner, that is his release conditions."

"The majority of the prisoners released this month under the amnesty are not paroled, but released unconditionally."

## EX-PRISONER SEES NO PROGRESS

AN Eastern Transvaal young man recently released from more than four years' imprisonment on Robben Island says conditions have not improved for the majority of residents in his township.

Mr David Buti Moyo

(26), was released from the prison on May 13, — six months earlier — before the five years he was sentenced to for furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress expired.

Mr Moyo is a resident

of Leandra Location, a township comprising mainly shacks and which is overcrowded.

He said yesterday that he was concerned to find that most of the people in Leandra still lived in poor conditions.

Sowetan 21/5/86

# Ex-prisoner looking for lost family

Post Reporter

A MAN who spent 23 years on Robben Island for sabotage returned home to Port Elizabeth this week to find that he no longer had a home and his family had disappeared

Mr Samuel Peter, 56, is trying to find his wife, Nothobile, and their child

"She probably does not know that I am free," said "But if she is prepared to return to me, she can contact the UDF offices"

He said he last saw his wife and children — one died during his term of imprisonment — in 1961 when he was arrested

Mr Peter said when he returned he was met by president of the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape, Mr Edgar Ngoyi

DD 26/5/86 253

# SA Prisons celebrate 75th anniversary this year

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AREA  
Cape  
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AREA

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The South African Prisons Service celebrates its 75th anniversary this year

A large variety of functions and projects have been planned for the year in which the history and development of the department will be depicted

These projects include exhibits, orchestral and dog shows, displays and sports days. The Prisons Service cricket championships will be held here from September 29 to October 30

The commanding officer of the East London Prisons Department, Colonel F Goodchild, said the purpose of the prisons service was to protect the community against a continued threat from those criminals, who were in prison because of their criminality, by temporarily removing them from society

A brochure released in commemoration of the department's anniversary said the South African Prisons Service came into being on October 1, 1911, after the Union of South Africa was established

Before the formation of the union each colony had its own punishment policy, which it applied according to the demands of the time and which the people, who formulated the policy, considered to be effective

With the forming of the Union of South Africa in 1910 a uniform punishment and prison policy was drawn up

In terms of the then Prisons and Reformatories Act of 1911, the functions of the Prisons Service were the safe custody of all prisoners entrusted to its care and keeping them occupied with useful labour in the best interests of the state

Provision was also made for guidelines regarding the rehabilitation of prisoners

Although the act brought about another approach in various aspects of the treatment of pris-

oners, emphasis was still placed on safe custody and retribution

The stipulations regarding classification were vague and incomplete, and it was necessary to amend and adapt the law according to circumstances and to keep abreast of modern development in criminal reformation and related aspects

It was only in 1945 that particular progress was made in the field of prisons in the country when the Commission for Penal and Prison Reform (Lansdown Commission) was appointed

The report of this commission paved the way for the greatest changes in the South African prison system

The Prisons Service began to fundamentally change the approach to its task and this is generally known as the 1953 policy

International tendencies directly and indirectly influenced the development of the department. South Africa accepted the International Standard Minimum Rules for the Detention and Treatment of Prisoners as basic guidelines, but taking into account local circumstances, such as geographic, economic and religious factors

Bearing the Lansdown Commission's recommendations in mind and using the standard minimum rules as a guideline, the new Prisons Act came into force on September 1, 1959

Since that date the South African Prisons Service has been controlled and administered according to the act

The aim and functions of the Prisons Service are embodied in Section 2 of the Prisons Act

These are to ensure that every prisoner lawfully detained in any prison be kept there in safe custody until lawfully discharged or removed, to apply such treatment to convicted prisoners as may lead to their reformation and rehabilitation and to train them in habits of industry and labour



# Lice in police cells, court told

27/5/86  
33

## Court Reporter

UITENHAGE — While giving evidence at the Kinikini murder trial today, the sergeant in charge of the Uitenhage police cells was questioned over complaints by prisoners — specifically about lice in their blankets

Sgt N Christoffels, one of two policemen in charge of the cells, was testifying in a trial within a trial to test the admissibility of a confession by Mr Mlamh Mielies

Replying to Mr Justice Poswa, for the defence, Sgt Christoffel said complaints were received daily from prisoners about matters such as food. Although it took time, complaints were attended to

Mr Poswa said the accused had produced a packet containing lice from the cells to show the defence

Sgt Christoffel said there had been a complaint about lice, and the municipality was called to fumigate the cells

Prisoners were given soap and water to wash their blankets. The Uitenhage station commander visited the cells daily to hear complaints and see whether the cells were clean

The accused are Mr Mnyanda Jantjies, 21, Mr Mielies, 22, Mr Lungile Bobby, 22, Mr Thobile Mahlahla, 19, Mr Ngqondo Vena, 21, Mr Zandisile Ndwanya, 18, a 17-year-old youth, one of 16 and one of 15

The case arose from incidents in Kwanobuhle on March 23, when the undertaking complex of Mr Benjamin Kinikini, 57, was attacked and set alight and Mr Kinikini, his 13-year-old son, Stanley, Mr Silumko Kinikini, 20, Mr Eric Kinikini, 25, Mr Qondile Kinikini, 18, and Mr Zolisile Pram, 20, murdered by a crowd

## (Proceeding)

Mr Justice Mullins was on the Bench. Mr B P. Loots and Mr E A Logie sat as assessors. Mr Chris Nel appeared for the State. Mr Poswa and Mr H K Naidu (instructed by Thole Majodina and Co) appeared for the defence

STAR 9/6/86

~~219~~

~~214~~

253

# Anger over bus fares

By Jackie Unwin

An Alberton resident has complained to *The Star* about the disparity in bus tariffs charged by different municipalities

Mr Dave Hamman is fuming because his bus costs for commuting to Johannesburg went up 36 percent recently — far more than the inflation rate, and despite the reduction in fuel prices

Colleagues who live in Roodepoort and Germiston, about the same distance from Johannesburg, pay far less.

## NO STATE SUBSIDY

Mr Hamman's monthly bus bill is nearly R90. He lives in Brackenhurst, which is not on the main bus route to Johannesburg, so he has to double back to the Brackendowns depot. The cost in busing this distance recently went up R1 and now costs him an extra R6 a week. The trip into Johannesburg from Brackendowns, which used to cost R11,10, has gone up to R16 a week. This totals R88 for four weeks.

Alberton management committee chairman Mr Johan van der Merwe said the tariffs are fair in the circumstances.

"Alberton feels commuters should pay for their bus

service — it is unfair to expect non-commuters to subsidise trips

"Councils, unlike private bus companies, receive no Government subsidy for transport services, so each municipality has the right to decide how far its non-bus-users should subsidise users"

Mr Hamman's complaint prompted a survey of bus tariffs to Johannesburg from various centres

The ones shown below are either for four-weekly or monthly season tickets and were applicable in May. Some increases are in the pipeline.

**Alberton.** From Alberton (13 km) R50 for four weeks' tickets, from Brackendowns (24 km) R64

**Roodepoort:** Four weeks' tickets — closest stage to Johannesburg (16 km) R47,60, second closest (20 km) R50,80, third stage (24 to 30 km) R54

**Germiston:** R40 for a 52-trip ticket valid for the month of issue and the following month from the centre of Germiston (16,2 km). A 52-trip ticket from the northern and southern suburbs of Germiston is R50

**Randburg:** Peak-period tickets are R46,50 a month, off-peak R28. Distance varies from 16 km to about 21 km.

**Sandton.** R76 a month from the farthest point, Fourways, which is about 30 km, and R62 from Sandton City.

Bus DAY. 6/6/86.

253

## Convict farm labour crisis

THE phasing-out of convict farm labour from September, recently announced by government, has plunged farmers in the Berg River Valley into crisis.

There are about 12 farm prisons — or prison outposts as they are officially known — in this area at present

The outposts have provided hundreds of farms with about 4 000 labourers

Tienie Malan, chairman of the Central Prison Outpost Committee in the Bolland, has described the closing of these outposts and the withdrawal of convict labour as a disaster for the farming community, and said it could ruin a number of farmers

It would cost many thousands of rand to replace these labourers, and the move

comes on top of the poor crops harvested after unfavourable weather conditions

A prominent farmer in the area, Wilhe Mostert, said farmers felt embittered by the decision which had been suddenly forced on them

Gerhard van Vuuren, chairman of the Paarl Farmers' Association, said government's decision could not have come at a worse time

Originally government felt that to employ convicts on farms would break the monotony for prisoners and assist in their rehabilitation

Farmers had built the prison outposts and maintained them with their own funds, he said — Sapa

2235 THURSDAY, 12 JUNE 1986

2236

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE 1986

Indicates translated version

For written reply

(a) 53. During the period 29 May 1984 to 28 May 1986.

General Affairs

Annual reports

(b) Trains are as far as possible being manned by mobile units of SA Railways Police to combat crime in general

1099 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism.

When an incident of rape is reported it is thoroughly investigated and should a certain trend be identified, the services of policemen in civilian clothes are utilised to bring the culprits to justice

(a) How many annual reports were produced by the Department, excluding the Tourism component, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(a) Four, during the period 1 June 1985 to 31 May 1986

(b) Department of Environment Affairs  
Forestry Council  
National Hiking Way Board  
Council for the Environment

(c) R10 672,30  
R 2 049,90  
R 949,16  
R 1 078,42

(d) Government Printer  
Government Printer  
Government Printer  
Government Printer

Annual reports produced by the following bodies during the period 1 June 1985 to 31 May 1986 have also been tabled

(b) National Parks Board of Trustees  
Travel Agents Board  
Fisheries Development Corporation

(c) R2 850,00  
R7 320,32  
R3 270,40

(d) Aurora Printing Works, Pretoria  
B M Litho (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg  
Budd and Thomson (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town

Annual reports

1100 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism

(a) How many annual reports were produced by the Tourism component of his Department during the latest specified

period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

HoA

2237

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE 1986

2238

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

edition of Hansard (House of Delegates)

(a) One (7 000 copies) Annual Report for the period 1 January to 31 December 1985,

(b) South African Tourism Board,

(c) R47 000,00, and

(d) Whitnall Simonsen

1111 Mr D J DALING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether the amnesty granted to certain categories of prisoners to mark the 25th anniversary of the Republic excludes persons convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, if not, (a) why not and (b) what offences involving physical violence against other persons are included in the amnesty,

(2) what conditions in respect of the nature of the offence committed and the sentence imposed are taken into account in deciding which prisoners are to be granted amnesty,

(3) (a) what total number of prisoners in each category had had their sentences remitted in terms of this amnesty as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) of what offence had each of these persons been convicted and (c) to which race group did each of them belong?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes, in cases where a sentence of more than 5 years is imposed and the unexpired part of the sentence does not exceed six months. In this regard I wish to refer the hon member to columns 2499 and 2500 of the weekly

HoA

(2) A person who is sentenced as a result of violence against the body of another person must only comply with the criteria as set out in (1) above to come into consideration for this concession by the State President

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Statistics in the format requested, are not readily available. However, since 1 May 1986 until 31 May 1986, 39 156 prisoners were released. As the State President approved that releases in terms of the amnesty could take place from 1 May 1986 in order that these releases be as evenly dispersed as possible, this figure includes prisoners who gained from the amnesty. In the ordinary course of events ± 20 000 prisoners whose sentences have expired or who are paroled are released per month

Abortion

1122 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

How many women applied for permission to have legal abortions in terms of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act, No 2 of 1975, during the latest specified two-year period for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

(i) In terms of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act, No 2 of 1975, the data kept is with regard to the number of legal abortions performed

(ii) During the latest specified two-year period, 566 and 712 legal abortions were performed in 1984 and 1985 respectively

X

11/12/86 150 DAY  
253 A

# Prison labour on farms on way out

**PRISON** labour on farms is being phased out because of international pressure and boycotts on fruit and vegetable exports

Boycotts are being imposed by Sweden, Denmark and Norway, while Ireland is to start one at the end of the year.

There are moves afoot at consumer level in Holland, Germany and Britain to institute similar boycotts.

A government spokesman says Australia

Own Correspondent

and other Commonwealth nations, pending the outcome of the Eminent Persons Group report, are also threatening to boycott SA products in terms of a section of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The spokesman says only about 4% of farmers are still using prison labour.

Worker camps planned for rural areas

# Prison labour on farms to stop

16/6/86  
SAP  
253

International pressure has forced the Government to stop using prison labour in its export production

But a chain of labour camps is being planned to house the workers that will replace the gangs of prisoners who harvest some of the country's fruit and vegetable exports

There are fears that these camps will give other farmers an excuse to drive their workers and families off the lands as a way of cutting costs and reducing security risks

Farmers have been given less than six months to stop using prison gangs. More than 10 000 prisoners are used on farms

In the Western Cape alone, there are 11 prison camps. There are six in the Paarl area and about 4 000 prisoners at a time work on farms

Plans to phase out forced labour were first announced in 1972, but little was done

The decision to act now was prompted by pressure from im-

porters overseas

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules prison labour is outlawed

Norway and Sweden have already banned the imports and Ireland has announced that it will join the boycott in 1987

But local farmers are bitter because they have not been given enough time or assistance to find other labour

A spokesman for the South African Agricultural Union said this week it would be difficult for some farmers to manage without prison labour

## NO RIGHTS

"Where are they suddenly going to get the workers and where will they be housed?" he asked

The Government has been asked to consider plans to build labour camps near "work intensive areas"

The Minister of Agriculture, Sarel Hayward, believes there are "many merits" in proposals

that "areas be created where workers can live as a group to enable farmers 'to draw' labour"

The possibility of placing workers in these labour-intensive areas is being investigated

Mr Hayward believes it is a good idea to house workers where there is the necessary infrastructure, such as electricity and water

A spokesman for the National Committee Against Removals fears that the proposals might be part of a plan for the creation of a "rightless" labour force in rural areas

"In South Africa, like Latin America, there is growing proletarianisation, not urbanisation, as more and more people find themselves landless, yet confined to the rural areas"

Farmers hope that the date for the scrapping of prison labour will be extended. If not, they want money from the Government to assist with the change

## Lubbers sticks to SA stand



● LUBBERS

**THE HAGUE** — Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers was holding fast to his stand, at the European Community summit last week, that it was obliged to impose economic sanctions against SA if the situation there remained deadlocked, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The Lutheran World Federation said yesterday in Munich it would remove its funds from three banks in Britain, the US and Switzerland in protest against their "unwillingness" to cut ties with SA. — Sapa-AP

## Finland decides to cut trade with Pretoria

**HELSINKI** — The Finnish government has decided to impose new restrictions on the country's trade with South Africa, Finland's national radio said yesterday.

From July 15, Finnish traders will need a special licence to trade with South Africa.

The decision was taken on Wednesday at a meeting of government's foreign affairs committee.

The committee said it would study the consequences of a total ban on trade with South Africa.

Foreign Minister Paavo Yyrnänen said the new trade restriction was in line with measures

adopted by some Nordic countries.

Denmark has imposed a total ban on trade with Pretoria.

Even without the new measures, Finland's trade with South Africa this year appeared to be dwindling.

Exports to South Africa during the first quarter of 1986 amounted to about R1,8m compared with about R37,2m in the same period in 1985.

Imports dropped from about R13,6m to R88 000 in the same period — Sapa-AP.

## Govt black workers in the 'elite' group

**THREE** of every 10 blacks in full-time or part-time employment in metropolitan areas work for government.

Market Research Africa's Employment Index shows 25% work for large government concerns and 4% in small concerns.

Large private companies employ 34% and medium and small companies 29%. The remaining 8% are self-employed.

Government employees are becoming the elite, with 35% of black adults with large government concerns in the A income group — those with household incomes of more than R900 a month.

The percentage in the same group employed by large private organisations is 33%.

In the B group — monthly incomes ranging from R600 to R899 — 34% of adults are with large government con-

cerns and 31% with large private companies.

In the C group — monthly incomes between R200 and R599 — large private companies predominate with 38% against the 18% employed by large government concerns.

The MRA index is based on representative samples of 1 000 black adults living in metropolitan areas, excluding Cape Town, who were interviewed in March.

"Many private concerns under present recessionary conditions do not have the resources to pay their staff at the same level as government," says Sue Scott, director of the index.

"There is a long-term danger that the most capable black employees will be lost to private enterprise because of the higher wages being offered by the public sector" — Sapa

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Including exceptional C  
to be held Tuesday 8

# 35 detainees on E Rand believed on hunger strike

A large group of detainees held in the East Rand's Modderbee Prison under the emergency regulations is believed to have started a hunger strike on Monday in support of demands for an end to the state of emergency and improved conditions of detention

"We will continue with the hunger strike until our demands are met," reads a note, apparently written by the 35 men and youths whose names appear at the end of it

*The Star* has checked with detainee support organisations and has found that about a third of the names are known as East Rand residents whose families have reported that they are in custody — although their status is not known to support groups

The writers are extremely critical of the conditions under which they are held and they protest at limits placed on

- Visits by families
- Duration of exercise periods
- Medical attention and hospital appointments
- Access to their clothes and toiletries.
- Study privileges

They demand the lifting these restrictions and also demand "a complete change of food provided to detainees"

## COMMENT BY PRISONS DEPARTMENT

The Department of Prison Services, advising that newspapers should take legal opinion before publishing news of the hunger strike claim, added "It can be mentioned for your information that it sometimes does happen that detainees go on so-called hunger strikes either on their own or by instigation from outside.

"It is clear that these so-called hunger strikes are a calculated effort to obtain maximum publicity for propaganda value

"Detainees who refuse to eat are provided with three meals a day and are treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines contained in the Tokyo Declaration"

The Prisons Department spokesman added that hunger strikers had access to the prison tuck shop "and most of them who make use of this facility are on a so-called hunger strike"

He said his department was satisfied that people in its care were treated professionally and that there were appropriate channels to deal with complaints

Diets were drawn up with professional consultation from the Department of Health and met international standards, the spokesman said. All medical treatment was given by a medical practitioner whose prescribed treatment was followed strictly

Finally, the spokesman pointed out, the Minister of Justice, Mr H A Coetsee, had called on judge presidents to free judges "from time to time to visit detainees in prison to ascertain on a continual basis the circumstances surrounding their detention" and to report on their findings



# Emergency detainees in no-food protests

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THIRTY-TWO State of Emergency detainees in Modderbee Prison on the East Rand are on hunger strike and are refusing to eat until a list of demands have been met.

According to a letter from the 32 received by the Weekly Mail yesterday, the hunger strike has been in progress since July 7.

SA Prison Services yesterday responded to the letter. Their statement is detailed below.

The 32 men, who share a cell, said the conditions of their imprisonment were "appalling and extremely disgusting

"We will continue with the hunger strike until our demands are met," the men said.

The letter read: "We, the detainees held under the State of Emergency at Modderbee Prison, herein notify you that we have decided to embark on hunger-strike as from the 7 July 1986.

"The reason being that we protest and demand that the State of Emergency should be lifted and all detainees be released.

"Noting also that the conditions under which we are being held are appalling and extremely disgusting, we therefore resolve to demand the scrapping of all pre-conditions attached to the following (demands)," the letter said.

It then listed:

- Visits to detainees
- Permission to go to the tuck-shop
- Exercise time
- Medical attention and hospital appointments
- Access to clothes and toiletries
- Food quality
- Study permission

It is signed "Yours in the national

● To PAGE 2

# 32 Emergency detainees in hunger strike

● From PAGE 1  
democratic struggle — The 32 detainees in (A) cell".

The names of the 32 prisoners are supplied, but cannot be revealed because of Emergency regulations

Asked to comment yesterday, Lieutenant-Colonel A van Vuuren of SA Prison Services said. "However, it can be mentioned for your information that it sometimes does happen that detainees go on so-called hunger strikes, either on their own or by instigation from outside."

"It is clear that these so-called hunger strikes are a calculated effort to obtain maximum publicity for propaganda value

"Detainees who refuse to eat are provided with three meals per day and are treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines as contained in the Toyko Declaration

"Detainees are also permitted daily to buy foodstuffs from the prison tuck-shop and most of them who make use of this facility are on a so-called hunger strike.

"The Prison Service is satisfied that the people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way in accordance with the relevant rules. Appropriate internal channels exist for detainees through which requests and complaints can be dealt with.

"Detainees' food is, as is the case with prisoners in general, provided in accordance with an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with the Department of National Health and which corresponds to international nutritional standards

"All medical treatment is given by a medical practitioner. Treatment prescribed by a doctor is recorded and strictly complied with. The doctor is assisted by trained nursing staff employed by the Prison Service.

"The Minister of Justice, Mr HA Coetsee, requested the judges-president of the different provincial divisions of the Supreme Court to release judges from time to time to visit detainees in prison in order to ascertain on a continual basis the circumstances surrounding their detention in prison and to submit the usual reports on their findings as is normally the case in all prisons in general," Van Vuuren said.

AL EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

W/E Post  
12/17/86

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# Prisons Service statement on hunger strikers

PRETORIA — The Prisons Service here has reacted to reports that 32 state of emergency detainees in Modderbee Prison on the East Rand are on a hunger strike until a list of their demands have been met, with the following statement

"It can be mentioned for your information that it sometimes does happen that detainees go on so-called hunger strikes, either on their own or by instigation from outside

"It is clear that these so-called hunger strikes are a calculated effort to obtain maximum publicity or propaganda value.

"Detainees who refuse to eat are provided with three meals a day, and they are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of those persons as is embraced in the Tokyo Declaration

"Detainees are also permitted to buy foodstuffs at the prison tuck shop and most of them do make use of this facility while on a so-called hunger strike

"The prisons service is satisfied that the people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way in accord-

ance with the relevant rules

"Appropriate internal channels exist for detainees through which requests and complaints can be dealt with

"Detainees' food, as in the case with prisoners, is provided according to an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with dieticians from the Department of National Health and which corresponds to international nutritional standards.

"All medical treatment is given by a medical practitioner. Treatment prescribed by the doctor is recorded and strictly complied with. The doctor is assisted by trained nursing staff employed by the SA Prisons Service

"The Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, requested the Judges President of the different provincial divisions of the Supreme Court specially to release judges from time to time to visit detainees in prison under the emergency regulations in order to ascertain on a continual basis the circumstances surrounding their detention in prison and to submit the usual reports on their findings as is normally the case with all prisoners in general" — Sapa

# Govt spending in early months up 24% on last year

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Government expenditure of just over R10 billion for the first three months of the current fiscal year is running at 24,4% above last year's figure.

In his Budget speech, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said his estimated expenditure for the year of R37,447 billion would be 13,6% higher than the revised figure of R32,977 billion for fiscal 1985/86.

The Treasury's outlays vary from month to month and are usually higher in the first few months of the fiscal year. But the 24,4% increase, calculated by comparing the first quarter of this year with the first quarter of last year, is a grim warning that expenditure is likely to overshoot budget considerably.

Compared with last year, Defence spending is up 32,4% at R1,585 billion. Police outlay is 28,4% higher at R361,5 million and Pris-

ons spending, up 24,1% at R130 million.

Spending by Transport is 89% higher at R186 million and Trade and Industry is up 37,2% at R302 million.

Spending on National Education has increased by 23% to R33,1 million and Education and Training is 37,3% higher, at R283 million.

## Inflow

The largest percentage increase is in the spending of the Commission for Administration, which was 197% higher than last year at R112,8 million.

Revenue, too, is well ahead of last year's inflow.

During the months April to June the Treasury collected R6,885 billion, which was 21% more than it had garnered in the first quarter of 1985. Inland Revenue brought in R6,318 billion while Customs and Excise contributed R566,6 million.

The fiscal year is still too

young for any realistic assessment to be made of the outcome of the revenue estimates.

The deficit before borrowing was R3,191 billion, compared with the budgeted deficit of R3,944 billion for the full year. But as revenue accrues very sluggishly to the Treasury during the first few months of a fiscal year, the borrowing is usually heavy.

The financing of that deficit, however, suggests that Mr du Plessis is going to raid the private sector for a lot more than the R893 million in new bonds which he provided for in his Budget.

The Public Investment Corporation which is down to provide R3,25 billion this year has already taken up bonds to the value of R1,25 billion.

Foreign loans and credits amounting to R13,6 million were repaid and R1,1 million was raised.



# PRISONER'S ILLNESS 'COVERED UP'

A PRISON official, Lieutenant Johan Siphon Sibthole, "covered up" the illness of a prisoner who died in Leeuwkop about a year ago, an inquest magistrate was told yesterday.

This evidence emerged at an inquest into the death of Mr Siphon Joseph Sibeko of Orlando East, who died on July 25, 1984 in Leeuwkop Prison at the age of 43.

The hearing was held at the Randburg Magistrate's Court before Mr J W Maras and Professor W H E Bunge

Cross-examined by Professor Bunge yesterday, Leeuwkop Prison's Dr Stephen Herbst named Lt Sibthole as the person he suspected of having covered up Mr Sibeko's illness

Dr Herbst had earlier told the court under cross-examination by Dr Percy Yutar, "it appears either that someone was trying to cover up the illness or it was undiagnosed through complete lack of knowledge".

When he was later cross-examined by Professor Bunge, Dr Herbst said Lt Sibthole was a

## Prison official is

## implicated by doc

qualified male nurse who did a three-year course in nursing. He said Lt Sibthole was not trained to diagnose but to prescribe treat-

ment for patients. Asked by the professor why Lt Sibthole was given such a post when he was not trained to diagnose, Dr Herbst said

that question could be answered by the authorities.

Dr Herbst said he was available 24 hours for emergency cases and Lt Sibthole knew that.

He said Lt Sibthole could have phoned him when Mr Sibeko's condition deteriorated. He also said all members of the medical staff knew

his telephone number. He denied that he was only available for emergency cases involving white patients in the prison as Lt Sibthole suggested earlier in his evidence.

Dr Herbst said he could not understand why Lt Sibthole did not alert him to Mr Sibeko's serious condition.

He was also worried about the missing documents on Mr Sibeko's treatment and condition.

The hearing was postponed to September 2. Mrs E G Bowen led evidence Dr Yutar and Mr T C Tiedemann represented Mr Sibeko's widow, Mrs Matlakala Sibeko

## Burnt bodies identified

FOUR of the nine bodies found burnt inside a house in KwaNdebele on Tuesday, have been identified — and almost all the dead are pupils from Mamelodi, Pretoria.

Those identified at the Government mortuary in Pretoria yesterday were Benjamin Matfadi (16), a former pupil at the Ga-Melodi Higher Primary School, Abram Makulani (15), Victor Hlophe (17) and Jeremiah Magagula (15)

were still rushing to identify their bodies

Mr Joseph Makulani, whose son Abram was a standard 8 pupil at the J Kekana High School, yesterday said he became worried when his child did not turn up when the schools reopened on Monday. "I last saw him about a month ago and only heard over the radio that some people had been killed," Mr Makulani said.



# Detained mum gets jail visits from baby

253 22 Sowetan 18/07/86

A three-month-old baby is being taken to a prison every evening by a child-minder for a visit to his mother who is detained under emergency regulations.

The baby and his mother, a social worker, the area in which they live, and the prison where she is being detained, may not be identified in terms of emergency regulations.

The elderly child-minder said on Wednesday that she had been taking the infant to the jail every evening since the mother was held on Monday

The baby's mother, according to her colleagues, was detained at work

The child-minder said the baby was weaned from the breast because of his mother's detention, and is now bottle-fed

The minder said she has been looking after the baby since it was three months old.

She said the mother misses her baby and had expressed concern about his health.

"I hope she is released soon, for her sake and her child's emotional growth. The baby will soon pine for its mother," the woman said.

• A six-month-old baby, Thabang Tlhatlha, of Tembisa, was re-united with his mother, Mrs Victoria Tlhatlha, on Monday after she had been detained for two weeks.

## Mawu hails ruling

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union yesterday welcomed the judgment given in the Durban Supreme Court in its application against the state of emergency, and launched an attack on both local and foreign media, saying newsmen had not seen fit to challenge the regulations in any "effective way".

"Mawu welcomes the decision of the Natal Supreme Court to strike out most of the definitions

Send these

Mercury 19/07/86 (253)

# Four prisoners accused of escape attempt

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

FOUR long-term prisoners at the new prison at Napierville here appeared before magistrate Mr J Holland yesterday following an alleged escape attempt earlier this year.

Dayalam Govender, 26, Venagum Pydiah, 28, Rodgers Moodley, 29, and Dhanadinam Moodley, 42, all serving terms of imprisonment in excess of 10 years at the new prison in Eugene Marais Road, pleaded not guilty to the charge of attempting to escape.

Giving evidence, an officer at the prison said he had entered the accuseds' cell and noticed that three iron bars holding the window panes in position had been removed.

He also found a hole the size of a 5c piece in the wall under the window and traces of cement lying in the passageway to which the window led.

After searching the

accuseds' cell and finding no escape tools, the officer searched nearby cells and found a saw.

The officer told the Court that anyone entering the passageway from the window would have had access to sewerage pipes which led to the ceiling.

From there it would have been possible for an escaper to break through a plastic covering and a layer of tiles leading to the roof of the prison.

The officer added that, should the door at the end of the passageway have been left unlocked, an escaper could easily have made his way to the main gate of the prison.

In cross-examining the officer, Govender claimed that the hole which had been discovered was not large enough for anyone to climb through.

The case was adjourned until July 28.

Mr D Wille appeared for the State.

# Prison paper

By SELLO SERPPE

A DIEPKLOOF Prison warden has been dismissed and left with a pension of R39,07 — after six years service at the prison.

Constable Samuel Radebe, 27, of Evaton, a father of three, told *City Press* he was dismissed unfairly after being acquitted on a charge of possessing dagga — on the strength of a major's and other warrant officers' allegations. Radebe said his trouble started in January last year when he was told that he was being taken to court to face a charge of possessing dagga.

He said the major and three W/Os appeared as witnesses for the State, but he was acquitted on the charge in November 28.

"In June that year I went on sick leave and signed forms. But after I was acquitted, a desertion charge was brought against me, but it was also dismissed," Radebe said furiously. He said that when he

reported for duty on November 29, a Lt P Swanepoel told him to go home until further notice.

"In February this year I received yet another letter signed by a Lt Emu informing me to come and collect my money. I thought it was the monthly salary, but was shocked when told it was what was left from my pension fund," he said.

"Swanepoel sent me another letter in May, notifying me to report to his of-

fice again. There he wanted me to sign a certain document terminating my service, but I refused.

"I was then told I was dismissed from work with effect from June 18, 1986," he said.

Radebe claimed that an amount of R1 440,16 was deducted from his pay as unpaid leave, though he only took leave once in 1982. He added that he was absent from work for a peri-

od of not more than one month due to sickness. The Prisons Service denied that he was sick.

Vaal attorney W.D. Jonker said Radebe had briefed him regarding the matter and he would take the matter further.

The Prisons Service said that it was not its policy to comment on matters relating to personal circumstances of individual members. But it confirmed Radebe had been dismissed

"All other allegations in your telex have also been investigated and the Prisons Service is satisfied that no substantiating evidence exists for such allegations."

"Radebe's services were terminated in terms of Prisons Regulations 70 (1) due to the fact that he was absent from duty for a period exceeding one calendar month without permission." Radebe received all financial benefits he was entitled to," it said.



Samuel Radebe. Dismissed after being sick

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is, gebou sal word te Raadsaal 1409, 14de Verdieping, Lifegrogebou, hoek van Prinsloo- en Pretoriusstraat, Pretoria, om 08h30 op 25 September 1986.

**T. B. VORSTER,**  
Voorsitter van die Drankraad.  
Pretoria, 28 Julie 1986

## DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

**No. 1642** 8 Augustus 1986

### INSTELLING VAN DIE KNYSNAGEVANGENIS

Dit het die Minister van Justisie behaag om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenis, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), sy goedkeuring daaraan te verleen dat 'n gevangenis te Knysna op Erf 3456 ('n gedeelte van Erf 211), Knysna, geleë in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Knysna en groot 17,0864 (sewentien komma nul agt ses vier) hektaar, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1986 ingestel word, welke inrigting bekend staan as die Knysnagevangenis.

**No. 1643** 8 Augustus 1986

### INSTELLING VAN DIE CRADOCKGEVANGENIS

Dit het die Minister van Justisie behaag om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenis, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), sy goedkeuring daaraan te verleen dat 'n gevangenis te Cradock op Erf 2656 ('n gedeelte van Erf 1), Cradock, geleë in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Cradock en groot 30,0703 (dertig komma nul sewe nul drie) hektaar, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1986 ingestel word, welke inrigting bekend staan as die Cradockgevangenis.

**No. 1644** 8 Augustus 1986

### INSTELLING VAN DIE MOSSELBAAIGEVANGENIS

Dit het die Minister van Justisie behaag om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenis, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), sy goedkeuring daaraan te verleen dat 'n gevangenis te Mosselbaai op Erf 4773 ('n gedeelte van Erf 2001), Mosselbaai geleë in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Mosselbaai en groot 35,2000 (vyf-en-dertig komma twee nul nul nul) hektaar, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1986 ingestel word, welke inrigting bekend staan as die Mosselbaai-gevangenis.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

**No. 1635** 8 Augustus 1986

### UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk geproklameerde grond, ongeveer 4,5660 hektaar groot, geleë op die plaas Klippoortje 110 IR, distrik Germiston, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van Longterm Industrial Fixed Properties (Pty) Ltd en getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT R37/85 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n kommersiële dorp uitgehou

(19/5/1/2109)

1986, will be held at Boardroom 1409, 14th Floor, Lifegro Building, corner of Prinsloo and Pretorius Streets, Pretoria, at 08h30 on 25 September 1986.

**T. B. VORSTER,**  
Chairman of the Liquor Board.  
Pretoria, 28 July 1986.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**No. 1642** 8 August 1986

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KNYSNA PRISON

It has pleased the Minister of Justice, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 August 1986, of a prison at Knysna, situated on Lot 3456 (a portion of Lot 211), Knysna, 17,0864 (seventeen comma zero eight six four) hectares in extent, in the municipality and division of Knysna, which institution shall be known as the Knysna Prison

**No. 1643** 8 August 1986

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CRADOCK PRISON

It has pleased the Minister of Justice, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 August 1986, of a prison at Cradock, situated on Lot 2656 (a portion of Lot 1), Cradock, 30,0703 (thirty comma zero seven zero three) hectares in extent, in the municipality and division of Cradock, which institution shall be known as the Cradock Prison

**No. 1644** 8 August 1986

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MOSSEL BAY PRISON

It has pleased the Minister of Justice, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 August 1986, of a prison at Mossel Bay, situated on Lot 4773 (a portion of Lot 2001), Mossel Bay, 35,2000 (thirty-five comma two zero zero zero) hectares in extent, in the municipality and division of Mossel Bay, which institution shall be known as the Mossel Bay Prison

## DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

**No. 1635** 8 August 1986

### RESERVATION OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

The State President has, in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), reserved a portion of proclaimed land, approximately 4,5660 hectares in extent, situated on the farm Klippoortje 110 IR, District of Germiston, Mining District of Johannesburg, Province of the Transvaal, registered in the name of Longterm Industrial Fixed Properties (Pty) Ltd and shown on a sketch plan copies of which are filed under RMT R37/85 in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the offices of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, for the purpose of a commercial township.

(19/5/1/2109)

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# Prison teargassing described by detainee

309  
Cape Times 11/8/86 253

By CLARE HARPER

A LEGAL Resources Centre (LRC) interpreter is being treated for migraines and depression following her release after 57 days from detention in Pollsmoor Prison.

Yesterday Ms Kholeka Mooi, 26, described how she and 27 other women were teargassed through the bars of their communal cell by prison authorities when they demanded to see the security police to furnish a reason for their detention.

She said that after the teargassing on July 14, all the women, aged from 66 to 17 years, were transferred from the one cell into solitary confinement.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service last night said: "It is confirmed that teargas from an aerosol-type canister was used when a situation developed which could have had a serious effect on prison discipline."

The spokesman said that "the incident itself was in the nature of a lock-up process and of trivial importance". "However if allowed to continue

and develop it could have had a serious effect on prison discipline. Mild precautionary measures had therefore to be taken. Nobody was hurt and order was restored," he said.

Ms Mooi was released the day before an urgent application for her release was to be brought.

She was detained with five others from the LRC and the Relief Centre on June 12 outside the Supreme Court while awaiting the outcome of the bail application for Crossroads/KTC women who had been arrested outside Parliament earlier that day.

She said she was standing outside the court in her capacity as an interpreter to make sure that the women understood their bail conditions.

"However I did not get a chance to talk to them," she said.

The others were all released after between six and 14 days in detention.

Ms Mooi is also a member of the National Committee Against Removals

# New Bill to 'clean up' security industry

Mercury Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN—**Wide-ranging controls over private security firms are to be introduced soon. In terms of the Security Officers' Bill, which was released yesterday, all security officers will have to be registered.

No one may be registered as a security officer, except with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, if they have been convicted of a serious offence, or if they have been banned, listed or detained under the Internal Security Act

In an explanatory memorandum, the Government said the new Bill provides for the appointment of a Security Officers' Board to 'to deal with and to exercise control over the occupation of security officer'

The memorandum said it was proposed that only registered people would be allowed to provide security services or be employed for this purpose.

The Bill provides that every director of a security company and every employee, who is 'rendering a security service' will have to be registered with the Security Officers' Board

## Criticisms

No person may be registered if they were 'at any time, whether before or after the commencement of this Act' found guilty of offences, such as treason, sedition, murder, culpable homicide, kidnapping, childstealing, rape, indecent assault, sodomy, bestiality, robbery, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, arson, house-breaking, theft, receiving stolen property, fraud, forgery or offences relating to the coinage

They may also not be registered if at any time steps were taken against them under Chapter 3 of the Internal Security Act

The Bill has been drafted in response to criticisms of unscrupulous security firms

However, its provisions barring the registration of security officers because arbitrary action has been taken against them under the Internal Security Act is likely to meet strong opposition when the measure is debated in Parliament

# Court blow to detentionists

A Supreme Court judgment in Durban yesterday could lead to the release of all people detained under the emergency regulations, say legal experts.

The Court ordered the release of detained United Democratic Front publicity secretary Lechesa Tsenoli and declared two clauses of the regulations invalid.

Mr Tsenoli's attorney, Miss Di Pillay, said the authorities were now obliged to release all emergency detainees in Natal.

She said if that were not done, urgent applications like that brought by Mr Tsenoli would be lodged by other Natal detainees, and in any case, such applications would probably be brought in other provinces.

However, another legal source pointed out that as an appeal had been lodged against the judgment, the 'status quo' remained until that had been sorted out.

Monitoring groups say the number of known emergency detentions around the country is 6 000, 619 of them in Natal, but they believe the actual number of detainees is much higher.

### Other courts

Mr Jules Browde, national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, said his organisation welcomed any decision which ended detention without trial.

He said the judgment applied only to Natal but would be very persuasive to other courts if similar urgent applications were brought.

A Durban Legal Resources Centre lawyer said the authorities could get around the Court ruling by applying Section 50 (a) of the Internal Security Act, which provided for 48-hour detentions with possible 180 days extensions.

The lawyer said that at the end of the 180 days, the detainees could be released and then redetained, effectively making the detentions indefinite.

He said the authorities could also redetain the released emergency detainees under section 28 or 29 of the Internal Security Act or redraft the emergency regulations to bring them into the terms of the Public Safety Act.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said the ruling was 'exciting' and once again demonstrated the ju-

### Political Reporter

diciary's independence of thought.

'The last time they did so, however, their actions were neutralised by Government administrative action. We can only hope that this does not happen again,' he said.

Mr Peter Gastrow, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, said the Tsenoli case provided a ray of hope that the Courts would continue to play a watchdog role in the narrow areas where they were still allowed to investigate executive action.

Mr Gastrow said the Tsenoli case was able to be brought before court only because Mr Tsenoli was detained in terms of 'secondary regulations'.

'The Courts are specifically excluded from making any inquiries about actions taken in respect of many Acts of Parliament, particularly in the area of security,' he said.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former Black Sash president, said she trusted the State would accept the Court's decision as final and not try to make the regulations watertight.

'It is very good that the Courts are still able to protect individuals against arbitrary action of the State,' she said.

Mr Mamoo Rajab, Solidarity MP for Springfield

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

### FROM PAGE 1

## Court blow against detentions

and spokesman on Justice, welcomed the Court decision and saw it as a beacon of the future.

'It not only highlights the independence and integrity of our judiciary, but also the crass ineptitude of the Government,' he said, adding that he hoped the Minister of Justice and the State would not move administratively against the judgment.

Mr Rajab said the recent spate of judicial interpretations and action against the Government regarding its state-of-emergency regulations had brought into focus the need for a special Bill of Rights which would be justifiable to afford victims of harassment and discrimination by the Government to seek urgent relief from the Courts.

'At the same time, I hope our Western allies will gain some reassurance from the decision that all power does not and should not rest in the executive arm of the South African Government,' he said.

# Govt 'does not accept' ruling on detentions

CAPE TOWN—The Government did not accept the decision of the Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court that the detention clauses in the emergency regulations were ultra vires, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said yesterday

Finding that the State President had acted beyond the powers contemplated by the Public Safety Act, the Court on Monday ordered the release of UDF

## 'Scores' of detainees to apply for release

**Mercury Reporter**  
LAWYERS were making hurried preparations yesterday to lodge a flood of Supreme Court applications for the release of detainees following Monday's judgment which invalidated two detention clauses in the emergency regulations

Several lawyers said yesterday that they were acting for scores of applicants and would be making applications throughout the week

They said colleagues in the Cape and the Transvaal were making similar applications

Some applications were handed to Court yesterday

Mr Richard Lyster, of Legal Resources, said applications were being made in spite of the State's appeal against the Court's ruling

He said if the State lost the appeal it could be faced with a load of civil actions for unlawful arrest

He said Mr Paddy Kearney of Diakonia was claiming R10 000 from the State for wrongful arrest after the Supreme Court ordered his release

Miss Di Pillay said she was acting for more than 30 applicants and other lawyers were acting for many other applicants

member Mr Lechesa Tsenoli

Mr le Grange would not comment on whether other detainees would be released in terms of the ruling, but said 'We are not accepting the decision of the Court. We have entered an appeal which will be heard by the Appellate Court as soon as possible'

Meanwhile, lawyers are preparing applications for the release of many more detainees

The head of the Progressive Federal Party's Bureau for Missing Persons, Mr Neil Ross, said 5 900 people were known to have been detained but estimated the real figure could be as high as 12 000

### Suzman

Government legal advisers are understood to be working to counter the decision of the Natal Court while also being tied up with the challenge to the regulations being heard before another Natal court by the Argus and Saan newspaper groups

In Johannesburg, the PFP spokesman on law and order, Mrs. Helen Suzman, said the Government should release emergency

detainees following Monday's ruling

She echoed academic opinions that the State should release Natal detainees

Government sources in Pretoria were silent yesterday about the likelihood of President Botha proclaiming retroactive emergency regulation amendments to circumvent the Court's ruling, as he did on August 1

Mrs Suzman said 'The Department of Law and Order will probably take their usual steps by changing the regulations' — (Sapa)

13/08/86 Mercury

# Treason accused protest about 'inedible' food

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Three alleged ANC members facing charges of treason, alternatively terrorism, failed to appear in the Rand Supreme Court after the first tea break yesterday

Sibusio Ngwenya, 32, Abraham Lentswane, 30, both of Soweto, and Guy Malamba, 25, of Umlazi, Durban, told the Court via their counsel that they were protesting against 'inedible food' they were receiving

Mr Justice MJ Strydom heard from Mr Denis Kuy SC, representing the three men, that they would not reappear in the dock for the duration of the trial because they were 'constantly too hungry to concentrate effectively'

Before the men's non-appearance, a video was shown to the Court in which Ngwenya was seen to demonstrate how he would build a car bomb and oper-

ate a SAM-7 missile launcher

The three men are alleged to have reconnoitred Pretoria's Waterkloof and Swartkops Air Force bases in December last year with the intention of returning at a later date to destroy military aircraft with a SAM-7 launcher

The men are also alleged to have tried unsuccessfully during 1985 to murder a retired black policeman and to have AK-47 rifles, TNT explosives, limpet mines and grenades brought into South Africa

## Parcels

The three men returned to the dock shortly before lunch, after the Court had adjourned to allow their counsel time to communicate with them about their grievances.

Speaking from the witness box after returning to the dock, Mr Ngwenya said he and his co-accused had been refusing 'inedible'

food since the trial had begun on August 4

He said food parcels, which they had been receiving from family and friends in lieu of the prison food, had suddenly been denied them on Tuesday for the first time

Later in the day, Col PA Scheepers testified that as a security precaution no prisoners, whether awaiting trial or already convicted, were entitled to receive food parcels

Col Scheepers, responsible for 'the welfare of 10 000 awaiting-trial prisoners per month', said the three men had been in contravention of the regulations if they had been allowed to receive food parcels at any time

He assured the Court he personally would ensure that the men were given food of a 'quantity and quality permitted by the regulations'

Mr Justice Strydom is expected to make a ruling on the issue today.

13/8/86 SPK

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## Treason accused complain over food

Three men appearing in the Rand Supreme Court on a charge of treason refused to attend the hearing yesterday morning — and told the court about the “inedible” food they had received while in custody.

Mr Sibusiso Peter Paul Ngwenya (32) of Dube Village, Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi, Durban, and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30) of Meadowlands, Soweto, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of treason; alternatively terrorism.

After the lunch-time adjournment the men entered the dock from the court cells

Mr Ngwenya entered the witness box and told of the accused's complaints

He said that the three, while at Diepkloof awaiting trial, had not been eating the prison food which he

described as “inedible”

They had arranged to receive food parcels from outside and to buy goods from a store in the prison, Mr Ngwenya said

While in the cells at court the three had also refused the food given to them

He said that, although they had received food parcels during the week at court, that had been stopped.

“It is not that we are being rude to the court, it is difficult for us to concentrate and sit through the trial while we are hungry,” he said

A police colonel told the court that no food parcels are given to prisoners at court for security reasons

He said he would investigate the complaints.

The hearing continues

12/8/86. Sawelan

# PRISON FOOD INEDIBLE - ACCUSED

253  
~~11~~

AN alleged African National Congress member yesterday told the Rand Supreme Court that he and two co-accused refused to eat "inedible food" served by prison officials.

Mr Sibusiso Ngwenya (32), of Dube, Soweto, was testifying before Mr Justice J J Strydom in an inquiry into the food arrangements of the accused. He is charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism, together with Mr Guy Malamba (25), of Um-lazi, Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30), of Meadowlands, Soweto. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

"I do not eat food served in prison because it is not fit to be eaten by myself and the co-accused. Six of us at the Diepkloof Prison are not eating the food," said Mr Ngwenya. He said they got food from relatives or bought it at a canteen on the prison premises.

Since entering the prison on June 13 he had eaten chicken and pork and at times drank tea, when it was hot. He said Mr Malamba had never eaten food served in prison. The others did not testify saying Mr Ngwenya had aired their feelings.

They had refused to continue with the case

By **MOJALEFA MOSEKI**

for more than an hour. Mr Ngwenya said they could "not concentrate because of hunger"

He said they were refused food brought by relatives last Tuesday. But they had received it on the previous day.

Mr Ngwenya said they could not eat food given at court by the prison officials because it was "dry bread and soup". He said he drank the soup on two occasions but the other accused with him did not.

### Ruling

The policeman in charge of prisoners at the court, Colonel Herman Scheepers, of John Vorster Square in Johannesburg said he had received only three or four complaints about food in more than three years. He said he was in charge of more than 10 000 people every month who faced charges at three courts in Johannesburg.

He had made a ruling

that they should not receive food from relatives because he did not have enough manpower to search the food for drugs and weapons or tools which could be used in an escape.

Colonel Scheepers said prisoners ate the same food as the policemen on duty except that it was cooked in dif-

ferent pots

He said "mageu" was given only to policemen on duty. He said he would consider the complaint of the three and would discuss it with his senior officials.

Mr B Ferreira, for the State, told the court that the food served at the prison had been prescribed by dieticians.

# Treason trial focuses on 'inedible' prison food

An inquiry into whether or not prison food was edible yesterday took priority over the other proceedings in a Rand Supreme Court treason trial

Mr Justice H.J. Strydom requested that the prison doctor of the Diepkloof Prison be called to give evidence after learning that treason trialists Mr. Sibusiso Paul Ngwenya (32) of Dube Village, Soweto, Mr. Guy Malamba (25) of Umlazi, Durban, and Mr. Abraham Leitswane (30) of Meadowlands, Soweto, were dissatisfied with the food they received

The three men have pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason and terrorism

Prison doctor Dr. Gert Snyman told the court that the food rations given to prisoners were nutritious enough. Prisoners living on the rations should not lose weight — in fact, about 80 percent of the prisoners

gained weight while in prison, he said.

He did say, however, that there had been many complaints that the porridge given to prisoners was too thin, therefore a new kind of porridge was to be introduced within a week or two

Commenting on whether the food could be described as "inedible", he said it was a matter of taste

Replying to a complaint that the mealie rice made one of the accused nauseous, he said that should not happen

He said he was overwhelmed by requests for extra food by prisoners. Sometimes he granted them extra food for either medical or "humanitarian" reasons. Mr. Ngwenya, for example, received extra milk and eggs.

The hearing continues today

253 STAR 14/8/88



Mercury 24/8/86

# Court frees 22 union detainees

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## Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Supreme Court here yesterday ordered the release of 22 members of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) who were being detained under the emergency regulations, after an agreement between the State and Cosatu. They were to be released pending a Supreme Court hearing in which they will challenge the validity of their detentions in terms of

the regulations

They will also seek an interdict restraining the State President and Minister of Law and Order from causing or permitting members of the South African Police from intimidating, harassing or interfering with the activities of eight of the unions at their offices at Newcastle and Empangeni Rail

In terms of an agreement, which was reached between Cosatu and State le-

gal representatives early yesterday, the 22 detainees would be released and Cosatu would be entitled to reclaim certain documents which had been confiscated by the police.

The Court hearing will take place on a date to be arranged

The Cosatu members who were to be released are Mike Mabuyakhulu, Joseph Miya, Richard Bhengu, Siphon Cele, Hamilton Mkhwanazi, James Ntshin-

gila, Derek Phiri, Temba Mpontshane, Busisiwe Mnguni, Exon Ngubane, Obed Mzikayini, Joshua Mhlongo, Herbert Mdlanzi, Jeremiah Ntombela, Willes Mchunu, Tom Mkhwanazi, Vincent Nkhoza, Sdudlancahana (all of whom were being held in Eshowe), Jeffrey Vilane, held at Kwambonambi, Matthews Oliphant (Melmoth) and Blackie Mtshali and Mthintwa Badumuti, both at Newcastle

14/8/86  
Soweto

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# 'Official in dark about complaints'

A PRISON official told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that he was not aware that three treason trial accused had complained over food or went on a hunger strike while in custody.

Captain P G Lesch, of the Diepkloof prison near Johannesburg was testifying at a hearing where Peter Paul Ngwenya (32) of Dube Village, Soweto, Mr Guy Malamba (25) of Mlazi, Durban and Mr Abraham Lentswane (30) of

Meadowlands, Soweto, are appearing before Mr Justice M J Snyman on a charge of treason, alternatively terrorism.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Captain Lesch said it was normal procedure that all the accused should be checked to find out if they had complaints about their

health, food and other grievances.

He said the three accused never complained to him about the type of food they received. They also did not tell him that they were on a hunger strike because the prison food they had received was "inedible".

The court had earlier heard how the three accused had not eaten

prison food because they had described it as inedible. They had arranged to receive food parcels from friends and relatives.

Mr Lesch denied that he had allowed the three accused to receive food from outside the prison because that was against the regulations. He would have been summoned to appear at a disciplinary committee if he had allowed them to do so.

(Proceeding)

# Detainees' diet falls short of minimum, court told

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — State of emergency detainees and awaiting-trial prisoners in police cells throughout the country were fed a diet which failed to meet accepted minimum standards of nutrition, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday

A Full Bench hearing an application by six detainees for their release was given an assurance by counsel for the respondents that the Minister of Law and Order, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Health would immediately be told of the shortfalls of the diet, which consisted of dry brown bread, black unsweetened coffee, soup and mealie meal

253  
STAKE  
15/8/76

Giving judgment on an application to strike out affidavits from a dietary expert at the beginning of the hearing, Mr Justice Kannemeyer said that no matter what the outcome of the matter before the court, he had decided to refer the diet issue "to the highest authority"

Mr Gareth Damons (18) a student, freelance journalists Mr Mxolisi Fuzile, Mr Brian Osteridge and Mr Phila Ngqumba, Mr Prince Mhamhe and the Rev Abraham Jooste are applying for an order declaring invalid regulations 3(1) and 3(3) of the emergency regulations which provide for detentions, alternatively directing that better bedding and food be provided

They were detained in or near King William's Town in June

The respondents are the State President, the South African Government, the Minister of Law and Order, the police station commanders at King William's Town, Berlin and Kei Road, and the officer commanding King William's Town Prison

Captain James Bloomberg, the commander of the Berlin police station, said in an affidavit that standing order 200 provided that prisoners received the following daily diet

Breakfast 170 g dry brown bread and coffee, the bread possibly alternating with 225 g of mealie meal porridge, lunch 225 g of mealie meal porridge or 170 g bread, plus soup prepared from a special soup powder, supper 170 g dry brown bread or mealie meal porridge and coffee

Mrs Joan Huskisson, a dietician formerly in charge of the dietetics department at Groote Schuur Hospital and a dietetics lecturer at Stellenbosch University, said in an affidavit that the diet did not come up to the recommended daily allowance needed to maintain minimum standards of health

## STRICT

Mrs Huskisson said the diet provided 844 calories or 3 544 kilojoules, while the recommended daily allowance was 2 700 calories or 11 300 kilojoules

She said it could be regarded as a "strict weight reduction diet".

She said it provided 25,6 g of protein while 56 g was recommended. It was also deficient in calcium, vitamin A, vita-

min, B complex, and vitamin C and iron

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said it appeared that Mrs Huskisson was "a highly qualified and experienced dietician" with an honours degree in the subject who had lectured extensively on it

He said she "appears to have been very objective"

He appreciated that Mr M van der Merwe, for the respondents, had indicated that the matter of the diet would be raised with the relevant Ministers, but added that he had intended to do so himself "no matter what the outcome of the matter before this court was"

# Over 600 detainees on hunger strike

WEEKLY MAIL 15/8/86

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER  
ALL State of Emergency detainees in Modderbee Prison — a total of 601 — were planning to start an indefinite hunger strike yesterday

Two lawyers acting for some of the detainees said they understood the fast was taking place as planned

However, SA Prison Services firmly denied there was any such action

In a letter smuggled from the East Rand prison, the detainees said they had decided to begin the mass protest fast on August 14 because of the National Party congress in Durban this week and the reopening of Parliament on Monday

They were demanding

- The lifting of the Emergency
- The release of all detainees
- The readmission of all detained students to schools
- That their visitors should not have to travel to Springs to get permission to see a detainee
- The scrapping of the recent amendments to security legislation

The prisoners also complained in the letter about the lack of medical treatment in the prison at night "After locking-up time, if a person or detainee gets ill, we get no treatment

Comrade Billy Makwela sustained a deep cut on his right hand side. He bled for a long time until we applied our poor knowledge of first aid to stop the blood

"Prison authorities did not come. Instead the officer in charge switched the lights off," the letter said

The two lawyers spoken to yesterday said they believed the strike had started and confirmed that it involved all the detainees in that prison

Asked to comment yesterday, a Prison Services spokesman said "The allegation that 601 detainees are on hunger strike is not true

"However, it can be stated for your information that it sometimes does happen that detainees go on so-called hunger strikes, either on their own or by instigation from outside

"It is clear that these so-called hunger-strikes more than often are calculated efforts to obtain maximum publicity or propaganda value. This coincides with the strange phenomenon of several parties outside prison knowing in advance what is to happen inside prison

"It is emphasised that detainees are not allowed to make statements or to correspond with the media from

● To PAGE 2

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

## Hunger strike planned at prison

WEEKLY MAIL 15/8/86

Medical parades are held daily during which detainees and prisoners can report ailments and are given medical attention.

Hospital personnel as well as doctors are also on standby for any emergencies which may occur at night.

The allegation that a detainee was refused medical attention for an injury sustained at night is rejected outright," he said.

From PAGE 1

The authority of such an alleged document is thus strongly doubted

Detainees who refuse to eat are provided with three meals per day and treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines.

Detainees are also permitted to buy foodstuffs at the prison tuckshop and most of them make use of this facility while on a so-called hunger strike.

The Prison Service is satisfied that

By MARTIN NTSOELINGOE

THREE alleged members of the African National Congress refused to leave their cells to go to court this week, saying they were too hungry to concentrate

The accused had to be persuaded by defence advocate Denis Kuyi to state their case before Rand Supreme Court Judge MJ Strydom

Sibusiso Ngwenya, 32, of Dube in Soweto, said prison food was inedible

He said the food made

city press  
17/8/86 (253)

## A hungry accused is an angry accused

him vomit

Ngwenya said he and co-accused Guy Malamba, 25, of Umlazi in Durban and Abraham Lentswane, 30, of Meadowlands in Soweto, relied on food parcels from their families

The trouble started on Monday when they were refused the food parcels, he said

Johannesburg Prison commanding officer Capt P G Lesch said food parcels were stopped after he discovered liquor and dagga in some parcels

The judge said he would decide later whether their refusal to come to court was justifiable

The case is continuing

Rule on  
prison visits  
scrapped

A RULE restricting visits to detainees issued on June 12 by the Minister of Justice in terms of emergency regulations was repealed on Friday.

One of the provisions of rule 5, repealed by notice in the Government Gazette, was that a legal representative could not visit a detainee without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order or the Commissioner of Police.

A Prisons Service spokesman confirmed that the Minister of Justice had scrapped the rule following a recent Supreme Court judgment.

The judgment was given on August 4 in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Justice G Levenson, who found the repealed rule and Section 3(10)(a) of the regulations ultra vires and invalid.

Section 3(10)(a) of the regulation forbids access to emergency detainees to all people "other than the Minister of Law and Order or a person acting by virtue of his office in the service of the State" unless they have permission from the minister or a person authorized by him.

Mr Justice Levenson ruled that detainees had the right to consult their lawyers for the purpose of making representations to the minister for their release.

● Meanwhile, orders have gone out to police stations countrywide to improve the diet of state of emergency detainees, according to police.

This follows disclosures in the Grahams-town Supreme Court last week when Mr Justice D D V Kannemeyer undertook to have the matter investigated.

A Full Bench hearing of an application by six detainees for their release was told by an expert in nutrition that their diet — dry brown bread, black unsweetened coffee, soup and mealie meal — failed to meet accepted minimum standards of nutrition — Sapa and Staff Reporter

# DETAINEEES FED 'DOG FOOD'

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SONGEMAN 1918/1951

By ALINAH DUBE

A GROUP of people who were arrested shortly after the Winterveldt shootings early this year were fed with "dog food" in a Bophuthatswana police station, a 67-year-old witness said yesterday.

Mr Sonnyboy Motsheni, a Winterveldt resident, also told the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the shootings which left 11 people dead that policemen assaulted him at a soccer field. He was assaulted again at the GaRankuwa Police Station. He said he was accused of having attended an illegal meeting even though he was a Motswana.

He said a man who tried to interpret what Brigadier Molope was saying to the crowd was stopped from doing so.

The brigadier, according to the witness, told the crowd that he disliked the Ndebele language.

Mr Motsheni then became an interpreter after the crowd had shown its displeasure at that decision.

"In his address, Molope said parents should report cases of missing children to the police. But as he continued with his address, armed members of the force moved towards the crowd. This caused tension and the crowd said the police were trying to encircle them," Mr Motsheni said.

The witness said he stopped interpreting as the situation worsened.

Among other things,

he said, Brigadier Molope told the gathering not to ask for Nelson Mandela's release as the ANC leader would fight against Bophuthatswana.

Mr Motsheni said the police officer became aggressive. He added that he saw people running at high speed while some knocked him down on their way to seek shelter in neighbouring houses.

### Assaulted

He said he was among those who were arrested at a nearby house before being taken away in a police vehicle.

He was assaulted at the GaRankuwa Police Station, he said. He was later taken to Jericho Police Station where the detainees were given "dog food" the next day. He refused to eat it, he said.

# Prisons Service mum

23/8/86

SAPA

The Prisons Service would not comment yesterday when asked if charges would be brought against detainees teargassed at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl this week

It is understood detainees gathered in the courtyard to protest to a senior officer about an alleged assault on a Mr. Njonga

A spokesman confirmed that canisters of "Spray" teargas had been used at the prison on Tuesday to "restore order" when detainees refused to enter their section.

The spokesman said an allegation that Mr Njonga had been seriously injured while being interrogated was being investigated

The spokesman rejected as false an allegation that detainees had been kicked and bruised. No detainees were hurt, he said.

Detainees contravening "rules" issued by the Minister of Justice in terms of emergency regulation 3(9) render themselves liable to "sanctions" such as corporal punishment, solitary confinement and no meals — Sapa.

FOR WHICH THERE IS A DE-



# Pistol fails to fire at lucky policeman

26/8/88  
Dispatch Correspondent

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PORT ELIZABETH — Luck was on the side of a Graaff-Reinet policeman yesterday when his pistol, fired at him by one of nine escaping prisoners during a cell break, failed to go off

The police liaison officer for the South Western Districts, Major J J Zwart, said Constable J Oerson had gone to check some awaiting-trial prisoners at 5 15 am yesterday and had been overpowered when he entered a cell

One of the prisoners had grabbed his 9 mm pistol, held it against Constable Oerson's stomach and pulled the trigger

However, for some reason the gun failed to go off. The prisoners then left the policeman and ran outside

By yesterday afternoon none of the nine escapees had been re-arrested

(c) Particulars which were discussed in the first meeting were released in a press statement issued by Dr C F Scheepers chairman of the task team and Chief Executive Director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria on 3 July 1986

(3) (a) Yes, the decisions were released in the press statement on 3 July 1986. The decisions are repeated for ease of reference

(i) That strategic task teams/groups must formulate strategies for industrial development, upgrading of residential areas and the development of the Berlin industrial area and submit it to the main task team,

(ii) the overhead development strategy for the region must receive immediate attention in order to finalize it,

(iii) knowledgeable persons can be co-opted to the task group/team referred to in (i) above,

(iv) two regional liaison committees must be mobilised,

(v) the Transkei and Ciskei must be involved with the activities of the task team and

(vi) attention must be given to possible short term steps that can be taken to relieve the present unemployment situation,

(b) No

(4) (a) No A further announcement will be made as soon as the matter has been cleared on a multi-lateral level

(b) Announcements will follow as the work of the task team progresses and sequential conclusions are reached leading to specific recommendations (i) and (ii) Fall away

(5) No

*New Questions*

\*1 Mr L F STOFBERG—Finance [Transferred]

Attorney struck off the roll

\*2 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether he or his Department has been informed that a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was struck off the roll of attorneys for allegedly misappropriating trust funds, if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b) when was he struck off the roll,

(2) whether a criminal prosecution is to be instituted against this person, if not, why not, if so, when,

(3) whether there has been any delay in instituting this prosecution, if so, what is the cause of the delay?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

(1) Departmental enquires confirmed that the person concerned was struck off the roll of attorneys. The judgment of the court is a matter of public record

(a) I am prepared to give the name of the person to the Honourable member in a private conversation as well as to provide him with a copy of the judgment

(b) 3 May 1984

(2) The Attorney-General of the Transvaal has not yet received a docket in this regard.

(3) Falls away

Kabokweni magistrate's court

\*3 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 10 June 1986, the inquest into the deaths of persons at the Kabokweni magistrate's court near White River in the Eastern Transvaal on 11 March 1986 has been held, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will this inquest be held, if so, (i) on what date and (ii) what were the findings,

(2) whether any action will be taken as a result of these findings, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(1) No

(a) and (b) Because the Attorney-General's decision is not yet known

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) (a) and (b) I refer the hon member to my answer in paragraph (3)(b)(i) and (ii) to Question No 1 which I have answered on 10 June 1986

**Victor Fredericks**

\*4 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, died while in police custody on or about 16 June 1986, if so, (a) at what police station was this person being held when he died, (B) on what date was he taken into police

custody, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (d) what was his name,

(2) whether any other persons held in custody at this police station died during the latest specified two-year period for which information is available, if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding their deaths in each case,

(3) whether these deaths were investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(1) No, this person was released on bail

(a) to (c) Fall away

(d) Victor Fredericks

(2) Yes

(a) 2 persons

(b) On 4 September 1985 and 1 February 1986

(c) Both persons were arrested for drunkenness. One person died in the Bloemfontein hospital after he became unconscious in his cell. The other person was found dead during a visit to his cell and it is alleged that he was assaulted by his cell-mates

(3) Yes, an inquest docket was investigated in respect of the first person. The docket was handed to the Senior State Prosecutor on 118 August 1986 for a decision, which is still not known. In the second instance a murder charge was investigated. The docket was handed to the Senior State Prosecutor for a decision, which decision is still not known

(4) No

253

# Prison officer 'to blame for patient's death'

A PRISON medical officer must bear the blame for the death of a prisoner at Leeuwkop Prison Hospital, more than two years ago, a Randburg inquest magistrate was told yesterday.

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

The officer is Lieutenant J. H. Sithole, a trained male nurse.

The magistrate, who also told that the Department of Prison Services, directly through two other officials, Dr

Stephen Herbst and a Major Jacobs, was guilty of negligence which led to the prisoner's death.

These submissions were made by Dr Percy Yutar, SC, at an inquest into the death of Siphosiphiso Sibeko (43), of Orlando East, Soweto

He died on July 25, 1984, at the Leeuwkop Maximum Security Prison

Sibeko was a former "death row" prisoner. He was reprieved from the gallows in 1982 and at the time of his death was serving a 30-year jail term for armed robbery and murder.

Dr J. W. Marais and Professor W. H. E. Bunge in the Randburg Magistrate's Court.

Dr Yutar told the court that doctors giving evidence had agreed that Sibeko was critically ill on July 24.

He said if Lt Sithole had failed to notice Sibeko's illness, then the department was equally guilty to have allowed him to treat Sibeko — three hours before his death.

According to earlier evidence, Lt Sithole was a qualified male nurse who did a three-year course in nursing

The court heard he was not trained to diagnose but only to prescribe treatment for patients.

The department was at fault to allow a man like Lt Sithole to remain in a position he was not qualified for.

establish why Sibeko was not given a chance to survive. He also said if Sibeko had been assaulted, the court must find out who did it.

Mrs E. G. Bowen led evidence Dr Yutar, assisted by T. C. Tiedemann and instructed by Singer and Hurwitz, represented Sibeko's widow, Mrs Matlakala Sibeko.

7/9/86  
CITY PRESS

# 'Lieutenant to blame for prison death'

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By SELLO SERIPE

LIEUTENANT JH Sithole must be blamed for the death of prisoner Joseph Sibeko, who died after an illness resulting from a ruptured bowel while at Leeukop Prison Hospital on July 24, 1984

This was said by Dr Percy Yutar, for the Sibeko family, after he concluded that Sithole was criminally untruthful, negligent and a deceitful witness because of contradictory statements in his three affidavits

Yutar also put it to the court that prison doctor Steven Herbst was not free from blame because he was not a caring doctor - he could not attend to the patient immediately and only did so after 15 hours

Yutar also said Sithole - after learning from a fellow

patient and prisoner Lazarus Mayifale that Sibeko had collapsed - did not call Herbst immediately because he knew what had happened to Sibeko and had tried to cover it up by disposing of the documents recording Sibeko's health

"That's why Sithole printed *No Foul Play* on his last recording because he knew the cause of Sibeko's death," Yutar said

Southern Transvaal Forensic Pathologist Department chief specialist WD Kemp - who conducted the post-mortem - said Sibeko would have had a 60% chance of survival had he received medical treatment immediately

Sibeko, a Soweto resident, had his death sentence for armed robbery and murder reduced to 30 years in 1982

STEPHEN ROGERS

HOPES of a continuing fall in the inflation rate have received a setback from the latest Production Price Index (PPI) which rose by 19,7% year-on-year in July, compared with a 19,03% jump in June.

This follows a decline in the index in the previous four months.

## Hopes for inflation fall deflated

The overall index rose to 216,3% from 213,3% in June, showing a month-on-month increase of 1,4%.

The upward thrust in the PPI appears to have come from SA-produced goods. While the prices of imported goods increased marginally from 20,4% to

20,9%, locally-produced commodities rose to 19,3% from 18,6%.

Many economists, however, hold the view that the rate of increase in inflation is slowing down but these latest figures suggest that some inflationary momentum is still in the pipeline.

# Court told of the black-out 'torture' room

253  
WEEKLY MAIL  
19/11/86

AN interim order restraining police from assaulting and torturing detainees in Westville Prison has been granted by Durban's Supreme Court.

The order follows claims by detainees that they are subject to serious assault and torture in rooms with blacked-out windows within the Durban prison complex.

The application for the restraining order was brought by the Legal Resources Centre on behalf of five adults and 19 minors presently being held in Westville prison.

The final order is expected to be granted on October 16. This is the sixth order brought this year restraining police from assaulting detainees in the prison and police stations.

Many of the prisoners gave details in their affidavits of assaults by black and white policemen, military soldiers and interrogators.

These assaults included being insulted, kicked, punched, subjected to electric shocks, and being smothered with a pillow case.

At least three detainees claimed that security branch policemen squeezed their testicles during interrogation.

One detainee, Nhlanhla Msomi of KwaMashu, claimed that at the KwaMashu police station he was made to sit on sharp thorns in the grounds of the police station and kicked when he stood up.

Fourteen-year-old Vusi Mithembu, of Clermont, claimed he was made to sleep overnight on a concrete floor without blankets in the KwaDabeka police station when he was arrested in August.

During interrogation six days later, when accused of lying, his interrogator identified by his colleagues as "T", proceeded to squeeze his throat with both hands. "He throttled me until I was about to collapse and then released his grip," Vusi said.

As questioning continued, he said if I continued to lie, I would be punished. He thereafter took hold of my testicles and proceeded to slowly squeeze them.

Detainee Vusumuzi Ndwandwe, 20, of KwaMashu, claimed that besides

being sjambokked by a policeman, an Indian man in an SA Defence Force uniform had placed a tyre over his head and poured petrol over the tyre.

"He gave me a box of matches and said I must set myself alight. I gave the matches back to him and said that I could not. He asked me to follow him, we walked to a drum which had burning refuse in it. He said that I must climb into the drum," he said.

At this point a black trainee policeman intervened.

Detainee Dion Zitha of KwaMashu, claimed police lined up ten detainees against a tent and threw small stones at them. They hit his body, including his genitals.

"Later a uniformed policeman put a car tyre around my neck. He put papers into the tyre and poured petrol on to my head, then gave me matches and told me to set myself alight."

As well as the interdict, lawyers said they had petitioned the commanding officer at Westville prison to take immediate action concerning complaints about prison conditions by six Emergency detainees.

Howard Varney of the Legal Resources Centre told Weekly Mail that no detainees had communicated any changes in conditions, and they were contemplating legal action.

— Concord News

# Families' prison visits recorded

Gastrow said no psychiatrist could counsel effectively unless he had open communication with his client.

Audrey Coleman of the Detainees Parents Support Committee said: "The government says judges can go in and take statements of assault, but we have always said detainees felt at risk, because they were being held at the mercy of their interrogators. If even judges' visits are recorded they have every reason to fear for their safety."

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From PAGE 1  
The first evidence that detainees' meetings with relatives were recorded came to light when the Mail received a copy of a letter sent by an official in charge of white male detainees at Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison to the commanding officer of the Cape Town Security Branch of the SA Police. The letter was written in Afrikaans on official notepaper and was signed by a WO Booyesen

WGGWJ MGN 19/9/86  
Dated July 27, 1986, it referred to a meeting between an Emergency detainee and his mother on July 18. It read: "The visit was tape-recorded and (the cassette) is enclosed for your information. Please return the cassette to this office when you have finished with it."

Asked to comment, a representative of the Prison Services said: "These visits are not privileged. Conversations are therefore recorded one way or the other."

The Weekly Mail subsequently sent a telex to the prisons department enquiring whether visits between detainees and doctors, psychiatrists, district surgeons, lawyers, priests and judges were also recorded.

Two weeks later, Colonel Immelman's replied: "The SA Prison Service adheres to South African law relating to privilege. So, for example, consultations in accordance with the provisions of Prison Regulations 1, 2 and 3, between prisoner and a legal representation are considered as privileged communications and are not recorded."

"Regarding the other parties mentioned in your enquiry, the normal rules of law regarding privilege are applicable to them," Immelman said.

Asked if this did not mean that some of these conversations were recorded, Immelman said he had nothing more to add.

# MASA will raise prison tapes claims with state

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THE Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) will raise with the Department of National Health and Development the Weekly Mail's disclosure that confidential meetings between doctors and detainees might be secretly recorded by the SA Prison Service

The association, which recently established independent panels of doctors to treat and examine detainees, is one of several professional bodies to react strongly to the Mail's disclosure last week that detainees' conversations with judges, priests, and doctors might be monitored

The Mail's lawyers said this was the only inference which could be drawn from the SA Prison Services' refusal to deny that the meetings were being recorded. The Weekly Mail had received independent verification, which was confirmed by the Prisons Service, that meetings between detainees and their relatives were tape-recorded by prison authorities and sent to the SA Security Police

Masa's secretary general, Dr Marius Viljoen, released the following in response to the Mail's article: "It is alleged that the SA Prison Service has conceded that it is possible confidential interviews between detainees and their medical attendants, (district surgeons or panel doctors) could be monitored and recorded

"Masa has not received any statement from the prisons authorities to this effect nor has this very serious allegation been corroborated in any way.

"In view of the fact that it would constitute a very serious breach of doctor-patient confidentiality and would be in conflict with accepted ethical norms (including the Hippocratic oath and the Declaration of Geneva), the association finds it difficult to believe that the prison services would resort to such methods

"Masa will however take the matter up with the Department of National Health and Population Development, who have the ultimate responsibility for health care of detainees. If there should prove to be any substance to the allegation, Masa will register the most strenuous protest. Such a situation would be completely unacceptable to the association and cannot be tolerated by any doctor."

The National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) — set up in opposition to Masa's conservative stand and, in particular, its failure to deal strictly with district surgeons whose negligence was later found to have played a part in Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko's death in detention — noted the Mail's disclosure with concern

"Certainly with regard to doctors this appears to be a breach of the confidentiality requirement of governments throughout the world and to which South Africa is a signatory. We consider this a contravention of doctor-patient confidentiality.

"Detainees are always in prison against their wishes," the Namda spokesman added. "This results in much anguish and mental trauma to these individuals. Both international and local work on people coming out of detention shows clearly the mental scars this had left and the State's further intrusion into the privacy and confidentiality of detainees will no doubt cause greater mental hardships."

Professor John Dugard, speaking on behalf of Lawyers for Human Rights, said: "The whole purpose of judicial visits is to enable the detainees to communicate freely with the judge. If the judge's visits are taped this will obviously affect the confidence of the detainee. In other words this practice would undermine the very purpose of the visits



253  
WEEKLY MAIL  
26/9/86

# MASA will raise prison tapes claims with state

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THE Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) will raise with the Department of National Health and Development the Weekly Mail's disclosure that confidential meetings between doctors and detainees might be secretly recorded by the SA Prison Service

The association, which recently established independent panels of doctors to treat and examine detainees, is one of several professional bodies to react strongly to the Mail's disclosure last week that detainees' conversations with judges, priests, and doctors might be monitored.

The Mail's lawyers said this was the only inference which could be drawn from the SA Prison Services' refusal to deny that the meetings were being recorded. The Weekly Mail had received independent verification, which was confirmed by the Prisons Service, that meetings between detainees and their relatives were tape-recorded by prison authorities and sent to the SA Security Police

Masa's secretary general, Dr Maries Viljoen, released the following in response to the Mail's article: "It is alleged that the SA Prison Service has conceded that it is possible confidential interviews between detainees and their medical attendants (district surgeons or panel doctors) could be monitored and recorded.

"Masa has not received any statement from the prisons authorities to this effect nor has this very serious allegation been corroborated in any way.

"In view of the fact that it would constitute a very serious breach of doctor-patient confidentiality and would be in conflict with accepted ethical norms (including the Hippocratic oath and the Declaration of Geneva), the association finds it difficult to believe that the prison services would resort to such methods

"Masa will however take the matter up with the Department of National Health and Population Development, who have the ultimate responsibility for health care of detainees. If there should prove to be any substance to the allegation, Masa will register the most strenuous protest. Such a situation would be completely unacceptable to the association and cannot be tolerated by any doctor."

The National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) — set up in opposition to Masa's conservative stand and, in particular, its failure to deal strictly with district surgeons whose negligence was later found to have played a part in Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko's death in detention — noted the Mail's disclosure with concern.

"Certainly with regard to doctors this appears to be a breach of the confidentiality requirement of governments throughout the world and to which South Africa is a signatory. We consider this a contravention of doctor-patient confidentiality.

"Detainees are always in prison against their wishes," the Namda spokesman added. "This results in much anguish and mental trauma to these individuals. Both international and local work on people coming out of detention shows clearly the mental scars this had left and the State's further intrusion into the privacy and confidentiality of detainees will no doubt cause greater mental hardships."

Professor John Dugard, speaking on behalf of Lawyers for Human Rights, said: "The whole purpose of judicial visits is to enable the detainees to communicate freely with the judge. If the judge's visits are taped this will obviously affect the confidence of the detainee. In other words this practice would undermine the very purpose of the visits.

# Hunger strike reply

30/9/86  
Sowetan

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THE Prison Services has confirmed that a number of emergency detainees at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison were on a hunger strike on Wednesday.

The *Sowetan* yesterday reported that about 75 detainees at the prison started a hunger strike on Wednesday demanding their immediate release.

Major S J Jacobs, liaison officer for the department, replied as follows to a telex the *Sowetan* sent.

"In reply to your inquiry, you are advised to obtain legal advice with regard to the provisions of the emergency regulations before publishing.

"It is confirmed, however that a number of detainees at the Johannesburg Prison are presently on hunger strike.

"It is interesting to note that several inquiries were received on the same morning that the so-called hunger strike commenced and serve to strengthen the belief that these hunger strikes are an orchestrated propaganda stunt.

"Prisoners who refuse to eat are provided with three meals a day and they are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of those persons as is embraced in the Tokyo Declaration."

# The plight of ex-convicts

Some say  
2/10/86  
253

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EX-CONVICTS are likely to encounter "traumatic experiences" if their efforts to obtain employment are thwarted by certain bosses who never dream of employing criminals, according to Professor Jacobs van der Westhuizen, director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of South African (Unisa).

Speaking at a symposium organised by the South African Prisons Services and Unisa, Professor van der Westhuizen said in Pretoria that prison officials should possess a thorough knowledge of human nature to be able to deal with prisoners.

"They should also display great skill and patience in disciplining themselves and their charge and exercise a tremendous amount of care and goodwill in restoring peace, quiet, love and compassion within the confines of the prison", he said.

## Housing

Another speaker, Professor Charl Cilliers, of the Department of Criminology at Unisa, said homelessness or bad housing could lead to repeated offending. He added that at the time of their unemployment offenders were

By MONK  
NKOMO

likely to find it more difficult to obtain employment than others.

Research, he added had showed that

- When unemployment rises, number of people who go into prison also rise

- Offenders with jobs are more likely to be successful in resettling into the community when released from custody than those who are unemployed and,

- Offenders are between three and five times more likely to be unemployed than the average

Brigadier G J Jonker, director of Psychological Services in the Prisons Services said no community reintegration process can be successful without the prisoner's need for employment and accommodation being met.

REPUBLIC  
OF  
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 256

PRETORIA, 3 OCTOBER 1986  
OKTOBER

No. 10476

## PROCLAMATIONS

by the

*State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. R. 176, 1986

AMENDMENT OF THE KWANDEBELE CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1979 (PROCLAMATION R. 205 OF 1979)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I of the Kwa-Ndebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979), by replacing paragraph (b) (vi) of the said Schedule by the following paragraph.

“(vi) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS (the entire farm)”.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fifth day of August One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,  
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Minister of the Cabinet.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF  
ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND  
WELFARE

No. R. 2092

3 October 1986

REGULATIONS UNDER THE ABUSE OF DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES AND REHABILITATION CENTRES ACT, 1971 (ACT 41 OF 1971).—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Administration: House of Assembly, has under section 52 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971 (Act 41 of 1971), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto:

58—A

## PROKLAMASIES

van die

*Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 176, 1986

WYSIGING VAN DIE KWANDEBELE-GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1979 (PROKLAMASIE R. 205 VAN 1979)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae I van die Kwa-Ndebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979), deur paragraaf (b) (vi) van genoemde Bylae deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

“(vi) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS (die plaas in sy geheel)”.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoenderd Ses-en-tagtig

P. W. BOTHA,  
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Minister van die Kabinet.

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEIDSDIENSTE EN  
WELSYN

No. R. 2092

3 Oktober 1986

REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE WET OP DIE MISBRUIK VAN AFHANKLIKHEIDSVORMENDE STOWWE EN REHABILITASIESENTRUMS, 1971 (WET 41 VAN 1971).—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn, Administrasie: Volksraad het kragtens artikel 52 van die Wet op die Misbruik van Afhanklikheidsvormende Stowwe en Rehabilitasiesentrums, 1971 (Wet 41 van 1971) die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig.

10476—1

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ASKED to comment on the allegations made by Mike Loewe and Eric Linda about detention conditions, the chief liaison officer of SA Prisons Services said the following:

"The SA Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to high standards of physical treatment of all entrusted to its care.

"This is also the approach adhered to at the St Albans Prison. It is emphasised that medical treatment, general hygiene and nutrition have the highest possible priority.

"Sufficient cleaning materials and disinfectant are regularly provided. Bedding is washed, exposed to air and disinfected as often as necessary.

"As far as the quality of food is concerned, the diet scale has been

# The official view: Reply by SA Prisons Services

compiled by dieticians and satisfies the minimum standards of the World Health Organisation with regard to nutritional value. Apart from the Prisons Service's own measures in this regard, quantitative and qualitative control over the preparation and provision of food is exercised by the medical officers serving the different prisons.

"If it sometimes happens that the food is cold, it is due to the detainees falling to be ready at serving time.

"It is clear that the detainee's

account of the so-called skirmish between members (of SA Prisons Service) and detainees is biased and also coloured by his own subjective experience of the situation.

"Discipline and order must, for obvious reasons, be maintained at all times, especially in the confined space of a prison. For the necessary perspective, it should also be pointed out that the detainees threw eating utensils at the members and that two members were also injured during an attack with sharpened objects. In order to restore order, two dogs and

their handlers were brought in.

"The allegation that detainees were forced to eat is far-fetched and devoid of all truth. Detainees and prisoners are not forced to sign any forms/documents.

"Detainees or prisoners who refuse to eat, are provided with three meals per day, and are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of those persons as is set out in the Tokyo Declaration.

"All prisoners/detainees are daily given the opportunity to lodge their complaints/requests with the head of the prison. These complaints and/or requests are noted in a register and dealt with promptly, after which the outcome and steps taken are also recorded."

PORT ELIZABETH freelance journalists Eric Linda, 27, and Mike Loewe, 26, worked together in a fledgling independent news agency before their detention. Now the partnership has been broken by a restriction order preventing Loewe working as a journalist. He is among at least 27 former detainees restricted on their release.

CAPE TOWN — A high-level Government probe will be undertaken into the welfare and conditions of jailed juveniles, according to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee

At a medal parade on Robben Island he said it would also look at alternatives to imprisonment for young people

"I want to say clearly that we do not want to see juveniles in our prisons. But you must remember the Prisons Service is on the receiving end

"Those people who are sent to it with a legal warrant must be accommodated"

Mr Coetsee said he would prefer problem children to be entrusted to the care of their parents or, if this could not be done, to be placed in reformatories

"But we cannot wish away the reality of juvenile criminality and if parents cannot control the child and reform school does not have the desired effect, what alternatives remain?"

In addition, the community had the right to protection and it was the State's responsibility to ensure that order was maintained so that its citizens could live in security

"With the juveniles in our care as a reality, the question is rightly being asked whether existing

# Govt probe into welfare of jailed children

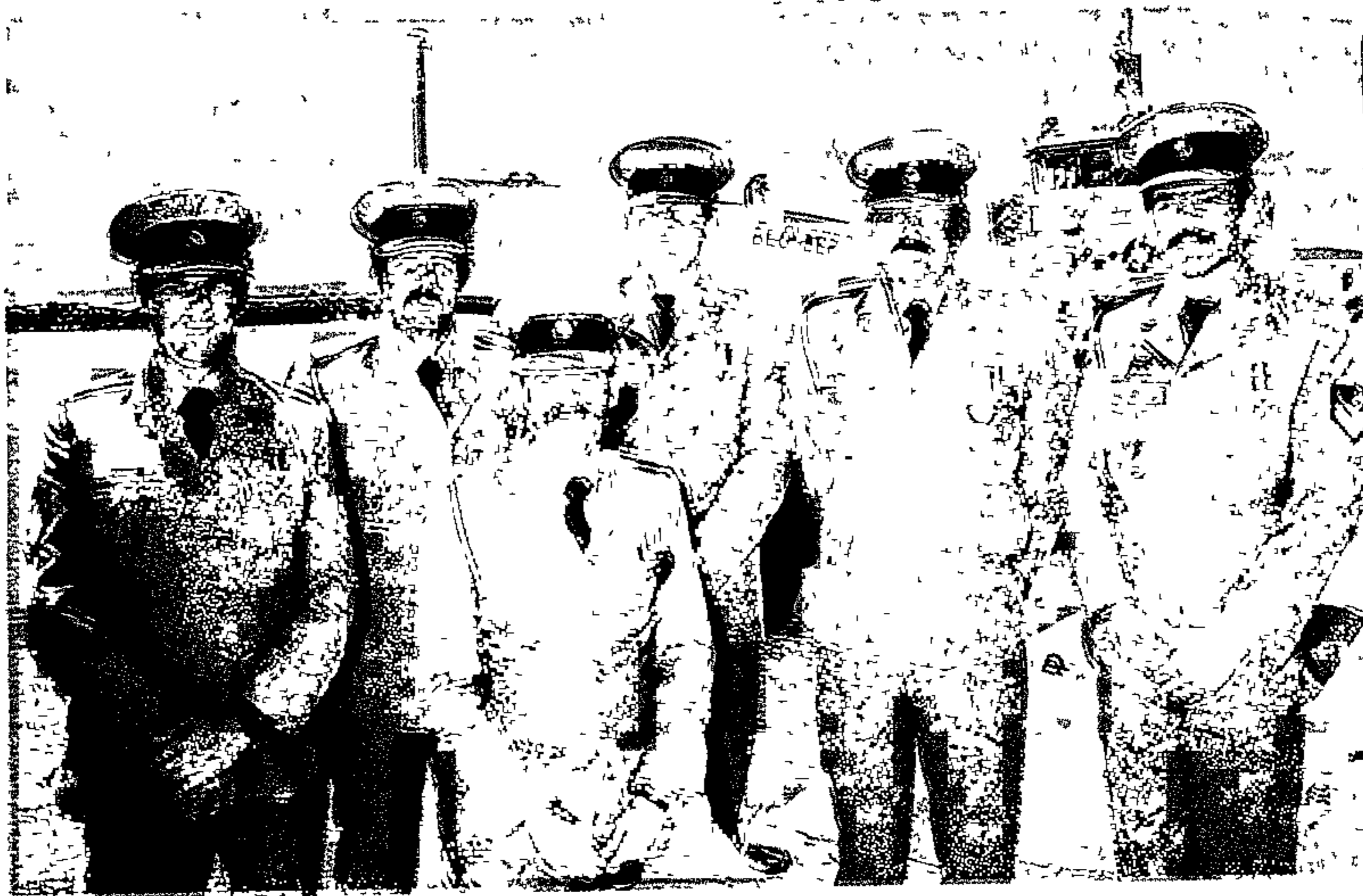
*DE Post 13/10/87*

facilities and services to handle and care for these young people are adequate and whether they need to be extended.

"To get answers to these questions I have asked the Commissioner of Prisons to do a high-level investigation, in consultation with the Departments of National Health and Population Development, Law and Order and Justice, into the welfare and conditions of imprisonment of juveniles in our jails

"Alternatives to imprisonment will also be examined"

The responsibility for combating crime did not lie only with the State Criminals, young and old, came from the community, Mr Coetsee said — Sapa



The six Prisons Service staff who were presented with the service's Cross for Valour (Ruby) by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday. They are (in front): W/O J A Moolman and (back from left), Sgt J C Smit, Sgt M C Roelofse, Sgt J R Laubscher, W/O G C Matthee and Sgt I K Swart

Picture: STEWART COLMAN

By RIAAN SMIT

A HIGH-LEVEL investigation into the welfare and detention conditions of youths in jails has been ordered by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee

Alternatives for jail sentences will also be investigated

Addressing a medal parade on Robben Island yesterday, Mr Coetsee said the "handling and care" of youths in jail, and the "existing facilities" themselves could "justifiably" be questioned

He did not make a distinction between youths serving prison sentences for criminal offences and those being held under the emergency legislation

He said it was well known that the incidence of crime by youths was "disturbingly high" and youths were increasingly committing more serious crimes

"I want to state clearly that we do not want to see youths in our

*CAFT 10/15 14/10/86*

# Youths in jail: Probe ordered

*253*

prisons I would prefer to see these problem children in the care of their parents

"However, the reality of juvenile criminality cannot be wished away. If parents cannot control their children and the reform school also does not have the necessary effect, what other alternative remains?" he asked

To find the answers he had asked the Commissioner of Pris-

ons, General W H Willemsse, to "investigate at a high level the welfare and detention conditions of youths in our prisons"

The investigation would be in conjunction with the Departments of Law and Order, Justice, and National Health and Population Development, he said

"With this, we once again underline the premium we put on the potential of our youth. It should not go to waste," he said

Six Prisons Service staff who saved the island ferry Blouberg from destruction after the ship had broken its moorings at Robben Island in a 40-knot gale on June 21 last year were presented with the service's Cross for Valour (Ruby) by Mr Coetsee

The six, W/O J A Moolman, W/O G C Matthee, Sgt M C Roelofse, Sgt I K Swart, Sgt J C Smit and Sgt J R Laubscher, took the ferry across to Cape Town harbour in 10-metre seas

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# Govt to probe juveniles in jail

CAPE TOWN — A high-level government investigation is to be undertaken into the welfare and conditions of imprisonment of juveniles in South Africa's jails

Speaking at a medal parade on Robben Island yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the investigation would also look at alternatives to imprisonment for young people

"I want to say clearly that we do not want to see juveniles in our prisons but you must remember the prisons service is on the receiving end

"Those people who are sent to it with a legal warrant must be accommodated"

Mr Coetsee said he would prefer problem children to be entrusted to the care of their par-

ents or, if this could not be done, to be placed in reformatories

"But we cannot wish away the reality of juvenile criminality and, if parents cannot control the child and reform school does not have the desired effect, what alternatives remain?"

"To get answers to these questions, I have asked the Commissioner of Prisons to do a high-level investigation, in consultation with the Departments of National Health and Population Development, Law and Order and Justice, into the welfare and conditions of imprisonment of juveniles in our jails

"Alternatives to imprisonment will also be examined"

The responsibility for combating crime did not lie only with the state,

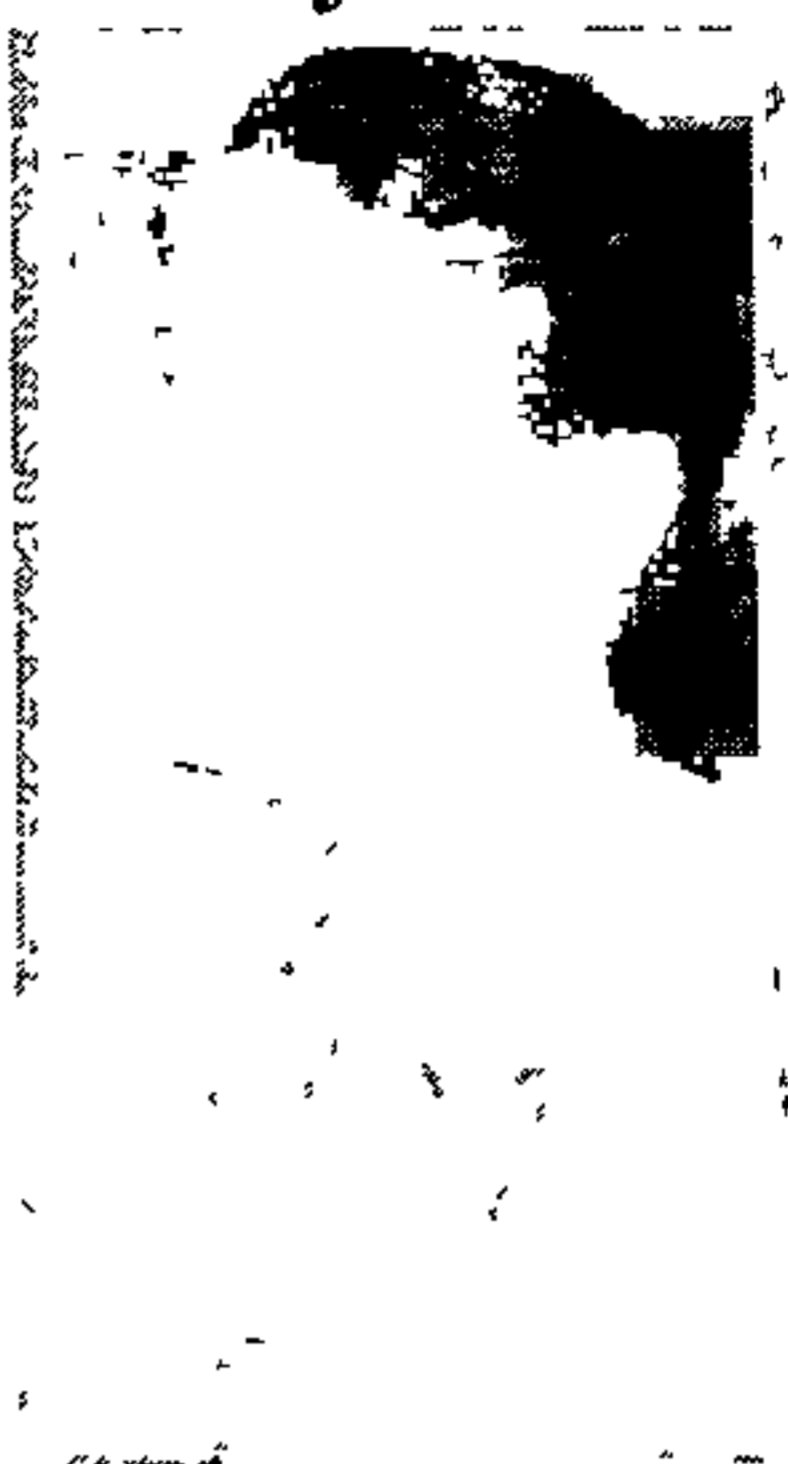
Mr Coetsee said

"Therefore I want to address myself to the community and its various institutions

"Real and constructive involvement with the youth can plainly be of the preventive nature. Opportunities must be created for better and for meaningful ways of spending free time and so on"

Mr Coetsee said it was anticipated that youth organisations such as the Voortrekkers, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides would be allowed to visit Robben Island in future to take part in programmes designed to "promote our cultural and historical heritage"

● The six prisons service staff members, who saved a government freighter which broke loose from her moorings



MR COETSEE

on Robben Island last year and was in danger of being smashed in a storm were yesterday awarded the service's Cross for Valour (Ruby) by Mr Coetsee — Sapa



# Treat political prisoners equally

By NIKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE international community has been urged to provide assistance to political prisoners in South Africa without discriminating against some because of their political affiliation.

This message was delivered by Mrs Urbana Mthopeng, wife of Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) president, Mr Zeuthama Mthopeng, who is serving two 15-year jail terms that run concurrently.

She was addressing the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid in New York this week during its annual observance day of solidarity with South African political prisoners.

Others who also addressed the committee included the UN General Assembly president, Huanayun Choudaury of Bangladesh, and the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mrs Mthopeng said her husband had been sent to prison "because of his pigmentation". He had demanded what the international community had come to declare as an inalienable right of all people — the right to live in freedom and dignity in the land of their forefathers.

"It was because of these legitimate demands that the international community had come to recognise and support the just struggle of the people.

"It was to achieve their inalienable rights that PAC and African National Congress members and leaders like Mthopeng, John Nkosi, Jeff Masemola, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, among many, had gone to jail," she said.

She said political prisoners were encouraged by the campaigns for their immediate and unconditional release.

"I urge the international community to provide assistance to political prisoners without discrimination regarding political tendencies.

"Every imprisoned patriot was making a sacrifice for a just and noble cause and must be accorded respect," she said.

Mrs Mthopeng was congratulated by the chairman of the committee, Mr Joseph Garba of Nigeria.

In turn, she thanked the ambassador for the telegram his committee sent to her husband on his 73rd birthday and election to the presidency of the PAC.

There have been complaints in the past that various organisations that assist political organisations and their families discriminate against Black Consciousness adherents and Pan Africanists.

Mrs URBANIA Mthopeng.

# UDF anger at prison death

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Border branch of the United Democratic Front (UDF) has expressed "deep anger" at the death in prison of a Queenstown branch member of the Detainees Support Committee, Mr Mbuyiselo Songelwa, on October 5

In a statement signed by the general secretary of the Border branch, the Reverend A M Stofile, the UDF said the South African Prisons Services had alleged that Mr Songelwa had died after an asthma attack, although the UDF had information from Mr Songelwa's cellmates that Mr Songelwa had died of a heart attack suffered on Friday, October 3

Although numerous attempts by his cell mates to alert the authorities were made, he was only attended to on Saturday afternoon, when he was taken from his cell, the UDF said in its statement

The liaison officer of the South African Prisons Services, Lieutenant-Colonel A E van Vuuren, has denied that no attention was given to Mr Songelwa, who reported a possible asthma attack only on Sunday, October 5

Colonel Van Vuuren yesterday denied that Mr Songelwa, or any of his cell mates, had reported that Mr Songelwa suffered any ailment on Friday, October 3

He said Mr Songelwa had received regular medical attention for his ailment. He had also been admitted to

Frere Hospital for treatment after an asthma attack

He said Mr Songelwa died on Sunday morning, October 5, on the way to hospital, after he had reported the suspected asthma attack

Colonel Van Vuuren said it was customary with all cases of deaths in prison that a departmental inquiry was conducted. The department was prepared to co-operate to the full if an inquest was held, he added

A lawyer representing the family said the findings of a family-appointed pathologist, Dr Leonard Anstey of Cape Town, were that Mr Songelwa died of a compound effect of four old lung diseases

The UDF said Mr Songelwa was not the first to have died

The statement said the government had forfeited its right to exist

The UDF called for an end to the state of emergency — and the release of the nine other people from Queenstown — who had been held with Mr Songelwa while awaiting trial

"To the authorities we want to say: The struggle will continue. With time, the people and commitment on our side, we cannot but be victorious," the UDF said.

Mr Songelwa was arrested in December last year with nine other Queenstown people. No charges had been laid against them and bail had been refused for the group

Mr Songelwa will be buried tomorrow in Queenstown

CAPL Trials 18/10/86  
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# Gang leader to hang for the jail murder

PORT ELIZABETH — A man who killed once before, and used brooms, saws, pick-axes and knives in previous assaults, was yesterday sentenced to death for stabbing a fellow convict with a knife fashioned from a urinal.

Timotheus Bambies admitted a record of previous convictions that started in 1979 and included assaults with a broomstick, a stone, a saw, a pick-axe handle, robbery at knifepoint, five counts of house-breaking, eight years for culpable homicide and 20 years for murder with a knife and a spade.

He was convicted of murdering his 18-year-old cell-mate, Buyisile Ndoni. Two other prisoners charged with him were acquitted.

The court found it a reasonable possibility that they acted under threat of death from Bambies — a leader of a jail gang.

The judge found no extenuating circumstances.

Sapa

THE use of national servicemen to provide educational courses for detainees is a cloak-and-dagger attempt by the state politically to indoctrinate detainees, says

PFP MP Jan van Eck

Van Eck, chairman of the PFP Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee, said at the weekend that some servicemen — generally graduates or those studying for degrees — were selected by the SADF to pose as civilians to try and change emergency detainees' political opinions

Their job was to create a more positive attitude among detainees towards the state and white people in general, Van Eck said.

He referred to the operation as sin-

# 'Indoctrination'

20/10/86: (253)  
in jail slammed

BUS DAY  
THELMA TUCH

ister, particularly, because the national servicemen had to swear not to disclose their true identities.

Colonel D J Immelman of the Prisons Service said yesterday it was a long-standing principle to allow young men to earn credit for their national service in the prison context.

It was also possible to second national servicemen to other departments through the Defence Act, giving them the benefit of highly trained and specialised manpower.

# Prisoner Christie gets another appeal chance

By PAT SIDLEY

RENFREW CHRISTIE, who has served more than six years of an effective 10-year jail sentence for terrorism, may soon be released

The application for his release, based on his renunciation of violence, was postponed in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week and his situation will be reviewed "internally" by a prison release board, probably next week

Christie had asked the court to release him from prison because he had accepted the State President's offer, made in January last year, that political prisoners who renounced violence would be freed

The State President, however, contested the interpretation of his "offer", saying that renouncing violence would be a factor to be considered among other factors in the release of a prisoner

This week the parties agreed to postpone the application indefinitely. But they also agreed that if a review of Christie's situation proved fruitless, the matter would be urgently heard during the Christmas recess

The state's attorney told the court that the matter "may become academic", which has led to speculation that Christie's renunciation of violence will weigh heavily in his favour when the issue comes before a review board

The papers already before the court give an interesting interpretation by the State President, as the first respondent, of his words on January 31 to the houses of parliament

Quoting from Hansard, the papers record PW Botha saying the government would be willing to consider the release of Nelson Mandela if he (Mandela) "gives a commitment that he will not make himself guilty of planning, instigating or committing acts of violence for the furtherance of political objectives but will conduct himself in such a way that he will not again have to be arrested"

He also said "It is therefore not the South African government which now stands in the way of Mr Mandela's freedom. It is he himself. The choice is his. All that is required of him now is that he should unconditionally reject violence as a political instrument"

The "offer" was extended to other political prisoners in response to a question from MP Helen Suzman

The offer, says the State President in the papers before the court, meant only that consideration would be given to a release if Mandela (or other political prisoners) forswore violence

It did not mean that forswearing violence was the only precondition to a release. Rather it was a precondition

to considering a release

The State President says in the papers his offer was limited to considering the release, and that it was intended other factors which normally count in a release would still play a role

And, says the State President, the word "offer" should not be understood to be aimed at a binding contract between the State President (or the government) and a prisoner — but should more accurately be seen as an "invitation"

In Christie's affidavit, he maintains the State President's use of the words "The choice is his" and "All that is required" make it clear an offer of freedom was being made which could be accepted or rejected

Among papers before the court is a letter from Christie's attorney, Raymond Tucker, to the State President, which sets out his views:

"On numerous occasions you and/or the honourable Minister of Justice have stated it is not the South African government but Mr Mandela himself who is preventing his release. My client does not wish to comment on Mr Mandela but it must be pointed out that it cannot possibly be said of my client that he is preventing his release and the refusal of the South African government to release my client is not understood"

Tucker also refers to a clause placed in a document signed by Christie which said his renunciation of violence did not entitle him to immediate release. He said Christie had no choice but to sign the form as it "was made clear that this was the only manner in which the authorities would handle the matter"

In the letter, Tucker says Christie made repeated requests for his release after he signed the document, to no avail, and a request by his mother to see the Minister of Justice was declined

Tucker also draws attention to the early release and deportation of Massimo Bollo last year after Bollo had served four years of an effective 10 year sentence for activities which involved actual violence and the possession of arms and explosives

"In my client's case he was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment, with an effective sentence of 10 years of which he has now served six years and has in fact been behind bars for a considerably greater period, bearing in mind his period of detention. In my client's case there was neither actual nor potential violence and no arms or explosives were involved and no actual harm was caused to anyone"

Tucker writes

CAPL Trip 20/10/88



# Servicemen in mufti work with detainees

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A number of national servicemen have been selected to work in the prisons in a campaign to change the political attitudes of detainees — and have sworn not to disclose their identities to detainees, Mr Jan van Eck (PFP Claremont) said yesterday

Mr Van Eck, chairman of the PFP Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee, disclosed at the weekend that the SADF chose servicemen, mainly graduates, to give educational courses to detainees in a bid to create a more positive attitude among detainees towards the government in particular and white people in general

Mr Van Eck said the servicemen wore civilian clothing and posed as outside civilians while dealing with detainees.

He referred to the operation as "sinister", particularly because the national servicemen were sworn to secrecy with regards to not revealing their position.

He said the use of national servicemen to provide educational courses for detainees was a "cloak and dagger" attempt by the State politically to indoctrinate detainees.

"Knowing the average spirit of detainees this is a waste of time," he added

## DET youth camps for ex-detainees

He said the attempt to indoctrinate detainees was part of a general political campaign which included the Department of Education and Training youth camps for ex-detainees

But this type of indoctrination was worse than the youth camps, he said, because detainees had no choice in the matter and were totally defenceless

while being "worked on" in detention

Mr Van Eck said he would take the matter up with the Defence Department in a bid to put a stop to such practices

The PFP spokesman for defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, yesterday said he would take "the strongest possible exception" if national servicemen were being used in a political capacity to hide the defects of the government system

Colonel DJ Immelman, of the prisons service, yesterday said it was a long-standing principle to allow young men to earn credit for their national service in the prison context

"Quite a number of young men have thus, over the past years, done service in prison and are now even part of the prison reserve force

## 'Servicemen willing to do so'

"It is also possible for some years to second national servicemen to other departments through application of Section 16 (11) of the Defence Act

"In this manner several departments have had the benefit of highly trained and specialized manpower allocated to them in terms of Section 16 (11)

"In a similar manner a number of national servicemen have recently been allocated to the prisons service in view of their specialized educational background. They were, in fact, willing and prepared to do so

"It is understood that it is customary for servicemen serving in this type of capacity to wear civilian clothes

"The upliftment and education of prisoners and detainees to prepare them for their reintegration in society is a high priority of the prisons service"

An SADF spokesman yesterday said he had nothing to add to the prisons service statement

# Magistrate to act if 'mystery' policemen cannot be traced

Tygerberg Bureau

ARG 21/10/86  
20 253

A MAGISTRATE said he would contact the Commissioner of Police personally if two "mysterious policemen" did not come to court.

He wanted them to give evidence about an alleged attempted rape at Bellville railway station in May.

Mr J.D. Huggett was speaking during the trial in the Parow Regional Court yesterday of Mr Anthony Benn of Muldersvlei, who is charged with stealing R10 and attempting to rape a Bellville woman.

Mr Benn pleaded not guilty. He said he would admit being at the scene and that he was "assaulted by two men after speaking to a young girl".

## "DRAGGED ME"

He denied having anything to do with the 47-year-old woman.

The woman told the court she was walking through the subway at Bellville station when she was accosted from behind.

A man dragged her to a siding where he stole R10 from her handbag and tried to rape her.

In the struggle the woman broke an ankle and cried out so loudly that two bystanders rescued her and captured the man.

They went to a shop and one of them telephoned the police.

After two hours, two police officers arrived in a van. They did not arrest the man, but told him "to go for medical treatment".

After he left, the policemen told the woman to lay a complaint the next morning at the railway police charge office in Bellville.

She said the alleged assailant dropped a document in the shop which identified him as an Escom employee living at a Muldersvlei hostel. She gave this to railway police the next day.

## "HARD TO BELIEVE"

Based on the information in the document, Mr Benn was arrested.

Sergeant S Swart of the railway police charge office told the court neither the document nor the two policemen could be traced.

Mr Huggett said he found this "extremely difficult to believe".

He said if the prosecutor, Mrs M Voges, continued to have difficulty getting hold of the two policemen, he would "personally contact the Commissioner of Police".

The trial was postponed to November 10.

AK605 23/10/86

# Detainee found hanged by shirt in prison cell

JOHANNESBURG. — A detainee held under the emergency regulations has committed suicide in his cell in Upington prison, the Prisons Service said in a statement today.

Mr Xoluso Johannes Jacobs, 20, was found last night hanging by his shirt from the bars in his cell

● Sixty-two people have died in detention in South Africa since 1963, according to the latest fact sheet of the Repression Monitoring Group

Quoting figures from the Johannesburg branch of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), the statement said that 18 of them had died in police custody in the past two years

Of the 62 detainees, 23 died on their first day in detention and half the total number died within the first five days of detention

## SIX THIS YEAR

The fact sheet named six people who died in detention this year — Mr Joel Phosoko, a trade unionist, Mr Makompo Kutumela, a journalist and member of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Peter Nchabaleng, the president of the United Democratic Front in the Northern Transvaal, Eric Ngomane, a high school pupil, Mr Mbuyisela Songelwa, a member of the DPSC, and Mr Johannes Mashego, activity unknown.

It is reported from East London that a swoop in Alice by the Ciskei security police has netted UDF leaders and more relatives of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe

Among those held are the Rev M A Stofile, general secretary of the Border region of the UDF, who came to prominence when he played a key role in blocking a planned New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa

(Turn to Page 3, Col 6)

# Detainee found hanged in cell

(Cont from Page 1)

The President's brother, Mr Namba Sebe, who has claimed responsibility for organising the dramatic jailbreak of Charles Sebe and the abduction of two security officers, said he had been told that his sister, Caroline Hebe, had been detained in Alice

Mr Sebe said he also feared that her husband, Chief S M Hebe, an MP and the chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, had also been detained

A family friend had also been detained in Mdantsane, Mr Sebe said

Lawyers for Mr Stofile confirmed that he was being held under Section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act, along with a brother and a sister and other UDF supporters from Alice

## SECOND TIME

Sources referred to a total of eight people, but this could not be confirmed

It is the second time this year that Mr Stofile, a theology lecturer at the University of Fort Hare, has been detained

His previous detention sparked a student boycott when the university accepted a letter of resignation signed by him in spite of claims that he had been forced to sign it

He repudiated the letter after his release and the university accepted him back to his post — Staff Reporter, Argus Correspondent and Sapa

● Detainees tell of anguish,  
Page 4



Two  
found  
hanged  
in cells

APR 10/86  
229  
253

JOHANNESBURG — Two prisoners, one a political detainee and the other awaiting execution, hanged themselves on Wednesday night, prison officials said yesterday.

Mr Xoluso Jacobs, 20, detained under the June 12 state of emergency, hanged himself at the Uppington prison, a prisons services spokesman said.

A prisons services statement said Mr Jacobs "committed suicide by hanging himself with his shirt from the cell bars"

In Pretoria, a black prisoner awaiting execution at the Central Prison hanged himself "using his nightclothes" His name was withheld pending notification of relatives

Police and prison authorities would investigate both incidents, the spokesman, in Pretoria, said.

Mr Jacobs was the first known suicide among the roughly 20 000 people detained since the state of emergency was proclaimed by the State President

On October 5, Mr Mbuyisela Songelwa died in detention from an asthma attack, which government critics say went untreated

The Detainees Parents Support Committee was "horrified" at the death of Mr Jacobs

"This becomes the 80th death in police custody since 1963," a DPSC spokeswoman said yesterday

"... Detainees cannot get adequate protection Whether this was a suicide or a death at the hands of the police, we hold the police responsible for alienating people from life by holding them indefinitely" — UPI and Sapa

# Prisons say 27 soldiers re-educate detainees

By JO-ANN BEKKER

THE SA Prisons Service has disclosed that 27 national servicemen are involved in programmes to prepare detainees for "re-integration into society".

The servicemen, posing as "do-gooders" in plainclothes, run recreation and educational courses aimed at altering detainees' hostility towards the government, according to Jan van Eyck, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee in the western Cape.

He said the move was more sinister than the Department of Education's re-orientation camps, because detainees were a "captive audience" and were not told who the servicemen were. The SA Defence Force and not the Prisons Service trained selected servicemen to re-educate detainees, Van Eyck added.

The Prisons Service yesterday said 27 soldiers were involved in the programme, but declined to give details of how they were selected, or what their duties entailed.

Lt-Col AE van Vuuren, the service's liaison officer, issued the following reply to Van Eyck's allegations.

"It is a longstanding principle made possible through the amendment of the Defence Act and the Prisons Act some years ago to allow young men to earn credit for their national service in the prison context for a number of years.

"It is also possible now for many years to second national servicemen to other departments through application of Section 16(2) of the Defence Act.

"In a similar manner a number of national servicemen have recently been allocated to the Prisons Service in view of their specialised educational background. They were in fact willing and prepared to do so. It is customary that servicemen serving in this type of capacity wear civilian clothes.

"The upliftment and education of prisoners and detainees to prepare them for their re-integration into society is a very high priority of the Prisons Service."

THE Detainees' Parents Support Committee has released a report alleging that the Government is engaged in mass repression to stifle black political protest. Asked to comment on the report, the Bureau for Information and the Department of Prisons rejected the DPSC's claims. Below is the report released by the DPSC, and the State's reply.

# DPSC hits out at treatment in jails . . .

## The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government is intensifying and expanding its repression in the country's black townships, says the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC)

In a report issued after its annual conference in Johannesburg, the DPSC said "What the Bureau for Information would like to present as 'peace' is really a massive pacification effort in the townships, designed to deal with the growth of mass resistance and intended to coerce people to abandon rent, school and consumer boycotts"

The report said mass detentions were one measure the State had taken to achieve this pacification

"The last State of Emergency accounted for some 8 000 detentions in 42 magisterial districts. This time, an estimated 22 000 have been taken into detention cells, from all the major cities and from the smallest towns, where the slightest breath of resistance has stirred the dust"

### Rapid expansion

The DPSC said police and security forces were being deployed in "ever-increasing numbers"

"Particularly threatening has been the rapid expansion of green-uniformed municipal police forces. It is clear from hundreds of reports of people at advice offices and crisis centres that we can no longer separate the roles played by different branches of the security forces

"Where arrests, assaults, torture and shootings are reported, the SAP, SADF, security police and municipal forces feature with equal regularity and are reported to be using similar tactics"

The report said there was also an "insidious spread of unofficial repression"

"Vigilante forces and hit-squads are a national presence, deploying similar deadly tactics at opposite ends of the country

Apart from this coherence of method, the possibility of some co-ordination in vigilante action is suggested by the sinister reappearance of

prominent right-wing figures among vigilante groups in the Transvaal and Orange Free State"

Referring to conditions under which detainees were being held, the report said overcrowding of cells was frequent and there were also reports of "poor and insufficient food given only at long intervals, cold or often no water, too few blankets and sometimes no floor mats"

It said reports of assaults and torture of detainees varied from area to area "Allegations of electric shocks, repeated beatings and threatened necklacing have been made"

The DPSC said medical treatment was generally inadequate

### Miscarriages

"Detainees complain of delayed and inappropriate treatment. There is suspicion that such factors contributed to the death last week of Queenstown Descom chairman Mbuyiseli Songelwa

"At least three young women have suffered miscarriages in detention in the last three months"

The report alleged that "in general it appears that district surgeons are frequently carrying out their duties in a manner which falls far short of acceptable medical standards"

Other allegations made by the DPSC were

- Delegates reported a new trend in the treatment of detainees "Increasingly, common-law crimes, rather than political transgressions, appear on the charge sheet

- "The upshot of this is to stigmatise or criminalise activists and to extend incarceration where the charge is serious, by the refusal of bail"

- The emergency had created as many "internal refugees" as detainees "Activists at every level who escaped the dragnet have lived on the run for months

- "Rural activists, with no place to hide in their tiny, exposed settlements, have had to leave their areas altogether. This has left hundreds of activists rootless and left families without breadwinners"

# ... but Govt denies claims

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Bureau for Information has hit out at the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, saying it was only concerned with detainees, and not with ordinary citizens who suffered at the hands of "radicals"

In a reply to the DPSC's allegations that the State is engaged in widespread repression, the bureau said it did not "normally comment on the frequent, almost hysterical and emotional utterances so characteristic of this organisation"

"The fact of the matter is, as your readers no doubt know, that the State of emergency is bringing about a return to normality and stability which is welcomed by all who believe in peaceful change and who wish to live normal lives without the fear of intimidation and violence

## Callous murders

"All the DPSC seems to concern itself about are detentions, but no word is ever spoken about the victims of vicious and callous murders, intimidation and the hardship suffered by so many law-abiding citizens at the hands of radicals

"Also nothing is said about the process of law and the conviction of many of those who had been detained in terms of emergency regulations"

In a further statement, head of the bureau Mr Dave Steward said the state of emergency had succeeded in achieving some "important objectives"

"Firstly, there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of unrest-related deaths from 161 in June to only 28 in September. The number of persons wounded has declined from 306 in June to 99 in September

"In this regard, it is important to note that black agitators have been responsible for 68 percent of injuries. This clearly indicates who is responsible for the violence

## More security

"At the same time, the number of unrest incidents decreased from 2 645 in May to 99 in September. The greatest proportion of these were due to relatively unserious (sic) stone-throwing incidents. These statistics have been translated into a much-higher sense of security among the vast majority of law-abiding citizens

"As required by law, the names of all detainees were submitted to Parliament. The government requested judges of the Supreme Court to visit detainees on a regular basis and to report on the conditions of their detention

"Their reports have indicated that the detainees are, by and large, well-treated, but there have been individual complaints. These are investigated and, if necessary, the government takes action. The available evidence is presented to the attorney-general who decides whether there should be prosecution in open court or not"

"The first duty of government is to protect the lives and property of law-abiding citizens, whatever their race. The government is determined to carry out its responsibility in this regard to the full"

The SA Prisons Service said in a statement that it was committed to high standards in the treatment of all prisoners

The statement said "The SA Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to high standards of physical treatment of all entrusted to its care. It is emphasised that medical treatment and general hygiene and nutrition have the highest possible priority

"As far as the quality of the food is concerned, the diet scale has been compiled by dieticians and satisfies the minimum standards of the World Health Organisation with regard to nutritional value

"Apart from the Prison Services' own measure in this regard, quantitative and qualitative control over the preparation and provision of food is exercised by medical officers serving the different prisons

## Regular visits

"A district surgeon is appointed for every prison or group of prisons and visits the prisons regularly. Prisoners and detainees have opportunity to report ailments on a daily basis and are given prescribed medication by nursing staff, who also attend to less-serious cases in the prison hospitals"

"If specialised medical treatment is required, prisoners are referred to provincial hospitals by the district surgeon

"With regard to the death of the awaiting trial prisoner in question, he received regular medical attention for his ailment. In the process, he was also admitted to Frere Hospital after an asthma attack

"On the morning of October 5, he reported an asthma attack and was transported immediately to the provincial hospital in East London, but he unfortunately passed away en route. As is customary in all cases of deaths in custody, the necessary departmental inquiry is being conducted"

# DEATH IN DETENTION

DETAINEE Xoliso Johannes Jacobs has died in custody in Uppington prison, the Prisons department announced yesterday 26/10/88

A spokesman said 20-year-old Jacobs was found yesterday morning hanging by his shirt from prison cell bars

The statement, said Jacobs "committed suicide by hanging himself with his shirt from the cell bars"

It was not immediately known under what law he was being held

● Police in George have opened a murder docket after the death of a man who had been held at the George Police Station

Peter Mafutu, 35, died in the Tygerberg Hospital earlier this week after being assaulted in a police cell on October 15

A prisoner who shared the cell with him is being questioned in connection with the incident - Sapa

before the courts

# PE cell-death youth had internal injuries

529 29/10/86  
253 STAFF

**PORT ELIZABETH** — A youth awaiting trial on charges of murdering a policeman died of internal injuries while in police cells in Louis le Grange Square, a post-mortem examination has revealed.

The youth, Mr Lungisile Bako (18), was found unconscious near a shower in the police cells at Louis le Grange Square on Sunday morning. He died a short while later in Livingstone Hospital and a post-mortem examination indicated he had died of internal injuries, police said yesterday.

Mr Bako of Sabaku Street, Zwide, was found by policemen who went to investigate a noise coming from the cells at 12.30 am on Sunday.

## POLICE TRANSPORT BRANCH

He had been charged with murder after the body of a member of the police's transport branch was found in a shallow grave near Motherwell recently.

Major Eddie Everson, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said police were investigating allegations that Mr Bako had accused some of his 28 cell-mates of being police informers and had threatened to burn them with blankets.

He said Mr Bako's death was being investigated, but no one had yet been charged. — Sapa.

CMT 7/10/86 29110/86 (253)

## Police cell death post-mortem

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — A youth awaiting trial on charges of murdering a policeman died of internal injuries received in police cells, a post-mortem showed yesterday.

Mr Lungisile Bako, 18, was found unconscious near a shower in the cells of Louis le Grange Square early on Sunday morning. Policemen found him when they went to investigate a noise coming from the cells.

Mr Bako died later in Livingstone Hospital.

Mr Bako had been charged with mur-

der after the body of a member of the SA Police was found in a shallow grave near Motherwell recently.

Major Eddie Everson, SA Police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said police were investigating allegations that Mr Bako had accused some of his 28 cell-mates of being police informers and had threatened to burn them with ignited blankets.

He said Mr Bako's death was being investigated, and nobody had yet been charged. — Sapa

SMK 30/10/86

## 22 are held after death of prisoner

PORT ELIZABETH — Police have arrested 22 people in connection with the death of an awaiting trial prisoner found unconscious in his cell on Sunday.

A post-mortem on Mr Lungisile Bako (18) showed he died of internal injuries, said Major Eddie Everson, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape.

Mr Bako was arrested on October 16 in connection with the murder of a member of the Transport Branch of the South African Police, Constable Johnson Nogokwene, who was shot in the neck and abducted by "comrades" earlier this month.

Constable Nogokwene's body was later found in a shallow grave near Motherwell by members of the East Cape Murder and Robbery Squad.

After his appearance in court on October 20, Mr Bako was put in a cell at Louis le Grange Square with 22 other prisoners.

Major Everson said police are also investigating allegations that Mr Bako had accused some of his cell mates of being police informers, and threatened to burn them with blankets. — Sapa.

White teachers

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# FOCUS

**P**olitical prisoners will be the hardest hit by last week's expulsion of the International Committee of the Red Cross from South Africa

The Pretoria-based ICRC representations of 23 Swiss nationals has been given up to November 30, 1986 to suspend all their activities and to leave "South African soil"

Their departure will cut an important link between political prisoners and prison authorities that has existed for 22 years

According to Mr Moffat Zungu, a former political prisoner who spent seven years on Robben Island and who now works for the *Sowetan*, the departure of the ICRC from South Africa will be "one of the worst things to happen to political prisoners"

He said the ICRC delegation visited the island once a year and that through such visits, prisoners were able to bring a number of issues to the attention of prison authorities

"We were always looking forward to their visits and through them, we used to request changes of diet, the provision of sports equipment and things like films and film projectors

### Link

"To have someone who can give you a sympathetic hearing is very important when you are in prison and the ICRC played that role very well. They served as a link between us and prison authorities and they sometimes eased tensions between us

"I can already imagine how sad some of the prisoners I left in jail should be feeling about the ICRC's expulsion. I have been out of prison for close to a year now but I was distressed by the news," said Mr Zungu

The ICRC has been working in South Africa since 1963 and the first visit to political prisoners was in 1964. A delegation of the ICRC came to South Africa

# Red Cross expulsion a bitter pill for political prisoners



Mrs Ina Perlman . director of Operation Hunger.



MR PIK Botha . expelled the ICRC.



MR MOFFAT Zungu . former political prisoner.

By SAM MABE

the ICRC was to help about 20 000 Mozambican refugees who have been fleeing into South Africa from the war in their country

He said the ICRC's budget for South Africa for 1986 was R7 million and that next year's budget was going to be more than R14 million

The tragedy of the departure of the ICRC's delegation is that they will not give the money they would be spending in South Africa to a local agent such as the South African Red Cross to continue some of the work the ICRC was doing

"If we are out of the country, we will not send money in because our policy is that we personally supervise the use of funds that we provide", said Mr Brunner

The South African Red Cross Society (SARCS), which is an affiliate of the ICRC, has however not been affected by the expulsion of the ICRC.

according to the SARC's secretary general, Mrs Rosa Ferreira

She regretted the suspension of the South African Government delegation from the Red Cross's international conference in Geneva last week, which led to the suspension of the ICRC from South Africa

### Conflicts

She said "The suspension of our Government delegation opens the door for similar political action against other governments and we are now asking who will be next

"Just imagine what will happen to the Red Cross if all other governments which have conflicts in their countries were to be treated this way. We have expressed our deep concern about

this suspension to the Department of Foreign Affairs and can only hope that this matter will be resolved somehow," she said

She also said that the SARCS has trained 60 community organisers in major urban areas throughout South Africa

She said the SARCS would continue its humanitarian work of providing relief to people in drought-stricken areas

Organisations which work closely with the SARCS include Operation Hunger World Vision and the South African National Tuberculosis Association

"There is a tremendous amount of work that needs to be done and we need the support of all communities. And with our limited resources which could be affected to some extent by the ICRC delegation's departure, things could get a bit tough", said Mrs Ferreira

## The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news



Three versions  
of a single death

By JO-ANN BEKKER

31/10/86  
OFFICIALS have given three different explanations of how Xoliso Jacobs, the 20-year-old Emergency detainee found dead in his Upington prison cell last week, allegedly hanged himself, according to the PFP unrest monitoring group

Jan van Eck, chairman of the group, said the SA Prisons Service initially released a press statement saying Jacobs had hanged himself with his shirt. Then prison officials told lawyers acting for the Jacobs family

●To PAGE 3

REGULATIONS

Three versions  
of a single death

From PAGE 1

he had strangled himself with his jersey. A prison official subsequently told the lawyers he had hanged himself with a piece of string

Asked to comment on these differing accounts, Lieutenant W van Bergen of the Prisons Service said yesterday "True to the tradition of the SA Prisons Service, no stone will be left untouched to have the matter properly investigated. And true also to the tradition of the Prisons Service the process of justice will flow uninhibited"

Van Eck said the PFP group had spoken to Upington detainees who were released seven hours before Jacobs died. "They said he was strong and in good spirits when they said goodbye. His brother was still in detention with him, he had prepared to write his matric examinations and had been accepted by the University of Durban-Westville. He had everything to live for"

He said an ordinary inquest would not convince Upington residents that Jacobs had committed suicide, and called for a full judicial enquiry

● The SA Police have denied saying "Some people prefer being in single cells", as quoted in last week's Weekly Mail

# Youth dies after injury in cell

2/11/86  
253

Louis le Grange Square, on Sunday morning.

He died later in Livingstone Hospital.

A post mortem showed he had died of internal injuries, police said.

Bako of Sabaku Street, Zwide, died in hospital shortly after he was found by policemen who went to investigate the cause of a noise coming from the cells at 12.30am on Sunday.

He had been charged with murder after the body of a member of the police transport branch was found in a shallow grave near Motherwell recently.

Eastern Cape police liaison officer Major Eddie Everson said police are investigating allegations that Bako had accused some of his 28 cell-mates of being police informers and had threatened to burn them with blankets.

He said Bako's death is being investigated.

Nobody has yet been charged - Sapa

A YOUTH awaiting trial on charges of murdering a policeman died of internal injuries while in police cells in Port Elizabeth's Louis le Grange Square, a post-mortem revealed on Tuesday.

The body of the unconscious youth, Lungisile Bako, 18, was found near a shower in the police cells at

work SOMK  
November 5 1986

## Officials deny detainees on hunger strike

253  
Relatives of detainees at the Johannesburg Prison have alleged they were yesterday told by prison police the detainees had been on a hunger strike since last Thursday.

This has been denied by the Prisons Services.

A Soweto mother, who did not wish to be identified, said she had tried to visit her son, who has been in detention for more than six weeks, but he did not appear.

Other detainees' parents were also at the prison.

"When our children did not appear, we became worried and asked why there was this delay.

"We were told we could not see our children, because they had been on a hunger strike since Thursday," she said.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said detainees at the prison were not on a hunger strike, but a member of the Prison Service had mistakenly turned away a visitor.

"This has already been investigated and the necessary arrangements are being made for the visit," he said.

# How the Vanda Cops tortured me

Prisoner is suing for R20 000

A POLITICAL prisoner serving a sentence in Vanda authorities has alleged that he was tortured by members of the Vanda security police.

Mr Mbengem John Ravele is suing the commander of the Vanda National Force and two senior security policemen for torture and assault. The case is being heard in the Vanda Supreme Court before Mr Justice van der Spuy. Mr Ravele is suing for R20 000.

In papers filed in court, Mr Ravele said he was detained on December 18, 1981 and subjected to torture and assaults for at least two weeks.

During this period, when he was detained at the Sibasa police cells, Mr Ravele alleged,

- He was taken to a mountain, hung on a tree branch with handcuffs, stripped naked and had a piece of wood repeatedly inserted in his anus by a group of police recruits.
- His testicles were repeatedly squeezed between two pieces of wood. The skin of his scrotum and testicles peeled off and he bled as a result.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

idents respectively, were in charge of the squad that tortured him and were present at all times.

The police have filed replying affidavits in which they deny torturing Mr Ravele.

They said Mr Ravele was taken to the Makonde mountain on investigation and had

nel Gabriel Ramushwana and a Captain Ramaligela, who are second and third respondents respectively, were in charge of the squad that tortured him and were present at all times.

A doctor who treated Mr Ravele almost five months after the alleged tortures gave evidence He told the court that he had found two 4cm long scars on Mr Ravele's body.

### Private parts

• Fire was set to his pubic hair and around his private parts.

• He was electrocuted, beaten up with fists and kicked, and at one stage fainted and wished he could commit suicide.

• He was forced to stand on his head leaning on a wall while police officers had their lunch. When he fell, he was beaten and picked up and forced to maintain the position.

• He was forced to sit on an imaginary chair with his arms in the air until his legs could not hold his body. When he fell he was assaulted and forced to maintain his position.

### Taxi driver

• He was forced to stay in a "knuckle press-up" position on a concrete floor with the weight of his body on the knuckles. The skin peeled off from the knuckles as a result and he bled.

Mr Ravele, a former taxi driver who is serving five years at Matsiase prison, said Colo-

# Govt proposals for future of Reef come under attack

By Michael Chester

11/1/86  
258  
SMK  
Proposals by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning concerning the future of the Witwatersrand came under intense attack from both the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the Central Business District Association today

A joint submission argued that it was impossible to prepare "sensible and practical plans" for the future of the metropolitan core of the Witwatersrand while outmoded and impractical restrictions held back multiracial residential development

"We favour the reduction and elimination of group areas restrictions here as part of a process of phasing out this offensive legislation," said the two organisations

"The process of adjustment to realities, at local option, should not be retarded by more conservative views held elsewhere"

Both the JCC and the CBDA expressed disappointment that they had been excluded from participation in the committee that prepared the Draft Guide Plan for the Central Witwatersrand — a committee which consisted only of representatives from the three tiers of government

In their joint submission to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, released today, they said "Experiences in South Africa and in Third World countries contradict the assumption that black population growth here will level off

"It is agreed the existing land available for infilling and rounding off black townships is not sufficient, but well-grounded objections to the Norweto proposal are based both on general urban planning proposals and on other practical considerations

"The proper approach to the shortage of housing for non-whites should be to relax and then to abandon the unworkable concept of total residential and municipal segregation by race"

The two bodies also placed on record their "grave reservations" about the proposed new regional services councils and the methods envisaged to finance them

## RESTRICTIVE AND NEGATIVE DOCUMENT

They slammed the Draft Guide Plan as "self-contradictory" and as a "restrictive and negative document which does not contain positive proposals for development"

On urbanisation, the submission argued "The attempt to segregate all blacks has failed, with large numbers of them living in so-called 'white' areas

"The large degree of segregation which does exist has made it easier for extreme elements to apply intimidatory tactics

"Disorderly urbanisation' remains a misconception in the minds of the Government

"Future prosperity and tranquility depend on a more imaginative, generous and courageous approach to the situation of the disadvantaged majority

"Attempts to confine non-whites by law to relatively small segregated areas have failed and any attempt to continue this practice is doomed to failure"

# Prisoner denounces violence, wants out

PRETORIA — An urgent application for the release from prison of a political prisoner who claims to have foresworn violence, has been postponed sine die in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The release of the prisoner, who is serving a 10-year sentence in the security section of the Pretoria prison, would however have been considered in January next year.

The application for his release was based on a speech in Parliament by the State President, Mr P W Botha, earlier this year when he stated that the release of political prisoners who forswear violence may be considered by the authorities.

The application for release on Wednesday by Renfrew Leslie Christie, who holds an

Oxford University doctorate, was postponed by Mr Acting Justice Human.

Christie claimed an application for his release previously directed through normal prison channels was refused.

In his application to the Supreme Court, Christie referred to Mr Botha's speech in Parliament on January 31 this year when the State President indicated his willingness to consider the release from prison of Nelson Mandela — provided Mandela forswore violence.

According to Christie's application, the State President indicated that Mandela's release would be considered if he "gives a commitment that he will not make himself guilty of planning, instigating or committing acts of vi-

olence for furtherance of political objectives, but will conduct himself in such a way that he will not again have to be arrested".

Christie indicated that he "wondered whether it applied to him" as he was "keen to accept the offer if it did".

His application indicated that he wrote to the State President on February 12 this year, saying that he "unconditionally undertook not to make himself guilty of planning, instigating or committing acts of violence for the furthering of political objectives".

Furthermore, Christie claimed none of the counts on which he was convicted involved violence.

According to the application, Christie signed a form brought to

him in prison on February 2, this year, which incorporated provision or the acceptance of the conditions imposed by the State President.

In an answering affidavit, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant General Willem Hendrick Willemsé, said he understood the contents of Mr Botha's speech as stating that the release of prisoners forswearing violence would be "considered".

Mr L Visser (SC) said after the Supreme Court hearing on Wednesday that in the normal course of events Christie's release would have been considered by next January.

However, with a view to Christie's application for release before the Supreme Court, the matter will now probably be considered in the next two weeks — Sapa

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# More privileges in store for prisoners

**JOHANNESBURG** —  
The South African Prisons Service is to introduce a wide range of special privileges, such as TV viewing and the keeping of pets — for all categories of prisoners who qualify through good behaviour and other incentives

A Sunday newspaper reported that the prisoners may also be permitted to keep musical instruments and pursue hobbies like woodcarving, painting, and flower arranging

Being allowed to keep pets was part of the con-

cept of "pet therapy" used to encourage prisoners to develop a sense of identity and care beyond themselves.

The privileges have been approved by the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant General W H Willemse, and would apply to all prisons and to female prisoners

They will be introduced in prisons where circumstances were suitable and certain conditions are met

For the first time, many of South Africa's estimated 108 000 prisoners will be given a chance to qualify for the highest range of privileges offered by the Prisons Service

They include prisoners serving sentences for rape, murder, and those serving life sentences in maximum security prisons

In the past, privileges were coupled to the security classification of prisoners. — Sapa



Special  
privileges  
for 'good'  
prisoners

JOHANNESBURG—The Prisons Service is to introduce a wide range of special privileges, such as TV viewing and the keeping of pets, for all categories of prisoners who qualify through good behaviour and other incentives.

Prisoners may also be permitted to keep musical instruments and pursue hobbies like woodcarving, painting, and flower arranging.

Being allowed to keep pets such as birds or fish was part of the concept of 'pet therapy' used to encourage prisoners to develop a sense of identity and care beyond themselves.

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They include prisoners serving sentences for rape, murder, and those serving life sentences in maximum security prisons.

In the past, privileges were coupled to the security classification of prisoners. (Sapa)

# Pets, TV will be allowed in prison

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Prisons Service is to introduce a wide range of special privileges for all categories of prisoners.

But to watch television or keep a pet, prisoners will first have to behave well.

The Sunday Star reported yesterday that prisoners may also be permitted to keep musical instruments and pursue hobbies like woodcarving, painting, and flower arranging.

Being allowed to keep pets is part of the concept of "pet therapy" used to encourage prisoners to develop a sense of identity and care beyond themselves.

The privileges have been approved by the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-Gen-

eral W H Willemsse. They will apply to all prisons and to male and female prisoners.

They will be introduced in prisons where circumstances are suitable and certain conditions are met.

For the first time, many of South Africa's estimated 108 000 prisoners will be given a chance to qualify for the highest range of privileges offered by the Prisons Service.

This applies to prisoners serving sentences for rape, murder, and those serving life sentences in maximum security prisons.

In the past, privileges were coupled to the security classification of prisoners, determined by the nature of their crime, the length of sentence and behaviour — Sapa

*one post  
17/11/86*

*253*

# Departure of ICRC can affect convicts

Post Reporter

MORE than 300 families of convicted criminals have been affected by the suspension of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in South Africa

Many were from the Eastern-Cape, Mr Angelo Gnaedinger, deputy head of the ICRC in Pretoria, said today

Mr Gnaedinger, one of several delegates who has to leave the country after the Government's decision to suspend ICRC representation in SA, said they had written to all the families concerned advising them of the situation

Advertisements explaining the situation had been published in all the major newspapers

According to Mr Gnaedinger, several thousand rands were spent annually on needy families. Much of this went on train tickets for family visits to prisoners and monthly food parcels

Mr Gnaedinger did not know what would happen once the ICRC representation left the country. He explained the ICRC was completely separate from the national body and a take-over by them would probably be impractical and complicated

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NATIONAL

# Children turned into criminals — report

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Children in South Africa, far from being protected by the State against "the brutality of criminal procedure", were being criminalised and used as targets for oppression, a memorandum on Children Under Repression states

The memorandum, released yesterday by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), adds that the intended, and extensive, protection of the Children's Act has been overridden by emergency regulations

It is impossible to say how many children have been charged with politically related activities as most are charged with public violence — "treated on a par with any routine criminal charge", the report states

"Reporting of these cases often depends on the presence of either defence lawyers or the Press, both of whom are too rarely seen in the rural areas

"Experience has shown that, especially when lawyers are present to conduct that defence, public violence charges are very often withdrawn, and if contested, lead to the acquittal of the accused

"On June 16 1986, nine children playing soccer kicked the ball into the road and ran after it. These children, aged 11 to 16, suddenly found themselves surrounded by members of the security forces, were arrested and charged with public violence. After several postponements and a full day's trial, all were acquitted"

Mass arrests of children are not unusual, the report continues. At Hlengiwe High School in Soweto, a teacher told under oath of the entire school body of about 1 200 children being detained under emergency regulations. An urgent Supreme Court application finally led to their release

## "Declared war"

● "The Government has declared war on its children. I can't think of a parallel in history," Dr Max Coleman, spokesman for the DPSC, said yesterday

Introducing aspects of the memorandum, he said children had become "prime targets" of various types of repression, particularly under the state of emergency

Dealing first with detention, the memorandum states that by November 3, 407 children — most between 13 and 18, but including children as young as 10 — were emergency detainees in the Witwatersrand

These children, not treated any differently from adult detainees, were often held with hardened criminals and exposed to their "harsh and brutal actions and lifestyles"

"There have been recorded instances of child abuse in the cells, including rapes," the report states

Detention seems to be aimed at trying to instil a fear of involvement in anti-apartheid activities "We have witnessed the security forces acting almost indiscriminately against children"

"State doctors are supposed to see every detainee at least once a week and definitely on request, but this has not been happening"

Other children who were not in detention were sometimes caught up in the process, the report says. Families were in some cases "taken as hostages"

"Early one morning (in Soweto) the police arrived to detain the 18-year-old son. On being told he was not home they promptly arrested the entire family including a one-month-old baby and four children aged five, six, 10 and 15"

# Prisons Service 'committed to high standards'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Prisons Service has "repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to high standards of physical treatment of all entrusted to its care," a spokesman said

Commenting on the the treatment of detainees held in prisons — they cannot comment on detainees' treatment in police cells — the spokesman said medical treatment, general hygiene and nutrition had the "highest possible priority".

"Likewise, the Prisons Service places a high priority on the separate detention of youth and adult detainees. They are not held in the same cells as criminals

"Assaults on prisoners and detainees are not tolerated and should any complaints be received, they are properly investigated"

The spokesman said all detainees were given the opportunity to complain to heads of prisons and to visiting judges. All detainees appeared before a doctor on admission or at the earliest opportunity, the spokesman said

ARGUS

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# Teargas used on detainees

By CLARE HARPER

DETAINEES in Victor Verster Prison outside Paarl were teargassed twice this week, the SA Prisons Service confirmed yesterday

The Prisons Department were approached for comment after Mr Wilmot Heyana of Guguletu alleged that his son, a matric pupil at Sizamile Senior Secondary School, was teargassed on Monday and Tuesday, along with 16 other detainees who began a hunger strike

Yesterday a liaison officer for the Prisons Service, Colonel DJ Immelman, denied that the teargas was fired in response to the hunger strike and said "Teargas had to be used on two occasions after the detainees committed acts of violence and threatened the safety of the staff and the good order in prison"

Mr Heyana said his son has been in detention since June 15 this year and was a member of the Cape Youth Congress. He has not written matric examinations this year as a result of his detention

Colonel Immelman said "It does happen from time to time that detainees go on so-called hunger strikes either on their own or by instigation from outside. These hunger strikes are a calculated effort to obtain maximum publicity and propaganda"

"Detainees who refuse to eat are provided with three meals per day, and they are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of those persons as is embraced in the Tokyo Declaration"

28/12/76  
DNM

# Detainee dies in hospital say SAP

PRETORIA—A 20-year-old detainee died in the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital on Tuesday after becoming ill in the Modderbee Prison near Springs, police said yesterday.

Police said Mr Simon Marule became ill on Monday and was transferred to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital.

His illness was initially diagnosed by a hospital doctor as epilepsy and he died the following morning, said police

His next of-kin had been informed

The spokesman could not say how long Mr Marule had been detained or whether he had been held in terms of the emergency regulations

Mr Marule's lawyer said he had been held without charge since July under the state of emergency — (Sapa)

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PUB. SECTOR — COOP. — RAISONS ✓

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# New prison for Cradock

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Construction of a new R10 400 000 Cradock prison is underway

The prison will accommodate 600 inmates and a further 10 houses and 36 duplex flats will house the prison staff

The contract is scheduled to take 33 months

The construction company, Group Five Building (East Cape), has also

completed a R9 million contract at Komani Hospital in Queenstown

The extensions include new wards and a kitchen block

The company is undertaking extensions to the St Alban's prison in Port Elizabeth. The improvements, at a cost of R10 900 000, will provide additional cells and ancillary facilities for a possible 1 000 inmates

A housing project at Kwamagxaki, near Port Elizabeth, is another of the company's undertakings

CAPE TOWN 27/1/87  
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# Overnight vigil to focus on children in jail

Staff Reporter

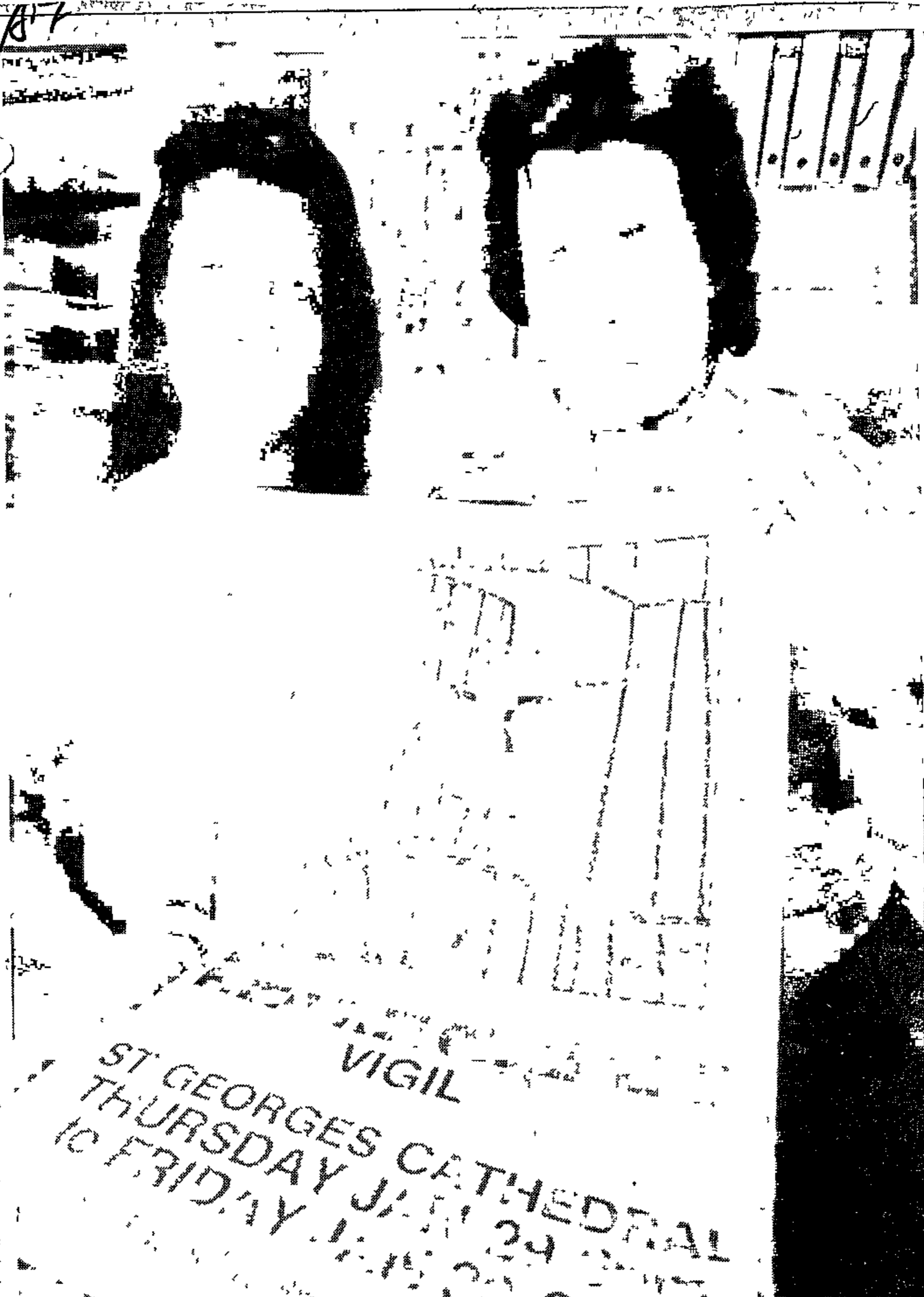
SEVERAL organizations will hold an overnight Free the Children Vigil at St George's Cathedral this week to highlight the plight of children in jail.

The organizations include the Black Sash, the Western Province Council of Churches, Child Welfare Society, the Call of Islam, the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the Civil Rights League.

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said yesterday that the vigil, from 6pm on Thursday until 2pm on Friday, would coincide with the opening of Parliament and focus particularly on children in jail and the conditions that cause them to be there. "We believe this constitutes the most serious threat to the future of South Africa," she said.

The last figures on the number of children in detention were released by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, in December when he disclosed that 256 children under 16 were in detention.

The Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Edward King, said yesterday that the event would be a bona fide prayer vigil and include a "Mothers Speak" service on Thursday night at 8 and an interfaith service on Friday at 2pm.



The Black Sash national president, Mrs Mary Burton (right), and a Detainees Parents Support Committee spokeswoman, Mrs Farieda Omar, are among the several individuals and organizations taking part in an overnight vigil at St George's Cathedral to highlight the plight of children in jail.

# Prison sodomy, killing alleged

CAPL TRIPS 20/1/87

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## Supreme Court Reporter

SIX inmates of Allandale Prison at Paarl took turns to sodomize a young convict before throttling him, stabbing him with a knife and a sharpened toothbrush and cutting his throat with a razor blade, the Supreme Court heard yesterday

All six — Jacob McGregor, 26, Peter Nicol, 26, Vincent Stone, 28, Freddy Booyesen, 31, Attie Taylor, 22, and William Cupido, 24 — have pleaded not guilty to murder.

The State alleges that the six are members of the "28" prison gang and that on the evening of June 26, 1985, they went into a little huddle in their cell, before sodomizing their 21-year-old victim, Cliff Abrahams

There was then what the State's summary of relevant facts describes as "an interval" before the six indulged in a repeat performance

When their victim jumped up, the accused threw him to the ground and kept him pinned down under a blanket Stone pushed a pillow over his face while McGregor strangled him with a piece of bandage as Nicol and Booyesen kept watch for warders

McGregor and Stone picked the victim up and put him on his bed where Booyesen stuck a knife into his chest Nicol forced the knife deeper with his foot and Booyesen then pushed a sharpened toothbrush into the wound

Cupido completed the attack by slashing their victim's throat with a razor blade

The six allegedly went into another little huddle before going to sleep

## The trial continues

Mr Justice P W E Baker presided with two assessors, Mr L P Francis and Mr H J Luttig Mr M Stowe prosecuted Mr I J Muller, Mr S Jacobs, Mrs L G Troskie, Ms M-A Barker, Mr G Taylor and Mrs R Scalabrino appeared *pro Deo* for the accused

# Mystery death at 'killer' fence

By CARMEL RICKARD

THE Prisons Service is investigating the apparent electrocution of a Durban child on a security fence at its huge Westville jail.

Nomkhosi Mbatha, 13, was noticed by an off-duty warden at the prison on Tuesday night. He said she appeared to be clinging to the fence.

Using rubber mats from his car, he pulled her free, put her into his car and drove her to hospital.

On the way, his car was involved in a collision with three other cars. No one was injured, but ambulance staff could find no pulse in the child and she was certified dead on arrival at the hospital.

Prison and police officials are adamant that there are no electrified fences at any prison in the country, and said an investigation has begun into how the Westville fence, which is still under construction, became "live".

The police are also investigating the incident and have opened an inquest docket.

The Prisons Service Commissioner, Lt Gen WH Willemsse, expressed his sympathies with the girl's family for the "tragic incident".

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# PAC life prisoner said to be on hunger strike

By Rich Mkhondo  
One of the last two Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) prisoners jailed for life 24 years ago has been on a hunger strike at Diepkloof Prison for a month and is in poor health, say sources close to the family.

Jeff Masemola of Atteridgeville, who with John Nkosi declined President Botha's conditional release offer 11 months ago, is said to have been on a hunger strike since the first week in December. Four

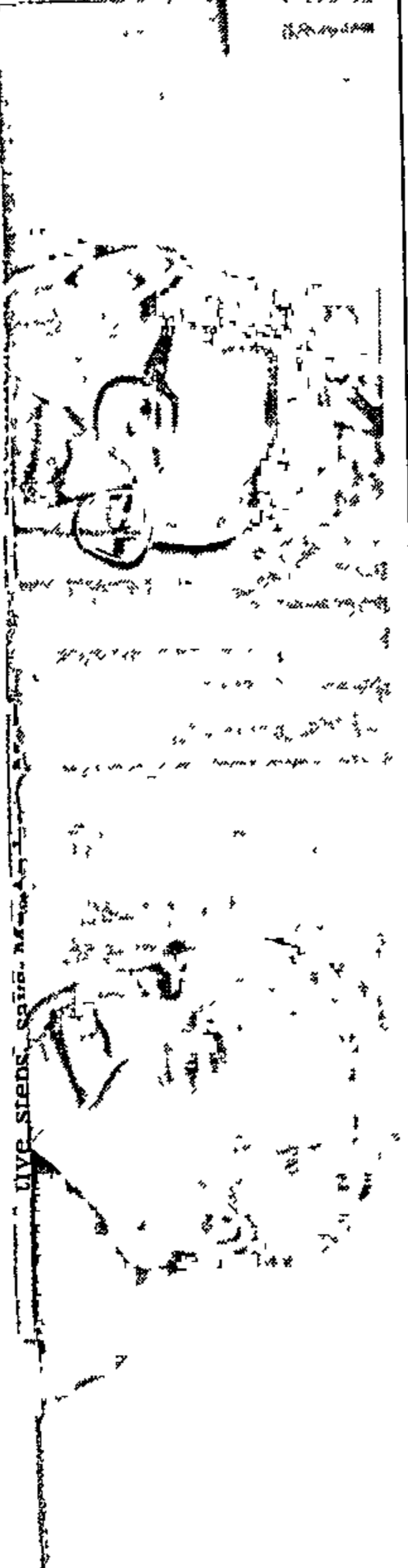
other PAC prisoners accepted the offer, which was conditional on their rejecting violence. Prisons Service spokesman Colonel A E van Vuuren said "Yes, he is on a hunger strike, but he

takes food and liquid occasionally. Allegations that he is seriously ill are not true. This looks like an attempt to get publicity. We provided Mr Masemola with three meals a day."

Masemola's family have been allowed to visit him today. Masemola, John Nkosi and the now-freed Dimake Malepe, Phillimon Tefu, Isaac Mthumnye and Samuel Chibane,

were sentenced in June 1963, the year before Nelson Mandela and other top ANC figures were jailed for life. Masemola was a teacher and the others students when they were found

guilty of planning an insurrection. According to the Institute of Race Relations, at least 22 people are still serving life sentences. Two are members of PAC, 19 are ANC members and the other is a person convicted for espionage.



# Ribeiro killings: Robey still missing from home

By Rob Nuttall  
An ex-Rhodesian soldier linked to a vehicle apparently used by men

at school his occupation was listed simply as "soldier". His wife told reporters

he was on holiday on the Natal coast. Police have repeatedly refused to divulge any in-

# PAC MAN ON A HUNGER STRIKE

*Sowetan* (253) 7/1/67

By SY MAKARINGE

**A MEMBER of the Pan Africanist Congress presently serving a life sentence at the Johannesburg Prison (Sun City), has been on a "hunger strike" for about 32 days.**

According to in-

formation released to the *Sowetan*, Mr Jeff "Bra Jeff" Masemola started his hunger strike about the end of November. He has made several demands, but these could yesterday not be confirmed.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963 when he appeared in the Pretoria Supreme Court. He is from Atteridgeville and faced

charges of sabotage. The charges against him related to activities of the PAC.

## Rejected

Last year he rejected an offer by State President P W Botha to release him if he renounced violence. He and another PAC member, John Nkosi, are the longest serving political prisoners in the country.

In a statement yesterday, a spokesman for

the Prisons Service confirmed that Mr Masemola was "on the so-called hunger strike".

He said "However, he takes food and liquids periodically and allegations that he is in a serious condition are devoid of all truth."

"It is clear that the so-called hunger strike is a calculated effort to gain maximum publicity or propaganda value."

He said prisoners who refused to eat were

provided with three meals a day and treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of "those persons" embraced in the Tokyo Declaration.

He said the Prisons Service was satisfied that the people entrusted to its care were treated in a responsible and professional way, and Mr Masemola was no exception.

# 10 men escape in two prison breaks

By Craig Kotze,  
Crime Reporter

Six men linked to the stabbing of a man and the gang-rape of his wife escaped from the Sandton police cells yesterday.

Hours later, four long-term prisoners broke out of Cullinan's Zonderwater Prison in a drama involving hostages.

Police launched manhunts on

the Witwatersrand and in the Cullinan area.

The six Sandton prisoners were still at large, said police, who described them as "extremely dangerous" and said they should not be approached by members of the public.

Anyone seeing them should contact the nearest police station.

The prisoners, all from Alexandra, are Mr Stephen Lefite (18), Mr Johannes Nkgapela (18), Mr Edward Sukane (18), Mr Michael Lehlabi (18), Mr Steven Mbele (18) and Mr Arthur Gen-eris (26).

After a shootout with police outside the Bapsfontein Hotel, the Zonderwater prisoners were recaptured three hours later and their four prison staff hostages freed, police said.

Two hostages, social workers Lieutenants Elize Geyser and Riana Horn, who is pregnant, were both shot in the foot and were treated at Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

Police said three of the prisoners were also slightly wounded. They were treated at the Zonderwater Prison Hospital.

A high-level Prison Services inquiry into the escape had begun, said a spokesman.

The Sandton escapers, believed to be linked to other rapes and attacks in the area, had apparently sawn off bars in the recreation centre adjoining their cell, formed a human pyramid and climbed or were pulled out, he said.

The six were to have appeared in court yesterday in connection with the December 14 midnight attack on a Rivonia couple. When the husband resisted, he was stabbed and forced to watch the gang-rape of his wife.

A SADF patrol shot dead Paul Nkuna (17) in Alexandra after people were seen driving the couple's BMW in the township.

A 22-year-old man was arrested during the same incident and the five others were apprehended between December 16 and 20.

The Zonderwater drama began at 9.30 am when the prisoners took the social workers and two warders, Captain "Oupa" van der Merwe and Sergeant Willie van Deventer, hostage at knife-point and grabbed a

gun. They faced out of the prison in a commandeered ambulance after bundling the hostages into the rear of the vehicle, a Prison Services spokesman said.

Police roadblocks were set up, but the fugitives smashed through three barricades on the Bapsfontein-Cullinan road.

Police held their fire for fear of hitting the hostages, but the escaped prisoners blazed away at policemen as they crashed through the roadblocks.

Hotly pursued, the fugitives stopped at the Bapsfontein Hotel, where one of the prisoners, apparently wearing a uniform, tried to rob a motorist of his car keys.

When this failed, the fugitives turned the ambulance around and ran into the police.

In the shootout that followed, all four prisoners were recaptured and their hostages freed.

Two police vehicles were damaged, a spokesman said. The witness said "everybody dived for cover when the shooting started" at about 12.30 pm.

The ambulance was badly shot up, he said.

# Rivonia trialist Mbeki 'very ill'

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TWO ANC stalwarts serving life sentences on Robben Island are very ill, according to sources close to their families

Govan Mbeki, former national chairman of the ANC and one of the eight Rivonia trialists sentenced to life in 1964 for their role in launching Umkhonto weSizwe, is suffering from rheumatism. His eyesight is also understood to be failing.

The other ANC leader, Harry Gwala, 67, is said by family members to be 'half paralysed' by rheumatism.

The prisons service has refused to comment on the reports, with liaison officer Lt Colonel AE van Vuuren saying "It is the policy of the SA

By MONO BADELA

Prisons Service not to comment on the physical care or medical treatment of individual prisoners as it is regarded as a private matter between the prisoner, his family and his doctor."

However, Gwala's lawyer, R Vasseem, said a prison official had confirmed to him that "Gwala is in the prison hospital"

He was told to write to the Prisons Service head office for more information.

Gwala was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1977 after being found guilty with 10 others of recruiting people for military training

by Umkhonto weSizwe

His close friend, Joseph Mdluli — who featured prominently during the trial — died in detention. Gwala's wife, Eida, died of asthma soon after visiting him on Robben Island in 1985.

Mbeki, now 77 years old, is father of ANC information and publicity director Thabo Mbeki, and close to jailed fellow ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

Commenting on the reports, Release Mandela Campaign head Aubrey Mokoena said the two men should be released on humanitarian grounds.

"There will be a scandal if they die. It is a disgrace."

W/Mail

27/2-5/3/87

In terms of international legal standards, he said, anybody who had served more than 20 years of imprisonment is automatically released. The Rivonia trialists are now entering their 25th year of imprisonment.

●Colonel Van Vuuren also denied allegations by Winnie Mandela — made at the National Union of Mineworkers' annual conference this week — that Mbeki was blind.

He said this allegation was devoid of all truth, and so was any inference that they were in the same prison as her husband. "They are in fact many kilometres apart," he said — TOPS





# STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION OAU adopts rights charter



Miss BEAUTY Mokoena was the judge's first choice at a beauty contest at Entokozweni Community Centre in Moleletsane, Soweto. Her princesses were: Miss Onica Madubu and Miss Maureen Ngwenya.

THE OAU now has a human rights charter, designed to protect civil liberties throughout the continent. The document was finally adopted last year, following pressure from human rights activists on those states which have delayed in signing it.

**BBC News Service**

AFRICA is an area where some of the world's worst human rights abuses have been and are taking place. More than four million Africans are officially listed as refugees, more than half the world's total. Thousands are in prison for their beliefs, many held without charge or trial. And torture, death and disappearances are widespread.

Members of the Organisation of African Unity have belatedly ra-

vised at the OAU summit last year. "People are even afraid to put their signatures on a mere document." The document has now been ratified and it is hoped that it will have some force.

The OAU is now to set up a commission which will monitor and investigate human rights abuses by member states. It will have a lot of difficulties with what's been described as "implementation mechanisms". The powers of the commission unfortunately will be severely limited by several clauses, as well as by the Nation states themselves.

state. This has, and inevitably will be, invoked to hinder any follow-up of violations.

The OAU even then cannot authorise an investigation to a petition. Even when it does, it has no power to impose or recommend any kind of sanction.

There is much emphasis in the Charter on the role of the state, and human rights activists have questioned whether individual rights could be adequately protected.

There is much emphasis on "people's rights" and "duties" in the document which are not only vague but could be used to curtail human rights altogether.

Weak as it may be, the Charter is however, a welcome document and a significant step for the promotion of human rights in Africa.

**Moral**

By signing the document, the African countries have made a moral commitment to guarantee the rights of its people. It highlights issues such as the rights of women and children, and now at least there is a place in the OAU where petitions can be received on violations of fundamental rights. A lot of political goodwill and determination will, however, be needed to actively promote the charter if it isn't to merely be another document — BBC News Service

many African countries said to protect the rights of its peoples have been applied in a manner that grossly violates those very rights.

Besides this, some of the provisions in the Charter are themselves an obstacle to the promotion and sometimes even definition of human rights.

One is the clause forbidding interference in the affairs of another

antee the rights of its people. It highlights issues such as the rights of women and children, and now at least there is a place in the OAU where petitions can be received on violations of fundamental rights. A lot of political goodwill and determination will, however, be needed to actively promote the charter if it isn't to merely be another document — BBC News Service

# 'Death penalty in political crimes must go'

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25/2/87 Sawolpan

THE death penalty in politically-motivated crimes must be abolished and convicts in such cases be granted prisoner of war status, the Democratic Lawyers' Congress urged this week.

In a statement released after their annual general meeting at the St Peters' Seminary in Hammanskraal at the weekend the DLC also reiterated their stance that "no lawyer shall be free until Nelson Mandela the lawyer is free"

The DLC also de-

clared its opposition to the introduction of the Bill of Rights within the framework of the present constitutional set-up adding that such a move would be an attempt to "entrench the white majority and sugar-coat apartheid"

The lawyers urged the Government to abolish the death penalty in politically-motivated crimes and instead grant

those convicted prisoner of war status

The DLC also resolved at the meeting to render legal and other related support to all progressive organisations involved in the struggle against apartheid

## Resolutions

They also resolved to support the move to establish a new organisation, the South African Association of Lawyers, whose membership would be open to all

progressive lawyers

Other resolutions adopted at the meeting were

(1) The establishment of a committee which will give legal and educational support to student detainees

(2) To monitor detainees, especially women and children

(3) To strengthen existing ties with the Inter-University Law Students Council and to give its members both material and moral support necessary for their development as jurists

(4) To render legal and other related support to all progressive organisations involved in the struggle against apartheid

## **5 killed**

FIVE people were killed and five others injured in faction fighting at Ezakhweni near Ladysmith in Natal, SABC radio news reported yesterday.

Firearms and assegais were used in the fighting between the Makhandane and Ngunbane tribes

The names of those killed and injured have not been released

(3) The Department of Water Affairs has no control over developments taking place on privately owned land, unless it takes place within 100 metres of the Departmental servitude line, in which case Departmental approval must be obtained in terms of the Vaal Dam Development Guide Plan. The Department is however, not aware of any such developments taking place along the banks of the Vaal Dam

(2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners, if so, how many post-mortems were performed in 1986?

**Prisoners. deaths**

67 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Yes  
(a) (i) and (ii) 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1986

	Natural	Unnatural
Black	83	45
Coloured	34	8
Asian	1	2
White	10	—
Total	128	55

(b) (i)  
Black  
Coloured  
Asian  
White

(ii)  
Black  
Coloured  
Asian  
White

(2) Yes, in terms of the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959) 55 post-mortems were performed in respect of unnatural deaths. 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 exact cause of death. However, these figures are unfortunately not readily available

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The South African Medical and Dental Council does not maintain separate statistics for the different population groups and does not distinguish between male and female on the register. Statistics of the total registrations for the latest specified five years as obtained from the Council, are as follow

1981—863  
1982—871  
1983—973  
1984—917  
1985—996

**Medical doctors**

69 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many White male medical doctors (a) performed national service in each of the latest specified five years for which information is available and (b) were serving in the Permanent Force as at the latest specified date for which information is available.

(2) whether any White males have been granted deferment in respect of national service to study medicine overseas, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) (a) 1982—332  
1983—323  
1984—347  
1985—325  
1986—282

(b) As on 5 February 1987 158 medical doctors and 32 specialists

(2) To obtain this information the personal files of all persons who applied for deferment of national service will

have to be consulted. This will be a time-consuming and expensive process

**Detainees**

70 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons detained since 12 June 1986 have been hospitalised since 29 August 1986, if so, (a) how many, (b) in terms of what statutory provision was each being detained, (c) to what hospitals were they admitted, (d) for what reasons were they hospitalised in each case and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the persons concerned, if not, why not, if so, what are their names?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(1) Yes

(a) 263 persons  
(b) 39 persons in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1982  
1 person in terms of the Internation Act, 1982  
65 persons in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977  
158 persons in terms of the Emergency Regulations

(c) In various hospitals country wide

(d) For a variety of reasons including heart attacks, stomach ailments, diabetes, operations, general illness, injuries and venereal disease

(e) From 29 August 1986 until 10 February 1987

West Rand Agricultural Holdings on the farm Zuurbekom in the district of Westonaria, known as Zuurbekom, have been handed to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, if so, what is the nature of the complaints,

- (2) whether these complaints have been investigated, if so,
- (3) whether a decision has been taken about the matter, if so, what is this decision?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) No
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Zuurbekom, Westonaria

556 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order +

- (1) Whether complaints have been lodged with the South African Police with regard to the alleged illegal occupation by non-Whites of premises at West Rand Agricultural Holdings on the farm Zuurbekom in the district of Westonaria, known as Zuurbekom, if so, (a) (i) at what charge offices and (ii) when and (b) what was the nature of the complaints,

- (2) whether he will furnish the names of the persons by whom these complaints were lodged, if not, why not, if so, what are their names,
- (3) whether these complaints have been investigated, if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) (i) at the John Vorster Square police station,
- (ii) during August, November and December 1986

HOA

(b) Contravention of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act No 36 of 1966)—illegal occupation

- (2) No, because persons that report complaints to the police do so in private circumstances
- (3) Yes, in one case the Attorney-General declined to prosecute. The remaining charges are still being investigated

Zuurbekom, Westonaria

557 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order +

- (1) Whether a group of Black persons had applied to the South African Police to hold a meeting on a date in December 1986 at West Rand Agricultural Holdings on the farm Zuurbekom in the district of Westonaria, known as Zuurbekom, if so, (a) under what name was the group acting, (b) in respect of what premises was the application made and (c) what was the alleged purpose of the meeting,

- (2) whether this application has been granted, if so, why?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No, (a) to (c) Fall away
- (2) Falls away

Lower Fish River Government Water Scheme

558 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Water Affairs

- (a) What is the total estimated cost of constructing the (i) Lower Fish River Government Water Scheme and (ii) Glen Melville component of this scheme and (b) when were these estimates calculated?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) R75 million, excluding any work done in the Republic of Ciskei
- (ii) R9,4 million in respect of the Glen Melville Dam
- (b) March 1986

Grahamstown by-pass/Port Alfred fly-over

559 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (a) What is the total estimated cost of constructing the (i) Grahamstown by-pass and (ii) Port Alfred fly-over on this by-pass and (b) when was this estimate calculated?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) R36 583 941,00
- (ii) R 7 749 739,00
- (b) January 1987

Awaiting-trial prisoners

560 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons under the age of 18 years were held awaiting trial in prisons in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Statistics in the format requested are not readily available and can only be obtained by way of a special survey involving a considerable manpower input. The following information is however, available and may be of assistance

The following number of persons under the age of 18 years were awaiting trial in South African Prisons on the last day of May 1986 and December 1986

31 May 1986—633

31 December 1986—544

HOA

Awaiting-trial prisoners

561 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons under the age of 18 years were held awaiting trial in police cells in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1984—52 730 persons

1985—62 136 persons

1986—58 962 persons

*Note:* The vast majority of these persons are juveniles that were detained in police cells at first apprehension, before their first appearance in court. Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 is applicable in this regard. Only in exceptional cases, are awaiting trial juveniles detained in police cells for longer periods. Such persons are usually placed in the care of parents or guardians, released on their own recognisance or on bail, or are detained in places of safety as defined in the Childrens Act, 1960

Juveniles in prison: education

562 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any steps have been taken to provide for the educational needs of juveniles in prison, if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the policy of the Prisons Service regarding the education of juvenile prisoners, if so, (i) what steps and (ii) in respect of which prisons have these steps been taken?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a) Falls away

(b), (i) and (ii) The study policy of the SA Prisons Service in respect of sentenced prisoners, including juveniles, includes a reading and writing project for illiterate prisoners at prisons where it is justified

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Amended 23/2/87

and where such need exists. The opportunity also exists to obtain scholastic qualifications up to standard 10 level by means of either class-room education or self-study, whichever method is the most practical under the specific circumstances.

Diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate studies are also allowed depending on certain conditions. Execution of the study policy and aid with study matters are managed by educationists who are organised on a prison command and/or regional basis.

The study program is backed by well-equipped libraries and direct and close liaison with the relevant educational institutions or responsible department, as the case may be.

Furthermore, in accordance with my announcement on 14 February 1986, a separate prison for sentenced juvenile offenders has been put into operation at Leeuwkop near Johannesburg, where particular emphasis is placed on educational and training programmes which are aimed at

(1) The achievement of a minimum educational level of St 4,

(2) meaningful utilisation of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release,

(3) maintenance of social structures to counteract institutionalisation and to prevent recidivism,

(4) the fulfilment of religious needs,

(5) healthy physical development

The need for similar separate facilities for juveniles in order regions has already been identified

#### Joint management centres

565 Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many joint management centres had been established in the Port Elizabeth / Uitenhage / Ibhay/KwaNobuhle area as at the latest

specified date for which information is available, (b) what are the names of the members serving on these bodies, (c) who appoints these members, (d) what are the (i) functions of these bodies and (ii) duties of the members thereof and (e) to whom do these bodies report,

(2) whether these joint management centres have sub-committees, if so, (a) what is the purpose of these sub-committees, (b) who are the members thereof and (c) what are their duties,

(3) whether these joint management centres have any links with the (a) Regional Development Advisory Committee for the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area and (b) East Cape Strategic Task Force, if so, (i) what links and (ii) for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 6 centres

(b) The names of members of joint management centres are considered and treated as classified information because these members may become targets of attacks and intimidation should their particulars be revealed

(c) Members are appointed by State Departments with an interest in the activities of the management centres

(d) (i) The functions of these bodies are

(aa) The formulation of plans, in accordance with departmental guidelines and directives, dealing with social and welfare problems identified at regional levels

(bb) the promotion and co-

ordinating of government actions thereby ensuring that it is applied to the greatest advantage of the community

(cc) the co-ordinating of actions to counter the revolutionary onslaught

(ii) The duties of members are to ensure that, through interdepartmental co-ordination and contact with the community in their region, the departmental line functions are executed as purposefully as possible in the interest of the community

(e) The bodies are responsible to the respective departments, represented in the centres

(2) (a) to (c) Yes, but because furnishing of the information may possibly be to the detriment of the communities, I am not prepared to reveal these particulars. I am, however, prepared to furnish the information on a confidential basis to the honourable member, personally, should he approach me

(3) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) Personal liaison by the chairman of the EPJHC who attends meetings of these instance as an observer

(ii) With the aim of keeping abreast with planned developments in the region and to bring about the necessary co-ordination

Valhalla Park/Elsies River: unrest

566 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any policemen were brought

from outside the Cape Province to assist in police operations in unrest situations in (a) Valhalla Park and (b) Elsies River in Cape Town between 16 and 21 September 1985, if so, (i) how many and (ii) how many of these policemen were (aa) from Natal and (bb) Zulu-speaking,

(2) whether any of these policemen were subsequently sent to Uppington to assist in police operations in connection with unrest-related incidents in the Black township of Paballo, if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) in what manner were they transported there?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2) I do not regard the furnishing of this information in the interest of the public

#### Order imposing restrictions/conditions

569 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the South African Police recently served an order imposing certain restrictions or conditions on a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) what are the terms of the order and (d) what is the (i) profession and (ii) name of this person?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes, I, however, do not consider it in the interest of the person concerned or the interest of the public to furnish additional particulars

#### Teachers

570 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any teachers have been (a) detained by the South African Police and (b) restricted in terms of the emergency regu-

(a) Year Whites Coloureds Asians Blacks

1980	—	4 005	202	43 245
1981	—	4 271	1 583	75 078
1982	—	17 745	1 170	117 829
1983	4	904	1 693	57 731
1984	16	4 697	1 713	167 948
1985	8	12 395	1 842	198 415
1986	254	11 538	1 390	310 676

(b) (i) Separate figures for each race group over the whole period are not readily available. The figures furnished are in respect of the number of strikes as from 1980 up to 1986

1980	136
1981	283
1982	346
1983	302
1984	441
1985	346
1986	643

(ii) Year Whites Coloureds Asians Blacks

1980	—	25 378	356	135 221
1981	—	8 352	5 140	195 177
1982	—	62 753	4 233	294 704
1983	8	1 256	2 133	117 792
1984	112	6 504	7 503	358 631
1985	10	42 114	9 266	589 905
1986	1 977	52 406	8 177	1 099 285

(iii) Separate statistics are not kept by the Department of Manpower in respect of the number of employees "in service"

(iv) The estimated loss in wages by employees covered by the Labour Relations Act, 1956, is as follows

Year	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
1980	R —	R 283 476	R 1 497	R 1 041 710
1981	—	78 926	54 458	1 935 642
1982	—	1 136 683	55 601	3 322 573
1983	—	17 001	31 596	1 615 118
1984	4 119	109 158	118 642	4 847 851
1985	315	974 455	158 672	6 684 249
1986	55 406	1 355 557	150 203	19 034 409

State Revenue Account

549 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance

(1) With reference to Government Gazette No 10579 of 16 January 1987, in respect of what income categories was the amount of R1 926 400 376 for December 1985

(a) and (b) R2 937 033 401 for December 1986 indicated opposite the head of revenue Inland Revenue under State Revenue Account received

(2) (a) what amount of revenue was received for January 1987 and (b) how is it made up?

Answer 23/2/87

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1)	December 1985	December 1986
Tax in Income	R 1 241 795 505	R 1 885 340 027
Sales Tax	525 912 740	789 538 181
Other Taxes		
Non-Resident Shareholder Tax	36 340 909	36 228 575
Non-Residents' Tax on Interest	2 234 559	2 471 699
Undistributed profits	125 472	911 307
Donations Tax	176 708	388 975
Estate Duty	11 466 335	12 811 876
Trade Securities	6 560 728	13 147 386
Stamp Duties and Fees	19 845 287	31 234 388
Transfer Duties	19 728 759	22 685 247
Mining leases and ownership	19 785 596	65 843 373
Interest and dividends	31 568 319	93 452 403
Levies	59 522 046	3 170 707
Recoveries of loans and advances	1 158 532	59 379 832
Departmental activities	22 411 657	34 762 452
Less Payments to selfgoverning national states	1 998 632 152	3 051 365 428
TOTAL Inland Revenue	31 069 000	35 314 000
Adjustment pro administration for own affairs	1 967 563 152	3 016 051 428
Adjustment pro standing appropriations	15 457 909	(303 410)
Adjustment pro amounts in transit	(1 456 783)	(140 823)
Paid into Exchequer	(55 163 902)	(78 573 794)
	1 926 400 376	2 937 033 401

(2) (a) R2 505 414 461

(b) Details not yet available at this stage

Public violence

550 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) (a) What total number of persons in each magisterial district was charged with public violence in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively, and (b) how many of them were (i) under the age of 18, (ii) between the ages of 18 and 21 and (iii) over the age of 21 years,

(2) whether any of these persons were convicted on these charges, if so, (a) how many in each age category in each of the above years and (b) how

many of those convicted were sentenced to terms of imprisonment without the option of a fine,

(3) whether any of the persons so charged had the charges against them withdrawn, if so, how many in each of these age categories in each of the above years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The honourable member is referred to my answer on written question no 18 of 1987

Prisoners under 18 years

551 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons under the age of

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18 years were serving prison sentences on (i) 1 January 1984, (ii) 30 June 1984, (iii) 1 January 1985, (iv) 30 June 1985, (v) 1 January 1986, (vi) 30 June 1986 and (vii) 1 January 1987 and (b) in which prisons were these persons serving sentences?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) The statistics are not readily available and can only be obtained by way of a special survey

Orange Free State	1 994	492	668
Transvaal Region	275	1 139	784
Eastern- and Western Cape Region	1 194	1 055	1 212
Natal Region	155	463	151
TOTAL	3 568	3 149	2 815

(b) (i) to (vii) The statistics are not readily available. The following information may, however, be of assistance

1 Jan 1986	30 June 1986	1 Jan 1987
1 994	492	668
275	1 139	784
1 194	1 055	1 212
155	463	151
3 568	3 149	2 815

involving a considerable manpower input (The statistics are kept since 1 January 1986)

(v) 3 568

(vi) 3 149

(vii) 2 815

552 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information

(1) What is the name of the person who wrote the lyrics for the Afrikaans version of the song "Together we'll build a brighter future" referred to in his reply to Question No 15 on 10 February 1987,

(2) what are the names of each person involved in writing and/or translating this song and (b) into what languages were the words of this song translated?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

(1) The song was originally written in English and no single individual was responsible for writing the song

The song was a joint effort by

- (i) Personnel of the advertising agency namely, The Agency for Advertising and Marketing,  
(ii) sub-contractors of the Agency,

employed by the Defence Force, if so, (a) in what capacity is each such person employed at present and (b) for how long has each been employed in this position,

(2) whether, in considering these persons for these positions, the South African Defence Force had regard to the findings of the inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer D Webb, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) In the case of the first person the reply is, no. In the case of the second person the reply is, yes

(a) Operations Officer, SAS TAFELBERG

(b) As from 12 January 1987

(2) Yes  
Zuurbekom, Westonaria

554 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether he has received any applications in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, from non-Whites to occupy premises on the West Rand Agricultural Holdings on the Farm Zuurbekom in the district of Westonaria, known as Zuurbekom, if so, (a) (i) how many such applications have been received and (ii) from whom in each case and (b) (i) in respect of which premises and (ii) for what purposes was each of these applications made,

(2) whether any of these applications have been granted, if so, (a) to whom, (b) in respect of which premises and (c) for what purposes in each case,

(3) whether he has received any complaints about non-Whites occupying premises at Zuurbekom, if so, (a)

from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of the complaints and (ii) his reaction to them,  
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) None

(2) Falls away

(3) Yes

(a) Complaints were received from

(i) the Local Area Committee West-Rand Agricultural Holdings by way of a petition containing 367 signatures,

(ii) messrs R J Redelingshuis, M P H Nortje, L E Ehrke and J M Swart,

(iii) Management Committee Zuurbekom Primary School

(1) in respect of complaints (1) and (iii) about the illegal occupation by disqualified persons, and complaints (ii) about a gathering of blacks for religious purposes

(ii) all the complaints were referred to the South African Police (Group Areas Branch) for investigation and action

(4) No

Zuurbekom, Westonaria

555 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Justice †

(1) Whether dockets relating to complaints about the alleged illegal occupation by non-Whites of premises at

Chief Petty Officer D Webb, Death of

553 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether two persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, are still

## Prisoners

245 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many sentenced prisoners died of natural causes during 1986,  
(2) how many of these deaths were due to pneumonia?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) and (2) Of the one hundred and seventeen (117) sentenced prisoners who died from natural causes during 1986, nine (9) died of pneumonia

## Prison population

246 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) (a) How many prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present, (b) what is the current daily average prison population and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,  
(2) whether any prisons were over-populated in 1986, if so, (a) which prisons and (b) what was the average rate of over-population in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) According to the norm mentioned below, 84 383

(b) 114 220 (See Annexure A and B for analysis of sentences and crimes)

(c) December 1986

- (2) Yes, in the sense that the norm was exceeded. However, as mentioned in my replies to questions No 12 of 6 March 1984 and 103 of 15 April 1986, over-crowded prisons are a relative concept. The accommodation figure for South African prisons is determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and

health are maintained. Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this gives rise to the fact that a large number of prisoners mainly work outside the prison during the day. Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. In view thereof, overcrowding as such is not an unmanageable phenomenon. However, attention is given to overcrowding in South African Prisons on a continual basis. The situation at prisons with an above average influx of admissions due to temporary circumstances is alleviated by the transfer of prisoners to prisons with a lower occupation level. The application of this deconcentration policy has resulted in a more even distribution of the prison population and therefore considerable relief has been effected with regard to occupancy levels in general. A further method for utilizing available accommodation more efficiently, is by implementing stacked beds to such an extent that hygiene and health standards are still complied with.

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1986 the prisons mentioned below were over-crowded to the extent as indicated next to each prison

Prison	Over-population %
Western Cape, Boland and Southern Cape	
Allandale	82,1
(The construction of a new prison will commence during the 1987/88 bookyear)	
Beaufort-West	63,5
(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	
Bien Donne	26,1

Prison	Over-population %	Paarl (The new prison which is being planned at Allandale will alleviate the situation)
Brandvlei Medium	25,7	Pollsmoor Maximum
(The construction of a temporary prison will commence during the 1987/88 bookyear)		Pollsmoor Medium A
Brandvlei Maximum	79,5	Rawsonville
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)		Richmond
Caledon	93,6	Riebeeck-West
Dwarstruier	72,5	Robben Island Medium
George Male	81,8	Robertson
(Additional accommodation will be added during modernisation of the prison)		Staat van Paardeberg
George Female	44,4	Stellenbosch
(Additional accommodation will be added during modernisation of the prison)		Simonium
Graaff-Reinet	56,2	Swellendam
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)		(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)
Hawegua	48,9	Unondale
Helderstruim Medium	72,3	Voorberg
Helderstruim Maximum	89,5	(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Klein Drakenstein	69,1	Victoria-West
Knyssa	83,9	Victor Verster Medium A
(The construction of a new prison will commence in due course)		Victor Verster Medium B
Koelenhof	48,2	(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Ladismith	61,8	Victor Verster Maximum
Malmesbury	76,0	Warmbokveld
Mossel Bay	68,4	Worcester Male
(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)		Worcester Female
Obiqua	76,1	Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons appear on the major works services programme/on the priority list to be included in the major works services programme
Oudsthoorn	85,9	Darling
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)		Kraafontein
		Atlantis



Prison	% Over-population	Queenstown Male (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
<i>Eastern Cape (including Goedemoed Prison)</i>		
Burgersdorp	1,5	Somerset East (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)
Barkly East	57,1	St Albans Maximum
(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)		St Albans Medium
Colesberg	1,0	(Three new prisons are included in the major works services programme Civil engineering services have already commenced)
Craddock	61,1	Stutterheim
(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)		Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, two new prisons (at Elliot and Alwal North) appear on the priority list to be included on the major works services programme
East London Medium A	58,6	Furthermore, the possibility of an additional prison farm for this region (Eastern Cape) is being investigated
(The male prison is being modified)		<i>Northern Cape</i>
Fort Beaufort	50,0	Barkly West
General J C Steyn	21,8	Calvinia
(The construction of a new prison will commence soon)		De Aar
Goedemoed Medium A	49,0	Douglas Male
Goedemoed Medium B	54,1	Hopetown
Grahamstown Male	76,8	(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)
(Extensions, alterations and improvements are included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)		Kimberley Male
Grahamstown Female	36,1	(Extensions alterations and improvements have already commenced)
Jansenville	48,4	Kuruman
(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)		(The construction of a new prison has already commenced)
Kang William's Town Male	33,8	Springbok
Patense	55,3	Upington Male
Prince Albert	86,3	(Extensions of additional accommodation are being planned)
Port Elizabeth Male	75,4	
(Modernisation is being done See note at St Albans)		
Port Elizabeth Female	55,2	
(Modernisation is being done See note at St Albans)		

Prison	% Over-population	prison is included in the priority list to be included in the major works services programme)
Van Rhynsdorp	91,9	Kroonstad Medium A
Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of the following prisons is included in the major works services programme/ priority list to be included in the major works services programme		Kroonstad Medium B
A prison farm in the Warren-ton area (Mayeng)		Lindley
A new prison at Vryburg		Odendaalsrus Male
A new prison at Vredendal		Parys
<i>Orange Free State (excluding PWV Area)</i>		Senekal
Bethlehem Male	29,6	Ventersburg
(Extensions, alterations and improvements have already commenced)		Virginia Male
Bethulle	63,6	Winburg
Bloemfontein Male	58,1	Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, a new prison at Welkom is envisaged for this region and is already included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme
Boshoff	25,3	The construction of a new prison at Ladybrandt is included in the major works services programme
Brandfort	35,9	<i>PWV Area</i>
Fauresmith	57,9	Groenpunt Maximum
(The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)		Groenpunt Medium
Ficksburg	40,8	(These prisons are at present being modified Extensions at the Maximum Prison will commence soon)
(The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list to be included in the major works services programme)		Heidelberg Male
Frankfort	34,9	(Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)
Grootvlei Medium	65,6	Johannesburg Medium C
Grootvlei Maximum	98,6	Johannesburg Medium B (sentenced)
(The construction of a new prison is being planned)		Johannesburg Medium A (unsentenced)
Hennenman	1,6	Krugerdsorp Male
Harnsmith	37,8	Leeuwkop Maximum
(The construction of a new prison is being planned)		Leeuwkop Medium A

Prison	% Over-population	prison has already commenced)	com-
Leuwkop Medium C (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	60,2	Lydenburg. (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	14,0
Modderbee (Improvements are being planned)	47,5	Middelburg (TVI)	32,3
Nigel male (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	48,6	Nelspruit Male	35,5
Pretoria Maximum (Additional accommodation has already been planned)	13,0	Piet Reief	15,1
Pretoria Local	59,2	Trichardt	40,1
Sasolburg	8,4	Volkstrust	2,0
Vereeniging Male	62,5	Witbank Male	50,2
Voorrekkerhoogte Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of a new prison at Boksburg and a new female prison at Krugersdorp is included in the major works services programme A new prison at Voorrekkerhoogte will be constructed in the near future	6,1	Apart from the new prisons/alterations to the existing prisons as mentioned above, the construction of a new prison at Secunda is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme	
<i>Eastern Transvaal</i>			
Barberron Male	19,6	Baviaanspoort Maximum	66,3
Barberron Maximum	56,8	Baviaanspoort Medium (The construction of a new prison at Baviaanspoort is being planned Civil engineering works have already started)	84,6
Barberron Medium A	55,0	Brjts	49,7
Barberron Medium B	72,7	Louis Trichardt Male (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	88,5
Belfast	2,2	Nylstroom	66,7
Berthal Male	12,4	Rustenburg Male	58,7
Carolina	19,0	Tzaneen (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	20,0
Davel	15,1	Zonderwater Medium (The construction of a new prison will commence soon)	49,2
Drehoek	48,1		
Ermelo (The construction of a new	67,4		

HOA

Prison	% Over-population	Kokstad (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Modernisation of Pietersburg Prison is being planned		Ladysmith (Natal)
<i>Western Transvaal</i>		Matahele
Christiana (Modernisation of the prison is being planned)	62,7	Melmoth
Klerksdorp Male	56,2	Mthunzi
Potchefstroom	54,1	Newcastle (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Apart from the prisons mentioned above, the construction of new prisons at Wolmaranstad, Zeerust and Lichtenburg is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme		New Hanover
<i>Natal</i>		Nongoma
Bulwer (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	31,9	Pietermaritzburg Medium A
Estcourt (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	49,2	Pietermaritzburg Medium B (Although the new prison is still under construction, a part thereof has already been occupied)
Dundee	50,6	Port Shepstone (The construction of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)
Sevontem	45,7	Standerton Medium B
Umzinto	76,8	Utrecht (The construction of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)
Utrecht	23,8	Verrulam
Verrulam	36,7	Vryheid
Vryheid	31,1	Waterval Medium A (The construction of a prison at Glencoe, will alleviate the situation)
Waterval Medium A	51,0	Waterval Medium B
Waterval Medium B	22,6	Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, attention is also given to the possibility of an additional prison farm in this region as well as the con-
Glencoe Male (The construction of a new prison will commence soon)	77,7	
Ixopo	36,0	
Kandasput Male (A new prison is being planned)	47,4	

HOA

Prison  
%  
Over-  
popu-  
lation

struction of new prisons at Greytown and Stanger Extensions, alterations and improvements at Bergville, Nongoma and Mapumulo Prisons are being planned

Prison  
%  
Over-  
popu-  
lation

the major works services programme according to which building work is programmed for a term of five (5) years

The SA Prisons Service annually provides a priority list of identified building projects to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in view of incorporating them in

This programme is revised annually according to the availability of funds. The fact that a specific project appears on the major works services programme does not imply that it will be executed within five (5) years

ANNEXURE A

ANALYSIS OF THE PRISON POPULATION AS ON 31 DECEMBER 1985 AND 31 DECEMBER 1986 RESPECTIVELY

<i>Sentenced</i>	85 12 31	86 12 31
Up to and including 6 months	8 689	8 170
6 months up to 2 years	13 085	13 132
2 years up to 5 years	39 734	33 630
Longer than 5 years up to 10 years	19 238	20 065
Indeterminate sentences	4 625	4 453
* Longer than 10 years up to 20 years	6 836	6 529
* 20 years and imprisonment for life		906
<i>Unsentenced</i>	19 976	25 418
<i>Others</i>	428	292
(Psychopaths, State President's patients, corporal punishment, periodical imprisonment, persons condemned to death)		
Total	112 611	112 595

\* Categories of sentences are altered as from 1 July 1986

ANNEXURE B

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 65 583 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF TWO YEARS AND LONGER ON 31 DECEMBER 1986

(SEVERAL PRISONERS ARE SERVING SENTENCES FOR MORE THAN ONE OF THE OFFENCES MENTIONED BELOW)

<i>Violent offences</i>	45 186
For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc	
<i>Economic offences</i>	90 785
Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions	
<i>Offences concerning drugs</i>	4 874
For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs	
<i>Other offences not yet mentioned</i>	19 867
Drunken driving, possession of fire arms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, aviation act, etc	

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 13 132 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF MORE THAN 6 MONTHS UP TO 2 YEARS ON 31 DECEMBER 1986

<i>Violent offences</i>	4 292
<i>Economic offences</i>	12 515
<i>Offences concerning drugs</i>	1 539
<i>Other offences</i>	3 580

Sandton crime prevention unit

247 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1986 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Illegal trespass	236	Robbery	24
Drinking in public	179	Theft out of motor vehicles	19
Alien Blacks and identity document offences	170	Possession of stolen property	9
Pirate taxis	102	Theft	7
Possession of dagga	86	Possession of dangerous weapons	6
Theft of motor vehicles	45	Assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm	6
Housebreaking and attempted housebreaking	41	Dealing in drugs, including dagga	9
Possession of illegal concoctions	27	Rape	5
		Murder	4
		Forgery and uttering	4
		Escaping from custody	3
		Assault	2
		Dealing in liquor	1
		Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1
		Fraud	1

Unlicensed television sets

248 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted

(ii) Section 40 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No 59 of 1972)

suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month in 1986?

- (c) No (i) and (ii) Fall away
- (d) No (i) and (ii) Fall away

*Note* Because the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952) and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) were repealed with effect of 1 July 1986, I do not consider it necessary to furnish additional information that is not relevant any more.

The majority of the persons referred to in the above paragraph (b) entered the Eastern Transvaal illegally from Mozambique with the aim to search for a better refuge

**Aliens Act**

297 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black persons were arrested by members of the South African Police in 1986 for contraventions in terms of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

10 795 persons

*Note* The majority of these persons ie 8 673 persons entered illegally into the Eastern Transvaal area from Mozambique with the aim to search for a better refuge. Control over these aliens resort with the Department of Internal Affairs who are responsible for their further handling

**Illegal immigrants**

298 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on

25/2/87  
Hansard

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January	144
February	64
March	164
April	159
May	66
June	93
July	97
August	83
September	78
October	93
November	81
December	143

*Note* The majority of these persons originate from Mozambique and entered the Eastern Transvaal illegally in search of a better refuge. Control over these aliens resort with the Department of Internal Affairs who are responsible for their further handling

**Illegal immigrants**

299 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained at Police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they being detained in each case. (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) at which police stations were they being detained.

- (2) whether any persons detained as suspected illegal immigrants in 1986 admitted that they were illegally in the country, if so (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) (i) 638 on 1987-02-27
- (ii) 681 on 1987-02-27

(b) In terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) respectively

- (c) 132 for 1 day
- 509 for 2 days
- 291 for 3 days
- 62 for 4 days
- 97 for 5 days
- 62 for 6 days
- 25 for 7 days
- 5 for 8 days
- 4 for 9 days
- 2 for 11 days
- 2 for 12 days
- 17 for 14 days
- 18 for 15 days
- 2 for 16 days
- 1 for 17 days
- 5 for 18 days
- 4 for 19 days
- 2 for 24 days
- 2 for 26 days
- 1 for 28 days
- 3 for 29 days
- 7 for 30 days
- 13 for 32 days
- 15 for 35 days
- 5 for 36 days
- 1 for 41 days
- 3 for 47 days
- 8 for 60 days
- 4 for 83 days
- 5 for 118 days
- 3 for 137 days
- 1 for 152 days
- 7 for 168 days
- 1 for 240 days

(d) At 68 police stations at various centres

- (2) Yes
- (a) 19 966

(b) Immediately after detention

2 to 7 days	-17 675
8 to 14 days	-1 218
30 days	-1 071
	2

(c) Swaziland

- Turkey
- Mocambique
- Zimbabwe
- Botswana
- Transkei
- Lesotho
- Germany
- Portugal
- Bophuthatswana
- Malawi
- Zambia

(d) At 97 police stations throughout the Republic

**Johannesburg. rapid rail transit system**

300 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 927 on 1 May 1986, a decision has been taken on the introduction of a rapid rail transit system for Johannesburg, if not, why not, if so, what was that decision?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No The matter is still being considered

**Robben Island prisoners**

301 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

253  
Hansard  
23/2/87

## THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

On 9 February 1987, the figures were as follows

- (a) 262  
(b) 280

## Curfew regulations

302 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1986 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

## THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Because all measures that controlled movement of people in this category, in the Republic, were repealed, I do not consider it of any avail to furnish information that is no longer relevant

## Curfew regulations

303 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons in the Republic were prosecuted under curfew regulations in 1986?

## THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The information is not readily available in the Department

## 99-year leases

304 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Diep Meadow applied in 1986 for (i) 99-year leases and (ii) leave to purchase property under freehold title and (b) how many such applications had been granted in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

## THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (a) (i) 2 522  
(ii) nil

(b) Soweto—1 657 as at 31 December 1986

Diepmeadow—664 as at 31 December 1986

Dobsonville—201 as at 31 December 1986

## Prison warders

305 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any charges of assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1986, if so, how many charges,

(2) whether departmental inquiries were held into these charges, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,

(3) whether any persons were convicted, if so, how many?

## THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes, a total of 1 592 complainants of alleged assault was received and registered

(2) Yes The South African Prisons Service regards every complaint of an alleged assault on a prisoner by a member of the Prisons Service, no matter how petty, in a very serious light. In terms of the Standing Prisons Service Orders, every complaint of alleged assault must be registered in the appropriate register and properly investigated by the Commanding Officer. Likewise, the assault on personnel by prisoners is also not tolerated and offenders are strictly dealt with.

In respect of 1 175 of the complaints of alleged assault on prisoners by members, no substance could be found after thorough investigation to institute charges against any member of the Prisons Service. Of the remain-

## THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

ing 417 complainants a total of 82 was referred to the South African Police for further investigation while 335 complainants resulted in departmental hearings in terms of Prison Regulation 71 (1) (hh) read with Section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959)

(3) The results of the formal charges were as follows

*Trials in terms of Prison Regulation 71 (1) (hh) read with Section 53 of the Prisons Act*

87 Members were found guilty on 83 charges

197 Members were found not guilty on 179 charges

73 Charges involving 77 members are still in the process of finalisation

*Complaints investigated by the South African Police*

1 Member was found guilty on 1 charge

24 Members were found not guilty on 11 charges

In 2 cases involving 3 members the court cases have not yet been completed

The Attorney-General refused to prosecute in 42 cases involving 64 members

In 26 cases involving 50 members the outcome of the South African Police investigation or the Attorney-General's decision is not yet available

## Prison warders/prisoners

306 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1986, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons,

(2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons?

(1) (a) No, no member of the SA Prisons Service was killed by prisoners during 1986 (i) and (ii) Fall away

(b) Yes (i) and (ii) Thirty-two (32) members of the SA Prisons Service were seriously injured by prisoners during 1986 and a further 166 members received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults by prisoners

Barberton  
Bethal  
Brandvlei  
De Aar  
Durban  
George  
Groenpunt  
Grootvlei  
Knyana  
Leeuwkop  
Leslie  
Nodderbee  
Pretoria  
Pollsmoor  
Pretoria  
St Albans  
Witbank

(2) (a) Yes (i) and (ii) All deaths in prisons, where a medical practitioner is unable to certify that the prisoner died as a result of natural causes, are dealt with in terms of Section 86 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (No 8 of 1959)

During 1986, 16 prisoners were killed by fellow prisoners at the following prisons

Pretoria  
Witbank  
Barberton Medium B  
Barberton Medium A  
Standerton Medium B  
Pretoria Medium B  
Mosselbay  
Victor Verster Medium B  
Rawsonville

Hayward  
23/2/87

HOA

Hayward 23/2/87

HOA

Hayward 23/2/87

## The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

On 9 February 1987, the figures were as follows

- (a) 262  
(b) 280

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## The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) (i) 2 522  
(ii) nil

(b) Soweto—1 657 as at 31 December 1986

Diepmeadow—664 as at 31 December 1986

Dobsonville—201 as at 31 December 1986

## Prison warders

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(2) whether departmental inquiries were held into these charges, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,

(3) whether any persons were convicted, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

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In respect of 1 175 of the complainants of alleged assault on prisoners by members, no substance could be found after thorough investigation to institute charges against any member of the Prisons Service. Of the remain-

## The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

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197 Members were found not guilty on 179 charges  
73 Charges involving 77 members are still in the process of finalisation

*Complainants investigated by the South African Police*

1 Member was found guilty on 1 charge  
24 Members were found not guilty on 11 charges

In 2 cases involving 3 members the court cases have not yet been completed  
The Attorney-General refused to prosecute in 42 cases involving 64 members

In 26 cases involving 50 members the outcome of the South African Police investigation or the Attorney-General's decision is not yet available

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(2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons?

(1) (a) No, no member of the SA Prisons Service was killed by prisoners during 1986 (i) and (ii) Fall away

(b) Yes (i) and (ii) Thirty-two (32) members of the SA Prisons Service were seriously injured by prisoners during 1986 at the prisons mentioned below and a further 166 members received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults by prisoners

Barberton  
Bethal  
Brandvler  
De Aar  
Durban  
George  
Groenpunt  
Grootvlei  
Knyvsa  
Leeuwkop  
Leshe  
Nodderbee  
Pretoria  
Pollsmoor  
Pretoria  
St Albans  
Witbank

(2) (a) Yes (i) and (ii) All deaths in prisons, where a medical practitioner is unable to certify that the prisoner died as a result of natural causes, are dealt with in terms of Section 86 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (No 8 of 1959)  
During 1986, 16 prisoners were killed by fellow prisoners at the following prisons

Pretoria  
Witbank  
Barberton Medium B  
Barberton Medium A  
Standerton Medium B  
Pietmaritzburg Medium A  
Mosselbay  
Victor Verster Medium B  
Rawsonville

Howard  
23/2/87

HOA

Howard 23/2/87

HOA

Howard 23/2/87

Pollsmoor Maximum  
St Albans Maximum  
Groenpunt Maximum  
Kroonstad Medium A

(b) Yes (i) and (ii) The SA Prisons

Service regards every complaint of an alleged assault, no matter how petty, in a serious light. Prisoners are daily given the opportunity to lodge any complaints or requests, and preventive measures, for example the re-allocation of sleeping quarters or working places, are instituted should it appear that a prisoner feels threatened.

In the case of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in a complaints register and/or a register of injuries and besides the necessary medical treatment which may be administered or prescribed by the medical officer, a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault is instituted. Where such complaint is substantiated suitable action is taken in terms of Prisons Regulation 99 in the case of minor assaults, while complaints of serious assault are reported to the South African Police without delay for investigation in order that legal process may take its normal course.

In total 1 063 prisoners were injured in such a manner as a result of assault by fellow prisoners in the following prisons, that they had to be referred to prison hospitals or hospitals outside prisons

Bawaanspoort Maximum  
Bawaanspoort Medium  
Lous Trichardt  
Nyistroom  
Pietersburg  
Johannesburg Medium A  
Johannesburg Medium B  
Tzaneen  
Krugersdorp  
Leeuwkop Maximum

#### Deregulation

307 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(a) How many applications for deregulation have been (i) received, (ii) investigated and (iii) granted in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, No 87 of 1986, (b) in how many cases has deregulation taken place and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) (i) 9

(ii) 9 of which 3 still in progress

(iii) No proclamations have been issued

(b) Formal deregulation under normal procedures were effected in two cases. In one case the applicant's problem was resolved under existing regulations

(c) 13 February 1987

Note: The three cases in which no further actions were taken all relate to township development which is being investigated fully by the Competition Board

#### Detention barracks

311 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) How many detention barracks have been established in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa/Namibia, (b) what is the total number of offenders that can be accommodated at such barracks and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

23/3/87  
HANSARD

(2) whether any new detention barracks were established in 1986 in terms of section 120 of the First Schedule to

tion 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and (b) did the court find that persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their acts as a result of mental illness or mental defects?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) 1 507

(b) 286

Prisoners in mental institutions

399 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Thirty two (32) This figure includes three (3) prisoners who were admitted to the hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) as amended

Loss

400 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the total loss incurred by the South African Transport Services in the 1985-86 financial year in respect of (a) (i) first-class, (ii) second-class and (iii) third-class mainline services and (b) (i) first-class and (ii) third-class suburban services?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

The total estimated loss in respect of each of the categories is as follows

R-million

(a) (i) 35

(ii) 110

HOA

(iii) 161  
39 (Catering services)

(b) (i) 246

(ii) 300

Alexandra Township 2/187

401 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many persons in Alexandra Township applied in each year for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1986 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 1985

1986

Total

84 persons

21 persons

105 persons

(b) 105 as at 31 December 1986

Deportations/repatriations

402 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many persons in each population group were deported and/or repatriated from the Republic in 1986 and (b) (i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The hon member is kindly referred to sections 16, 43, 44 and 45 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) which empowers an immigration officer in one instance and the Minister of Home Affairs in other instances to order the removal of persons who are not South African citizens by birth from the Republic. It is as-

sumed that the hon member had these removals in mind when he referred to deportations and repatriations in his question

(a) Whites

Blacks

(b) (1) Sections 16, 43 and 45 of Act 59 of 1972

(ii) Whites

- United Kingdom
- USA
- Austria
- Greece
- The Netherlands
- Germany
- Malawi

(16 in terms of section 43, 8 in terms of section 45 and 5 in terms of section 16)

Blacks

- Transkei
- Zimbabwe
- Swaziland
- Lesotho
- Mocambique
- Malawi
- Botswana
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zaire

(24 in terms of section 43, 2 in terms of section 45 and 32 216 in terms of section 16)

Asians

India via Kenya

HOA

Publications Act

403 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether, in 1986, any items were submitted in terms of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974, for a decision on whether such items would be considered to be undesirable on the ground of (a) bringing any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt and (b) being harmful to the relations between sections of the inhabitants of the Republic, if so, how many in each case,

(2) whether in that year any of these items were found to be undesirable in terms of section 47 (2) (c) and (d), respectively, if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) It is not possible to give such an analysis. When the Directorate is requested to examine an "item" under the Act, it concerns the matter of undesirability or otherwise and seldom if ever there is reference to one of the particular paragraphs of section 47 (2) of the Publications Act. Recording is consequently not done on this basis.

(2) Yes 47 (2) (d) 7 publications

Publications Act

404 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether the possession of any publications or objects was declared prohibited in 1986 in terms of section 9 (3) of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974, if so, how many publications or objects in terms of section 47 (2) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes Section 47 (2) (a) 12, (b) 1, (c) nil, (d) 1, (e) 40, (f) nil



Staff shortages

241 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages, if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) The approved establishment of 20 652 posts was, with the exception of 222 vacancies, filled completely on 1 February 1987. This establishment does not make provision for identified needs towards expansion.

(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of intensive recruiting within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

Crimes of violence

242 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians were hanged in 1986 for crimes of violence against Whites,

(2) How many Whites were hanged in 1986 for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) 44

1 July 1983—30 June 1984

	(a) Whites	(b) Coloureds	(c) Indians
(1) Main urban centres	1	—	—
Durban/Pinetown	2	—	—
East Rand	2	—	—
West Rand	—	—	—

(1) Main urban centres

	(a) Whites	(b) Coloureds	(c) Indians	(d) Blacks	Total
Vereeniging/V/d Bijlpark	3	—	—	1	4
Pretoria	1	—	—	2	3
Cape Peninsula	—	6	—	1	7
PE/Uitenhage	—	—	—	4	4
Pietermaritzburg	—	—	—	4	4
Johannesburg	—	—	—	1	1
OFS Goldfields	—	—	—	1	1
Total	9	6	—	24	40
(ii) Remainder of RSA	18	44	1	89	153

1 July 1984—30 June 1985

	(a) Whites	(b) Coloureds	(c) Indians	(d) Blacks	Total
(i) Main urban centres	—	—	—	—	—
East London	1	—	—	—	1
Durban/Pinetown	1	1	3	13	18
Johannesburg	1	—	—	1	2
Cape Peninsula	—	2	—	—	2
Bloemfontein	—	1	—	1	2
PE/Uitenhage	—	—	—	3	3
Pietermaritzburg	—	—	—	15	15
West Rand	—	—	—	3	3
Vereeniging/V/d Bijlpark	—	—	—	6	6
Pretoria	—	—	—	1	1
OFS Goldfields	—	—	—	2	2
Total	3	4	3	45	55
(ii) Remainder of RSA	9	41	4	119	173

1 July 1985—30 June 1986

	(a) Whites	(b) Coloureds	(c) Indians	(d) Blacks	Total
(i) Main urban centres	—	—	—	—	—
West Rand	1	—	—	3	4
Cape Peninsula	—	8	—	—	8
East Rand	—	1	—	5	6
Bloemfontein	—	6	—	—	6
PE/Uitenhage	—	—	—	2	2
East London	—	—	—	1	1
Durban/Pinetown	—	—	—	2	2
Pietermaritzburg	—	—	—	1	1
Johannesburg	—	—	—	6	6
Vereeniging/V/d Bijlpark	—	—	—	3	3
Pretoria	—	—	—	3	3
OFS Goldfields	—	—	—	2	2
Total	1	15	—	28	44
(ii) Remainder of RSA	5	59	2	102	168

for these women (aa) during their pregnancy and (bb) when their babies are delivered,

- (2) how many babies were born in police station cells to women detained in terms of emergency regulations and the Internal Security Act during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) Yes

(i) One Black woman on 17 February 1987

(ii) (aa) She is visited every 30 minutes and attends a pre-natal clinic for medical examination and treatment every week

(bb) She will be taken to the maternity ward of a hospital

- (b) None  
(i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) None on 17 February 1987

Detainees

447 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the normal prison diet is given to detainees held under emergency regulations in police station cells if not, (a) why not and (b) what diet are these detainees given?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

(a) and (b) Because the diet of persons detained under the emergency regulations, is similar to the diet, applicable to

persons detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982. The quality of these diets, is at least equal to the normal prison diet

Detainees: diet

448 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the normal prison diet is given to detainees held under emergency regulations in prison cells, if not, (a) why not and (b) what diet are these detainees given?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes, a uniform balanced diet scale is applicable to all prisoners, including detainees, in South Africa prisons. This diet scale has been compiled by dieticians of the SA Prisons Service in co-operation with the Department of National Health and Population Development and regular inspections are carried out by regional commissioners of prisons, commanding officers, inspectors of prisons, heads of prisons, doctors and health inspectors of the Department of National Health and Population Development in order to ensure that the prescribed diet is prepared and served attractively and under hygienic conditions

- Deviations regarding the approved diet scale are made in cases such as the following
- for medical reasons,
  - for religious considerations, and
  - for personal reasons, e.g. *bona fide* vegetarians

(a) and (b) Fall away

Unmarked/decoy vehicles

449 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether unmarked or decoy vehicles, similar to that referred to in his reply to Question No 22 on 25

March 1986, have been used on any other occasions by any branch of the security forces since the declaration of the state of emergency in July 1985, if so, (a) in which specified cities, towns, townships or suburbs, (b) on what date in each case and (c) which branch of the security forces was involved on each occasion,

- (2) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured by security forces using such vehicles, if so, (i) how many, (ii) on what dates and (iii) what were the circumstances surrounding each death or injury?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) I do not consider it in the interest of crime prevention in general to reveal police methods and techniques in this way

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Tear-gas/detainees

450 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether tear-gas has been used against detainees in any police cells since the declaration of the state of emergency in July 1985 if so, (a) at what police cells, (b) on what dates, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these incidents, (e) how many detainees were involved in each case and (f) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No, not in respect of persons in detention in terms of the emergency regulations promulgated under the Public Safety Act, 1953

(a) to (f) Fall away

Note A few instances occurred where teargas aerosol cans were used to calm down noisy and mutinous prisoners. Be-

cause these instances are regarded as domestic of nature, I am not prepared to furnish information in this regard

Bredasdorp/Caledon: death of prisoner

451 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a 16-year-old girl whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, died in the back of a police vehicle travelling between Bredasdorp and Caledon on or about 19 December 1986, if so, (a) why was she in the back of this police vehicle, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding her death and (c) what was her name,

(2) whether there were any other prisoners in the back of this police vehicle, if so, how many, (a) male and (b) female prisoners,

(3) whether any of these prisoners had been convicted of any offence, if so, of what offences in each case,

(4) whether the death of this girl has been investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the cause of death, (b) what were the other findings and (c) what action has been taken as a result of this death,

(5) whether there was any evidence that this girl had been sexually assaulted while in the police vehicle?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) She was transported from the magistrates court to Caledon prison as a sentenced prisoner

(b) Because the investigation is not yet completed, and I do not want to anticipate the administration of justice, I am not pre-

pared to furnish this information

(c) Emil Patel

(2) Yes

(a) 17 male prisoners

(b) None

(3) Yes, 6 prisoners on account of various crimes inter alia housebreaking with the intent to steal and theft, assault to do grievous bodily harm and drunkenness

(4) Yes

(a) and (b) Because the investigation is not yet completed, and I do not want to anticipate the administration of justice, I am not prepared to furnish this information

(c) A murder docket is being investigated. Two members of the South African Police have been suspended from duty pending the outcome of the investigations

(5) The investigation thus far has not revealed such evidence

Transporting of prisoners

452 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether he will make a statement on the policy of the South African Police regarding the transporting of (a) female and (b) juvenile prisoners together with convicted male prisoners?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) and (b) It is the policy of the South African Police not to transport female and juvenile prisoners together with adult male prisoners, whether they are convicted or not. Instances do occur where it

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) (i) 279 097

(ii) 4 533

(iii) 1 484

(iv) 131 659

(b) (i) 181 413

(ii) 2 946

(iii) 1 113

(iv) 92 161

(2) (a) Old age pension R1 047,68

(R87,31 per month)  
Pension for the blind R1 040,46

(R84,21 per month)  
War veterans pension R1 152,10

(R96,00 per month)

(2) (b) Disability grant R1 049,84

(R87,49 per month)  
Old age pensions The monthly amount payable for the period March 1986 to September 1986 R79,00

With effect from 1 October 1986 the monthly amount was increased to R97,00  
Pension for the blind The same as old age pensions  
War veterans pensions The same as old age pensions and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month  
With effect from 1 October 1986 the additional allowance was increased to R15,00 per month

Disability grants The same as old age pensions  
Figures do not include those of the self-governing territories

(3) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) R1 038

The difference between the figures mentioned in 2 (a) and in 3 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) is due to arrears pensions paid

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) From 1 October 1986 the free income limit is R270 per annum

War veterans' pensions

456 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many Black (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) Male—February 1987—24

(b) Female—February 1987—None

Insurance

457 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police provide any form of insurance against loss of (a) life and/or (b) earning capacity for (i) its members and (ii) the (aa) spouses and (bb) families of such members, if so,

(2) (a) what is the nature of this insurance and (b) what percentage of the cost of such insurance is borne by the South African Police?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2) No, but adequate provision is made for members and their families, should members die or become disable in the execution of their duties. These provisions include inter alia payment of pensions in terms of the Government Services Pension Act, 1973 and awards by the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, should the percentage disability justify an award. Additionally

*Handwritten signature and date: 23/2/87*

(1) (a) and (b) The number of houses which are built by the national states and private owners are not known

(c) The South African Government has implemented selfbuild schemes within all the national states and no longer builds family housing units

(ii) It is not possible to indicate when the houses will be completed as it is an ongoing process

**Johannesburg/Greater Soweto**

442 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1986 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states.

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

(1) (a) 21

(i) 13

(ii) 8

(b) 14

(i) 10

(ii) 4

(2) (a) 35

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) None

**Children's homes**

443 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) (a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date,

(2) whether there is a shortage of such accommodation for Black children, if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) what steps are to be taken to overcome such shortage?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

1 (a) (i) None

(ii) Ten

(b) 775 (31 January 1987)

2 Yes

(a) For the age group 0-6 years, and children's homes to serve the Orange Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape

(b) Private organisations that are interested in the care of children in need of care, are encouraged to establish such facilities. A State children's home at So-shanguve just north of Pretoria, is planned for 200 children and the erection thereof will commence during the 1987-88 financial year. A children's home at Grahamstown will be erected later this year by SOS Children Villages

**Prisoners on hire**

444 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1986 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

(a) 301 Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total

(b) An amount of R1 685 157,19 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 3 January 1986 to 29 December 1986. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund

**Pregnant women in detention**

445 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any women approaching full-term pregnancy were being detained in prisons in terms of (a) emergency regulations and (b) the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) what arrangements have been made to care for these women (aa) during their pregnancy and (bb) when their babies are delivered,

(2) how many babies were born in prisons to women detained in terms of emergency regulations and the Internal Security Act during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

(1) On 17 February 1987 the statistics of women who were eight (8) months and longer pregnant, are as follows

(a) (i) Four

(b) (i) None

(a) and (b), (ii), (aa) and (bb) The South African Prisons Service places a high premium on the medical treatment of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Prisons Service are guided by medical practitioners and their prescriptions and orders are carried out closely. This includes general treatment which can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalising in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists. This approach also applies to pregnant women

(2) None. Two babies were, however born in hospitals outside prisons to which the mothers were referred by medical practitioners for the births. Both mothers were detainees in terms of the emergency regulations. In terms of Prisons Regulation 94, a female prisoner may be permitted to have her baby with her in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary, subject to such conditions as are prescribed.

The necessary clothing, food vaccinations and medical treatment in general are provided by the state. The eventual removal of the baby is, furthermore, subject to a certificate by a medical practitioner that the child, if separated from the mother, will not suffer mentally or physically.

**Pregnant women in detention**

446 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any women approaching full-term pregnancy were being detained in police station cells in terms of (a) emergency regulations and (b) the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available if so, (i) how many and (ii) what arrangements have been made to care

sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

On 31 January 1987 the figures were as follows

- (a) Whites 15
- (b) Coloureds 8
- (c) Asians 1
- (d) Blacks 285

Awaiting-trial prisoners

150 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1986, were as follows:

- 31 January 1986 20 686
- 28 February 1986 20 187
- 31 March 1986 19 682
- 30 April 1986 20 293
- 31 May 1986 21 168
- 30 June 1986 19 712
- 31 July 1986 19 760
- 31 August 1986 19 774
- 30 September 1986 19 151
- 31 October 1986 19 193
- 30 November 1986 18 388
- 31 December 1986 20 584

Detainees

151 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons were detained in 1986 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, if so (a) how many, (b) for what period was

each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a) 24

(b) and (c)

Number of persons	Period	Crime
1	1 day	Murder
1	5 days	Murder
1	13 days	Murder, Robbery, Violating a dead body
1	20 days	Murder
6	1 month and 19 days	Murder, Robbery, Violating a dead body
1	2 months and 18 days	Murder
2	2 months and 25 days	Murder, Robbery, Violating a dead body
1	3 months and 20 days	Arson
1	4 months and 17 days	Arson
1	5 months and 9 days	Murder
1	6 months and 19 days	Murder
2	8 months and 16 days	Murder
3	10 months and 16 days	Murder

Prisoners: unit cost

152 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

As the 1986-87 financial year has not been closed, it is not possible to calculate an exact figure at this stage. At present the estimated cost per prisoner per day is R10,86

Crimes against security of State

154 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females serving sentences for offences against the security of the State were released in 1986,

(2) whether any of these persons were released as a result of the State President's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounce violence, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) 56

(b) 1

(2) (a) Five of the persons who were released, renounced violence. The fact that they renounced violence was an important factor which was considered together with individual circumstances and all other relevant factors which are normally taken into account when the release of prisoners is considered

Crimes against security of State

155 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) males and (b) females were serving sentences in 1986 for offences against the security of the State which exceeded (i) ten years, (ii) five years and (iii) two years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) 152

(ii) 90

(iii) 53

(b) (i) 1

(ii) 5

(iii) 2

Internal Security Act

156 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any persons were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of contravening section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1986, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

Yes

(a) (i) 169 persons

(ii) 36 persons

(b) (i) 96 persons

(ii) 17 persons

Internal Security Act

158 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many cases were referred to the

mother for as long as deemed necessary for medical and feeding purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not be harmed psychologically or physically if separated from the mother.

All infants are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and food are to be prescribed. The infant's mass is taken monthly and the necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic.

(i) and (ii) Detailed information eg the actual ages, which can range from infancy up to about 3 years, and sexes of the infants/children who are accommodated in prisons in the care of their mothers is on record at the respective prisons and can only be obtained by means of a costly and personnel-intensive country-wide survey.

Children in prisons

146 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) (a) How many (i) male and (ii) female children of 18 years and under in each race group were detained in prison during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) into what age categories did they fall and (c) for what offences were they imprisoned in each case.

(2) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 102 on 26 March 1986, any prisons have special facilities for children, if not, why not, if so, (a) which prisons (i) have and (ii) do not have these facilities and (b) what is the nature of these facilities in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) (i) and (ii), (b) and (c) Statistics as required are not readily available and can only be compiled by way of a special survey involving a considerable manpower input. The available statistics at this stage is as follows (Figures as at 15 October 1986)

Unsentenced/Awaiting Trial (Detainees under Emergency Regulations excluded)

Age Group	Male		Female	
	White	Black	Asian	Coloured
-15 years	3	168	—	66
16-17 years	4	573	—	4
18 years	23	1 251	4	305
Total	2 515	162		

Sentenced

Age Group	Male		Female	
	White	Black	Asian	Coloured
-15 years	—	14	—	3
16-17 years	7	255	4	198
18 years	6	1 068	8	734
Total	2 297	155		

Nature of the Crime Unsentenced/Awaiting Trial

Crime	White		Coloured		Asian		Black		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Violent crimes	3	—	162	2	4	—	718	35	920
Economic crimes	20	3	299	5	4	1	1 140	93	1 565
Other	7	1	28	—	—	—	134	22	192
Total	30	4	489	7	4	1	1 992	150	2 677

Nature of Crime Sentenced

Crime	White		Coloured		Asian		Black		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Violent crimes	1	—	354	18	2	—	491	53	919
Economic crimes	12	—	488	10	9	—	704	46	1 269
Other	—	—	93	5	1	—	142	23	264
Total	13	—	935	33	12	—	1 337	122	2 452

(2) (a) and (b) During 1986 a prison for sentenced juveniles was put into operation at the Leeuwkop Prison Command. It is envisaged to extend this concept to other regions depending on needs and budget realities.

In regions which do not yet have separate prisons for sentenced juvenile prisoners, they are accommodated in separate sections or cells as far as possible, and depending on their needs, the available programmes are also offered to them as far as feasible.

Generally the intention with these programmes is to equip the juvenile with the life skills which can contribute to his successful reintegration into the community after release. The following basic guide-lines are followed:

- The achievement of a certain level of education in order to facilitate adaptation in the community. In other words—acceptable norms and values must be acquired

- Education and training as the basis of the program. Depending on the present level of education, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least a St 4 qualification

- Meaningful utilisation of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release

- Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalisation and so doing prevent recidivism eg maintenance and strengthening of family ties

- The fulfilment of religious needs
- Healthy physical development through physical training and care

Crimes against security of State

149 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving

253) Hluwenzel 23/2/87

sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

On 31 January 1987 the figures were as follows

- (a) Whites 15
- (b) Coloureds 8
- (c) Asians 1
- (d) Blacks 285

Awaiting-trial prisoners

150 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1986, were as follows

- 31 January 1986 20 686
- 28 February 1986 20 187
- 31 March 1986 19 682
- 30 April 1986 20 293
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Whether any persons were detained in 1986 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was

each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a) 24

(b) and (c)

Number of persons

Period

Crime

- 1 1 day Murder
- 1 5 days Murder
- 1 13 days Murder, Robbery, Violating a dead body

1 20 days Murder

6 1 month and 19 days Murder, Robbery, Violating a dead body

1 2 months and 18 days Murder

2 2 months and 25 days Murder, Robbery, Violating a dead body

1 3 months and 20 days Arson

1 4 months and 17 days Arson

1 5 months and 9 days Murder

1 6 months and 19 days Murder

2 8 months and 16 days Murder

3 10 months and 16 days Murder

Prisoners: unit cost

152 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

As the 1986-87 financial year has not been closed, it is not possible to calculate an exact figure at this stage. At present the estimated cost per prisoner per day is R10,86

Crimes against security of State

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(1) How many (a) males and (b) females serving sentences for offences against the security of the State were released in 1986,

(2) whether any of these persons were released as a result of the State President's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounce violence, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) 56

(b) 1

(2) (a) Five of the persons who were released, renounced violence. The fact that they renounced violence was an important factor which was considered together with individual circumstances and all other relevant factors which are normally taken into account when the release of prisoners is considered

Crimes against security of State

155 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) males and (b) females were serving sentences in 1986 for offences against the security of the State which exceeded (i) ten years, (ii) five years and (iii) two years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i) 152

(ii) 90

(iii) 53

(b) (i) 1

(ii) 5

(iii) 2

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156 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any persons were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of contravening section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1986, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER,

Yes

(a) (i) 169 persons

(ii) 36 persons

(b) (i) 96 persons

(ii) 17 persons

Internal Security Act

158 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many cases were referred to the

8 cases were decided in favour of the State, with cost  
 1 case succeeded with a counter-claim  
 27 cases were withdrawn  
 6 cases were abandoned

(2) (a) Yes R7 500,00

(b) Yes R149 871,24 of which R75 782,14 was paid owing to damage which resulted from motor accidents

*Note* Instances settled out of Court are mostly those in respect of motor accidents where it is obvious that the members of the Force concerned, are the guilty parties. Such settlements before court proceedings are instituted, are cost-effective.

In other instances notices of contemplated actions were received but due to the fact that summonses were not issued, these instances are not included in paragraph 1 (a)

In other instances summonses were already issued but are not yet finalised. Due to the extent of the work regarding the compilation of all the particulars, I am not prepared to furnish the information

**Detainees**

136 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) What total number of persons was being detained in terms of security legislation as at 31 January 1987, (b) what were their names in each case and (c) in terms of what specified statutory provisions was each being detained,

(2) how many of these persons were under the age of (a) 18 and (b) 15 years as at that date?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 196

(b) It is not in the interest of the

public and the persons concerned to reveal their names

(c) In terms of section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982

(2) (a) 24

(b) None

**Mathopestad**

137 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 29 April 1986, the investigation regarding ownership of the land at Mathopestad has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when it is anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings,

(2) whether any further negotiations regarding resettlement have been held with the residents of Mathopestad, if not, when will such negotiations take place, if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what are the positions or ranks of each of the Departmental representatives who conducted the negotiations, (d) to whom did they speak, (e) on what date will these residents be moved and (f) what was the response of the residents of Mathopestad in this regard,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) Yes

(i) 22 August 1986, whereafter the findings were available for public inspection at the district office of the Department of Home Affairs for a period of three months, in terms of regulations 5 (3) and 8 (1) of Government Notice No R 2026 of 8 November 1968

(ii) The land previously held by 24 owners has been allocated to 225 persons, the heirs of the owners

(2) No A date for negotiations has not been determined

(3) No

**Salaries**

140 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether he will reconsider his decision regarding questions on police salaries, if not, why not, if so, what were the rates of pay for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black members of the South African Police Force of each rank as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No, I still hold the view set out in my reply to the honourable member's question no 13 on 7 October 1981 and which I confirmed on question no 279 on 27 February 1986

(a) to (d) fall away

**Crossroads**

144 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether, with reference to this reply to Question No 15 on 24 June 1986, any progress has been made in the upgrading of the Crossroads area, if not, why not, if so, what aspects of this upgrading (a) had been and (b) remained to be completed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) and (b) The project should be completed by the end of April 1987. At this stage the earthwork has been completed

and 55% of the internal services have been installed

**Children imprisoned with mothers**

145 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice.

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female children in each age group were imprisoned with their mothers (aa) in 1986 and (bb) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(aa) 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1986

(a) White

(b) Black

(c) Coloured

(d) Asian

Total

(bb) 31 December 1986

(a) White

(b) Black

(c) Coloured

(d) Asian

Total

In terms of Prisons Regulations No 94, a female prisoner may be permitted, subject to such conditions as are prescribed, to have her baby with her in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for such period as a baby remains in prison.

Standing orders also determine that an infant may remain in prison with the



mother for as long as deemed necessary for medical and feeding purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not be harmed psychologically or physically if separated from the mother.

All infants are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and food are to be prescribed. The infant's mass is taken monthly and the necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic.

(1) and (ii) Detailed in formation eg the actual ages, which can range from infancy up to about 3 years, and sexes of the infants/children who are accommodated in prisons in the care of their mothers is on record at the respective prisons and can only be obtained by means of a costly and personnel-intensive country-wide survey.

Children in prisons

146 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) (a) How many (i) male and (ii) female children of 18 years and under in each race group were detained in prison during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) into what age categories did they fall and (c) for what offences were they imprisoned in each case,

(2) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 102 on 26 March 1986, any prisons have special facilities for children, if not, why not, if so, (a) which prisons (i) have and (ii) do not have these facilities and (b) what is the nature of these facilities in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) (i) and (ii), (b) and (c) Statistics as required are not readily available and can only be compiled by way of a special survey involving a considerable manpower input. The available statistics at this stage is as follows (Figures as at 15 October 1986)

Unsentenced/Awaiting Trial (Detainees under Emergency Regulations excluded)

Age Group	Male		Female	
	White	Black	Asian	Coloured
-15 years	3	168	1	15
16-17 years	4	573	19	118
18 years	23	1 251	3	116
Total	2 515	162		

Sentenced

Age Group	Male		Female	
	White	Black	Asian	Coloured
-15 years	14	9		
16-17 years	7	41	4	198
18 years	6	72	8	29
Total	2 297	155		

Nature of the Crime Unsentenced/Awaiting Trial

Crime	White		Coloured		Asian		Black		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Violent crimes	3	162	2	35	4	1	718	35	920
Economic crimes	20	299	5	93	4	1	1 140	93	1 565
Other	7	1	28	22			134	22	192
Total	30	4	489	7	4	1	1 992	150	2 677

Nature of Crime Sentenced

Crime	White		Coloured		Asian		Black		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Violent crimes	1	354	18	53	2	2	491	53	919
Economic crimes	12	488	10	46	9	1	704	46	1 269
Other		93	5	23			142	23	264
Total	13	935	33	122	12	3	1 337	122	2 452

(2) (a) and (b) During 1986 a prison for sentenced juveniles was put into operation at the Leeuwpop Prison Command. It is envisaged to extend this concept to other regions depending on needs and budget realities.

In regions which do not yet have separate prisons for sentenced juvenile prisoners, they are accommodated in separate sections or cells as far as possible, and depending on their needs, the available programmes are also offered to them as far as feasible.

Generally the intention with these programmes is to equip the juvenile with the life skills which can contribute to his successful reintegration into the community after release. The following basic guide-lines are followed:

- The achievement of a certain level of education in order to facilitate adaptation in the community. In other words—acceptable norms and values must be acquired.
- Education and training as the basis of the program. Depending on the present level of education...

non, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least a St 4 qualification.

— Meaningful utilisation of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release.

— Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalisation and so doing prevent recidivism eg maintenance and strengthening of family ties.

— The fulfilment of religious needs.

— Healthy physical development through physical training and care.

Crimes against security of State

149 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving

*Handwritten:* Huvareel 23/2/87

1 000 escaped from SA prisons last year

# 300 convicts still on run

Star 21/2/87

253

**GLEND A SPIRO**

More than 1 000 people escaped from South African prisons last year — and hundreds of hardened, dangerous convicts are still at large

In spite of an average three criminals escaping every day, the number of escapees, says the Prisons Department, is on a downward trend

But a spokesman admits that while the department is not "alarmed", it is "concerned"

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party

spokesman on law and order, said it was alarming that such a large number of prisoners escaped every year

"The most alarming aspect is that it seems to be the dangerous convicts who escape," she said

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, the Johannesburg regional chairman of the Conservative Party, said it didn't seem to be a serious problem because the percentage of escapees was "surprisingly low" considering the prison population

## STILL AT LARGE

Of the 558 prisoners who escaped during the last six months of 1986, more than 300 are still at large

These figures do not include people escaping from police custody

The South African Police say the number will not be available until figures are tabled in Parliament.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said that because of some daring escapes over the past few months, they could have created the impression that the number of

escapes was increasing

Its statistics show that the number of jailbreakers has decreased, even though more people are incarcerated each year

In 1981 the prison population, on a daily average, was 88 000 — and 1 256 prisoners escaped. The number of people entering prison in one year is about five times the total of the daily population

Last year the cells held 111 401 prisoners on a daily average, and 1 007 escaped

The Prisons Department said it was concerned about the number of people escaping and certain precautions were being taken to try to keep figures down

"Imprisonment is an unnatural situation and prisoners will often go to extremes to obtain their freedom," a spokesman said.

He added that the primary task of the Prisons Service was the protection of society, by keeping the prisoners entrusted to its care in safe custody

There are precautionary measures in all sections of prisons and prisoners are warned constantly of the consequences of escaping

After each escape, a full departmental investigation is held to establish what made it possible

Apart from selected prisoners who work outside prisons, there are many others outside the prison walls because of circumstances which include transfers, trade tests, medical consultations and court appearances

# Prison strangling: 253 Cellmates in court

Case Tint's 12/2/87  
Staff Reporter

THE discovery of the body of a prisoner hanging from a shower fitting led to the appearance in the Supreme Court yesterday of three maximum-security prisoners on charges of murder.

Abdurazak Hassan, 31, and Stoffel Harmse, 31, refused to plead earlier this week after their request for a postponement of the hearing was turned down.

Pleas of not guilty were entered for both of them, and the third accused, Gawie Januarie, 28, pleaded not guilty.

All three were in a cell at Victor Verster Prison, near Paarl, when the body of their cellmate, Albert Booyesen, 20, was discovered on the morning of September 16, 1985.

According to papers before the court, the State's case is that all the accused, members of the 26 gang, confronted Booyesen over some offence against the gang and strangled him with belts.

Mr Justice L. Rosé-Innes presided, with Mr W Kelly and Mr D Cohen as assessors. Ms M Barker appeared for Hassan and Mr S Jacobs, for Januarie, both pro Deo. Harmse conducted his own defence.

XJ

## Suzman calls for probe of ~~308~~ prison clashes

ARG 45 11/2/87 253  
Political Correspondent.

MRS Helen Suzman MP today called for an inquiry into some 20 clashes between detainees and prison staff in which tear-gas was used.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, gave details in the Assembly.

Mrs Suzman said prisoners were the most helpless of human beings.

Detainees were being held without trial and had therefore not been convicted of a crime.

Unless violence among them had reached such a pitch that they could not be restrained by other means, it should be unthinkable to use teargas on them.

Mrs Suzman, who has in the past paid numerous visits to prisons and has often urged improved jail conditions, said she had asked the Department of Justice to visit detainees but so far this had been refused. She intended asking again.

In the meantime she called for an objective inquiry into the events that had led to the use of teargas.

● Coetsee tells of teargas, detainees — Page 4.

# Coetsee tells of teargas and detainees' fights

## Political Correspondent

SHOUTING and refusing to obey instructions, fights and threatening prison guards were among incidents which had led to detainees being teargassed, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told the Assembly

Answering questions by Mr Jan van Eck (PFP Claremont) in the Assembly, he gave details of some of the 19 incidents

The first happened in August 1986 when Victor Verster Prison detainees were teargassed after 43 of them gathered in the courtyard and ignored instructions to return to their section

Detainees also threw stainless steel mugs at prison staff. No one was hurt.

Mr Coetsee said there had been 19 such incidents since August 1986

These happened in Middelburg (Cape), Pollsmoor, Colesberg, Bethulie, Dordrecht, St Alban's medium (two incidents), Victor Verster (six), Upington, Johannesburg medium (two), Johannesburg, Vereeniging and Grootvlei maximum prisons

In most cases detainees made a row, shouted slogans and refused to respond to orders

Prisons heads ordered that teargas be fired to restore order and in most cases no one was injured

The most serious incident occurred in the Johannesburg medium prison

on January 24 when about 300 detainees trapped a few staff members in a corridor. Teargas was used and two detainees were slightly injured

Mr Coetsee said the use of the necessary force to maintain order in prisons was internationally recognised

Detainees were allowed to take part in sport and to move around under supervision and to meet family and legal advisers



Mr Coetsee

Minimum force was used and the use of teargas was subject to strict rules and served as an alternative only when all other effective options to defuse a potentially dangerous situation had been exhausted and where violence aimed at others and

damage to property had to be prevented, he said

A St Alban's medium prison detainees assaulted prison personnel with stainless-steel eating utensils, wooden planks and crossbars from scaffolds

At Victor Verster one incident involved a fight among detainees

In another incident in this prison detainees attached towels and belts to their stainless steel mugs to use as weapons against the staff.

In Vereeniging they set blankets and clothing alight in their cell

CA 16-11015 7/2/74

253

## No parole for unrest offenders

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — There would be no remission or parole for people convicted of unrest-related crimes, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobbie Coetsee, said yesterday.

Introducing an amendment in the no confidence debate he said in reply to statements by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that her sentiments about the abuse of black children were out of line with those felt by blacks.

The Sowetan had recently said "We are using our children as fodder that should remain the domain of their parents."

It was true there were children in detention "But who is abusing the children?" he asked — Sapa

*Cape Times*  
5/2/87

# R4,2m unauthorised govt ~~253~~ 253 spending

Dr De Loor also said R5,4 million had been lost in variations and cancellations of contracts to the disadvantage of the State

Commissions and committees of inquiry cost R1,3 million during the 1985/6 financial year, including R115 773 on the Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry into the killings at Langa near Uitenhage on March 21 last year and R580 991 on the Margo Commission into South Africa's tax structure.

Dr De Loor also said R600 million was allocated during the year for the special job creation programme.

# Gregory weeps at Pollsmoor

By CLARE HARPER  
GREGORY ARTHUR, the former Steenberg High School pupil convicted of throwing stones at police in 1985, burst into tears when he arrived at the gates of Pollsmoor Prison yesterday to begin an 18-month sentence.

And a spokesperson for the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said the archbishop was "even more concerned than ever about Gregory and will visit

him in Pollsmoor at the first available opportunity".

"It is sad that despite the enormous community concern over his imprisonment, Gregory still has to go to jail," the spokesperson said.

Earlier at home, Gregory appeared subdued, but hopeful of an early release. He becomes eligible for parole in six months' time.

Notice that he would have to start his jail term was received last week, after his petition to the Appellate Division for leave to appeal failed.

Surrounded by weeping schoolfriends, teachers and members of the Manchester Rovers Soccer Club, of which Gregory was a popular player, he could not hold back his tears.

A schoolfriend, Albert Wesels, who accompanied Gregory to the prison gates, said "This place is not for him. Everybody is going to miss him."

His mother, Mrs Margaret Burger, said she could not express herself, but was "very sad" the petition had failed.

His attorney, Mr Thaabit Al-

bertus, said Gregory had no previous convictions.

A teacher said Gregory's imprisonment was "a waste of at least six months of his life".

Mr Esham Palmer, one of the co-ordinators of the campaign to save Gregory from jail, said Gregory had received counselling from Nicro to prepare him psychologically for jail.

He said they hoped Gregory would be given a cell of his own, to help his studies. Mr Palmer said the committee would continue to support Gregory.



Former Steenberg High School pupil, Gregory Arthur (centre), outside Pollsmoor Prison with his mother, Mrs Margaret Burger, and cousin Harry Arthur.

Picture ANNE LAING



# Death in cells: <sup>Star</sup> 3/3/87 relatives <sup>(253)</sup> sought

Crime Reporter

Police are anxious to trace the relatives of a man who died in the cells at Johannesburg station at the weekend.

The man was taken into custody in a "highly intoxicated" state.

A Transport Services Policing Unit spokesman said the man identified himself as Mr Francois Vosloo (30) before he died, but he gave a false address.

And police are not sure that the man gave his real name as his relatives have not yet been traced.

## FOUND IN TOILETS

The spokesman said Mr Vosloo died on Saturday at about 9.30 am after he was taken to the cells from the men's toilets at about 4.30 am.

He was "highly intoxicated" and had been warned earlier by police, the spokesman said.

An ambulance was called but officials said Mr Vosloo first had to "dry out".

A post mortem would be held to establish the cause of death, the spokesman said.

Anyone with any information can contact Major Jacobs at 773-6833.

# Six to hang for cell-murder of prisoner

APR 21 1987  
Supreme Court Reporter  
SIX inmates of Allandale Prison, Paarl, have been sentenced to hang for the "nauseating" gang-murder of a fellow prisoner

Jacob McGregor, 26, Peter Nicol, 26, Vincent Stone, 28, Freddy Booyen, 31, Attie Taylor, 22, and William Cupido, 24, murdered Cliff Abrahams on June 26 1985

## THROAT CUT

Abrahams was sodomised, throttled and stabbed. His throat was cut with a sharpened toothbrush.

Mr Justice Baker found yesterday there were no extenuating circumstances in the murder, which he described as "a nauseating drama".

Mr L P Francis and Mr H J Luttig were assessors. Mr M Stowe prosecuted. Mr I J Muller, Mrs L G Troskie, Ms M A Barker, Mr G Taylor and Mrs R Scalabrino appeared pro Deo for the six.

# Dalling in call to fix prison crowding

3

6/3/87

CAPE TOWN — Prisons are highly over-crowded — one by 224,8% — and the Opposition's chief spokesman on Justice, Mr Dave Dalling, has called for a crash programme to set matters right

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee has disclosed that there were nearly 30 000 more prisoners than there should be. There was accommodation for 84 383 prisoners but at the end of last year the daily average was 114 220. Many prisons were over-crowded by 60% and more — the Groenpunt Medium Prison in the PWV area by 224,8%

Mr Dalling described the situation as "staggering" and said it could lead to great social evils and in-prison gang formations

He pointed out the over-crowding would have been much worse had people still been imprisoned for pass and other similar short-term offences

In a written reply to a question by Mr Dalling, Mr Coetsee said Groenpunt maximum security and medium security prisons were being modified

"The accommodation figure is determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained," he said

"Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and a large number work mainly outside the prison during the day

"Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation"

Mr Dalling said Mr Coetsee created the impression that prisons were like "holiday farms"

Overcrowding made for great social evils, "assisting in the formation of prison gangs", he said

In reply to another series of questions, Mr Coetsee told Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, that 32 members of the prisons service had been seriously injured by prisoners last year while another 166 were received medical attention for minor injuries after being assaulted by prisoners

He said 16 prisoners had been killed by other prisoners and that a further 1 063 had been admitted to hospital after being assaulted by other prisoners

# 30 000 'extra' convicts in overcrowded S A prisons

## Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—South African prisons are seriously overcrowded — one of them by 224,8% — and the Opposition's chief spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, has called for a crash programme to set matters right

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday revealed there were nearly 30 000 more prisoners than

the jails were designed to handle

Mr Dalling described the situation as 'staggering' and said it could lead to great social evils and the formation of prison gangs

He pointed out the overcrowding would have been much worse had people still been imprisoned for pass and other similar short term offences

In a written reply to a question, Mr Coetsee said that according to the 'broad norms' used by the Prisons Services, there was accommodation for 84 383 prisoners but at the end of last year the daily average was 114 220

Many prisons were overcrowded by 60% and higher and several had nearly twice as many prisoners as they should have

The Groenpunt Medium Prison in the PWV area was 224,8% overcrowded.

## Standards

Mr Coetsee said Groenpunt maximum and medium prisons were being modified

Mr Coetsee said overcrowded prisons were a 'relative concept'

'The accommodation figure for South African prisons is determined against a broad norm and the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained,' he said

'Everything possible is done to keep prisoners productively occupied and a large number work mainly outside the prison during the day

'Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation

'In view of this, overcrowding as such is not an unmanageable phenomenon'

The situation was given continuous attention

Mr Dalling said Mr Coetsee's reply created the impression that prisons were like 'holiday farms'

'They are not, as overcrowding in prisons particularly creates great social evils and assists in the formation of prison gangs,' he said

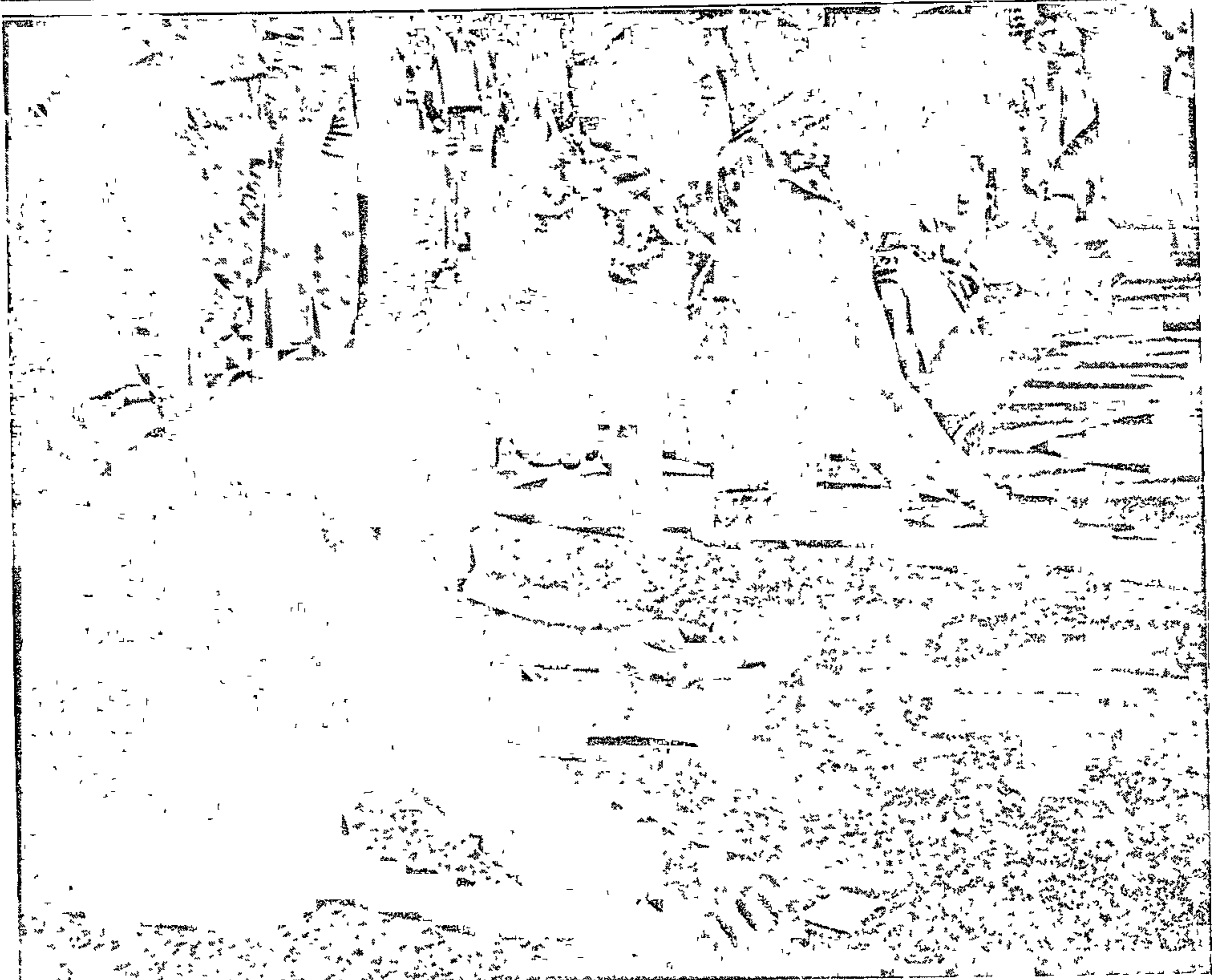
## Part-time

'It is quite clear the department has fallen hopelessly behind in its duty to provide proper prison accommodation and a crash programme is urgently necessary

'It is also time that serious attention was given to alternative types of sentences, such as community service and weekend or part-time prison

What are described as 'economic offence' in which dishonesty is an element are the most common reasons for imprisonment.

Mr Coetsee also revealed that 16 prisoners had been killed by other prisoners and that a further 1 063 had been admitted to hospital after being assaulted by other prisoners



The End Conscription Campaign (ECC), hard hit by detentions last year, got back on the road again this week with some pavement art in Cape Town  
Picture ADIL BRADLOW, Afrapix

## 2 200 babies in jail, Coetsee says <sup>W/Mail</sup>

OVER 2 200 babies were imprisoned with their mothers last year, according to Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Prisons

Giving written answers to parliamentary questions yesterday, Coetsee drew a picture of South African prisons that included overcrowding of over 200 percent in some prisons

And thousands of children and babies are among those in custody

The average daily prison population last year was 114 220, more than

### WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

30 000 over the "accommodation figure" of 84 383

The most overcrowded prisons were Groepunt Medium Security in the PWV area, with 224 percent overpopulation, and Pollsmoor Prison, with 99 percent overpopulation

Coetsee said the prisons were overcrowded "in the sense that the norm was exceeded" However, overcrowding of prisons was a relative concept and was not an

"unmanageable phenomenon"

The situation at prisons with a temporary above-average influx of admissions was alleviated by transferring prisoners to jails with lower occupation levels, he said.

Other overpopulated prisons included Caledon (93 percent), Victor Verster Medium B (97,5), Calvinia (97,6), Van Rhysdorp (91,9) and Pietermaritzburg Medium B (96,5)

In answer to another question, Coetsee said 2 280 children, of whom 1 880 were black, were held with

their mothers last year

At December 31, there were 196 babies in custody.

Prison regulations stipulate that a woman prisoner was allowed to have her baby with her "during the period of lactation and for such period as may be necessary"

A further 2 677 children under 18 years old were being held in prison at October 15 last year Of these, 254 were 15 years or younger, Coetsee said

THE CONTENTS OF THIS NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN TERMS OF THE EMER

# 24 on hunger strike <sup>253</sup> at Pollsmoor Prison <sup>38</sup>

*CAPE TIMES 7/3/87*  
BY CLARE HARPER

TWENTY-FOUR awaiting trial prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison have been on a hunger strike since Thursday — drinking only sugar water — in protest against what they say are poor conditions.

A Prisons Service spokesman, responding to a telex by the Cape Times that 63 were on a hunger strike, said last night it was only 24 accused.

He denied that food or medical treatment were “in any way” below internationally accepted standards.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said that he had accompanied family and friends of 15 treason trialists to Pollsmoor yesterday and learnt of the hunger strike and prisoners’ grievances.

The Cape Times was told that a man convicted of furthering the aims of the Pan-Africanist Congress was refusing food, along with another 47 other prisoners awaiting trial on sedition charges.

The Prisons spokesman said it was “strange” that the strike came soon after a visit by families. Hunger strikes were often a “premeditated propaganda stunt”, he said.

# Jail vegetable plan angers two co-ops

S/T 8/3/87  
② Special

253

PRIVATE enterprise is angered by the Prisons Department's plans to open a R6-million dehydrated vegetable plant.

The SA Agricultural Union will raise the matter with the Minister of Agriculture, Greyling Wentzel, next month

## Impinges

The South African Dried Fruit Co-operative and the Langeberg Co-operative have slammed the plans, saying they are contrary to the principle that the Government should not be in competition with private enterprise

Inus van Rooyen, senior deputy director of the SAAU, says the union's co-operative council has investigated

By Don Robertson

the plan and finds it goes against the Government's commitment to privatisation

"In the past, the Prisons Department has in many instances produced its own vegetable crops and it could be argued that the new plan is a continuation of the process. However, in an atmosphere of privatisation, the department should give the matter careful consideration as it impinges on private enterprise

"After the discussions with the Minister of Agriculture, we will see what further action is necessary."

Langeberg has a dehydration plant at Hartswater in the Northern Cape. It is operating at about 70% capacity. The Langeberg plant produces dehydrated vegetables mainly for export

The Dried Fruit Co-operative has a plant at Barvale, near Nelspruit, at which it processes 30 000 tons of fresh vegetables a year to produce about 3 000 tons of dehydrated product. It is operating at about 75% of capacity

## Customers

Products from the two plants are marketed by the the Dried Fruit Co-operative which supplies among others, the Prisons Department, SA Transport Services and the Defence Force

Steve Rautenbach, retiring general manager of the Dried Fruit Co-operative, says there is no price agreement between Langeberg and the co-operative

"We compete directly with canned and frozen-vegetable producers, but we are not happy to have to compete with Government"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
A total of 2 280 children, of whom 1 880 were black,  
were imprisoned with their mothers last year, the  
Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in written  
reply to Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton). — Sapa.

200  
23  
9/3/87



While the "accommodation figure" for South Africa's prisons was 84 383, the average daily prison population in December last year was 114 220, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee said in written reply to a question from Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton)

253

STAR

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9/3/87

9/3/87 ★★★★★ (253) SIMIL  
A total of 1 592 complaints of assault were made by prisoners against warders last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in a written reply to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton)

In 1 175 of these cases "nNo substance could be found after thorough investigations to institute charges against any member of the Prisons Service".

Of the remaining 417 complaints, a total of 82 were referred to the police for further investigation while 335 complaints resulted in departmental hearings

The result of the hearings was that 87 members were found guilty on 83 charges, 197 members were found not guilty on 179 charges and 73 charges involving 77 members were still being finalised.

Cape Times 4/3/87  
**Prisoner found hanged** (253)

PORT ELIZABETH — A 19-year-old prisoner at the St Albans Prison here was found dead on Wednesday, after serving over two years of his sentence for crimes including theft, possession of stolen goods, illegal possession of a firearm and resisting arrest. Sam Willie, who was being held in the maximum-security area, was found hanging from the bars in the bathroom. Prisons Service spokesman Colonel A van Vuuren said Willie's belt was tied around his neck.

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# Mass hunger strike at Victor Verster

Copy Times 14/3/87

2009 253

By CHRIS STEYN

ONE hundred and nine detainees went on a hunger strike at Victor Verster Prison, Paarl, on Thursday night

This was disclosed at a Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) meeting organized by the United Democratic Front (UDF) in the city at lunchtime yesterday

Sixteen of the prisoners are under 18 years of age, eight are under 16 and six are over 50

The hunger strike arose when the detainees received no response to a memo sent to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. The deadline for his response was Thursday night

Commenting on the strike, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday afternoon "It does sometimes happen that detainees go on so-called hunger strikes, either on their own or by instigation from outside

"It is clear that these so-called hun-

ger strikes are a calculated effort to obtain maximum publicity or propaganda value

"Prisoners who refuse to eat are warned of the adverse effects thereof and they are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally-accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of those prisoners as is embraced in the Tokyo Declaration

"The prescribed ration is still served at the fixed times and is taken away when the next meal is served

"A full record is kept of the prisoners' physical condition and all instructions of the doctor are carried out meticulously

"The Prisons Service is satisfied that the people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional manner

"It is therefore unnecessary for prisoners to act in an undisciplined manner and to try to cause pressure in order to have their complaints attended to"

Copy Times 14/3/87

Heunis

News in Brief

ARGUS 17/3/87  
**Hospital  
testing  
prisoners  
for Aids**

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Two prisoners are being tested for Aids at the H F Verwoerd Hospital here, hospital sources say.

It is not yet clear whether they have contracted the disease or are considered to be possible carriers.

While the sources have confirmed the two are being tested, rumours that a third prisoner has died of the disease have been denied.

Medical authorities are reluctant to comment, saying any suspected Aids case is very sensitive.

The head of the Transvaal Hospital Services, Dr Hennie van Wyk, said he could not compromise the confidential relationship between patient and doctor.

"It is up to the patient to say whether details can be released. But even then the permission of the authorities is needed before a statement can be made."

The superintendent of H F Verwoerd Hospital, Dr D J L van Rooy, refused to confirm or deny the report.

"I am not allowed to give information about prisoners in hospital," he said.

Inquiries should be sent to the Department of Prisons.

# First 2 cases of Aids in SA prisons

*Cape Times*  
*18/3/87*  
*253*

By CHRIS STEYN

THE first two cases of Aids in South African prisons have been confirmed. The men, both prisoners at Pretoria Central, are currently being treated at H F Verwoerd Hospital.

Steps are now being taken to segregate prisoners who have been exposed to the virus and a comprehensive survey of high-risk groups are being carried out in the country's prisons.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service confirmed last night that it had been decided as far back as 1985 to suspend blood donations by prisoners as a precautionary measure against spreading the deadly virus.

He also confirmed that provision was being made to segregate prisoners whose exposure to the virus had been confirmed.

The spokesman further disclosed that a comprehensive survey had been initiated to screen known high-risk groups in order to monitor the possible occurrence of Aids.

"Their co-operation will be sought to identify possible contacts. Steps will be taken to ensure that confidentiality is maintained," he said.

The spokesman said the Prisons Service was aware of, and concerned about, the spread of Aids.

Medical services in prison were rendered by district surgeons who visited prisons regularly and when summoned.

They were assisted by trained nursing staff, employed by the SA Prisons Service, and the medical treatment prescribed by their doctor was recorded and strictly complied with.

All prisoners were medically examined on admission, prior to transfer or release or at their request, as well as when they were ill or injured or when a district surgeon's attention was drawn to a particular case. Medical parades were held twice daily.

□ Madrid prison authorities will hand out condoms at jails to combat the spread of Aids, the Justice Ministry said last week. More than 50% of the 26 800 inmates of Spanish prisons are carriers, according to estimates.

# No condoms for 'Aids factories

# PRISON SEW ROOM

Weekend Argus Correspondent

A MAJOR controversy is brewing over the issue of condoms to prisoners in South Africa following the first death of a prisoner from Aids.

The man's identity is being kept secret by prisons officials. He died early on Friday morning in a provincial hospital, bringing the total number of people to die of Aids in South Africa to 33.

A second prisoner with Aids is being treated in the same hospital, believed to be H F Verwoerd Hospital, Pretoria. He is not due for release from prison soon and could die in jail.

Although condoms are regarded as a totally-effective means to stop the transmission of the Aids virus if used correctly, SA Prisons authorities are adamant that they will not condone homosexual activities among prisoners by issuing condoms.

However, experts here and abroad believe that the time has come to accept the realities of prison life and stop the deadly disease in any possible way.

One local microbiologist has already warned that prisons could turn into "Aids factories".

Dr Marinus Barnard, health spokesman for the official Opposition, believed that, ideally, every prisoner should be issued with condoms and that every prisoner should be tested for the disease.

"If this is morally unacceptable for the prison authorities, then, at least, the condoms in those prisons whose test results show they have been exposed to the Aids virus should be replaced by a daily prison population of 115 460 in January of which 65 381 were long-term prisoners. Overcrowding is a serious problem in local jails.

A prisons spokesman said: "As in the case in the community in general, homosexual tendencies are also found in the prison population. It should be pointed out, however, that prisoners are constantly under the control of trained personnel of the SA Prisons Service."

## The Aids tale in SA

- 33 dead.
- 61 cases up to February 23, of which 48 were local cases.
- Two cases confirmed in SA prisons, of which one has died.

- Estimated number of Aids carriers in SA is now 5 000, but half are expected to get the disease within five years and 75 percent will reach the final stages of the disease in seven years.
- First case of mother and baby, exposed to the Aids virus following a blood transfusion has been confirmed.

"Homosexual activities are not tolerated in prisons and the necessary steps are taken against transgressors.

"Whether condoms should be made available to prisoners or not, it is clear that moral, religious, social and medical considerations are involved

"The provision of condoms to prisoners will serve as condonation of homosexual acts, which are prohibited. Prisoners are, therefore, not provided with condoms."

The issue of condoms for prisoners is also being hotly debated in Britain and the United States

Alan Dunn reports from Washington that American officials have 1 232 confirmed Aids cases in 58 of the country's 84 prison and jail systems, and a 72-percent surge of the disease in a year as against 79 percent in free-living America

So far there have been only two confirmed cases of Aids among the South African prison population, but it is accepted internationally that for every confirmed case of the disease, 100 others are likely to be affected

### Blood tests

Prison and health authorities have identified high-risk categories of prisoners and blood tests are carried out on all such prisoners

The identification and screening of prisoners in the high-risk category is a continuous process and all confirmed sufferers of the disease, carriers and suspected cases are segregated from the rest of the prison population to prevent further contamination.

It is standard policy to inform relatives of prisoners who are seriously ill and a study is underway about what to do with Aids carriers and sufferers on release from prison.

21/3/87  
253

# Prison Aids Death

Capit Trans 21/5/87

By CHRIS STEYN

**THE first South African prisoner to contract Aids died in H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria yesterday.**

And, in a bid to prevent further contamination of prisoners, all other suspected Aids cases are being segregated from the rest of the prison population.

The first two cases of Aids in the country's prisons were confirmed on Monday.

In another development, a spokesman for the Prisons Service disclosed yesterday that the central broadcasting systems at prisons were now being used to educate prisoners about the deadly disease.

When asked whether free condoms should not be issued to prisoners in a bid to contain the spread of the virus, the spokesman said that such a step would serve to condone of homosexual acts "which are presently prohibited".

"As is the case in the community in general, homosexual tendencies are also found in the prison population. It should, however, be pointed out that prisoners are constantly under the control of trained personnel."

"Homosexual activities are subsequently not tolerated in prisons and the necessary criminal and/or disciplinary steps are taken against transgressors," the spokesman said.

He said that members of the Prisons Service country-wide had already been alerted against the dangers of the disease.

Instructions had been issued to all commanding officers and heads of

prisons to serve as guidelines for personnel who might be dealing with prisoners suffering or suspected of suffering from the disease.

Blood tests were taken from all prisoners regarded as falling into the high risk category and the identification and screening of prisoners in this category was a continuing process.

"The Prisons Service places a high premium on the positive results that may be achieved with the Aids education programme and this is therefore being done with the help of the Department of Health and Population Development throughout the Republic," the spokesman said.

Prisoners were warned regularly against the dangers of the disease and the ways in which it could be contracted.

He said the Prison Service's decision in 1985 to suspend the donation of blood by prisoners was a purely precautionary measure which proved to be the correct decision at that time.

"The Aids education 'task team' was presently dealing with the question of what was to be done on release of prisoners who suffered from Aids."

## Bowie has Aids test

LONDON — British singer David Bowie said yesterday that he had been tested for Aids and urged others to follow his example.

Bowie said, "I would take an Aids test every time I change a partner, and I suggest everybody take one if they change partners."

Bowie, 40, called the fatal virus "one of the most frightening diseases this planet has ever faced" — Sapa-AP



WITK 110110 21/3/87

# News courtesy of the IPLC

253/0218  
By TONY WEAVER

THE problems of reporting political events under the state of emergency were highlighted yesterday in an exchange between the Cape Times and the official government censor agency, the Interdepartmental Press Liaison Centre.

The Cape Times telexed the liaison office of the Prisons Services on Thursday with a series of questions relating to more than 100 emergency detainees thought to have been on hunger strike for over a week.

The Cape Times received the following telex back from the IPLC. It is reproduced here verbatim:

"1) Your telex dated 19 Maart was regard to elegend hunger strike at Victor Vester Prison refers:

"2) The replay of Presons Sevors is as follows:

"The report submitted by you falls within the ambit of regulasions 3 (1) of the regulations promulgated by proclamation R224 of 11 Desember 1986.

## Transmission went wrong

"Athorisation published is there for grantad."

A spokesman for the Prisons Services yesterday said he did not know what had gone wrong with the transmission. The final paragraph, he said, should have read: "Authorization can therefore not be granted for publication."

The Cape Times is therefore unable to publish further details of the hunger strike.

● In a statement yesterday the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said: "These detainees have not been convicted by a court of law but are in prison at the whim of the government. Sixteen of these prisoners are under 18 years of age, eight are under 16 and six are over 50 years of age. Is the plight of these detainees leaving Mr Vlok 'cold'? (Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order)."

(Report by T Weaver, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

253 STAC 23/3/87

# Authorities silent on prison AIDS death

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

The authorities have drawn a veil of silence around the death of the first prisoner known to have died from AIDS.

The Prison Service said today it would not be releasing the name of the man, who died of the disease on Friday morning in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

A second prisoner, also suffering from the disease, is still in the hospital in what is understood to be a serious condition. The Prison Service will only say he is not due for release "in the near future".

## INFORMATION

A Prison Service spokesman this morning declined to comment on the dead man's identity or how he would be buried. He said it was prison policy that a family which requested to bury a prisoner would be given a "sympathetic hearing". However, if the request was granted, family members had to bear all funeral costs themselves.

He said it was not possible to give further details about the second man, as this information was a confidential matter between the patient, the family and the doctor concerned.

The Department of National Health and Population Development has declined to issue any statement on the matter. Superintendent of the H F Verwoerd Hospital Dr DJL van Rooy was unavailable for comment today and a spokesman for the hospital said no statement would be forthcoming.

The head of Transvaal Hospital Services, Dr Henne van Wyk, also declined to comment.

The prison spokesman did confirm the service was concerned about AIDS and had issued an "AIDS alert" to all commanding officers and prison heads urging them to be aware of the possibility of AIDS among inmates.

However, he reiterated that "homosexual acts" were prohibited, and said prisoners would therefore not be supplied with condoms.

The spokesman said a variety of factors had been identified which served as criteria for identifying prisoners who were considered "high-risk".

All such prisoners were given blood tests and all confirmed or suspected cases were isolated from the rest of the prison population.

Prisoners were warned regularly against the dangers of AIDS and the ways in which it could be contracted.

The central broadcasting system in prisons was used for this purpose.

Individual prisoners also received private counselling by trained nursing staff. Social workers and educational staff were also included in the education programme.

Homosexual activities, he said, were not tolerated in prisons "and the necessary criminal and/or disciplinary steps are taken against transgressors".

He said it was felt that the provision of condoms to prisoners would condone homosexual activities.

The spokesman added that attention was being given to the question of what was to be done with sufferers on release.



## AIDS: PRISONERS WILL NOT GET CONDOMS

THELMA TUCH

THE Prisons Service has decided not to provide prisoners with condoms as a precautionary measure against transmission of AIDS.

Two positive cases were recently confirmed by the service and one of the prisoners has subsequently died from the disease.

A service spokesman said yesterday the provision of condoms to prisoners would condone homosexual acts which were not tolerated in prisons.

He said blood tests were taken from all prisoners who had been identified as being at risk with AIDS. The service, with the Department of Health, had formulated criteria to identify such prisoners. All confirmed AIDS sufferers and carriers were segregated from the rest of the prison population to prevent more contamination.

A comprehensive survey had been initiated to screen high risk groups to monitor the possible occurrence of AIDS. Those confirmed as having been exposed to the virus would be segregated and counselled by informed personnel.

In 1985, the service decided to suspend donations of blood from prisoners as a precautionary measure against the transmission of infectious diseases.

4/3/87  
253  
8/1/87

# Researchers

## warn of imminent

## Aids plague

Cape Times 25/3/87

253

By CHRIS ERASMUS

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town medical researchers believe South Africa faces an Aids epidemic unless immediate action is taken — and a leading medical expert has warned that Aids could wipe out Africa's entire sexually promiscuous population by the turn of the century

In another development, UCT criminologist Mr Wilfried Scharf has said it would be "virtually impossible" to control the spread of the Aids virus among prisoners because of widespread homosexuality

He said it was a fact that prison-type institutions encouraged homosexuality and that the prison authorities "are going to have a hard time limiting the spread of the Aids virus — it will take a mammoth effort to re-educate these people about the dangers of their sexual habits"

The Prisons Service said provision was being made to segregate prisoners whose exposure to the virus had been confirmed and to screen those at high risk to monitor the extent of infection

But, said Mr Scharf, with a daily population of about 113 000, an annual flow-through of over 500 000 prisoners and some prisons overcrowded by 300%, the prisons would be hard-pressed to keep control of the situation

"If a small number have been infected, it may be possible to segregate them, but how will they know who is infected and without extensive testing, and that is going to be very difficult."

### 'Sexual slaves'

The widespread existence of "wyfies", or subordinate male prisoners used as "sexual slaves", had been documented in a 1984 report by the HSRC and the elimination of this system, which would tend to spread the virus among prisoners, would be extremely difficult, he said

Meanwhile Sapa reports that Dr Dennis Sifris, head of the Immune Deficiencies Clinic at Johannesburg Hospital, said it was essential people take "life-saving" precautions to prevent the spread of Aids

Dr Sifris who is also co-ordinator of the Aids Action Group and part of the Aids team at the South African Institute of Medical Research, said "Prevention and education are the only weapons we have because a vaccine is a long way off and a cure nigh impossible"

He said that with an estimated 50 million Aids carriers in the world, the media could save the world by teaching people about contraception

"The numbers double every 10 months — which means, in theory, half the world could be obliterated by the turn of the century if a vaccine is not found or if people do not revert to monogamy"

And in their pamphlet entitled "Aids for Everyone", the UCT Medical School researchers warned that the "blunt truth" was that only a change in sexual habits would spare South Africa from an epidemic of the deadly disease

They urge single-partner relationships, total abstinence from sexual intercourse with people who have had many sexual partners and the use of condoms to cut down the risks of infection

"By intensive and massive public education now, we may be able to control the Aids epidemic in the Republic," they say

# Council to decide on Dorfling today

2103  
ELOST  
20/3/87

**Municipal Reporter**  
THE Port Elizabeth City Council will today decide the fate of Port Elizabeth city councillor and Conservative Party parliamentary candidate Mr Danie Dorfling

A full meeting of the City Council will consider referring to the SA Police an alleged "leak" of council information

A report from the Policy and Resources Committee, to be presented to council, says

"On March 9, the Herald carried a report on its front page giving particulars of, and information contained in, an item considered and dealt with in committee by this committee and by the council, respectively, on February 17 and 28, 1987"

According to the newspaper report, the information had been supplied by Mr Dorfling, and this had

been confirmed during a telephone conversation between him and the council's legal officer

In terms of an ordinance, councillors may not disclose information dealt with in committee

"The contravention of this prohibition constitutes a criminal offence"

The punishment is a fine not exceeding R200, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six

months, or such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or both the fine and imprisonment

A councillor may lose his seat if sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine for not less than six months

The Town Clerk, Mr Paul Botha, said today Mr Dorfling would have an interest in the matter when it came before the council and should leave

the chamber during discussion, but would have to decide for himself whether to do this

At a special meeting today, the council will consider

- Its capital programme for 1987/88

- An increase in the gas tariff structure from April 1

- The supply of bridging finance to the new regional services council

1  
THIS IS JUST  
DEAR ASH

1985  
Mandor 14 October  
5pm

# Islander to tie the knot

253

NEWLY released political prisoner Thami Mkhwanazi hopes to jet off to London to marry the woman he proposed to seven years ago

Mkhwanazi, who was released from Robben Island recently, first planned to tie the knot while standing trial on "terrorism" charges in 1980. But things did not work out. Now, after serving his seven year sentence, he plans to set things right.

Mkhwanazi, then a journalist with the Pretoria Bureau of the defunct Post newspaper, was convicted on March 12, 1980, with eight others for conspiring to recruit the youth to undergo military training.

During the trial he applied to marry Amanda Kwadi, a social worker, who held the women's portfolio on the Transvaal executive of the United Democratic Front.

"There were delays in organising a marriage officer and the trial had to proceed," Mkhwanazi told SOUTH. After he was convicted, he applied to get married on Robben Island, but it was turned down by the Commissioner of Prisons.

Since September last year Kwadi has been studying for a Masters degree in Social Science at the London School of Economics.

"I am presently waiting for a passport so I can travel to Britain to marry her," Mkhwanazi said.

Kwadi and Mkhwanazi have corresponded weekly since Kwadi has been in London. Before that she would visit



Thami Mkhwanazi

him every month on Robben Island and once a week while he was being held at the Johannesburg Prison.

A liaison officer for the Prison Services said it was against policy to comment on the treatment of individual prisoners.

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## THE CAPE FLATS S

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# Girl's death - suspension of cops lifted

253

By Edyth Bulbring

THE suspension of two policemen who authorised the transportation of a 16-year-old Bredasdorp girl with 17 male prisoners in the back of a police truck has been lifted.

Emily Patel, 16, was allegedly stabbed to death by one of the prisoners in the truck which was on the way to a prison near Caledon on December 19.

She had been sentenced to 20 days or R20 for disturbing the peace in a nearby squatter camp and had been unable to pay the fine.

A spokesperson for the Police Directorate of Public Affairs in Pretoria said the lifting of the suspension was subject to the outcome of judicial proceedings.

A 28-year-old man, Mr Stanley Hansen, appeared again in the Bredasdorp Magistrate Court two weeks ago in connection with the death of Emily.

## Fit for trial

At a previous hearing, he was referred to Valkenberg Hospital for 30 days' observation but subsequently declared mentally fit to stand trial.

Allegations against Hansen were referred to the Attorney-General for a decision and the hearing has been postponed to April 9.

In an interview, Mr Koos Patel, Emily's father, said the family had been dependent on his daughter's earnings as a char. She had been forced to give up school to work as a char for R50,00 a month.

In the two-roomed asbestos-roofed house in Bredasdorp where SOUTH interviewed Mr Patel, the walls are bare of decoration. The only photograph of Emily and her sister is safely tucked away in a drawer.



# Heunis defends size of SA's prison population

Cape Times  
20/3/87  
353

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THERE was nobody in jail in South Africa who should not be there, Mr Chris Heunis said to a chorus of cheers and jeers in the Claremont Civic Centre last night

The Helderberg candidate and his fellow Nationalist speakers were subjected to a constant battery of heckling, hisses, boos, interjections and derisive laughter by about half of the 350-strong election audience

During question time the minister faced a barrage of hostile apartheid-related questions dealing with removals, District Six, Landsdowne, the Group Areas Act, open schools, management committees, RSCs and the constitution

The chairman was forced to re-

peatedly call more persistent interjectors to order. At one point he threatened to end the meeting prematurely if the audience persisted in interrupting the minister

For Mr Heunis, who was greeted with both cheers and boos from the moment he rose to speak, the ordeal was complicated by a fading voice

However, he caught some of the hecklers off balance at the end of the meeting when he bravely declared he had "had a lot of fun"

Mr Heunis defended the size of South Africa's jail population by saying that "you cannot fight revolutionary attitudes by peaceful means alone" (Interjections "Take them to court")

He continued "I make no apology that we are using the security forces to stabilize South Africa. We do not do that because we have opted for violence, but be-

cause we want to protect the people who want to negotiate"

Mr Heunis said it would be "committing suicide to trust the PFP with negotiating with anybody"

"You have to trust people with a record of success with negotiation," he said to gales of laughter and jeers

"Can you trust the PFP?" he asked (Loud chorus "Yes")

"No one can trust the PFP, not even they themselves," he hit back.

To drive home his point, Mr Heunis went on to quote former PFP MP, Mr Horace van Rensburg, at length. His examples were greeted with cries of "boring"

Mr Heunis said the PFP policies offered no protection to self-determination and were therefore "a recipe to destroy democracy"

(Report by A Johnson 122 St George's St Cape Town)

# Coming in from the island Mogotsi

## quizzed by immigration

A PRISONER released from Robben Island yesterday stepped off his boat of "freedom" into the hands of immigration officials

While fellow ex-prisoners, Mr Mathews Ngcobo, Mr Linus Dlamini and Mr Patrick Mathanjana, were warmly greeted by family and friends on the docks, Mr Silus Mogotsi spent about six hours being questioned by the Department of Home Affairs

### Bantustan

They were considering deporting him to Bophuthatswana - a bantustan that had not even received so-called independence by the time Mr Mogotsi was convicted

The four men were part of a group of 11 people who were the first to be convicted under the Terrorism Act. They were convicted on March 26, 1969, in the Maritzburg Supreme Court and sentenced to 18 years for conspiring to overthrow the State by violent means

The Department of Home Affairs' chief director for migration, Mr J C Pretorius, confirmed yesterday that Mr Mogotsi had been investigated under the Aliens Act and the Admission of Persons into the Republic Act as he

Report by SAHM VENTER

Pictures by RASHID LOMBARD

"could be a citizen of Bophuthatswana." Mr Mogotsi was born near the town of Zeerust in an area which later fell under a part of Bophuthatswana. Mr Mogotsi was questioned for several hours in the regional office of the Department of Home Affairs

### Trial

"We are quite satisfied that Mr Mogotsi should not be deported. He has already been released." Mr Pretorius told SOUTH yesterday afternoon

He said such an inquiry was "normal practice" when the department was informed of the release of a prisoner. Mr Mogotsi has no family in Bophuthatswana. His family, lives in Johannesburg. Mr Mathanjana's mother, Sheila, was at the dockside to meet her son

For four years between 1963 and 1967, she had no idea where her son was. "I did not think I would see him again. I didn't know if he was alive or dead," she said

She discovered in 1967 that he was standing trial in Maritzburg. After his conviction she visited him regularly

"When I saw the boat I was jumping and crying. I couldn't believe it," she said

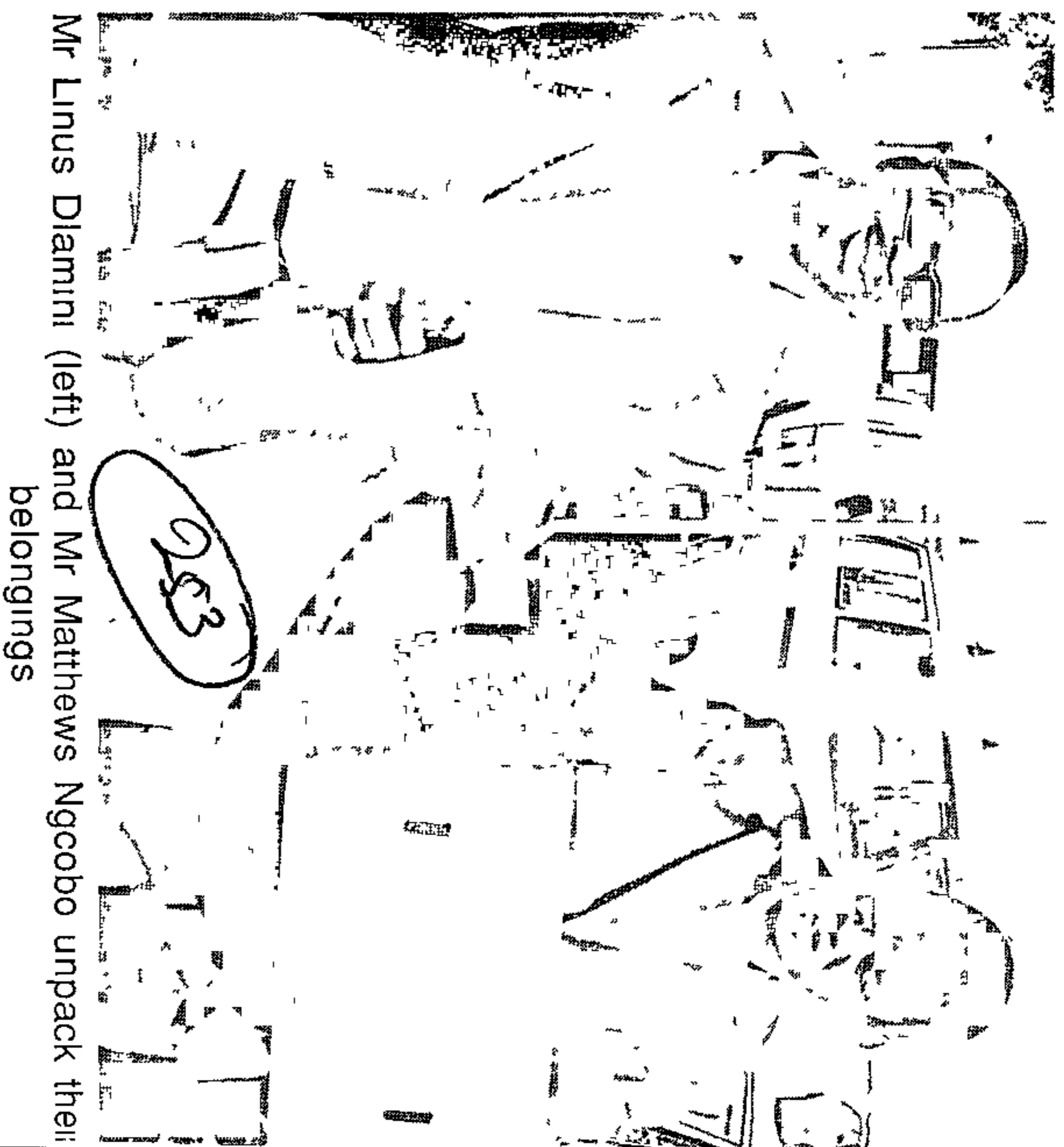
Mrs Mathanjana brought her daughter, Pauline, and two grandchildren, Yolanda, 6, and Paul, 4, to meet her son. Yolanda had only seen her uncle twice before and Paul had seen him once

"They knew him and ran to him," she said

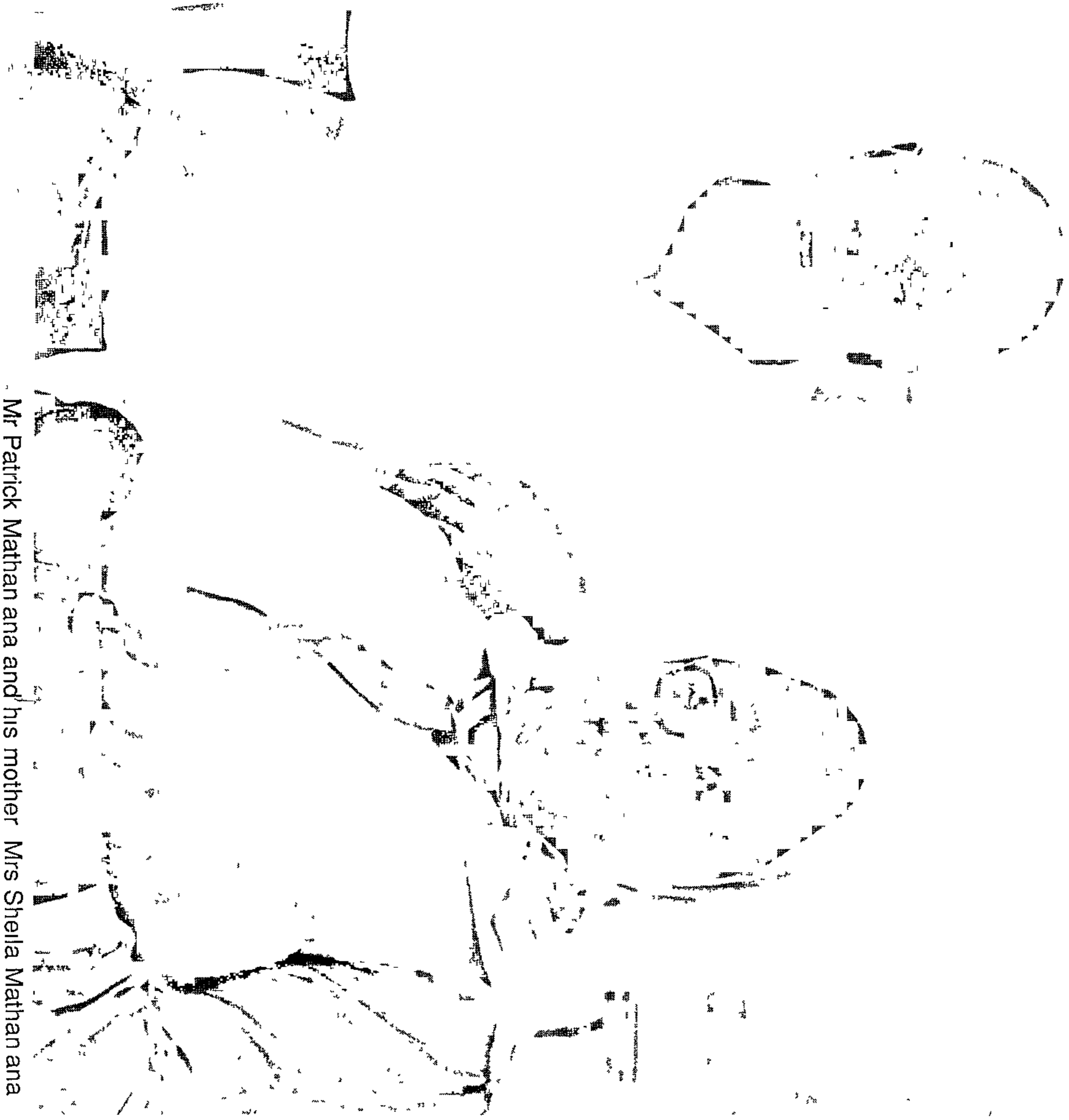
SOUTH interviewed Mr Ngcobo, Mr Dlamini and Mr Mathanjana soon after they arrived in Cape Town. They were "very worried" about Mr Mogotsi, of whom they still hadn't had word

"We didn't like to leave behind a single one of our comrades, so our being here is meaningless without the release of other political prisoners," Mr Ngcobo said

Mr Amos Langisi is the only person convicted with the four who is still in prison. He is serving a 20-year sentence on Robben Island



Mr Linus Dlamini (left) and Mr Matthews Ngcobo unpack their belongings



Mr Patrick Mathanjana and his mother Mrs Sheila Mathanjana



Mr Silus Mogotsi soon after he was questioned by Hon G A

# Robben Island's Gwala in hospital

2613-11413 SOUTH  
253

HARRY Gwala, the Robben Island prisoner suffering from an incurable disease which is slowly paralysing him, was admitted to Grootte Schuur Hospital this week.

Mr Gwala, 66, is suffering from motor neuron disease. He is serving a life sentence under the Terrorism Act.

A spokesperson for Grootte Schuur Hospital, said Mr Gwala was in a "satisfactory condition". He was undergoing tests

Mr Gwala's eldest daughter, Lulu, said from Maritzburg that she would travel to Cape

Town to visit her father next week, but she would need permission to do this.

Other family members could not make the journey due to financial problems.

Mrs Gwala died of asthma in April 1984, a day after she visited her husband on Robben Island.

Asked to comment, a liaison officer for the South Africa Prisons Service said: "It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on the medical treatment of individual prisoners as it is a private matter between the individual, his family and doctor.

"However, it can be mentioned that medical treatment in SA prisons receives the highest possible priority. The SA Prisons Service makes use of services rendered by medical practitioners provided by the Department of Health and Population Development who visit sick prisoners as often as is necessary.

"Prison hospitals, where minor cases can be treated, are well equipped and manned by trained nursing staff. More serious cases are referred to provincial hospitals for treatment.

"Prisoners have full access to the best medical treatment at all times."

# Babies well treated, say SA Prisons

WMAI 27/2-3/3/87  
253  
SA Prisons  
WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

SA PRISONS SERVICE has complained to the *Weekly Mail* about a report that appeared in last week's edition, headlined "Two-year-old spent eight months in cells"

The Chief Liaison Officer of SA Prisons Service, Brigadier EC van Zyl, wrote: "In the said article it is implied that Richard Geelbooi was malnourished and became ill due to the wrong diet and negligence on the part of the warders."

"It is stated that his mother reported his illness to the warders but that he was admitted to hospital only after all the women protested furiously.

These facts are incorrect as the baby was seen by a doctor regularly, and was weighed during every consultation

"He was admitted to the Livingston Hospital on 7 July 1986 for a duration of seven days and was treated for diarrhoea. During her incarceration, his mother did not complain about either his medical treatment or his nutrition

"When his mother was released from prison, he weighed 15kg — a normal weight for children between one and three years old. In fact he weighed 7kg more than when his mother was incarcerated

"With reference to the incarceration of babies with their mothers, it must be stated clearly that it is the policy of the SA Prisons Service to admit to prison with female prisoners their infants who are wholly or partially dependent on breast-feeding and to accommodate them at state expense for as long as it is considered essential

"Prisoners, as well as babies, are medically examined by a physician as soon as possible after admission and as often as is necessary thereafter. A record is kept of each consultation and all prescribed treatment

"Prison nurses routinely record children's weight and are in daily contact with the younger children, helping the mothers with their care. Any problems of a medical or nutritional nature they notice are referred to the prison doctor

"Dietary scales are revised on a continual basis by Prisons Service dieticians in order to ensure the maintenance of the minimum requirements with regard to nutritional values as laid down by amongst others the World Health Organisation. This is also the case with the dietary scales for babies and infants

● The *Weekly Mail* regarded the baby as neither a detainee nor a prisoner, since at no stage was it detained or arrested — The Editors

db

# 4 freed from <sup>CANT TOWNS</sup> Island <sup>27/3/87</sup>

JOHANNESBURG! —  
Five ex-members of the  
ANC were released on  
Wednesday after 18  
years in jail.

They are Mr Silas Motsepe Mogotsi, 46, of Soweto, Mr Lennox Dlamini, 52, of Bulwer, Mr Matthews Ngcobo, 49, of KwaMashu, Mr Patrick Mathanjana, 45, of Langa and Mr Lawrence Phokanoka of Pretoria.

All except Mr Phokanoka were released from Robben Island. He had been transferred to Diepkloof Prison.

The five and seven others were convicted in 1969, under the Terrorism Act for conspiring to use violence to overthrow the government.

Mr Mogotsi said the sentences ranged from five to 20 years. Amos Lengise of Transkei was still in jail.

"Our morale is very high," he said. — Sapa

# Over 250 prisoners on death row

By SOL MORATHI

OVER 250 people are now on death row in South Africa and Bophuthatswana

The Pretoria Central Prison has 251 and Bop 24 prisoners sentenced to death

Most were convicted of murder

The Bop Prisons Commissioner said no prisoners had been sentenced to death for political offences

29/3/77  
The Prisons Act prevents the two departments from naming prisoners awaiting death sentences

Details were only given to the Press at the time when a death sentence was imposed, Bop officials said

Neither of the prisons departments could say how long - at the most - convicts have to wait before an execution was finalised

"A number of factors influence the

time before an execution is finalised. The most important is that a prisoner or his legal representative has to be given the opportunity to exhaust all legal remedies available," the Bop Prisons Commissioner said

● Last Friday Bop hanged former traffic officer Koos Buti Komane for killing Chief James Mamogale. Komane claimed he was a victim of lies, and had been "buried alive for 51 months" for a crime he didn't commit

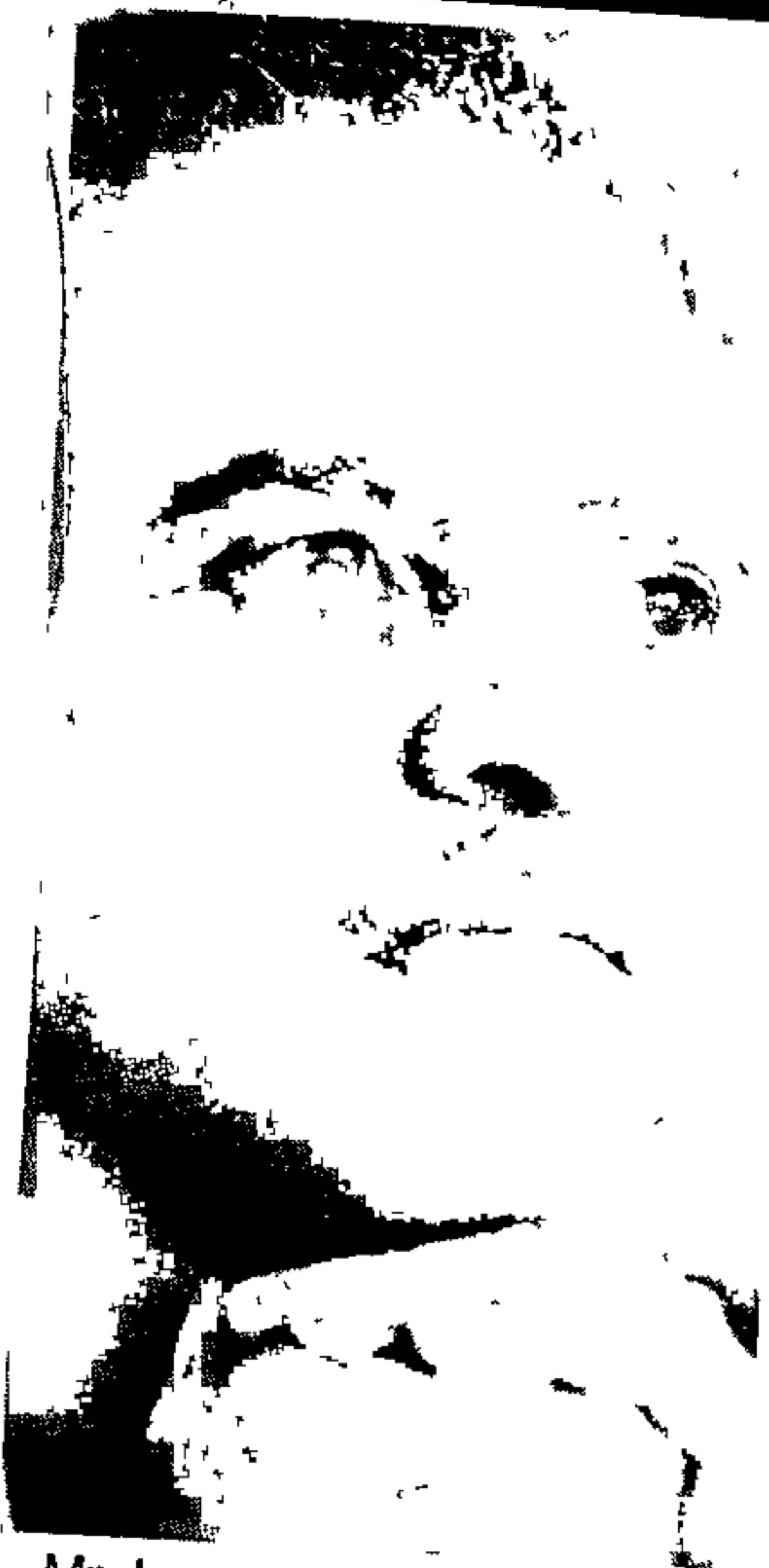
2-8/8/87

# No post for ex-island man

SOUTH

253

BY MOIRA LEVY



Mr James April ponders his future

Picture RASHID LOMBARD

JAMES Henry April's teaching career lasted less than two months. On the last day of his term at Fairmount Senior Secondary School in Grassy Park he was told his services were no longer needed.

April, a former Robben Island prisoner who served 15 years for leaving the country to do military training in an ANC camp, was told his "political past" had caught up with him.

Six months of appeals, deputations, testimonials from his headmaster and correspondence between lawyers and officials of the Department of Education and Culture came to nothing.

April was advised to seek legal help but there was no reply to letters from the Legal Resources Centre asking for the reasons for his dismissal.

He was told only that his conviction counted against him and that he was dismissed on orders from Pretoria security police.

At an interview with Mr J J Fortun, a senior official of the department, he was also told that he did not have the correct qualifications for the job.

"This is hypocritical and dishonest," said Mr April who has a BA degree in economics, English and history which he gained while on Robben Island.

Every effort was made to obtain comment from the Department of Education and Culture. At the time of going to press, South had received no response.

# Sick Gwala discharged

Staff Reporter

HARRY GWALA, serving life on Robben Island, was discharged from Groote Schuur Hospital last week after undergoing tests, a hospital spokesperson has confirmed

Gwala, 66, has the incurable motor neuron disease which has partially paralysed his arms. He will be an outpatient at the hospital, according to the spokesperson.

His condition was satisfactory and he would probably return to the hospital on a regular basis. It could not be established whether Gwala was back at Robben Island.

When approached for comment, the South Africa Prisons Service said "It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on the medical

treatment of individual prisoners as it is a private matter between the individual, his family and doctor

"However, it can be mentioned that medical treatment in SA prisons receives the highest possible priority. The SA Prisons Service makes use of services rendered by medical practitioners provided by the Department of Health and Population Development, who visit sick prisoners as often as is necessary.

"Prison hospitals, where minor cases can be treated, are well equipped and manned by trained nursing staff. More serious cases are referred to provincial hospitals for treatment.

"Prisoners have full access to the best medical treatment at all times."

SOUTH 2-8/4/87 (253)



FORMER guerrilla Silas Mogotsi, one of the first South Africans ever convicted under the Terrorism Act, was threatened with "deportation" to Bophuthatswana when he was released from Robben Island two weeks ago after 18 years in prison.

Yesterday a representative of the Department of Home Affairs said 46-year-old Mogotsi would not be "deported" after all.

Mogotsi was sentenced in the Maritzburg Supreme Court with 10 others in a trial which marked the first time South Africans had been charged under the Terrorism Act. The chief minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, testified for the state against one of his co-accused, Dorothy Nyembe, who was sentenced to 15 years in jail.

Mogotsi fled the country in 1963 for military training in the Soviet Union under the auspices of the ANC.

He was one of four Umkhonto weSizwe combatants found by the court to have engaged Rhodesian security forces in Wankie on their return home from abroad.

Mogotsi was released from Robben Island two weeks ago with three of his

# Robben Islander wins battle against deportation to Bop

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

co-accused, Matthew Ngcobo, Lenox Dlamini and Patrick Mathanjane.

A fourth man, also a Wankie Operation guerrilla, Lawrence "Phoks" Phokanoka, was released on the same day from Project Three, Johannesburg Prison.

"Prior to our release we were summoned to the prison administrative office to be furnished with train ticket warrants, but I was excluded from this arrangement," said Mogotsi this week. He was informed at Robben Island that he would be released into the hands of Home Affairs officials, who would give him a train ticket home.

therefore I belonged to Bop," he says. He explained that though he was born in Zeerust, he had had no contact whatsoever with Zeerust.

Although they let him go "unconditionally," he said, he continued to fear "the authorities will get rid of me in one way or the other".

He was not given a train ticket but dropped off at Cowley House, an SA Council of Churches residence in Cape Town. Officials of the Sacc's Dependents Conference arranged for his ticket with Robben Island prison authorities.

Department of Home Affairs representative JC Pretorius said yesterday Mogotsi had been referred to his department after the Prisons Services had expressed doubts about his status. "After investigating his case, we were satisfied he would not be deported to Bophuthatswana, and the position still remains the same," he said.

Others sentenced with Mogotsi in 1967 were Amos Lengisi, 20 years; the late Thwelumfene Joye, five years; Esra Segwele, 10 years; Daluxolo Luthuli, 10 years; Dorothy Nyembe, 15 years; and Johannes Seleke, 18 years.

It is stated in the release certificate issued by the Prisons Service that: "Gev moet oorhandig word aan dept Binnelandsesake . . . Observatory" (The prisoner should be handed over to the Dept of Internal Affairs . . . Observatory)

Odessa-trained Mogotsi sent telegrams to two attorneys instructing them to meet him at the docks after his disembarkation on the morning of his release. He was duly met at the docks by attorney R Vassen of Cape Town and Home Affairs officials who, he said, told Vassen they would take Mogotsi to their offices for a few questions.

"During interrogation the officials claimed I was born in Zeerust and

253 SOUTH  
15-2-1984

# Teacher freed from Island

TWO long-term prisoners and a young teacher, who were jailed for refusing to testify in a "terrorism" trial, were released from Robben Island at the weekend.

Mr Stanely Nkosi and Mr Kgalema Motlanthe, both from Soweto, spent 10 years on the Island after being convicted on terrorism charges

Mr Kingdom Mphahlele, a former

teacher in the Northern Transvaal District of Zebediela, spent two years for refusing to give evidence for the state in the trial of Mr George Manthata

"I intend going back to teaching, but I'll have to see if they'll admit me," he said

"My principal did say I should come back"

# Prisons dept will oppose Mandela move

CAPE TIMES 20/4/87  
253

JOHANNESBURG. — The Commissioner of Prisons, General W H Willemse, would oppose the attempt to have jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, who has not been seen or heard in public since 1964, testify in a treason trial.

Yesterday, a prisons spokesman said the department had rejected a subpoena on Saturday calling for Mr Mandela, 68, to give evidence in mitigation of sentence at a trial in Maritzburg.

"The subpoena was irregular and was withdrawn," he said.

However, he said a new attempt would be made tomorrow when lawyers defending nine men convicted of treason planned to seek a court order for Mr Mandela's temporary release from Pollsmoor.

## Rejection

The spokesman said Gen Willemse had made it plain that he planned to fight the court application.

Mr Mandela, president of the outlawed African National Congress, was convicted of sabotage against the State in 1964 and was jailed for life. He has not been photographed or seen in public since then.

His only public statement since 1964 was a message released with government permission in February 1985 rejecting State President P W Botha's offer two weeks earlier of freedom in return for his public rejection of political violence.

Mr Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismael Ayob, confirmed the move to call him as a defence witness in the trial of nine men convicted of carrying and hiding ANC weapons and of an attack on an Asian leader's home.

Civil-rights lawyers in Johannesburg said they believed this was the first attempt to call Mr Mandela as a trial witness. They said they did not expect the move to succeed.

(253) (20) (23) W/M/11.24-29/4/87

# Prison commissioner criticised

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

THE Commissioner of Prisons, General WJ Willemse, has been criticised for making a decision that should legally have been made by the courts.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, condemned the commissioner for saying mitigating evidence of ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, in the Maritzburg Supreme Court trial in which an accused has been convicted of terrorism, would be irrelevant.

Sibusiso Ndlazi, one of nine people convicted of terrorism last week, made an urgent application to subpoena Mandela whom he believed would convince the court that it was reasonable for blacks to believe that violence was the only option left to them.

The matter was postponed for the defence to renew its application to the Commissioner of Prisons for permission to consult the ANC leader

Dugard said it was for the court, not the commissioner to decide whether Mandela's evidence would be relevant.

The court, he added, would consider whether the argument made by the commissioner for refusing to allow Mandela to give evidence was reasonable.

Willemse is reported to have argued that Mandela was a martyr and allowing him to defend his views in the present political and violent climate would endanger public safety and order

Willemse also pointed out that bringing Mandela to court was likely to trigger large-scale demonstrations.

Dugard said it was not legal procedure for the commissioner to decide for the court the relevance of any one party in this matter.

A defence lawyer has reportedly said it was possible for Mandela's evidence to be heard in Pollsmoor Prison if the court so ordered

# Jailed former SACP leader 'has a terminal disease'

W. Mail (253) 24-29/4/87

Town,

FORMER ANC activist Eric "Comrade Era" Ngeleza, the first Robben Island prisoner accorded a contact visit, has been released from prison after serving his full eight-year sentence.

Ngeleza, 50, whose voice was impaired after undergoing an operation in a Cape Town hospital five years ago, was sentenced in the Humansdorp Regional Court with five others for furthering the aims of the ANC.

He spoke in whispers following the removal of an abscess at Woodstock Hospital. As a result he was exempted from speaking to his visitors through a glass panel, making him the first inmate to be allowed contact visits — long before they were introduced for others.

The handicap prevented "Comrade Era", a law student, from teaching English to fellow inmates. Instead he stood in as a male nurse in the prison hospital after lock-up, when the hospital staff went off-duty.

Ngeleza says he is concerned about the health of former ANC leader and member of the banned SA Communist Party, Harry Gwala, who is suffering from a "terminal" disease.

Gwala, 60, is being treated for a moto-neuron condition which has resulted in the semi-paralysis of his right arm.

"Since professional nurses are not available at the prison hospital after 4pm, I had to assist other inmates with washing and dressing 'Comrade Harry'," said Ngeleza, whose wife, Nomathemba, is a senior nursing sister.

Inmates also have to write for Gwala, who is studying for a degree.

"We washed his clothes and made his bed," said Ngeleza.

Meanwhile two other Robben Islanders were released last week after serving 10-year sentences.

Stan Nkosi and Petrus Kgalema Motlanthe, both of Soweto, were

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

convicted in the Randburg Circuit Court under the Terrorism Act for furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

Due to be released from Robben Island next month is Mandla Themba, former journalist on the Sached Trust publication, *The Reader*. Themba was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for conspiring to sabotage television transmitters of the Strijdom Tower, Brixton. His co-accused, Robert Adam, was jailed for 10 years.

● SA Prison Services replies. Medical

services in prisons are rendered by district surgeons who are appointed for every prison or groups of prisons. They are assisted by trained nursing staff employed by the prisons service. They also man well-equipped prison hospitals where minor cases can be treated.

When prisoners require continuous medical treatment or when 24-hour nursing is required, they are referred to provincial hospitals.

Prisoners do not render nursing services in prison hospitals but they can be utilised to perform tasks relating to environmental hygiene.

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# Privatisation of prisons

253  
30/9/87 6/day

IN CONTEMPLATED legislation on private prisons, France's Minister of Justice claimed, that 25 000 places in approximately 60 to 70 private prisons during the next three years are being envisaged to house the overflow of inmates in France.

The French government expects to have to pay the private establishments approximately Ff300 a day for each prisoner. Prison staff would be privately employed but would be subject to the same conditions of service as in public prisons, including a total ban on strike action.

Although the present cost of looking after a prisoner in public prisons is Ff170 francs a day, it is reported that the French government feels it can no longer afford the capital outlay of Ff400 000 per new prison on the scale required.

The prison system there, as in Britain and in SA, is suffering from gross overpopulation. French prisons are said to house more than 47 000 inmates although, in theory, it has a capacity to house only 32 000 inmates.

## Overpopulated

Moreover, the prison population is said to increase at an average rate of 6 000 to 7 000 a year. Under the circumstances, the French judicial and penal authorities feel that the construction of new facilities are urgently required. It is, therefore, the Justice Minister's plan to accommodate up to 25 000 new inmates in the next three years in new, privately built and managed prisons. He believes that the private prison plan will be far less costly than a public programme of new prison construction. Under his scheme, the French government would offer land to private contractors to build and subsequently run the new private prisons, expected to house between 200 to 450 inmates each. It is proposed that government retain control of the private prisons and that

With privatisation a talking point in SA, FANNY GROSS — attorney and criminologist — suggests the authorities might examine the concept of privatised prisons. Gross is the author of five books on criminological and sociological subjects.

the private contractors manage them on the basis of an 18-year renewable contract. Private guards, previously trained by the state, would be hired.

French construction, catering and hotel service groups have expressed a great measure of interest in the envisaged programme, but prison unions, on the other hand, seem somewhat concerned, fearing the impact it might have on the jobs of state prison guards.

French parliamentarians have visited the US to acquaint themselves with the way the system works there and have received offers of assistance from American consultants.

Like France and other Western countries, Britain's prisons are also overcrowded. As a result, the idea of privatising some British prisons is beginning to take root. It has been suggested that Britain could perhaps follow the example set in some American states, where this new type of prison enjoys a high standard of cleanliness and accommodation, is of imaginative design, has impressive work experience and educational programmes. Moreover, they are said to run efficiently and at low cost.

They are run by private contractors, who leave the running of central bureaucracy to state officials — which lays down standards — while they concentrate on providing a decent service.

Since the SA Cabinet committee responsible for privatisation is due to consider various State activities which could be privatised, would it not be possible for it to investigate the advisability of privatising some of our prisons, in view of the fact that our prisons are also grossly overcrowded?

News in Brief

*Cap 701/87 30/4/87*  
**Prisoners refuse meals**

~~253~~  
253

EAST LONDON — A number of people detained without trial here have refused meals since last Saturday, the Prisons Service said. The Prisons Service was asked to comment on reports by former detainees that some 280 prisoners at Fort Glamorgan jail were on a hunger strike in protest against prison conditions. A spokesman said the protest ended yesterday.

# Detainees on hunger strike because of prison conditions

A MASSIVE hunger strike over conditions in East London's Fort Glamorgan Prison came to light this week when a group of Emergency detainees were released.

The strike, involving all 200 male Emergency detainees, began on Saturday morning after a period of heightening tension between detainees and staff in the jail, one of a group of 23 detainees released on Tuesday told the *Weekly Mail*. The man asked not to be named for fear of reprisals.

Another detainee released last week said he had been involved in numerous attempts to have grievances redressed by prison authorities, but they had all been fruitless.

Complaints centred on medical care, food, the attitude of prison staff and general conditions.

Details of these complaints cannot be given because of Emergency regulations that prevent the publication of conditions of detention and the treatment of detainees.

The released detainee also claimed that asthma cases were neglected.

There has been concern for some time about the incidence of respiratory complaints in Fort Glamorgan Prison. In October last year, an awaiting trial prisoner, Mbuyiseli Songelwa, died after suffering an asthma attack in the jail.

By FRANZ KRÜGER, East London

At the time, his family claimed that Songwela, who had never complained of asthma before his transfer to Fort Glamorgan, was left unattended for two days after suffering a severe attack. Cellmates had made numerous attempts to obtain help from prison staff, but he died soon after receiving medical attention.

The Prisons Service denied these claims.

In November of the same year, an elderly PFP official, Ben Moyake, suffered a severe asthma attack in jail. His wife said at the time she had feared he would die when she saw him in Frere Hospital.

And last week, prisons officials confirmed that another detainee, Alfred Metele, a UDF official, was being treated for asthma in Frere Hospital.

The detainee released last week said complaints had been repeatedly brought to the attention of the commanding officer of the jail, but nothing was ever done about them.

The decision to start the hunger strike was taken in response to this incident, and detainees had accordingly not taken any meals since Saturday morning.

## No hunger strike — prisons

THE SA Prisons Service has issued the following reply to reports that Glamorgan Prison inmates staged a hunger strike:

"No prisoner or detainee in the East London prison command, including Fort Glamorgan, is presently on hunger strike."

It then added: "Prisoners who refuse to eat are warned of the adverse effects thereof and are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines set out in the Tokyo Declaration."

"The prescribed ration is served at the fixed time and is taken away when the next meal is served."

"A full record is kept of prisoners'

physical conditions and all doctors' instructions are carried out meticulously.

"All prisoners are given the opportunity to lodge complaints and make requests daily. All complaints and requests are noted in a register indicating how they were dealt with and the feedback which was given."

"The prisons service is satisfied that the people entrusted to its care are treated in a reasonable and professional way."

"It is therefore unnecessary for prisoners to act in an undisciplined way to try to exert pressure in order to have their complaints attended to."



# Judgment halts police harassment

253

3/5/87

A DUNCAN Village woman has been granted an urgent interdict restraining municipal police from assaulting her son, an employee of the Black Sash in East London.

The order was granted in the Grahamstown Supreme Court after Olga Mackiben brought the application on behalf of her son, Anthony, 18.

After a hearing in chambers, Judge Kannemeyer ordered the Gomo Town Village Community Council - formerly the Duncan Village Community Council - to take all the steps within its power "to prevent any member of the municipal police force in its service from assaulting, threatening, harassing or intimidating" Mackiben. The final hearing is scheduled for May 21.

Mackiben, an interpreter employed at the Black Sash advice office, said in an affidavit before the court that he had been assaulted and threatened after inquiring at the municipal police offices about a portable radio police had removed from him.

On the evening of April 10, he had been stopped and searched by municipal police. A policeman had taken his radio with earphones, which had been attached to his belt. He went to report the matter to the SAP and was referred to the municipal police.

Mackiben's affidavit said a municipal policeman wearing sunglasses had struck him "with an open hand in the face, with an elbow in the stomach and with a fist in the mouth".

He had also been struck in the right eye with a fist. Two other policemen had been present throughout the assault and had neither helped nor hindered their colleague.

His radio was handed back to him, Mackiben said, amid threats from one of the policemen that "if he saw me in the street, he will do something to me, and might even shoot me".

# Hunger strike in EL prison

CP Correspondent

ABOUT 200 emergency detainees in East London have gone on a hunger strike in protest against jail conditions

According to detainees released in the last few days, all male detainees in Fort Glamorgan Prison have been on a hunger strike since last Saturday morning

A detainee, who was freed last week after almost 11 months in detention and who did not want to be named, said there had been repeated attempts to have complaints addressed

The detainees had decided to refuse to eat any food. They had not taken any meals since then, the man said

City Press is not able to give details of these complaints because the emergency regulations prevent news or comment about the circumstances of, or treatment in detention of detainees

3/5/77 29  
CP

# Prisoner found hanged

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A female prisoner in the King William's Town jail was found hanged in her cell on Saturday.

The body of the 30-year-old inmate was found by prison officers.

The woman had a belt around her neck.

The South African Prison Services liaison officer in Pretoria, Colonel Danie Immelman, said the woman, Nofusapho Mgxothwa, was suspended by her neck from a belt which had been fastened to the window bars.

"She was serving a four-and-a-half year term for theft," Colonel Immelman said.

"She was serving a three-year term imposed on April 13 of which 18 months was suspended, and another three-year term imposed on April 28."

Col Immelman said the police and the Prison Services were investigating the circumstances of her death.

No other details were available last night.

# Island man leaves without goodbyes

253 SOUTH 7-12/5/87

By SAHM VENTER

A MAN who spent seven years as a prisoner on Robben Island was released quietly last week without saying goodbye to his friends

"It was terrible," said a tearful Mr Collin Kotu. He said he slept in the prison hospital the night before his release recently

"I didn't say goodbye to anyone," he said

"Everybody was my friend. Regardless of political affiliations we knew that the person who brought us to the island was the primary problem."

Kotu, from Pinville in Johannesburg, said he couldn't face seeing the other prisoners left behind

He was especially emotional about leaving behind one of his co-accused, Chris Matebe, who must still spend another two years on Robben Island

Kotu and Matebe were convicted under the Terrorism Act in 1980 for activities of the Soweto Students' League with Elias Modiga, who was sentenced to six years, and Oupa Mashigo, who served a five-year sentence

"It is important to remember those who are serving life sentences on Robben Island and who have been there for over 25 years; such as John

Nkosi, Wilton Mkwazi and Govan Mbeki," Kotu said

His political outlook had been "qualitatively changed" by his time on the island. Whereas previously he hated whites and saw them as "the enemy", today he is committed to non-racialism

"People should not be identified by their skin colour. They will be seen as human beings. The only difference is environmental," he said

"Earlier I had an individualist approach, but now I don't own my own life. My life is for the people," he said

He said he was committed to a struggle in which a person be identified as an African through their sole allegiance to a democratically elected government of South Africa

"The struggle of the emancipation of the Africans must be pursued at all times," he said

He plans to return to Johannesburg where he will register for a BA degree with the University of South Africa

He stressed that progressive organisations in South Africa should forge some sort of working relationship "so that we can overcome this social degradation, political oppression and economic exploitation"

# Woman hanged in cell

CP Correspondent

A FEMALE prisoner in the King William's Town jail was found hanged in her cell last Saturday.

The body of Nokusapho Mgxothe, 30, was found by prison officers who were on duty. The South African Prison Services liaison officer in Pretoria, Colonel Danie Emmelman confirmed that Nokusapho, was found hanging by her neck with a belt which had been fastened to the window bars.

She was serving a three and a half year term for theft.

Col. Emmelman confirmed that the police and prison services were investigating the circumstances of the woman's death.

(25) 01/11/77  
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# What about the children in prison? asks Sir Laurens

By Jo-Anne Richards

"What about the children in prison? Who is thinking about them? Who is doing something about them?"

Sir Laurens van der Post, writer, scholar, philosopher, addressed a banquet of the 12th South African Law Conference last night and asked this of his audience.

He spoke to them about law. "Law is inseparable from the religious concept of life — law as the Greek gods saw it. Even Jupiter couldn't interfere with fate. The Creator Himself is bound to obey the laws of His own creation."

And he spoke of South Africa. "What we have here is an immense human problem, a human tragedy. To see it only as a political problem is to miss the point of it."

But mainly, he spoke of the law — what it should be and what role it could play in solving our problems.

## THE ULTIMATE

"We have to think seriously about the law and what is happening in our land today."

"Can we be certain here that the ultimate has not been reached in what has happened to children? Can't those upholding the law say 'We can't uphold the law justly when it is used for ends like that, however grave the emergency?'"

"And the reasons for the emergency... I do accept for the African National Congress could play a role in violence, but ultimately it is home-made, the product of 40 years of political history."



Through just law, the country could be transformed into a shining light to the world, Sir Laurens van der Post told the South African Law Conference last night.

"We must redeem ourselves," said Sir Laurens, so that the country could be run "in line with the laws of life, the universe, of time."

With just law, the country could be transformed into a shining light to the world.

And what was happening to our black leaders? asked Sir Laurens.

"What do we do? We don't

talk to them. We offer them terms they can't accept without losing the authority they have over their people."

One of the greatest blasphemies taught here was that a culture could not survive unless it had political supremacy.

"We can survive even if we lose our language, country and people, God forbid."

The upholders of the law

could do something practical about detained children and in reinforcing the Natal Indaba — a "move towards consultation instead of confrontation."

Where would they get the strength? When people "put themselves in the way of the universe," there was nothing they could not do, Sir Laurens said.

## Drastic changes in legal system mooted

# Leading lawyer tilts at high cost of going to court

If the high cost of going to court is not remedied soon "we will find that the 'people's court' is the cheapest in South Africa," says Mr Billy van der Merwe, president of the Association of Law Societies.

At the 12th South African Law Conference in Sandton yesterday, Mr van der Merwe called for a several changes to increase access to the law. South Africa could not afford the dual system of advocates and attorneys, he said.

Every person with an LLB qualification should have the right to appear in the Supreme Court — "the present training of attorneys is such that there can be no argument about their qualification to appear in higher courts."

Mr van der Merwe also proposed that there should be lower courts in which both advocates and attorneys could appear and in which the presiding officers were chosen from attorneys, advocates and academics.

Those best qualified to be judges in higher courts could then readily be identified — and not just chosen from advocates. Such a lower court could deal with matters such as divorces and motor accident claims.

## Practical training school

To allow more people, particularly blacks, to qualify as attorneys, Mr van der Merwe suggested that the two-year system of serving articles be abolished in favour of a type of practical training school.

There were now more students studying law in the five black universities than in all the white universities, he said.

"Attorneys can't article even the white students who want to be attorneys. So what will we do about all the black students?"

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, said whether the Bar were divided or not, the problem remained — most South Africans could not afford access to

the courts. "If attorneys do the work advocates have traditionally done, it will affect who will earn what and the monopoly of the two professions — but it will not have any effect on access."

Most criminal cases were heard in the lower criminal courts where attorneys could appear. And, even there, 80 percent of the accused were unrepresented. "It's a disgrace that people are sent to jail without legal representation," he said.

## No easy solutions

There were no easy solutions — the only possible way out was to increase legal aid.

Mr Justice O Galgout said the fees paid to attorneys and advocates were not too high. Lawyers had a long and arduous training period and had to apply a high degree of skill to their work. Legal costs were increased by pre-trial delays and unnecessary procedures and paperwork.

The jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts could be increased to deal with civil matters involving amounts up to R15 000.

He disagreed with recent statements by Mr van der Merwe that less qualified people could provide some representation at lower cost in magistrates' courts.

"The conduct and ability of such persons will not measure up to the high standards presently set by attorneys."

But he urged that article clerks appear in lower courts in criminal and civil cases.

Mr Justice Galgout also proposed that the Small Claims Court, which was highly successful, be set up in smaller centres and have its jurisdiction raised from R1 000 to R2 000.

No one would suggest attorneys were less capable of being judges, he said. But a legal practitioner needed to work in the hurry-burry of courts to qualify for the Bench.

19/5/87  
SME

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (1) A member of the Citizen Force was involved
- (a) (i) The posters were removed and replaced after representations were received
- (ii) A local officer of the SA Defence Force
- (b) The officer acted in good faith, believing it to be a seditious slogan
- (c) "Apartheid breeds Communism"
- (2) (a) The SA Defence Force has no set policy regarding the removal of posters and banners
- (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

**Pamphlet before election**

\*9 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information

Whether the Bureau for Information issued any document or pamphlet shortly before the general election of 6 May 1987 with a view to distribution in the Black towns and townships of the Republic, if so, (a) how many copies were printed, (b) what was the total cost involved, (c) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) purpose of the document or pamphlet and (d) in which areas was it distributed?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

Yes, two pamphlets were distributed

- (a) (i) 500 000  
(ii) 1 300 000
- (b) (i) R20 000  
(ii) R18 000

(c) (i) The purport of the first pamphlet was that the elections for the House of Assembly were also of importance to the various Black communities, that peaceful negotiations have brought about numerous reforms in South Africa, and that those

who support reform should join the peaceful negotiation process

The purport of the second pamphlet was that peaceful reform is possible, that important reforms have already been implemented, that negotiations are necessary for a peaceful political future for South Africa, and that Black communities must be included in this process

The purpose of the first pamphlet was to assure members of the various Black communities that the elections did not exclude their interests and in fact that the results of the election were of importance to the peaceful negotiation process

The purpose of the second pamphlet was to inform members of the various Black communities of the meaningful reforms that have been implemented and that Black communities are also included in the peaceful negotiation process

- (d) (i) Cape Town  
Johannesburg  
Pretoria  
Port Elizabeth  
Bloemfontein  
Durban  
George  
Johannesburg  
Cape Town  
Kimberley  
Nelspruit  
East London  
Pietersburg  
Pietermaritzburg  
Port Elizabeth  
Porchestroom  
Pretoria
- (ii) *Handwritten signature*

Mr P G SOAL Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he believe that the campaign was effective and that the pamphlets achieved the purpose for which they were printed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Yes, Mr Chairman, I do believe that [Interjections]

**Emily Patel**

\*10 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 451 on 23 February 1987, the parents of Emily Patel were informed, prior to their daughter's being transported to Caledon for imprisonment in December 1986, that (a) she had been sentenced and (b) was unable to pay her fine, if not, why not, if so, (i) by whom, (ii) on what date and (iii) what was their response,

(2) whether any inquiry has been held into the death of Emily Patel, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what were the findings and (d) (i) what action has been taken in respect of the policemen involved in the decision to transport her in the vehicle concerned and (ii) who took the decision regarding this course of action,

(3) what was the (a) rank and (b) length of service of each of the policemen involved in the decision to transport Emily Patel with male sentenced prisoners,

(4) whether the Police have received a copy of the judgement in which a certain person was convicted of the murder of Emily Patel, if so, (a) when, (b) what action has been taken as a result and (c) what is the name of the person convicted of this murder,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) After the detention of Miss Emily Patel on a charge of "notorious behaviour" her sister, who was arrested for drunkenness and released on 19 December 1986, was instructed by the Police on the same date to inform her parents that a fine could be paid for her release

(i) to (iii) Fall away

(2) Yes  
(a) Since 19 December 1986

*Handwritten signature*

**Bredasdorp**

(c) As result of remarks made by the presiding judge during the trial of the accused, further investigation is being launched

(d) (i) Further steps will be considered after completion of the investigation mentioned in paragraph (c)

(ii) Falls away

(3) (a) 2 Warrant Officers  
(b) 23 and 34 years respectively

(4) No  
(a) and (b) Fall away  
(c) Stanley Hansen

(5) No, except to say that I sincerely regret the tragic death of Miss Emily Patel To prevent a recurrence of events of this nature and the joint transportation of male and female prisoners, strict instructions were issued since then

**Durban prison incident**

\*11. MR R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether an incident involving persons detained at the Durban prison in Westville occurred on or about 5 May 1987, if so, (a) what was the nature of the incident, (b) on what date did it occur, (c) how many persons were involved and (d) what was the cause of the incident,

(2) whether, in dealing with this incident, the prison authorities resorted to the use of (a) tear-gas, (b) batons and (c) fire-arms,

(3) whether any detainees were injured in the incident, if so, (a) what was the nature of their injuries, (b) how many persons were injured and (c) to which hospitals were the injured detainees taken,

(4) whether any medical treatment was given at the prison, if so, (a) what

treatment, (b) to whom and (c) when,  
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) The circumstances surrounding an incident on 5 May 1987 at the Durban Prison of the nature referred to in the question, are the subject of a motion application brought before the Supreme Court in Durban on 18 May 1987

The hon member will probably agree that the information asked for may form part of the facts to be considered by the Court and that it will not be in the interest of the administration of Justice to pre-empt the process of litigation

Group Areas Act

\*12 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 12 February 1987, his Department has received any applications from couples who entered into mixed marriages for the issue of permits in terms of section 26 (3) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to reside permanently in White areas and to be exempt from the provisions of the said Act, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether any of these applications have been granted, if not, why not, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (3) whether any such applications have been refused, if so, for what reasons in each case,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

(1) No Applications for the granting of permits in terms of section 26 (3) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, are dealt with by the different Provincial Authorities. The information for each Province is as follows

Transvaal and Orange Free State

- (1) None
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Natal

- (1) Two applications have been received
- (2) Both applications are still under consideration
- (3) Falls away

Cape Province

- (1) Six applications have been received
- (2) Yes—One application granted
- (3) Yes—Five applications have been refused. The applicants are in terms of section 12 of the Act disqualified persons to acquire and/or occupy immovable property in a proclaimed white area
- (4) No

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he perhaps give us an indication as to what criteria are applied in the granting of applications of this nature?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, obviously I cannot answer that question and I will appreciate it if the hon member would put the question on the Question paper [Interjections]

Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act

\*13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether any action has been taken in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, No 87 of 1986, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

Yes, but these actions have not yet resulted in the issue of proclamations in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986

(a) Information in respect of actions taken up to 13 February 1987 was given in my written reply to Question No 307 on 23 February 1987

In addition the Competition Board has completed its investigations in regard to the preparation and sale of foodstuffs, licensing of taxis, legislation pertaining to Black businessmen, business licensing and hours of business

The recommendations of the Board in regard to the regulation of

(i) foodstuffs were accepted by the Minister of National Health and Population Development and the relative old regulations were substituted by less restrictive new regulations,

(ii) taxis were accepted by the Government and have already been incorporated in the White Paper on National Transport Policy which will be implemented by the Minister of Transport Affairs,

(iii) Black businesses have been referred to the Ministers of Constitutional Development and Planning and of Education and Development Aid who will institute the necessary further actions,

(iv) business licences and hours of business were referred to the four Administrators for comment and the necessary further actions will be taken as soon as the comments have been received and processed

Four further petitions for the issue of proclamations were received. Three of these are in respect of the pro-

cedures which must be followed to obtain permission to use land for business purposes. The Competition Board has already started an investigation into the use of land for business purposes in general

The fourth petition is in respect of an industrial centre and will be submitted for consideration by a parliamentary committee as soon as the necessary investigation has been completed

(b) 22 May 1987

SATV News/Network, monitoring

\*14 MR P G SOAL asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

(1) Whether he has taken note of the findings of the monitoring by Rhodes University journalism students of the coverage given by SATV News and Network programmes to political groupings during the election campaign, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether he has taken any action as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

- (1) Yes
- (2) No further action will be taken on account of the reasons mentioned in my speech in the No-confidence debate

Rent/service charges in arrears

\*15 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What total amount was owing to organisations under his control in respect of arrears (a) rent and (b) service charges in Black areas in the Republic, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Handwritten signature: Howard

Handwritten initials: KJ, RB, Howard, 24/5/87

Handwritten initials: RB, Howard, 24/5/87



## Call for inquiry into conditions at E L prison <sup>(253)</sup>

THERE has been a call for an urgent investigation into conditions at East London's Glamorgan prison.

The National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) has sent a dossier on conditions at the jail to the authorities, voicing concern about the situation.

Namda general-secretary Dr Rob Dyer said the organisation was seriously concerned about allegations of conditions at the prison which were revealed by detainees who had been released.

Namda urged the authorities to investigate. The dossier has been sent to the commissioner's office and the governor of the prison.

Conditions at Glamorgan Prison was brought to public attention when some 200 male State of Emergency detainees went on a five-day hunger strike recently. At the time the prisons' service confirmed that detainees were refusing their meals but denied there was a hunger strike.

Allegations listed in the Namda dossier revolved around certain allegations which cannot be published in terms of the emergency regulations.

According to the dossier, an estimated 200 to 250 people remain in Emergency detention at Glamorgan prison.

### 'Opportunity' to complain

Approached for comment, the prisons' service said it placed a high premium on the treatment of all entrusted to its care and was satisfied that every prisoner was treated humanely and in a responsible professional manner.

"Prisoners are afforded the opportunity to lodge complaints and requests to heads of prisons daily. All complaints, as well as the feedback which was given, are noted in an official register. Complaints are thoroughly investigated and the prisons' service has repeatedly demonstrated its principles in this regard," the spokesman said.

"This is illustrated by the fact that, apart from all the other channels of communication, Supreme Court judges, magistrates and legal representatives visit prisons regularly. During such visits prisoners have unrestricted access and opportunity to voice complaints or raise requests.

"A well-known tactic used by ex-detainees is to make false and far-fetched allegations about the incarceration circumstances in South African prisons."

ARGUS 2/6/87

CITY

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# Help for pupils on coping with jail

## Education Reporter

A PSYCHOLOGIST and a criminologist will counsel eight Wynberg school pupils tomorrow on prison life and how to adapt to it after the failure of their petition to the Chief Justice for leave to appeal against sentences for public violence.

The pupils are to start serving sentences of between one and two years next week.

They are Julian Stubbs, 18, Wayne Jordaan, 19, Venetia de Klerk, 19, Debbie Dicks, 18, Shoukiet Enoos, 18, Naasir Nasoet, 18, and two juveniles.

They were convicted last year.

## PETITION FAILED

The Supreme Court, Cape Town, dismissed appeals against their sentences and refused permission for appeals to the Appellate Division.

The eight and their parents petitioned the Chief Justice for a hearing in the Appeal Court but were told last week the petition had failed.

Parents had not expected the Chief Justice to respond so quickly, said Mr Ronald Stubbs, whose son is one of the eight.

## STUDIES IN PRISON?

"We expected the petition to take between six months and a year and to succeed. The parents are shocked," he said.

Mr Stubbs said parents had a meeting on Sunday and decided to ask a psychologist and a criminologist to prepare their children for jail.

He was not sure whether his son, a first-year student at Hewat Teachers' Training College in Athlone, would be given permission to continue his studies in prison.

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THE National Medical and Dental Association has called for an urgent investigation into conditions in East London's Fort Glamorgan prison.

Namda has sent a dossier on conditions in the jail to the authorities.

Issues raised in the dossier relate to overcrowding, food, medical, care and the physical and psychological effects of detention. Namda provided a detailed breakdown of their allegations, but they may not be reported in terms of Emergency regulations.

Namda general secretary Dr Rob Dyer said the organisation was "seriously concerned" about allegations on conditions received from detainees released from Fort Glamorgan. Namda was "urging the authorities to investigate conditions there", Dyer said.

The dossier has been sent to the commissioners of prisons and police, and the governor of the jail.

The Prisons Service said the dossier had not yet been received and it was "therefore not in a position to respond to questions".

A telex from Lieutenant-Colonel

# Doctors call for probe into 'hunger strike' prison

FRANZ KRÜGER reports from East London

Abne van Vuuren of the Prisons Service, said if a report based on the dossier was published, a draft would have to be submitted for comment.

Conditions in Fort Glamorgan prison were brought to public attention when some 200 male Emergency detainees went on a five-day hunger strike recently. At the time, the Prisons Service confirmed detainees were refusing their meals, but denied there

was a hunger strike

According to the Namda dossier, an estimated 200 to 250 people remain in Emergency detention in Fort Glamorgan. (Details omitted in terms of Emergency regulations)

Detainees were given two thin mats to sleep on and four blankets. "Most detainees complain of general aches and pains and backache on release and this they attribute to their sleeping on cement," the document said. (Details omitted)

Almost without exception, ex-detainees complained about the food. (Details omitted)

The dossier said medical treatment was one of the "major areas ex-detainees bring up" (Details omitted)

A prisoner identified as Ms Q in the dossier had alleged that she had to deliver another prisoner's baby at night because no other assistance was available. (Details omitted)

"We reiterate our call for an end to the system of detention so that it is impossible for such abuses to occur," Dyer said.

● Liaison officer of the South African Prisons Service, Lieutenant-Colonel AE van Vuuren replies:

"The South African Prisons Service places a high premium on the treatment of all entrusted to its care and is satisfied that every prisoner is treated humanely and in a responsible and professional manner. Prisons are ad-

ministered in accordance with the Prisons Act (Act No 8 of 1959) which is based on the United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners which were adopted by South Africa and are, in fact, pertinently reflected by this Act, the regulations thereunder, Prison Service orders, other departmental directives as well as the Emergency rules and regulations.

"Prisoners are afforded the opportunity to lodge complaints and requests to heads of prisons daily. All complaints, as well as the feedback which was given, are noted in an official register. Complaints are thoroughly investigated and the Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its principles in this regard. This is illustrated by the fact that, apart from all the other channels of communication supreme court judges and magistrates and legal representatives visit prisons regularly. During such visits prisoners have unrestricted access and opportunity to voice complaints or raise requests.

"A well-known tactic used by ex-detainees is to make false and far-fetched allegations about the incarceration circumstances in South African prisons. These allegations are almost always generalised and strangely enough specific facts such as dates, times and names are omitted. Incidents are grossly exaggerated in an attempt to discredit the system and to gain attention by means of sensationalism. The allegation incorporated in this so-called dossier seems to fall within these categories, especially when seen against the background that it was apparently made available to the press before the SA Prisons Service received a copy thereof.

"Your enquiry has not been reviewed in terms of Regulation 3(1) of the regulations (No R224 of 1986) published in the Government Gazette (No 1054 of December 11, 1986) therefore this does not exempt you from responsibility of ensuring that the stipulations of the said regulations or any other regulations or laws have not been transgressed."

# Parents escort Wynberg seven to jail

By CLARE HARPER

AFTER losing a year-long battle to keep their teenager children out of jail, the parents of seven of the "Wynberg eight" convicted of public violence in 1985, will escort their children to Pollsmoor Prison today.

The petition for leave to appeal against their sentences of between one and three years was rejected by the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein on Wednesday.

The seven, who will be escorted to prison by parents, teachers and pupils students from their schools and colleges are Wayne Jordaan, 19, Venetia de Klerk, 19, Dee Dicks, 19, Julian Stubbs, 19, Shoukie Enoos, 18, Naasir Masoet, 18, and Iqshaan Amlay, 18.

The sentence of a 16-year-old girl has been postponed for five years.

A psychologist, Mr Andy Dawes, who has been counselling the teenagers and their parents, said they had expressed fears about the effects of the prison environment on their children "who have never been exposed to anything like it in their lives".

He said he had discussed the concerns and worries of the teenagers about the conditions they could expect in prison, and the Wynberg Crisis Centre had arranged



**WYNBERG SEVEN.** Six of the seven Wynberg teenagers who will go to prison today (from left) Venetia de Klerk, Dee Dicks, Iqshaan Amlay, Naasir Masoet, Shoukie Enoos and Julian Stubbs. Wayne Jordaan did not attend. On the far right is Venetia de Klerk's father, Mr William de Klerk.

Picture: GLENN SHERATT

for them to meet former prisoners.

Mr Dawes said they had been advised to maintain their dignity and to "refuse to participate in morally unacceptable acts and attempt to hold on as long as possible". Ms Dee Dicks and Ms Venetia de Klerk,

the first women pupils to be jailed for public violence in Cape Town, said they had been advised to "be obedient to the prison warders, but remain strong". Ms Dicks said they were told not to take expensive things to prison that could

arouse jealousy and must be humble and share what they had.

"They said we should be friendly, but not too friendly and not show that we are scared and that we should explain to the other prisoners why we are here (in

Pollsmoor)," she added.

Mr William de Klerk said yesterday that he felt his child was being made an example of and that "a sentence of 12 months — even if my child did throw a stone — was very harsh".

"We are not going to take this lying down, we as a community are not satisfied by what has happened," he said.

Wayne Jordaan, 19, who was sentenced to five years, of which two were suspended, said he believed he received a longer sentence "because they said I had the qualities of a leader".

"I'm going in with an open mind. We just have to be strong. But as a human being I can say I still think we should continue to fight for what is right," he said.

An attorney acting on behalf of the seven, Mr Erver Daniels, said the co-ordinators of the campaign for their release intended to intensify the campaign nationally and internationally.

He said they were regarded as political prisoners abroad and their incarceration was seen as an attempt to try to deter people from embarking on "any kind of struggle".

Seven go to jail with 'struggle's good wishes' — Page 3.

# 7 'go to jail with struggle's good wishes'

CALL TIMES 8/6/87

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[Handwritten scribbles]

Staff Reporter

THE seven Wynberg pupils who have to go to jail today were told at a mass meeting yesterday by advocate Mr Dullah Omar that they "go with the good wishes of the entire liberation struggle".

"We are here to register our protest that our flowers, our children, are required to go to prison for no reason other than that they are caught up in a civil war and find themselves the victims of that titanic struggle," Mr Omar said.

"Senzenina?" (What have we done?) the crowd of about 600 which packed the Wittebome Civic Centre sang after giving the seven a standing ovation when they were called up to the platform by Mr Omar.

"It is very easy for us to talk about the struggle," Mr Omar said, "but we've learned that struggle also means sacrifice. And when you are called on to make that sacrifice it is very painful and very unjust."

He told the seven that they were not alone. "All over our land young people, children as young as 11, are being shot down and imprisoned, young people who aspire to nothing other than that you and I should be free"

Mr Omar said that even if yesterday's meeting had no result other than the exchange of thoughts and news — one item of which was the detention on Saturday of Call of Islam member Mr Ebrahim Rassool — it would have been worthwhile.

"We live under the strictest censorship this land has ever known," he said "You and I do not know one-tenth of what is going on."

He spoke with anger about the fact that when police harass families and friends of the 13 young ANC members and sympathizers on trial in the Supreme Court — regularly arresting people who shout greetings for "disturbing the peace, forbidding people to sing, arbitrarily refusing entrance to the public gallery — newspapers dare not report it"

"That is why it is necessary to meet. Large meetings might not be possible but we shall meet in our twos, in our threes and fives and tens, so that the struggle for freedom shall continue."

Later the father of Venetia de Klerk told the gathering that when his daughter was arrested he was "very disturbed and truly mad, because she was disobedient to my warnings".

He cut himself off from her situation and told her that she

should get herself out of the mess she had created.

However, when he heard that she had been sentenced to imprisonment, he was shocked into becoming "a father who has come back to his senses"

He paid tribute to the Wynberg Crisis and Relief Centre as the "people who stepped into my place when my daughter needed me, because I was blinded". He made a passionate plea to other parents "who perhaps have the same attitude I had"

"Don't leave it a day or an hour longer," he said "Get yourselves involved — and I've never used these words before — with any liberation struggle"

Among other speakers at the meeting, which focused also on life after a year under emergency rule, was a Call of Islam member who told the meeting about the detention of Mr Rassool, who was due to speak.

He said a number of "giants" had been born in the very teeth of emergency rule — the SA Youth Congress, which organized yesterday's meeting, the UDF's United Women's Congress and the National Education Crisis Committee.

"You can't crush a whole nation. You can't detain a whole country," he said.

would like to ask him, in connection with the last part of the reply which he read first, whether this business will continue in the meantime until this House can close that business

†Mr J J NIEMANN Frank, can't you wait  
†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Chairman, on a point of order The insinuation that the hon Chief Whip of the Government Party is making, indicates that I am interested in the business that takes place there [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ORDER—I did not understand it that way, but did the hon member for Kimberley South insinuate that?

†Mr J J NIEMANN I shall withdraw that, Sir It seems to me the man is

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I would like to point out that I said that the imposition of certain conditions by the Licensing Appeal Board seems to be in conflict with intended legislation that has yet to be introduced. So there is no conflict yet I should like to explain what will happen now I have had discussions with the Administrator in the light of the fact that there is a report and that conflicts could possibly occur if legislation of the other reports is proceeded with I intend to hold further talks, also on the substantive provisions of the act

†Dr W J SNEYMAN Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I should like to ask him whether it is in fact so that, as the ordinance now reads, the Chairman of the Appeal Board may not refuse any licence

†The MINISTER I do not think that I can reply to that question because it is a legal question The fact of the matter is that I do not know what the specific circumstances are on the grounds of which the Appeal Board upheld the appeal The question being posed to me now by the hon member is a legal question which I do not think I ought to reply to

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 2 June 1987

HOA

Posts filled by non-Whites

\*18 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) (a) What percentage of the posts in his Department is filled by non-Whites and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether he appointed any persons to senior positions in his Department during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, if so, (a) to what specified senior positions and (b) which of these positions were filled by non-Whites,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) (a) 1.25%  
(b) As on 30 April 1987
- (2) (a) Yes, from 1 May 1986 until 30 April 1987 in the following posts

Chief Director  
Director Deputy Director  
Assistant Director  
Chief Language Practitioner  
Chief Librarian  
Chief Sport Promotion Officer  
Senior Personnel Officer  
Senior Provisioning Administration Officer  
Senior Cultural Administration Officer  
Senior Education Administration Officer  
Special Services Officer

- (3) Yes All vacancies (25) in the above-mentioned posts were advertised in the press excluding the following posts

2 CS Educator (Post Level 6 and 7)  
1 Chief Work Study Officer

In total 191 applications were received of which 17 persons' applications were successful The applications of 174 persons, one of which was a Black person were unsuccessful

Hunger strikes

\*24 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, since 12 June 1986—any detainees have had to be hospitalized or receive any medical treatment as a result of having been on hunger strikes, if so, (a) how many, (b) in what police station cells were they being held, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions were the hunger-strikers being held, (d) what was the outcome of the treatment and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) to (d) A few instances occurred but before medical treatment was necessary and after the detainees were informed by the respective physicians of the detrimental implications of hunger strikes, they started eating of their own accord

It occurs from time to time that detainees, including emergency regulation detainees, refuse to eat In some cases it is indicated to be the start of a so-called hunger strike, but then food is taken at the next meal time In other cases meals are refused at successive meal times while other foodstuffs bought with private cash and which are in the possession of the detainee are eaten This process, with all its variations may be repeated by one detainee or groups on several occasions within a few days

Incidents of this nature are in every instance dealt with in terms of internally accepted procedures as explained by the Minister of Justice in his oral reply to question 25 of 2 June 1987

(e) 12 June 1986 until 25 May 1987

New Questions

\*1 Mrs H SUZMAN—Justice [Withdrawn]

Emergency regulations

\*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any persons detained under emergency regulations in 1986 and 1987 were under the age of 16 years at the time of being so detained, if so, how many.
- (2) whether charges have been or are to be laid against any persons under the age of 16 years, if so, (a) against how many persons and (b) what charges in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes I refer the hon member to the respective lists of names of persons tabled in terms of section 3 (4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953, as well as the press statement which I furnished in addition to my oral reply to Question No 2 on 17 February 1987 and my press statement in this regard which I issued on 2 June 1987, of which I attach a copy Furthermore I wish to point out to the hon member that only 11 persons under the age of 16 years were in detention in terms of the emergency regulations on 28 May 1987

(2) Yes (a) and (b) I refer to the hon member to paragraph 2 of my oral reply to Question No 5 of 26 May 1987

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER MR ADRIAAN VLOK, CAPE TOWN, 2 JUNE 1987

Shortly after my appointment as Minister of Law and Order I expressed my deep concern over the detention of children in terms of the Emergency Regulations and felt strongly that children should lead normal lives within the care of the family circle and that they should not be misused by radical elements to achieve their revolutionary objectives

Despite this, children under the age of 16 years were continually being detained because of their participation in violent crimes such as murder, grievous assault and arson

After a careful study of all documents and other relevant information available to me, I reached the conclusion that blame for the detention of children rested on the shoulders of revolutionary minded radicals who calcu-

9/6/87  
H. Barnard

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H. Barnard

9/6/87

CAPE TOWN 9/6/87 (253) (253)  
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**TEARFUL . .** Miss J M A Abrahams, a guidance teacher at South Peninsula High, comforts Rudi and Crystal Dicks, brother and sister of Dee Dicks, one of the Wynberg Seven who began their sentences in Pollsmoor Prison yesterday. Rudi is in Std 7 and Crystal in Std 8

Picture GLENN SHERRATT

## Crowd's farewell to Wynberg Seven

By PETER DENNEHY

**HUNDREDS** of relatives, friends and well-wishers of the Wynberg Seven gathered yesterday to see them enter Pollsmoor Prison to start their jail terms

Wayne Jordaan, 19, Venetia de Klerk, 19, Dee Dicks, 19, Julian Stubbs, 19, Shoukie Enous, 18, Naasir Masoet, 18, and Igshaan Amlay, 18, were convicted of public violence arising from a stone-throwing incident in Wynberg in 1985

Jordaan was sentenced to an effective three years' imprisonment, while the others were sentenced to one year in jail

The seven were due to report at 9am, but entered the prison gates about 2½ hours late

A police helicopter circled overhead

Minutes after all seven had gone into the prison, police announced that those outside the gates had three minutes to disperse. The gathering complied

# The prisoner they forgot to set free

BY EDYTH BULBRING

A COURT set prisoner Melisango Johnson free in May 1984. Only, no-one told him. Two years later, he was still behind bars.

This week Johnson — freed eventually in 1986 — was paid R50 000 damages by the Minister of Law and Order

Johnson, 38, of Zwide township, Port Elizabeth, was convicted of culpable homicide by a regional court in July 1983 and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

His appeal came before the supreme court (Eastern Cape Division) on May 18, 1984. The conviction and sentence was set aside on that day. But the court decision was not acted upon and Johnson was only released on May 2 last year, two years later.

A representative for the Legal Resources Centre confirmed the money was paid to Johnson last week following an out-of-court settlement. Johnson was referred to the LRC by the Black Sash office after he asked them for help.

He initially claimed R150 000 in damages for the wrongful deprivation of his liberty.

In his statement annexed to a summons issued to the minister in August last year, Johnson said "I had pleaded not guilty as I knew nothing whatsoever of the death of the deceased and was entirely innocent of having caused his death. Despite this the magistrate rejected my version and convicted me."

During 1983, Johnson lodged an appeal from St Albans prison. "Before that I had no idea that a convicted prisoner could in fact make such an appeal and only heard this from other convicted prisoners."

Johnson has no education and can neither read nor write. Prior to his conviction, he worked as a labourer for a Walmer builder.

A fellow prisoner filled in the appeal papers for Johnson and they were given to a sergeant at St Albans prison.

"I was told that I could appeal but had to get my own attorney. Obviously I was in no position to instruct an attorney. Thereafter I heard nothing more about this matter."

In a letter to the minister claiming the R150 000 damages, officials of the minister of justice failed to take the appropriate steps despite Johnson being entitled to being released, the LRC said.

At no time prior to his release was Johnson informed that the appeal would be heard, that it had been heard or the outcome of the appeal.

After his release, Johnson was not contacted by the authorities about his appeal and assumed it had lapsed because he failed to instruct an attorney.

In a reply to a request by the minister for further particulars concerning the claim, Jeremy Pickering, counsel for Johnson, said Johnson had requested that he be brought to Port Elizabeth so he could engage an attorney, but the request was refused.

"Johnson's good standing in the community has been adversely affected in consequence of his lengthy incarceration," the letter continued.

Johnson was not available for comment, but the LRC said he was seeking advice on how to invest his money. — East Cape News Agency



CP Press  
14/6/87

# Prison budget shocks

CP Correspondent

253 THE UDF's East Cape branch has expressed shock at the Department of Public Workers and Land Affairs' announcement this week that more than R19-million will be spent on building prisons in the Eastern Cape

UDF spokesman Mzimasi Mangcotywa described the announcement as a "thorn in the flesh of the oppressed blacks"

"While such a huge sum of money will be uselessly spent, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning announced that there was a housing backlog of 44 000 units in the Eastern Cape," he said

"The Department of Education and Training has flatly refused to rebuild or repair damaged schools."

"This points to the fact that the government is controlled by forces outside Parliament. Real control seems to be in the hands of the security forces," he said.

# 17 prisoners <sup>(253)</sup> break out of jail

PORT ELIZABETH — Seventeen prisoners awaiting trial escaped from Grahamstown prison early this morning.

The public has been asked to be on the look-out for the prisoners, but not to try to apprehend them. They are described as "potentially dangerous" by the prison authorities.

It is the second jailbreak from Grahamstown prison this year. Seven people on trial accused of murder, and described as "highly dangerous", and four convicted prisoners, escaped from the prison on February 22. Only one of these prisoners has been re-arrested.

The prisoners from today's break-out, all from the Grahamstown area, are awaiting trial on charges of theft and housebreaking with intent to steal. Their escape was discovered at 2:40 am today.

Police have launched an extensive search for the escapees.

Colonel Roy Gamble, liaison officer for the Prisons Service, asked the public not to attempt to apprehend or confront the prisoners, but to report any information to the nearest police station. — Sapa.

# 45 on hunger strike at prison

253  
Solomon  
19/6/87

THE Prisons Service confirmed yesterday that "a number" of detainees at Modderbee prison on the East Rand were on a hunger strike.

The detainees — believed to number 45 — went on the strike on June 16 in protest against their continued detention, after some detainees were released when the "previous" state of emergency expired last week.

The Prisons Service said in a statement in Pretoria that the media were "informed of the hunger-strike prior to the commencement thereof as well as the fact that even though the so-called hunger-strike is only two days old is proof that once again this is a carefully orchestrated attempt to gain public sympathy through publicity."

## Food

It added that the detainees had consumed certain food items provided, and had items they had purchased from the tuckshop in their possession.

"The prescribed ration is, however, served at the fixed times and is only removed when the next meal is served."

## Detainees refuse to take meals

DETAINEES at Modderbee Prison east of Johannesburg had been refusing to take their meals since Tuesday's stayaway, the Prisons Service said yesterday.

This follows a claim by a Detainees' Parent Support Committee (DPSC) spokesman that 45 detainees on hunger strike were demanding to be charged or released by the authorities.

But the service described the "so-called hunger strike" as a "carefully orchestrated attempt to gain public sympathy through publicity".

This was proven by the fact that the media had been informed of the hunger strike prior to its start and the fact that, even though the strike was only two days old, the detainees had consumed "certain food items provided and have items which they have purchased from the tuckshop in their possession".

Prescribed rations were being served to detainees at the fixed times and were only removed when the next meal was served. Prisoners refusing to eat were warned of the adverse effects, and were treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines as laid down in the Foyko Declaration.

The DPSC spokesman said the hunger strikers were bitter at their continued detention after government's mass release of emergency detainees last week.

# Bid to change prison rules

CP Correspondent

RELIEF could be at hand for thousands of emergency detainees if the court application of a Durban man, challenging detention rules, is successful. KwaMashu resident Gaylord Mkhize, detained since May 18 this year, is being held in Durban's Westville Prison.

He brought an urgent application this week against the State President, the Minister of Justice and the officer commanding Westville jail.

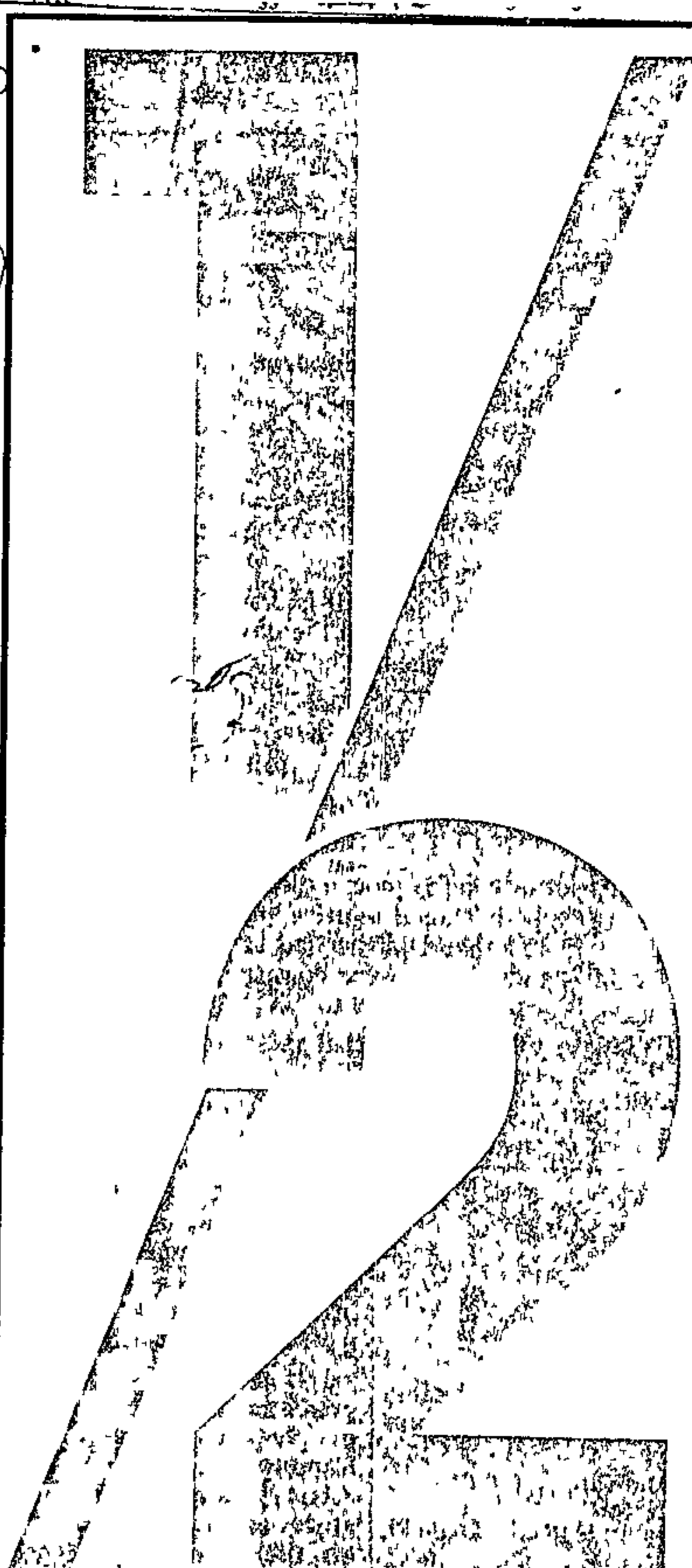
Mkhize asks the court to set aside all rules which govern conditions of detention of emergency detainees.

These are the part of the regulations published last week when the State President declared a new emergency.

However, they are identical to the rules concerning conditions of detention under the earlier emergency, so they are in effect the regulations which have governed the lives of thousands of detainees held since last June.

They include a provision that a detainee will be guilty of an offence if he, or she, is "idle, careless or negligent, sings, whistles or makes unnecessary noise or is a nuisance".

Durban's Legal Resources Centre argues that the rules are "punitive" and that the Minister has no right to issue such rules.



# PRICE CANNOT

# STARTS THURSDAY JUNE

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Ladies Dresses

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Ladies Dresses

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Ladies Shoes

Mens Suits

Mens Trousers

Mens Tracksuits

Mens Shoes

Mens Knitted Tops

# Detainees on hunger strike

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE SA Prison Services has confirmed that Modderbee emergency detainees have been on a hunger strike since June 16, the day South Africa commemorated the 11th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings

Colonel DJ Immelman, of the Prison Services, said the fact that the media was informed of the hunger strike before it began and the fact that the so-called hunger strike was only a few days old, as well as the fact that the detainees bought food from the tuck shop, was proof that once again this was a carefully orchestrated attempt to gain public sympathy through publicity.

He said that the prescribed ration was served at fixed times and was only removed when the next meal was served.

Immelman added that prisoners who refused to eat were warned of the adverse effects of their action and were treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines.

"The allegation that they did not receive feedback concerning their complaints, which led to the previous hunger strike, is devoid of all truth. All such complaints are investigated and are resolved should they have substance," said Immelman.

Detainees believed to be on a hunger strike include Octavius Magunda, Frank Sibeko, Amon Msane, John Radebe, John Parkie, Obed Nkosi, Henry Monyai, Phineas Maremane, Tiphos Kobe, Lawrence Baloyi, Gladman Vilakazi, Andries Jonas, Vusi Mzizi, Vusi Ntshangase, Peter Ramarou, Alfred Maruapula, Henry Dakile, Samson Mthombeni, Daniel Masopha, Manton Matsega, Timothy Nhlapo, Galvin Motlebeng, Jackson Mosala, Gregory Maleho, Robert Khubeka, Johnson Mncube, Wilson Mzinvelawa, Sydney Zwane, Eddie Moseke, Tsapelo Mahleng, Paul Bene, Joel Khumalo, Andrew Mokone, Paulos Ntuli, Sam Vilakazi, Vuyane Mgengo, David Mofokeng, Nelson Mubizela, Matanzima Dlomo and Robert Khoza

ise

	(a)	(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)	(d)
Mamelodi		Pretoria	1 7 86	"	"	"
Etomoleng		Alexandra	1 10 86	"	"	"
(3) <i>Hines, Asians and Coloureds</i>	No	<i>Blacks</i>				
(a) and (b) Fall away	Yes					

- (a)
- (i) Avril Elizabeth protective workshop for mentally handicap
- (ii) Rietgat
- (b) Soweto  
Pretoria

#### Independent states dual citizenship

\*25 Mrs H SUZSMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether any consideration is being given to granting dual citizenship to all persons living in the four independent Black states if not, why not if so.
- (2) whether a decision has been taken on this matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the decision, (b) when was it taken and (c) what action has been taken to implement this decision.
- (3) whether any citizens of these states have been granted dual South African citizenship, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) If so requested by the governments of the TBVC countries, the Government will give the matter its consideration. No decision has been taken and the matter is still under consideration.
- (3) In terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (No 73 of 1986), South African citizenship is being restored to citizens of the TBVC countries residing permanently in South Africa. No statistics in this regard are being kept.

\*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon Minister, will he inform the House whether

H.O.A.

23/6/87

Harwood

#### The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (b) A senior officer appointed by the Commissioner of the South African Police
- (c) and (d) Because the investigation is not yet completed and may possibly be the subject of a judicial process, I am not prepared to reveal any information which may anticipate the legal process or prejudice anyone.
- (2) No, because the investigation is of an extensive nature, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the investigation will be completed.
- (a) to (c) Fall away
- (3) No

#### Stellenbosch death in custody

\*27 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, died while in Police custody in Stellenbosch on or about 9 May 1987, if so, (a) (i) on what date, (ii) in terms of what statutory provision and (iii) for what alleged offence and (c) what (i) was the cause of and (ii) were the circumstances surrounding his death,
- (2) whether this person was moved to other police cells or to a prison following his arrest, if so, (a) where and (b) why was he moved,
- (3) whether this person requested access to a lawyer, if so, on what date,
- (4) whether this request was granted, if not, why not, if so, on what date,
- (5) whether this person (a) requested and (b) received and (i) medical treatment and/or (ii) medication while in Police custody, if so, (aa) what treatment and/or medication, (bb) what was the reason for this treatment and/or medication in each case, (cc) what were the results and (dd) on what dates did he receive treatment and/or medication?

H.O.A.

Harwood

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(1) No, but in the Stellenbosch prison (a) to (c) The hon member can obtain this information from the hon the Minister of Justice

(2) Yes, on 2 April 1987

(a) Allandale prison, Paarl

(b) By virtue of a warrant for detention, issued by the magistrate's court of Stellenbosch

(3) No, not while in police custody

(4) Falls away

(5) (a) and (b) No, not while in police custody

(aa) to (dd) Fall away

Note The attention of the hon member is drawn to the fact that the deceased was initially arrested for the contravention of sections 4 and 36 of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 and that afterwards the charge was changed to one of housebreak-charge with the intent to steal and theft

#### KFC squatter camp police action

\*28 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any plain-clothes members of the South African Police were involved in a police action or patrol in the KFC squatter camp near Cape Town at about noon on 5 May 1987, if so (a) how many policemen were involved in this action or patrol, (b) what is the rank of each of the policemen dressed in plain-clothes on this occasion and (c) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) nature of the action taken by the Police on this date,
- (2) whether all such plain-clothes members were full-time members of the South African Police, if not, (a) by whom were they employed, (b) (i) in what capacity and (ii) for what purpose were they accompanying the Police on this occasion and (c) under whose direct command did they fall,
- (3) whether any of these plain-clothes members were approached by a mem-

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) 3 June 1987

Harwood

23/6/87

23/6/87 Harwood

ber of Parliament while they were in the KTC squatter camp on the above date, if so,

- (4) whether any of these persons attempted to evade this member of Parliament when approached by him, if so, (a) what evasive action did they take, (b) why did they take this action and (c) what was the outcome,

- (5) whether any action has been taken as a result of this event, if not, why not, if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes

- (a) A section consisting of 6 members of the South African Police,  
(b) A Warrant Officer and 5 subordinate members

- (c) (i) and (ii) The members were busy pursuing a number of persons who attacked two vehicles of the Security Forces with petrol bombs and stones with the purpose of arresting them

- (2) Yes

- (a) to (c) Fall away

- (3) Yes

- (4) No

- (a) to (c) Fall away

- (5) No, because the members were busy with the execution of a by law prescribed task, and by no means exceeded their authority

*Note* The incident to which the hon member refers, has bearing on his presence in the area when members were busy pursuing suspect persons who launched attacks on police vehicles, which could not be interrupted at that critical stage, because it could have defeated the purpose of the action with which they were busy and could have exposed them to unnecessary danger. The success in the pursuit of the persons is proved by one arrest that was made

Upington: death of Mr X J Jacobs

\*29 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 17 February 1987, Mr X J Jacobs died while being detained in prison in Upington, if so, what were the circumstances surrounding his death,

- (2) whether this person was kept alone in a cell, if so, for what period, if not, how many persons were with him in the cell when he died,

- (3) whether the inquest into the death of this person has been completed, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the cause of death and (b) what were the findings of the inquest?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) and (2) As mentioned in my reply to Question 34 of 17 February 1987 the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr X J Jacobs are the subject of an inquest

- (3) No I caused enquiries to be made and it appears that the request of the legal representative of the next-of-kin The inquest will resume on 8 July 1987 (a) and (b) Fall away

Magistrates, conditions laid down

\*30 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

With reference to the report tabled by him in Parliament on 2 June 1987 in terms of section 72 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, what specified conditions were laid down by the magistrates of each relevant district in respect of (a) the funeral in East London of Ernest Lamati on 1 March 1987, (b) a meeting of mineworkers at the New Denmark Colliery rugby field in Standerfont on 1 March 1987, (c) the funeral of Catharine Mochusi in Vryburg on 25 April 1987 and (d) the funeral of Bridget Malumise and Brian Malumise in Welkom on 31 January 1987?

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

- (a) The Magistrate, East London laid down the following conditions

"(1) Where the interment is to take place at a place which is not situated in the immediate vicinity of the place where the memorial service is held, the persons attending the interment may proceed to the cemetery by means of motor vehicles only

- (ii) Only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organisation may officiate at the proceedings at the funeral/interment/memorial service. Provided that during the proceedings such minister may not in any manner defend, attack, criticise, propagate or discuss any form of State or any principle or policy of a government of a State or any boycott

(iii) No flags, banners, posters, pamphlets or stickers may be displayed, exhibited or distributed during the proceedings pertaining to the funeral/interment/memorial service

(iv) No public address system may be used at any stage during the proceedings pertaining to the funeral/interment/memorial service

(v) The body of the deceased may only be conveyed by means of a mechanically driven vehicle

(vi) The route to the cemetery should be the shortest route from the place of the memorial service/church service."

- (b) The Magistrate, Standerfont laid down the following conditions

"(1) No political speeches may be made,

(ii) that the whole gathering is restricted to a prayer ceremony and religious service,

(iii) that Mr Mashlangwako is held responsible for the maintaining of the peace and good order."

- (c) The Magistrate, Vryburg laid down the following conditions

"(1) The funeral must be held between 12h00 and 18h00 (on 25 April 1987),

(ii) all persons attending the funeral must disperse not later than 18h00,

(iii) the corpse must be transported by motor vehicle over the prescribed route,

(iv) that all persons attending the funeral must be transported on the prescribed route by means of mechanically driven vehicles,

(v) the funeral procession must follow the following route

from the deceased's house in a Western direction along Third Avenue Colridge, then South in Moffat Street to Voortrekker Street, along Voortrekker Street in an Eastern direction to the Roman Catholic Church, Huhudi, and from there to the Cemetery in Huhudi.

(vi) only Rev Witbooi, Father Springer, Messrs Stephen Moeng, T J Africa, Dan Mabo-tsa, Mrs Dooms and Sebithwane may deliver speeches at any stage during the gathering. Provided that the said persons do not in any way defend, attack, criticise, propagate or discuss any form of State, any principle or policy of a Government of a State or any kind of boycott, the existence of a state of emergency and the conduct of the Forces or members of the Forces,

(vii) no flags, banners, posters, pamphlets or stickers may be displayed or distributed during the gathering,

(viii) no loud speaker system may be used during the gathering"

(d) The Magistrate, Welkom laid down the following conditions

23/6/87



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# 'Hunger strikes on the increase'

HUNGER strikes by detainees in South African prisons are intensifying, a statement by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said yesterday.

The statement said that 45 detainees on a "life or death" hunger strike since last week have reacted strongly to a South African Prisons Services statement accusing them of consuming items bought in the prison tuck shop after one day of the strike.

The fasting detainees "deny this and have returned all items previously bought to prevent further accusations," the DPSC said.

In reply to a Prisons Services statement condemning the detainees for attempting "to gain public sympathy through publicity", the DPSC asks

what other tactic they may use? "They are arbitrarily detained, are charged with no crime, cannot defend themselves in public arenas and some have been held at the whim of the Minister of Law and Order for over a year" — Sapa

The DPSC has also called on the Government to let child detainees appear on the child abuse register and to change the law that makes for their detention.

The DPSC said it called on the Minister of Law and Order to allow "the full story of the children in detention to be made known."

The organisation said in a statement that recently there had been an

enormous outcry against child abuse in South Africa.

"Articles by experts and letters from the public have drawn attention to the large numbers of children abused by adults in this country and have offered suggestions for both punitive and preventative action.

"The DPSC applause this expression of anger and concern but wonders why there has been no similar public outcry at the abuse of children by the State," the statement said.

The organisation said that perpetrators of crime against children were prosecuted and sentenced and therefore called on "concerned citizens to see the detention of children for what it is — child abuse by the State."

Sowetan 25/6/87

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# Correction

THE South African Prisons Department yesterday pointed out that no detainees in its care were on a hunger strike

The department was reacting to a story that appeared in the *Sowetan* yesterday

"Contrary to the allegations by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee that hunger strikes are intensifying in South African prisons it can be stated that at present no detainees entrusted to the care of the SA Prisons Service are on a hunger strike," the statement said

## Truth

"The allegation that hunger strikes are on the increase is devoid of all truth

"The detainees at Modderbee Prison who started their so-called life-and-death hunger strike on June 16, 1987 resumed eating on June 19," the statement said

"The Prisons Service once again reiterates the fact that the detainees did have in their possession certain foodstuffs and contrary to the claim of the DPSC they did not return them — Sapa

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Small rectangular stamp or mark.

Small rectangular stamp or mark.

Vertical text or stamp on the right side of the page, possibly a date or reference number.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

names and (b) in which towns or cities were the accounts left unpaid?

- (1) (a) None up to date
- (b) and (c) Fall away
- (2) Falls away

Daily prison population

109 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) What was the daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) 118 493 during April 1987 (Sentenced and unsentenced)
- (b) 20 429 on 30 April 1987

Drought relief

135 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether the South African Government has granted drought relief to African countries excluding the four independent Black states, in the past three years if so (a) to which countries and (b) what amount was spent in respect of drought relief granted to each of these countries in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No (a) and (b) Fall away

Failure to pay telephone accounts

178 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether any candidates and/or political parties failed to pay any of their telephone accounts after the 1981 general election, if so, (a) what action was taken by the Post Office to collect these amounts and (b) with what results,

- (2) whether he will furnish the names of the candidates and/or political parties that failed to pay these accounts, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are their

worked if so what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard,

- (3) whether such officials are reimbursed for travelling expenses incurred in connection with their duties in respect of the conduct of elections if so, what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (2) and (3) Yes Financial directions in connection with prescribed fees payable during elections are attached hereto as annexure together with copies of the annexures referred to in the directions \*

\*[Above-mentioned annexures bound in Annexures of Parliament—see V69—1987]

FRIDAY, 26 JUNE 1987

-Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Black townships: population

51 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the Black townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) Development Board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(aa) Development Board

(a) (i) (a) (ii) (b)

Natalia	1 524	1 042	1 234
Klaarwater	246	299	445
KwaMevane	92	47	111
Mzingisi	1 272	1 096	788
Shakaville	290	88	93
Shayamoya	2 981	2 376	2 947
Bhekuzulu	2 610	2 324	2 541
Bhongweni	1 797	1 102	2 182
Bruntville			

Chesterville	3 865	4 231	5 067
Dumbe	609	810	1 221
Ehlabakhele	1 419	1 299	2 371
Hambanani	3 772	2 158	2 527
Isokolele	421	184	174
Nkanyesi	237	266	458
Lamontville	9 772	9 952	14 299
Sibongile	3 014	2 242	3 045
Sithembile	804	1 101	1 908
Sobantu	3 090	3 154	5 605
Steadville	2 488	2 608	3 020

Central Transvaal	1 978	2 879	4 461
Bris	104	115	210
Thabazimbi			

Northern Transvaal

Naboomspruit	1 138	1 244	1 390
Messina	1 179	1 722	1 974
Nlstrom	821	945	1 435
Duivelskloof	163	5	2
Roedtan	106	53	231
Soekmekaar	82	104	414
Louis Trichardt	450	125	275

Eastern Transvaal

Amsterdam	263	343	760
Amersfoort	587	551	1 680
Barberton	2 447	1 572	6 523
Breyton	2 258	2 395	4 745
Carolina	1 244	1 328	2 555
Chrissiesmeer	67	66	182
Davel	267	152	1 738
Lothar	526	398	1 176
Morgenzon	455	243	1 642
Piet Retief	2 924	1 942	5 825
Sabie	1 183	883	748
Wakkerstroom	198	241	1 212
Waterval Boven	867	916	3 938

Highveld

Belfast	1 300	1 400	3 200
Bethal	5 318	2 978	7 862
Dullstroom	205	205	323
Hendrina	763	551	1 092
Lydenburg	3 481	5 735	2 397
Machadodorp	451	463	758
Ogies	2 155	1 798	5 001
Perdekop	393	407	515
Standerton	4 313	3 606	10 899
Volkstrust	2 736	2 927	5 363
Balfour	2 504	1 854	5 522
Greylingstad	440	520	961
Bresiesvlei	55	34	65
Witpoort	99	75	93

Western Transvaal

Bloemhof	1 388	1 256	1 383
Carletonville	6 666	7 576	13 503
Christiana	1 533	2 345	1 839

... was  
nanded to him by the Minister of National Edu-  
cation, Mr F W de Klerk.

*CMC Times 25/6/82*  
**118 493 in jail each day** (23)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — There was a daily average of 118 493 prisoners in South Africa's jails over the month of April this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday in a written reply to a question from Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton). This included sentenced and unsentenced prisoners.

# Shot kills Island warder

*Cape Times 7/7/81* Staff Reporter

253

A ROBBER ISLAND prison warder, allegedly shot in the stomach by another warder on Friday, died in Groote Schuur Hospital yesterday morning.

Police and Prisons Services spokesmen confirmed yesterday that Mr F J Simon, whose age and address were unavailable, had died from a bullet wound in the stomach.

The spokesmen confirmed that another prison warder was allegedly responsible but said no arrests had yet been made.

The Prisons Services spokesman said the suspect was not being held in custody on the island.

A police spokesman confirmed that a charge of murder was being investigated and said police were trying to arrange transport.

Star 11/7/87

(253)

~~202~~

## Freed prisoner is paid out R50 000 in compensation

In May 1984 a South African court decided that black prisoner Mr. Melisango Johnson should be set free. But nobody told him. Finally released in May last year, Johnson received R50 000 compensation from the Government this week. Johnson (38) was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in 1983 for culpable homicide. He then lodged an appeal. But he was not told that the appeal had been heard and that he had won. "We don't know what happened. Not even the prison was told he was released," said lawyer Mr. Geoff Budlender, who works for the Legal Resource Centre, which took up Johnson's case. Johnson claimed R150 000 damages but received R50 000 in an out-of-court settlement. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG. — A breakthrough for South Africa, possibly the release of political prisoners — including Mr Nelson Mandela, is on the cards, say the representatives of the United Municipalities of SA (UMSA), who spent hours talking to Mr Chris Heunis last week.

The UMSA men said they saw a change in attitude in Mr Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. They described him as "less arrogant" than in the past and said he actually pleaded with them.

Mr Heunis, who flew from Johannesburg to Cape Town at the weekend, was too tired to comment when the Cape Times approached him yesterday, but he indicated he would probably make a statement in response to the reports today.

The release of political prisoners could open the way for moderate

*CME Trips 24/7/87*

# Release of Mandela, on the cards?

blacks to take part in the government's proposed National Statutory Council (NSC), as this is their strongest precondition.

If moderate blacks receive credit for the release of prisoners this could increase their credibility in elections for the NSC.

Among those demanding the release of political prisoners before they can consider taking part in the NSC are the Inkatha movement and various homeland leaders.

UMSA adopts a tougher stand on negotiations than the Urban Councils Association of SA

(UCASA), from which UMSA broke away recently.

UCASA has already announced its preparedness to take part in the NSC, but UMSA represents the larger black municipalities, including Soweto, and its cooperation is essential to the government's plans for NSC elections.

After the meeting with UMSA, Mr Heunis said none of the preconditions set by black leaders for participation in the NSC was insurmountable, according to the reports.

Mr Tom Boya, president of UMSA, told the Sunday Star that his im-

pression of the meeting was that the most likely precondition which the government could meet was the release of political prisoners.

"For the first time, I heard the word 'pardon' mentioned in the context of political prisoners," Mr Boya said. He said this happened when Mr Heunis said it would not be possible for political prisoners such as Mr Zeph Mothopeng of the Pan Africanist Congress and Mr Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress to take part in elections unless they were pardoned.

Mr Boya said UMSA's preconditions were the unbanning of all political organizations, the return of political exiles, the release of political prisoners and detainees and the scrapping of discriminatory legislation such as the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Separate Amenities Act. — Sapa

TUESDAY, 28 JULY 1987

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in each such transfer and (c) what was the reason for transferring each of these teachers?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (1) Fourteen (14) of the 147 teachers are no longer in the Department's service

(a) and (b) Two teachers resigned on 30 June 1986 and 12 February 1987 respectively. One teacher absconded on 30 June 1986. Five teachers' appointments on probation were terminated due to unsatisfactory service and/or conduct

Two on 28 February 1986  
One on 6 June 1986  
Two on 31 December 1986

Six teachers' temporary appointments were terminated due to unsatisfactory service and/or conduct

One on 30 June 1986  
Three on 31 December 1986  
One on 31 July 1986 and  
one on 30 June 1987.

- (2) No, (a), (b) and (c) Fall away  
(3) No, (a) and (b) Fall away  
(4) Yes,  
(a) One  
(b) From a mine school to a farm school  
(c) The manager of the school was not prepared to have him on the staff any longer.

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask whether in the case of any of the teachers whose services were not renewed or in the case of temporary teachers whose services were not retained, the fact that they had been placed in detention affected the continuation of their service?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is very clear from my reply that the issue here was unsatisfactory work done

HoA

Helicopter: pamphlets dropped

\*21 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 16 June 1987, the investigation into the incident on 23 May 1987 in which pamphlets were dropped from a low-flying helicopter has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (a) when, (b) what were the results of the investigation and (c) who is the owner of the helicopter,  
(2) whether, as a result of this incident, any action has been taken against the (a) owner of the helicopter and (b) group allegedly responsible for distributing these pamphlets, if not, why not, if so, (i) what action in each case and (ii) what is the name of this group,  
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No It is not possible to indicate when the investigation will be finalised.  
(a) to (c) Fall away  
(2) (a) and (b) No, because the investigation regarding this matter is not yet finalised  
(3) No

Modderbee Prison: detainees

\*22 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) On how many occasions did the district surgeon make visits to detainees held in the Modderbee Prison under the emergency regulations since 12 June 1986 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what total number of detainees were seen by the district surgeon during these visits?

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†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) Five district surgeons are responsible for visits to Modderbee Prison and visits are made every weekday, excluding public holidays

Arrangements for emergency cases involve registered nurses on standby and if necessary ill prisoners are taken to hospitals outside the prison for emergency treatment

- (b) Until and including 22 June 1987, 472 detainees consulted the district surgeon on their own request and 228 of these persons were referred by the district surgeons concerned, for further visits to physicians, hospitals, and other medical services outside the prison

Schools-civil-unrest

\*23 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether his Department has decided not to carry out repairs at certain schools that were damaged as a result of civil unrest, if so, (a) who decided on this policy, (b) who decides on the schools at which such repairs are not to be carried out, (c) what criteria are applied in making decisions of this nature, (d) why was this policy adopted and (e) (i) what are the names of the schools concerned and (ii) where are they situated,  
(2) whether any financial or other assistance has been (a) requested from and (b) offered by (i) parents, (ii) local communities, (iii) charitable organisations, (iv) commercial undertakings and (v) any other specified organisations in regard to repairing such damage to schools, if so, (aa) what assistance and (bb) what persons or bodies were involved,  
(3) whether any such assistance has been accepted, if not, why not, if so, (a) what assistance, (b) from whom, (c) when and (d) in respect of what schools,  
(4) whether any assistance has been offered in respect of repairing damage to schools in (a) the Cape Peninsula and (b) Alexandra, Johannesburg, if so, (i) what assistance and (ii) what was the response of his Department?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (1) No It is policy that damages caused by unrest may be repaired under certain conditions and the availability of funds Obviously there is no budgeting for this expenditure

(a) The Minister of Education and Development Aid

(b) The considerations of repairs of damages caused by unrest are delegated to several officials according to the amount of the damages

(c) Basically three criteria (i) availability of funds (ii) the risk of further damages (iii) protection of State property

(d) To avoid disruptions and to furnish continuous services

(e) (i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) (a) No (i) to (v) Fall away

(b) (i) Yes

(ii) Yes.

(iii) Yes

(iv) Yes

(v) No.

(aa) Mainly donations and repairs such as replacing or repairing windows, locks, doors and toilets

(bb) Parents of pupils, local communities, charitable organisations and commercial organisations

(3) Yes

(a) Donations and labour as mentioned in (2) (aa)

(b) As mentioned in (2) (bb).

HoA



CAPE TIMES 3/8/81

# Book on breakout by ANC escapee

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## Own Correspondent

LONDON — Timothy Jenkin, one of the three white prisoners who escaped from Pretoria Prison in December 1979, today has a book published detailing the breakout.

The two other prisoners — all were members of the African National Congress — were Alexandre Moumbaris and Stephen Lee

Jenkin, who grew up in South Africa, became a Marxist after a trip to Britain in 1970 and joined the ANC in Europe.

In March 1978 he was arrested, with Stephen Lee, tried on subversion charges and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Lee received an eight-year sentence.

### Lengthy extract

After escaping from Pretoria Prison, Jenkin reached the Swaziland border by train, hitchhiking and on foot. All three escapees eventually reached London, where Jenkin now lives

The Observer yesterday carried a lengthy extract from the prison escape story.

Moumbaris was born in Egypt of Greek parents and grew up in Australia

He lived in France and Britain, where he became involved with the ANC. He was arrested in 1972 while trying to cross into South Africa from Botswana and sentenced to 12 years for "conspiring with the ANC to instigate violent revolution in South Africa".

His French wife was arrested with him but was deported because she was pregnant. They live today in Paris

1  
1  
1  
1

MONDAY, 3 AUGUST 1987

†Indicates translated version  
For written reply  
General Affairs

Strikes

246 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower †

- (1) (a) How many strikes occurred in the Republic in the period 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1986, (b) how many (i) Blacks and (ii) Whites took part in these strikes and (c) how many such strikes in which only (i) Blacks and (ii) Whites took part were illegal,
- (2) whether any of the (a) Blacks and (b) Whites who took part in the above-mentioned illegal strikes were prosecuted in terms of criminal law, if so, how many in each case, if not, why not,
- (3) what is the Government's policy in respect of social separation in work situations?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) 2 530
- (b) (i) 970 658
- (ii) 282

(c) (i) and (ii) This information is not available

- (2) (a) and (b) Such criminal prosecutions do not rest with the Department of Manpower and consequently the Department does not have this information at its disposal
- (3) The Government has created the legal framework in accordance with which employers and employees arrange their relationship. Any established labour practice or any change in any established labour practice which prejudices or jeopardises the social welfare of employees or may do so can, in terms of the Labour Relations Act, Act No 28 of 1956, con-

*Handwritten signature*

stitute an unfair labour practice (as defined), which, if it cannot be settled through the laid down statutory channels can be referred to the Industrial Court for determination of the question. Any employee or trade union can make use of the established legal remedies for the protection of the employee

Modderbee Prison: tear-gas

247 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether tear-gas was used against detainees in the Modderbee Prison on or about 26 December 1986, if so, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding this incident, (b) how many detainees were involved and (c) who took the decision in this regard,
- (2) whether any detainees required medical treatment or hospitalisation as a result of the use of tear-gas, if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their symptoms, (c) how were they transported to hospital, (d) where were they treated and (e) how long was each detainee hospitalised following this incident?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE 3/8/87

- (1) No tear-gas cartridges were fired at detainees or tear-gas grenades used against detainees at Modderbee Prison on or about 26 December 1986

The event to which the hon member is possibly referring and as to which he is probably seeking more information, occurred on 27 December 1986 in the Modderbee Prison

(a), (b) and (c) One of the primary and basic aims of a well-run prison system is the maintenance of a disciplined and orderly prison community. In this regard the use of the necessary force in order to restrain prisoners and thus prevent injuries to others or malicious damage to property, is provided for in the International Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten number 253*

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST 1987

Detainees in terms of the emergency regulations are, as is the case with other prisoners given the opportunity to participate in sport, move about freely under supervision in courtyards, and taken from their cells when visited by their families, for medical consultations, or consultations with legal practitioners. They sometimes refuse to go back to their cells when ordered to do so and on occasion then take up a threatening and aggressive attitude towards supervising staff.

spray can filled with tear-smoke be used as a final warning. If that did not prove successful he had in mind to summon the necessary reinforcements and to use the legitimate direct minimum force to bring the detainees under control and to place them in their cells.

In reaction to this warning the detainees stopped their attempt to create an incident and went to their cells themselves.

No member of the personnel sustained any injuries.

SA Prisons Service personnel are mindful of this type of conduct which is often aimed at creating an incident and are trained and motivated to act in a patient, professional and disciplined manner, even in extremely provocative circumstances.

It must, however, also be emphasised that no detainee was close enough to be affected by the single spray of tear-smoke which was given in the air as a warning. The tear-smoke was therefore in this instance not used directly against the detainees and no detainee was injured.

## (2) Falls away

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST 1987

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Detainees: tear-gas

\*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any tear-gas was used against detainees on or about 12 March 1987, if so, (a) at what prison,

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST 1987

(b) why, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding this incident, (d) how much tear-gas was used on this occasion and (e) who took the decision in this regard,

- (2) whether any detainees required medical treatment or hospitalisation as a result of this incident, if so, (a) how many, (b) where were they treated and (c) what were their symptoms?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) No tear-gas cartridges were fired at detainees or tear-gas grenades used against detainees on or about 12 March 1987

(a) The event to which the hon member is possibly referring and as to which he is probably seeking more information, occurred on 12 March 1987 in the Modderbee Prison

(b), (c), (d) and (e) One of the primary and basic aims of a well-run prison system is the maintenance of a disciplined and orderly prison community. In this regard the use of the necessary force in order to restrain prisoners and thus prevent injuries to others or malicious damage to property, is provided for in the International Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Detainees in terms of the emergency regulations are, as is the case with other prisoners given the opportunity to participate in sport, move about freely under supervision in courtyards, and taken from their cells when visited by their families, for medical consultations, or consultations with legal practitioners. They sometimes refuse to go back to their cells when ordered to do so and on occasion then take up a threatening and aggressive attitude towards supervising staff.

and to prevent a situation from developing to the point where personnel and detainees may be seriously injured or even killed, the S A Prisons Service staff is committed to and also trained in the use of the minimum force. The use of tear-smoke is subject to strict rules and serves as an alternative when all other less drastic options to defuse a potentially dangerous situation have been exhausted and where it is obvious that violence aimed at fellow detainees or personnel has to be prevented, property be protected from wanton and malicious damage and order be restored. Tear-smoke which is used in such cases after requests to calm down have been ignored, is an effective alternative to the application and deployment of more stringent means.

On the day concerned a group of rowdy detainees did not calm down despite repeated requests and warnings. Water was thrown on a senior staff member. The Head of the prison then decided as a next warning step and for the sole purpose of calming them down, to give one short spray of tear-smoke into the air from an aerosol-type of spray can.

Although no detainee was near enough to be affected by the short spray into the air, they came to their senses and stopped their provocative and unruly conduct. This potentially dangerous situation was therefore successfully defused by the Head of the Prison without the use of force.

## (2) Falls away

Modderbee Prison. food complaints

\*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any complaints have been

*Handwritten notes: 20-50, 455-456, H. M. M. M. M. M.*

received concerning the food given to detainees held at the Modderbee Prison since 12 June 1986, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when, (c) what was the nature of the complaints and (d) what action has been taken as a result of these complaints,

(2) whether any complaints have been received regarding food given to detainees at any other prisons, if so, (a) from whom, (b) what was the nature of the complaints, (c) what action was taken as a result and (d) in respect of what prisons were these complaints received?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**  
(for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) Some of the individuals who were detained or are still being detained under the Emergency Regulations, have complained about the food from time to time

(c) When judging the complaints the following should be taken into consideration

- the detainees receive exactly the same diet as the other prisoners in South African prisons.
- a three meals per day, balanced diet, which was compiled by dieticians and a panel of experts of the Department of National Health and Population Development and the Prisons Service, is being served.
- the diet scale can for obvious reasons not cater for individual preferences,
- the diet scale is revised regularly,
- the kitchens, rations and storage places are regularly inspected by inter alia health inspectors and doctors,

(2) Yes

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Particulars of each complaint can not be kept at a central point, but are on record at each prison. As far as detainees, in whom the honourable member is obviously exclusively interested, are concerned random tests were made which confirm that many complaints

(d) Where it was possible accommodating steps were taken within the boundaries of the approved diet scale

- prisoners are employed as cooks for the preparation and handling of the means under the supervision of trained personnel,
- doctors may prescribe alternative diets for medical reasons,
- complaints may be expected at any kitchen where three meals are served daily for 365 days of the year for large groups of persons, and
- the detainees have gone out of their way to complain about every facet of their detention, including the food that they are served
- For example, the detainees complained that —
  - they want more fresh fruit (fresh fruit in season is served),
  - different kinds of jam should be given additionally to the syrup that is served,
  - the fish is not prepared to their liking,
  - the soup should be served in the afternoon and not in the evening,
  - coldrink should be served in the evening and not in the afternoon, etcetera

*Handwritten notes: 457, 458*

have also been made by them at other prisons throughout the country, for example that

- the soup is too fresh for their liking,
- the meat should be served apart from the vegetables,
- the soup is too thin,
- the coffee and tea are not sweet, strong and warm enough,
- too many foodstuffs containing starch are served in their opinion and to their liking,
- the meal that is used at some prisons for the porridge is too coarse or allegedly infested with mites,
- they do not eat mixed vegetables,
- the fish has too many bones,
- they do not eat textured plant protein,
- the food was not well cooked,
- the scrambled eggs are not prepared to their liking,
- they do not eat pork,
- they do not eat meat,
- a greater variety of breakfast porridge should be served in addition to the existing maize-meal, maltabella and oats porridge, etcetera

(All the abovementioned complaints should also be viewed against the background of the previous allegations which were spread throughout the world by the detainees, viz that they only received bread and coffee while in detention)

All complaints and requests

concerning food are heard with the necessary empathy, handled and resolved wherever possible as is the case with any other complaint or request. Health reasons apart, exceptions are also made in the case of bona fide vegetarians and for reasons of religion in which case altered diets are served

It may also be mentioned that the Prisons Service has been complimented on more than one occasion from numerous sources, inter alia by foreign visitors and visiting members of Parliament, for the attractive and nutritious meals that prisoners are served. The diet scale indeed conforms to the international minimum nutritional standard of the American Nutritional Council and the World Health Organisation

Despite the high standard which is clearly already being maintained, the few shortcomings, e.g. the fact that the diet scale is presently repeated every 7 days, receive the necessary attention. The financial implications which improvements may have obviously also influences decision-making

**Kabokweni magistrate's court**

\*3 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 9 June 1987, the Attorney-General concerned has made a decision regarding the incident at the Kabokweni magistrate's court near White River on 11 March 1986, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be made, if so, (a) what is that decision and (b) what action will be taken as a result?

8.30pm on Saturday.

The fare to Mottlatla is R12.

wrath of the majority of the people in Lenasia.

Ma'am

with a lot o

# Residents in rent march

ABOUT 4000 people marched to the Zola, Soweto rent offices in protest against evictions yesterday morning, writes ALI MPHAKI.

The march involved residents from Zola and Emdeni — where families were evicted last week.

A delegation which wanted to meet the town clerk, Mr Nico Malan, was told he was busy. A

meeting has been arranged for today.

Security forces took action against the marchers but because of the emergency regulations the Sowetan cannot give details.

# Detainees were sprayed

A SINGLE spray of teargas used as a warning to 178 state of emergency detainees in the Modderbee prison on December 27 last year who refused to return to their cells after an exercise period, injured nobody and was effective, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, said yesterday in the House of Assembly.

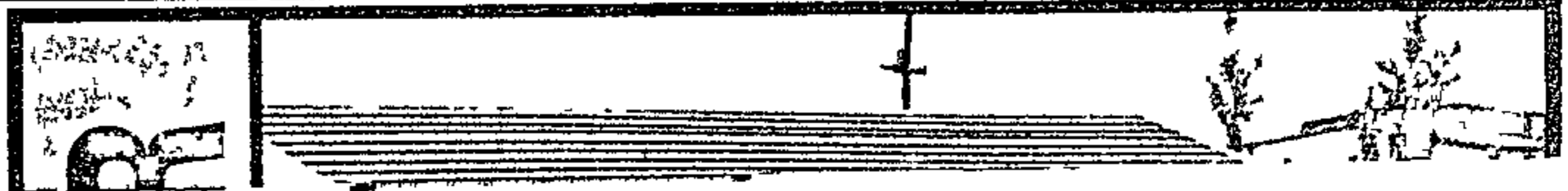
He was replying in writing, to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North), who had

inquired about an alleged incident involving teargas being used against detainees at the prison on December 26.

The minister said no teargas cartridges or grenades were used against detainees at the prison on that day, but provided details of an incident the following day, when detainees had refused to return to their cells and attacked warders "by throwing various objects, like tin mugs, brooms, etcetera, at them." — Sapa

## COURSES IN

- PERMING
- BRAIDING
- TYPING  
( & Office Routine )
- DRESSMAKING  
( Diploma Course )
- SECURITY



## Klaas Mentoor, Death of

\*10 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, died while in prison in Stellenbosch on or about 9 May 1987, if so, (a) on what date, (b) what (i) was the cause of and (ii) were the circumstances surrounding his death and (c) what was his name,

- (2) whether this person requested access to a lawyer, if so, on what date,

- (3) whether this request was granted, if not, why not, if so, on what date,

- (4) whether this person (a) requested and (b) received any (i) medical treatment and/or (ii) medication while in prison, if so, (aa) what treatment and/or medication, (bb) what was the reason for this treatment and/or medication in each case, (cc) what were the results and (dd) on what dates did he receive treatment and/or medication?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) Yes

- (a) 9 May 1987

- (b) (i) and (ii) as well as (c) The name of the person is Klaas Mentoor

A departmental investigation following the death of the prisoner indicates the following

The prisoner was admitted to Stellenbosch Prison during the afternoon of 8 May 1987 after having been held at other prisons previously on remand and as a convicted prisoner. According to all the evidence he did not show signs of being ill when admitted and also did not complain that he did not feel well. The asthma pumps which were inter alia in his possession at the time,

however, were left with him and he was locked-up in a communal cell for the night with other prisoners. His cell-mates allegedly drew the attention of the night duty personnel at approximately 04h30 and reported that the deceased felt tight in the chest. Assistance was summoned at some stage as well as an ambulance to remove the prisoner to the hospital. He, however, died the same morning.

According to the investigation an autopsy was carried out and the cause of death has been indicated as "Myocardial Infarction", which probably resulted from "chronic asthma" which the prisoner had been suffering from before his admittance to prison. The medical doctor concerned also found early signs of emphysema in his lungs and noted that the deceased was well-known to be a chronic sufferer of severe asthma. However, he also declared that he is of the opinion that the deceased had a reasonable chance of survival, had he received earlier medical attention.

The matter is being investigated by the South African Police who will submit the completed case docket to the Attorney-General.

- (2) and (3) The prisoner was held on remand from the court. As far as could be ascertained, he at no stage requested access to a lawyer from the prison authorities.

- (4) (a) (i) and (ii) as well as (b) (i) and (ii) Yes

In terms of standing directives all prisoners have to be examined by a medical doctor as soon as possible after admittance. Mr Mentoor was no exception and previously consulted the medical officer several times at his own request at Stellenbosch Prison as well as another prison where he

was incarcerated. He, however, did not only receive medical treatment in prison but was for example admitted to the Paarl East Hospital on 11 April 1987 and discharged on 12 April 1987. Medication and treatment for his ailments were available at all times.

- (aa) and (bb) The hon member will probably agree with me that, for understandable reasons, there is a professional and confidential relationship between doctors and their patients.

The same rule also applies to prisoners and the reasons as to why a prisoner would consult a doctor, as well as the reason for the treatment and medication which may be prescribed, is therefore, as is the case with any other person, exclusively a matter between the patient, his family and the doctor. The South African Prisons Service respects this need for privacy and traditionally does not comment on or discuss the ailments of individual prisoners in public. Furthermore, the professional independence of the medical doctors who render medical services in prison or to prisoners outside prison, is respected by the Prisons Service. The instructions and prescriptions issued by doctors in the treatment of their patients are carried out strictly and under the continued supervision of the medical officers.

It is not possible to furnish the information required without negating the confidential relationship between the patient and the doctors who treated him.

- (cc) and (dd) As has been mentioned before, the professional independence of medical doctors is held in

high regard. It is therefore not appropriate for the Prisons Service to comment on or to become involved from an administrative or any other capacity in a subjective evaluation of, as the question reads, the "results" of the treatment and/or medication that was prescribed for a patient by a medical doctor.

In general it may be confirmed that medical doctors visit all prisons on a regular basis. The deceased, for example, consulted a medical doctor on several occasions during his incarceration at Victor Verster Prison during the period from 9 April 1987 up to and including 8 May 1987, and the doctor's prescriptions were repeated as and when necessary. It was during this period, for example, that a medical doctor considered it necessary to refer him to a hospital outside the prison.

## End Conscription Campaign

\*11 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any restrictions or conditions were imposed in respect of any meetings of the End Conscription Campaign in 1985, 1986 and 1987, if so, (a) in respect of how many meetings as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what restrictions and/or conditions were imposed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice).

As far as can be established no restrictions or conditions were imposed in respect of any specific gathering of the End Conscription Campaign in terms of section 46 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) in 1985, 1986 and 1987. Such particulars must in any way be Tabled in Par-

*Answered*  
11/10/87

# Sensational story of daring ANC prison escape

The Argus Foreign Service  
Dateline: LONDON

**T**HE story of South Africa's most sensational prison escape — when three white members of the ANC serving long terms broke out from Pretoria's maximum security prison in 1979 — is told by one of them, Tim Jenkin, in a book being published this week

In an excerpt in the Observer newspaper on Sunday, Tim Jenkin recounts the tense and exciting moment of escape. He, Alex Moumbaris and Stephen Lee simply walked out of the main door after unlocking their cells and 10 further doors.

Over the previous 17 months they had planned the breakout meticulously, becoming expert locksmiths and making their own wooden and metal keys.

## Precision planning

Their escape equipment and civilian clothes were stored behind a geyser in the shower room. On their last day in prison, their plan was put into operation with precision. They arranged their cells in such a way that it appeared they had gone to bed as normal. Overalls stuffed with towels, books and clothing were made up as dummies on their beds. They left half-eaten sandwiches on plates in their cells

And they soaked their prison clothes and washed other items so that they could not be given to dogs to get their scent later

A crucial part of the plan, after getting out of their own cells following the 4.30pm lock-up, was switching off the power supply to the maximum security floor. The shouts of their fellow-prisoners prompted the warden to come through to their section to check the switchboard... leaving open a vital door

They worked their way through doors four, five and six. Then followed doors seven, eight and nine.

## "Fetter to freedom"

Jenkin recalls: "It was just past 5pm, according to our calculations, and there we were standing in front of the last fetter to our freedom: door 10. We strained our ears to listen for noises of the street gate opening and the voices of the guards. But there was nothing. Although it was what our surveillance had told us we would find, we could hardly believe it. It meant that if we opened the front door we could

5/8/87 (253)  
just walk out, totally unseen and unheard and no one would ever know how we had done it"

Then came a bitter blow. The keys they had counted on would not shift the bolt of the last lock.

"Our impatience to get out was building to explosive pitch and at any moment a sentry would come on duty outside." They resorted to gouging out the wooden door frame to force the door. Finally, after about half-an-hour, they made it.

## "Explosion of emotion"

"With a heave, Alex pulled the door, swung it wide open and stepped out on to the small roofless porch between the front door and the yard wall. We glanced quickly up and down the street. As casually as possible, we stepped out into the bright sunshine, turned right and made our way towards Potgieter Street. We were out, not yet away, but out. The sudden relief from the constraints of captivity released in us an explosion of emotion, a feeling of the most sublime elation."

The three men actually walked right past two prison warders chatting near traffic lights in Potgieter Street and a third waiting for a lift, but they were not noticed.

Jenkin describes how they then caught a taxi at Pretoria railway station, asked to be taken to Kempton Park, but changed their mind halfway there and were taken to Jan Smuts. From the airport, they took a bus into central Johannesburg. Here they split up... Jenkin and Moumbaris setting out for Swaziland and Stephen Lee remaining in Johannesburg for a short while before joining them. All three eventually reached London

## Prison services comment

Asked to comment a spokesman for the Prison Services said today: "As is the case with the escape in question all escapees from prisons are seen in a very serious light and after each incident a full departmental investigation is held to establish whether the escape was facilitated in any way and what made it possible so as to make the necessary security adjustments and take the further administrative and other steps that seemed to be applicable.

"For obvious security reasons it is general policy not to make public the contents of such an investigation"

ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE BLACK LEADER'S  
IMPRISONMENT ...

# MANDELA

# TODAY

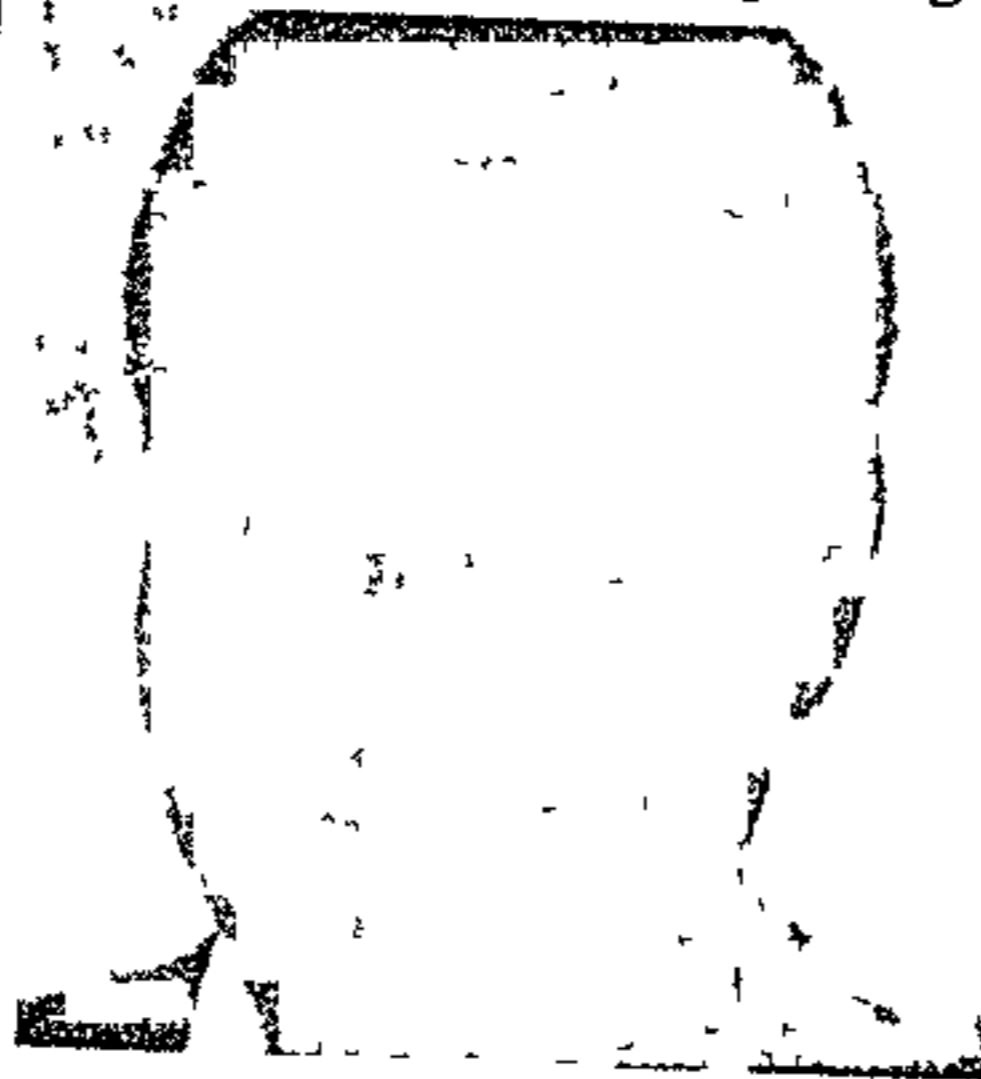
253

W/Neil  
7-13/8/87

## *As told by a colleague who spent three years in prison with him*

By THAMI  
MKHWANAZI

*Journalist recently  
released after  
seven years  
in prison*



NELSON MANDELA has changed a good deal in appearance since he went to prison 25 years ago this week.

I spent three years in the same section of Robben Island prison he occupied while I was serving a seven-year sentence. I was released in March this year.

Mandela was imprisoned in 1962, although his life sentence was only handed down in 1964.

The man I saw on the Island had lost the lighter, coffee-coloured complexion of his youth. He is darker now.

Prison life has preserved him and others like him from the hazards of life outside prison, but he has not completely escaped the demands of old age. His 69 years have robbed him of some of the energy with which he conducted his legal practice in the hustle and bustle of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court during the Fifties.

He walks slowly, looking straight ahead, as if in deep thought.

Nevertheless, Mandela is still a tall, powerful and fit man. He has a slight stoop and a lick of grey hair on his temples, but he is flat-bellied and has not developed the paunch that characterises many of his contemporaries in prison.

He no longer wears his hair with the deep side-parting that can be seen in pre-prison photographs of him.

The last time I had seen him was during his lawyer days when he used to frequent the Blue Lagoon, an ele-

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The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in term



Often it seemed to me that my voice had put him to sleep, but when I challenged him, he would repeat everything I had said

giant black-owned restaurant in pre-Group Areas Act Johannesburg. Since then he has developed two conspicuous wrinkles running on both sides of his mouth.

He is known to fellow prisoners by his clan name, Madhuba. Warders call him Mandela, though most inmates are simply referred to by their prison numbers. I remember one sergeant in particular even calling him Mr Mandela — unheard of on Robben Island.

He has the respect of prison officials.

Mandela is a soft-spoken man of good manners, a gentleman through and through. His impeccable English is tinged with a Xhosa accent.

He is proficient in both official languages and in "fly-taal", the township parlance of the 1950s. He has the habit of saying, "Okay, boy", to anyone and everyone.

Despite the tight security in his section of Robben Island, he is well-informed about all his fellow inmates and delves into the family history of whomever he meets.

In fact, he knows a good deal on almost every subject and is well-versed about political events in the world. His ideal is a classless society.

He is committed to the realisation of the Freedom Charter, which he describes as a "living document that reflects the will of the people". The charter is, according to his vision, a foundation on which a new South Africa could evolve. The charter, he says, is not the end of the road, it is a means to an end.

Madhuba is well-read. His greatest interest is political economy and any information he can get on the struggles of people in other countries, such as Cuba and Nicaragua. He takes books of this sort out of the prison library and reads newspapers.

He is fond of classical music, particularly Handel. He can often be heard singing Handel's "Unto us a child is born", waving his arms around like a conductor.

He never participated in the annual year-end prisoners' concert on Robben Island, but he always listened attentively, commenting and criticising.

He usually wears prison-issued fawn trousers and a green shirt. Often he can be seen in a blue toweling gown from the hospital — especially after exercising or when relaxing, reading and writing in his cell.

When we were both on Robben Island, Madhuba would rise early in the morning and skip for exercise. He was a boxer in his youth and can still be seen shadow boxing from time to time.

During the day, I would see him spending a lot of time walking up and down the prison courtyard, deep in conversation with one of his colleagues. His closest comrades are Walter Sisulu, Raymond Mahlaba, Ahmed Kathrada and Wilton Mkwayi, all of whom were involved in the Rivonia trial.

He always seems to be conversing with some prisoner or another. Many prisoners go to him with their problems, whether legal or personal, be-

cause of his wisdom and his leadership. He is consulted on political issues and current events, and his advice on matters of law is sought very often.

He continues to practice his law in prison. Inmates have all sorts of legal issues to tackle and he is often in consultation with his colleagues, a way of overcoming the difficulties prisoners have in seeing their legal representatives regularly. He often helps prisoners draft the instructions they send to their lawyers outside of prison.

In fact, he is so busy one often has to make an appointment with him if one wants to talk to him.

One can meet him anywhere in the prison — in the courtyard or bathroom — and a casual chat will lead to a need for a solid discussion. He keeps quiet for a while, thinking how and when he can squeeze you into his packed — though unwritten — diary.

He does not take matters lightly. Before a discussion, he consults the relevant available literature and prepares fully. Sometimes you ask him a question in conversation and he does not want to answer there and then, he goes off and thinks about it and

My three years in prison with Nelson Mandela

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sometimes even writes a lengthy paper giving his answer.

He is a good writer, though his words are always difficult to read. He writes in tiny, barely legible script, because, he says, of the scarcity of paper in prison.

I sat and ate with him in his cell when it was my turn to exchange thoughts with him. He would offer visitors to his cell what we called "neceties", tinned food or nuts bought from the prison shop. Meanwhile, Madhuba, a simple eater, would often chew on some dry bread.

He never smoked — though he kept an ashtray under his bed for fellow prisoners.

He is a good listener. Often it seemed to me that my voice had put him to sleep, but when I challenged him he would repeat to me everything I had said.

He talks about everything from township life to prison, from his escapades in Africa when he left the country illegally in 1961 to his days in the ANC Youth League.

His Island cell was 2,5m square. As one entered, there was a three-

door wooden cupboard on the left, containing his clothes, and two shelves above it, packed with books. One would always find legal documents, notebooks and files in piles on top of his cupboard.

His cell was always one of the neatest on the Island, with every paper filed in its place. He is meticulous.

A high hospital bed, prescribed for him by doctors, was on the right-hand side of the room. Underneath the bed he stored cardboard boxes, filled with books and groceries.

Across the far wall of the cell, stood a table which spanned the width of the room. A wooden sculpture given to him by a prisoner stood on the table. A high back chair stood before the table.

A colour photograph of a traditionally-dressed African woman in rural surroundings, cut from Readers Digest, stood on the table.

A black and white picture of his family hung on the wall above his bed. Also on the wall was a homemade calendar with his studying programme.

Madhuba had in his cell a chair, also specially prescribed by doctors. The floor was covered by a standard prison felt mat.

Madhuba often speaks about his wife, Winnie, and his children. He calls his wife Zami, from her real name, Nomzamo.

For many years, he was concerned that prisoners' children could only see their parents through a glass window. "How can a child grow up without ever touching its father?" he would say. He was always campaigning for a change in this rule, until it was finally granted a few years ago.

I never saw Madhuba angry. He always preached self-restraint and encouraged people in a crisis not to react immediately, but to wait till matters had cooled off.

However, he is not infallible. He is always ready to apologise or admit he was wrong. He can take criticism.

He often says, "If you are a member of the ANC, you must be in a position to defend its virtues and its vices" — what he called, jokingly, the double-v.

He has the habit of sleeping for a while during the day, and writing and reading late into the night.

On Robben Island, he usually attended the film screenings every Saturday, his favourite being the educational documentaries that are sent from the provincial library. However, he seldom lasted through the feature film, catching a number of catnaps or leaving quietly to relax in his cell or meet someone.

Madhuba often goes to church, regardless of the denomination of the priest in attendance that day. He is not a religious man, and I am not sure whether his trip to church is simply a token visit or whether he does it for the sake of contact with people from outside the prison.

Madhuba was transferred in 1983 from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town.

- (3) (a) Post Salary Scale with effect level from 1 July 1987
- 2 R70 017
  - 3 R62 199
  - 4 R54 954
  - 5 R48 879 x 1 830 - 50 709
  - 6 R43 389 x 1 830 - 47 049
  - 7 R34 803 x 1 431 - 37 665
  - 8 R26 550 x 1 179 - 33 624

eight most senior post levels in this Service with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) 20 086 specified date 1 June 1987

(2) (a) Post level

Post level	Number of persons employed
1	1
2	3
3	6
4	4
5	28
6	82
7	112
8	1 057

(b) (i) 1 126  
(ii) 167

(c) Whites 1 181, Coloureds 44, Indians 3, Blacks 65

Full-time employees

171 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in the Prisons Service as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in this Service, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong,

(3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the

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(ii) Car Financing Scheme for officers occupying posts in the management echelon (ie those officers who are in receipt of an annual salary of R54 954 fixed and higher) The amount payable varies for each level as it is based on an officer's grading

Full-time employees

172 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in this Department, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong,

(3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in this Department with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) 802 specified date 8 June 1987

(2) (a) Post level

Post level	Number of persons employed
1	1
2	2
3	7
4	25
5	71

(b) (i) 237  
(ii) Nil

(c) Whites 237, Coloureds Nil, Indians Nil, Blacks Nil

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(ii) Annual Service bonus that amounts to 93% of one month's salary

(iii) Car Financing Scheme for officers occupying posts in the management echelon (ie those officers who are in receipt of an annual salary of R54 954 fixed and higher) The amount payable varies for each level as it is based on an officer's grading

# Prisoner's death under investigation

POLICE WERE investigating the death in the Stellenbosch Prison of an asthma sufferer who, according to a medical doctor had a reasonable chance of survival had he received earlier medical attention, the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said this week.

Replying on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, to a question from Tian Van Der Merwe, PFP member for Green Point, he said the man, Klaas Mentoor, died on May 9 this year.

A department inquiry showed he was taken to the prison on the afternoon of May 8, after having been held at other prisons previously on demand and as a convicted prisoner.

According to all the evidence, he did not show signs of being ill when admitted and also did not complain that he did not feel well.

Asthma pumps in his possession had been left with him when he was locked up in a communal cell with other prisoners.

His cell mates allegedly drew the attention of the night duty personnel at approximately 4.30am and reported that the deceased complained about a tight chest.

Assistance was summoned and an ambulance was called to take the prisoner to hospital.

Mentoor died the same morning.

According to a departmental investigation, an autopsy was carried out and the cause of death was indicated as "myocardial infarction" which probably resulted from "chronic asthma" which the prisoner had been suffering from before his admittance to prison.

The medical doctor concerned also found early signs of emphysema in his lungs and noted that the deceased was well-known to be a chronic sufferer of severe asthma.

Sapa

Police as from this date up to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (cc) from what vote was this cost financed.

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) to (d) Yes

- (i) and (ii) Fall away

(aa) 1 October 1986

(bb) R143 924 613 until 7 August 1987

(cc) South African Police Vote

- (2) No

Policing services

\*8 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services are responsible for (a) certain policing services and (b) the financing thereof, if so, (i) why, (ii) for what policing services and (iii) what total amount was spent on these services in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available,
- (2) whether it is the intention to take any action in respect of these services, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1), (a), (b) and (2) No

\*9 Dr M S BARNARD—Transport Affairs [Withdrawn]

\*10 Dr M S BARNARD—Transport Affairs [Withdrawn]

KTC squatter camp

\*11 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police took any action in the KTC squatter camp on or about 25 June 1987, if so, (a) what was the purpose of this ac-

tion, (b) how many persons were involved, (c) what action was taken and (d) what were the results,

- (2) whether any persons were arrested on this occasion, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what alleged offence in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes

(a) To combat crime and trace suspect criminals and terrorists

(b) Sufficient members of the Force to execute the specific task

(c) Premises and vehicles were searched for stolen property, unlicensed arms and ammunition, drugs, prohibited literature, suspect criminals and terrorists

(d) A large quantity of suspected stolen property, drugs and ammunition was confiscated. Several suspect persons were detained for questioning and a number of arrests were made

- (2) Yes

(a) 13 persons

(b) 3 persons for being in possession of dagga,

7 persons for public violence, 2 persons for theft of vehicles, 1 person for the illegal possession of ammunition

Hillbrow, investigation

\*12 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether the Group Areas Board or any committee of this board has carried out any investigation in Hillbrow, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the purpose of the investigation,

(2) whether this investigation has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action is to be taken as a result?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

- (1) No (a) and (b) Fall away

- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Durban Prison, Westville, court case

\*13 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 26 May 1987, the court case connected with the incident at Durban Prison in Westville on or about 5 May 1987 has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the incident in question, (c) on what date did it occur, (d) how many persons were involved, (e) what was the cause of the incident and (f) what were the findings of the court,
- (2) whether, in dealing with this incident, the prison authorities resorted to the use of (a) tear-gas, (b) batons and (c) fire-arms, if so, why in each case,
- (3) whether any detainees were injured in this incident, if so, (a) what was the nature of the injuries, (b) how many persons were injured and (c) to which hospitals were the injured detainees taken,
- (4) whether any medical treatment was given at the prison, if so, (a) what treatment and (b) to whom,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) No Upon the request of the legal representative of one of the applicants, the proceedings were postponed to 1 September 1987

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) Fall away

(2), (3), (4) and (5) Fall away as the circumstances outlined in my reply to Question No 11 on 26 May 1987, still apply

\*14 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE—Law and Order [Reply standing over]

RSAKwaNdebele negotiations

\*15 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 2 June 1987, any negotiations have taken place between the Governments of the Republic and KwaNdebele for the holding of a referendum for residents of this self-governing territory regarding independence, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the discussions and (c) what was the decision reached, if not, why not,
- (2) whether any negotiations in this regard are due to take place, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

- (1) Negotiations for independence took place on 9 June 1987. The hon member's attention is drawn to my answer on Question 189 of 23 June 1987

(2) Further negotiations for independence will take place as soon as the KwaNdebele Government has indicated that the requirements, as laid down by the State President, have been complied with

\*16 Mrs H SUZMAN—Justice [Reply standing over]

Toll gates

\*17 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

- Whether it is the intention to erect more toll gates on freeways, if so, (a) how many and (b) (i) where, and (ii) when, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- Yes

(a) At this stage the National Transport Commission has approved three fur-

## Mbeki release is possible, says PW

*W/Week 76-28/8-87*  
THE State President, PW Botha, yesterday indicated the release of life prisoner, ANC leader Govan Mbeki was likely.

At the same time, he backed off from the conditions he had previously attached to the release of political prisoners.

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Meanwhile, another life prisoner, Harry Gwala, who has been treated for a terminal disease, has been transferred from Robben Island, leading to speculation that he may be released on medical grounds.

Speaking in parliament yesterday, Botha said he had asked Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee to look into the possible release of the 76-year-old Mbeki, who has been in prison for 23 years.

He also made it clear that a rejection of armed struggle would be a factor in deciding the release of other long-term prisoners, but would no longer be an absolute precondition.

Weekly Mail learnt this week that Gwala, 66, who was sentenced in 1977 to life imprisonment for recruiting people for military training, was transferred to Maritzburg Prison on Monday.

Asked to comment, Brigadier EC van Zyl, chief liaison officer of the SA Prisons Service, said: "It is the prerogative of the commissioner of prisons to decide where a prisoner will be incarcerated and in this process several factors are carefully considered."

# Govan Mbeki to be released?

Political Staff 253

JAILED Rivonia trialist Mr Govan Mbeki, now 76, is likely to be released in the near future, and the scene now seems set for ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela to be released without first renouncing violence.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget yesterday, state president, Mr P W Botha, said that since May 1982 a total of 153 security prisoners had been released.

He said all the factors normally taken into consideration for the release of prisoners, together with their willingness to renounce violence, had been taken into account.

Some security prisoners who had been released did renounce violence, he said, while others sentenced to shorter fixed periods in jail had been "evaluated on their prognoses".

He said what was important was that in some cases in which violence had been renounced, the people had again become involved in revolutionary activities directly related to violence.

Government policy on the release of prisoners was based on "scientific grounds" and the Release Advisory Council had just issued advice on the release of prisoners.

The Council, he added, emphasised that ordinary criminals and security prisoners should be treated

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ANC man  
according to the same policy

"This means that the renunciation of violence, like any other single positive factor could contribute towards a good prognosis but it was not decisive in its own right.

"What still has to be taken into account is among other things the intentions of the punisher, the interests of the community and the state, the nature of the crime and its motive, the duration of the sentence, previous criminal record, the prisoner's reaction to the sentence imposed and the general composition of the personality and approach of the person himself."

Mr Botha said in each case the State would be guided by its advisory bodies and consider-

ation of what was in the best interests of South Africa, its institutions and people.

He said that Mr Govan Mbeki was one person who had been in prison for more than 20 years and was now 76.

"I have already requested the Minister of Justice to give attention to his case."

Yesterday's announcement has extricated the government from the corner into which it had painted itself by stating that political prisoners would only be released if they renounced violence.

With this consideration now only one of the factors to be taken into account, the way is clear for the possible release of Mr Mandela and other long-term political prisoners.

Age, it would seem, will also be an important

consideration

Mr Mbeki's attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, last night said she had received no information about the possible release of her client.

Mrs Jana said she would be visiting Mr Mbeki next week. She said he was in reasonable health for a 76-year-old. The former national chairman of the ANC has been in jail for more than 20 years.

# MBEKI MAY

253

14/8/87 Savelan

Coetsee to look into possibility

# BE FREED

SA Press Association

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, said in Parliament yesterday he had asked the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to look into the possible release from prison of Govan Mbeki

Mr Botha also said the renunciation of violence alone would not be decisive in procuring a release from prison for long-term security prisoners

He spelt out Government policy with regard to the release of security prisoners during the debate on his Budget vote yesterday announcing that he had asked the Minister of Justice to look into the possible release of 76-year-old Govan Mbeki who has been in prison for over 20 years

### Principles

He and others would be released in terms of certain principles contained in an advisory note issued by the release advisory council advice which coincided largely with policies followed over recent years

The principles emphasised that the policy regarding ordinary criminals and security prisoners should be the same

"This means that the renunciation of violence, like any other single positive factor, could contribute towards a good prognosis, but is not decisive in its own right

### Motives

"What still has to be taken into account, is among other things, the intentions of the punisher, the interests of the community and the State the nature of the crime and its motive, the duration of the sentence previous criminal record, the composition of the personality and approach of the person himself"

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SIAMESE twins Mpho and Mphonyana enjoy a drink together Their mother will soon be out of a job and without a home Meanwhile the twins continue to grow Read about them on Page 4

## Mum stranded

MOTHER of Siamese twins, Miss Sophie Mathibela, will be without a home and a job at the end of the month

By SONTI MASEKO

She has been working as a maid for Mrs Lana van Pletzen since 1981 and now her employer is planning to sell her house and move to a flat in Klerksdorp

Not only will Miss Mathibela lose the R80 monthly income supplemented by the R40 she earned from doing laundry for Mrs van Pletzen's neighbours, but she will also lose the little room which has been her home since 1981

She said Mrs van

Pletzen had long made plans to sell her house to live elsewhere but when Miss Mathibela fell pregnant with the twins she shelved her plans

She had told Miss Mathibela that she would not dump her while pregnant as she would not be able to find a new employer

Miss Mathibela said she was faced with having to find a home for herself and her other children a boy aged 15 and a girl aged 13 years old

Her son and daughter are living with her sister

on a farm in Klerksdorp

While she does not know yet how she will bring up her children without a job, she said that she hoped she would be able to spend more time with her babies at the hospital

Mrs van Pletzen who has been trying to get Miss Mathibela employed by the new owners of her house said she prayed for her every day

"I worry about Sophie you know the other day I said to my son 'my hart is stukkend' oor Sophie I worry about where she is going to go to" Mrs van Pletzen said

**A**PRIL 1980. The Susan Kruger, a tiny Prisons Service boat, ploughed the Atlantic in the direction of Robben Island.

I and the eight young colleagues with me had been sentenced the previous month to between five and seven years under the Terrorism Act for conspiring to recruit youths for military training so they could return to overthrow the state. My own sentence was seven years.

During those years I was moved around the country between seven different prisons, spending months in some prisons — and three years, my longest spell, on Robben Island.

We had been driven from Leeukop Prison in the Transvaal the previous day. We had left there at 3am, spending the day in a van with a toilet inside and the night in the Victor Verster maximum prison in Paarl. Early the following morning we were taken to Cape Town harbour for the early-morning trip to the Island, 45 minutes away.

We embarked on to the Susan Kruger in single file, carrying the little luggage we had. All our private clothes had been sent home after our conviction and we carried only toiletries. We all wore the prison-issue green shirts and green trousers that was to be our uniform for the next seven years.

On the boat, we were given paper bags in case of nausea. The occasional "Bly stil" (Keep quiet), barked by a warder, made me feel even sicker.

The atmosphere was drab. The sea that always appeared green or blue in photographs and maps was suddenly black. April was strangely cold. Occasionally a regimental flight of dark birds — one of the flocks we would see many times from the island and during trips to and from it — flew alongside the Susan Kruger. I asked myself if they formed a guard of honour for us.

At first a tiny patch on the horizon, the Island became larger and more visible. There was no sign of a prison building. The boat cruised around boulders, towards the dock.

We disembarked in single file. Warders, members of their families, their vehicles — some unmarked — and the common law prisoners who man the boat and harbour were gathered at the dockside, near a small administrative building. A few hundreds metres away, I could see another building, which I was to discover was where we would meet family members who would visit us on the Island.

**W**e were met, according to tradition, by the then-head of the prison, the athletic, bow-legged Major John Harding, who walked us to his prison.

Harding, a Frederik van Zyl Slabbert look-alike, was clearly in command and knew his charges very well. He remembered some of the prisoners in our company who were returning to his prison a second time after a retrial.

He had prior information about me. He asked me my plans. It was a surprising query, as prisoners did not plan their lives once inside.

However, Harding knew I planned to marry on the Island. My fiancée, Amanda Kwadi, and I had been hoping to get married during my trial. But the marriage officer had not arrived at court in time to tie the knot — and I had applied for permission to marry while in Leeukop Prison. (As it happens, the Commissioner of Prisons turned down my application while I was on the Island and I left prison without getting married.)

Harding was also curious whether I intended appealing against my conviction. He wished to know if I'd like to study in prison and whether I would continue to work as a journalist upon my release. He already knew I was a journalist. He was anxious to know if I was a Christian. I thought he liked to appear concerned about prisoners' problems as a way of getting used to the various inmates.

Harding projected an image of a jailer who had nothing to do with apartheid, but he was exposed by the regulations he had to enforce.

I told him my case was on appeal against both conviction and sentence. I also informed him I was going to utilise my time constructively in jail with studies.

Harding had been well spoken of during our stay at Leeukop Prison by some of the inmates who were returning to the Island with us. He was reputed to be innovative and to have nego-

# MY YEARS ON THE ISLAND

*For the first time in a South African newspaper: a glimpse behind the cell doors of Robben Island prison*

**PART ONE: THE 'UNIVERSITY' BEHIND LOCKED DOORS**

**By THAMI MKHWANAZI**  
Journalist recently released after seven years in prison, three of them on Robben Island

tated successfully with prison headquarters for concessions in favour of inmates. As we walked towards the prison, he told us more about it, attributing some of the bad conditions to the intransigence caused by bureaucracy at headquarters. We walked along a tarred road, past the visitors' bay and a tall watch-tower, one of four around the complex. The prison came into sight as we passed the visitors' building. It appeared deceptively small. In fact, it was a sprawling complex, with about 500 prisoners in seven separate sections, with a kitchen and a hospital. I was to spend time in three sections: Section-C, where all new prisoners began their time, A-Section, which housed those the warders considered "radicals" or "agitators", and B-Section, which housed the leadership of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress with a sprinkling of non-leadership inmates. There was also D-Section, which housed Namibian political prisoners, and E-, F- and G-Sections, which were much larger. We were kept for two weeks in C-Section, a filthy part of the prison that was in a state of collapse. We were told we were there so our files could be scrutinised to determine where

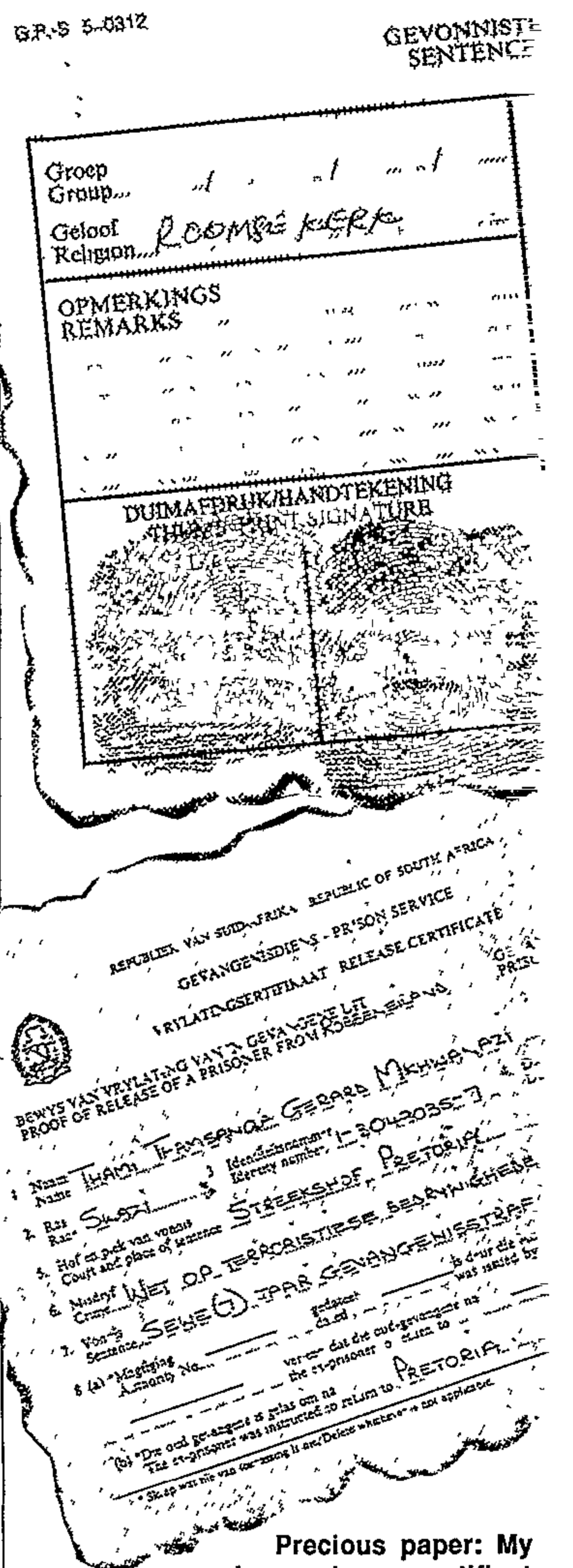
we should be housed. Medical check-ups were a part of the routine. Almost daily we were given lectures on various issues regarding the rights and privileges of inmates. One day, Harding briefed us about the uniqueness of the Island compared with other prisons and the existence of various political camps within the prison. Inmates regarded C-Section as a place of punishment and an attempt by the authorities to coerce new arrivals to "behave" once taken to a permanent section, and they had made representations over the years for its closure. At the time of my release, the section was used officially only for segregating those inmates the authorities thought were uncontrollably violent, as well as those inmates who were doing dietary punishment incommunicado — although anyone staging a peaceful protest was also held in the section.

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**T**he first few days in C-Section were unpleasant. I found the food unpalatable, the days and nights depressingly long, despite the card games and other indoor games we played during the day to amuse ourselves and the music that was played to inmates between lock-up time (4.30pm weekdays, 3pm weekends) and about 10pm.

The speaker in my cell churned out favourites such as Miriam Makeba's *Promise* and a range of jazz from the swing era to modern-day fusion. Bob Marley's reggae was popular — especially among the inmates who had arrived in the wake of the 1976 uprising, and Makeba, especially her song *Gauteng* (about migrant workers), was a hot favourite among ANC members. *Weary Blues* from Johnny Hodges and Duke Ellington's album, *Back to Back*, flooded my mind with memories, creating a feeling of nostalgia. The selection of more than 500 LPs, made by the prisoners over the years, helped one adjust.

It was during these first nights that many



Precious paper: My prison release certificate

prisoners spent their time retracing the steps leading to their conviction. I would analyse my argument in defence, curse accomplices who had made careless mistakes and a colleague who had testified against me. I would vent my spleen in letters to my fiancée.

I learnt quickly that Robben Island was different in the extreme from any other prison. In the other prisons I spent time in on the mainland, it was every prisoner for himself. The authorities would not even recognise prisoners' committees.

But the political prisoners on the Island had — through years of hunger strikes, representations, deputations, protests and court battles — won recognition for their committee system, extra rights (such as visits by children and extra letters) and additional facilities (such as tennis courts and soccer fields).

Prisoners often talked about the early days in the 1960s and early 1970s, when conditions were much harder. But over the years, the prisoners had forced changes to this — ending up with some rights denied others in mainland prisons.

Political prisoners often pointed out to the authorities that they were not there to be rehabilitated. "Criminals need rehabilitation and we are not criminals. We are a highly disciplined group of people and warders must be equally disciplined," we would say.

Upon conviction, prisoners either automatically identified with a particular political organisation, because they were cadres at the time of their conviction, or they chose an organisation. There were four "camps" in the prison: supporters of the Freedom Charter, the Pan Africanist Congress, the Black Consciousness movement and Swapo.

Some inmates switched allegiance, moving from one organisation to another. For instance a sizable number of inmates from other camps had been entering the Freedom Charter camp. The overwhelming number of inmates were Freedom Charter supporters.

To maintain peace in the prison, strict rules governed how the different groups related to

**IN FUTURE INSTALMENTS: Pen-portrait of Govan Mbeki, Wilton Mkwayi, Elias M. 'bucket' system ... why prison**



Whole Centre  
 (K) (H) (25)

EVANGENE PRISONER

G 353

59/86 Raad No. 1/0045  
 No. 701/78 Raad No. 1/0045

Naam Name THOMASINA GERARD  
 MKHAWAZI

Ras Race SWAZI

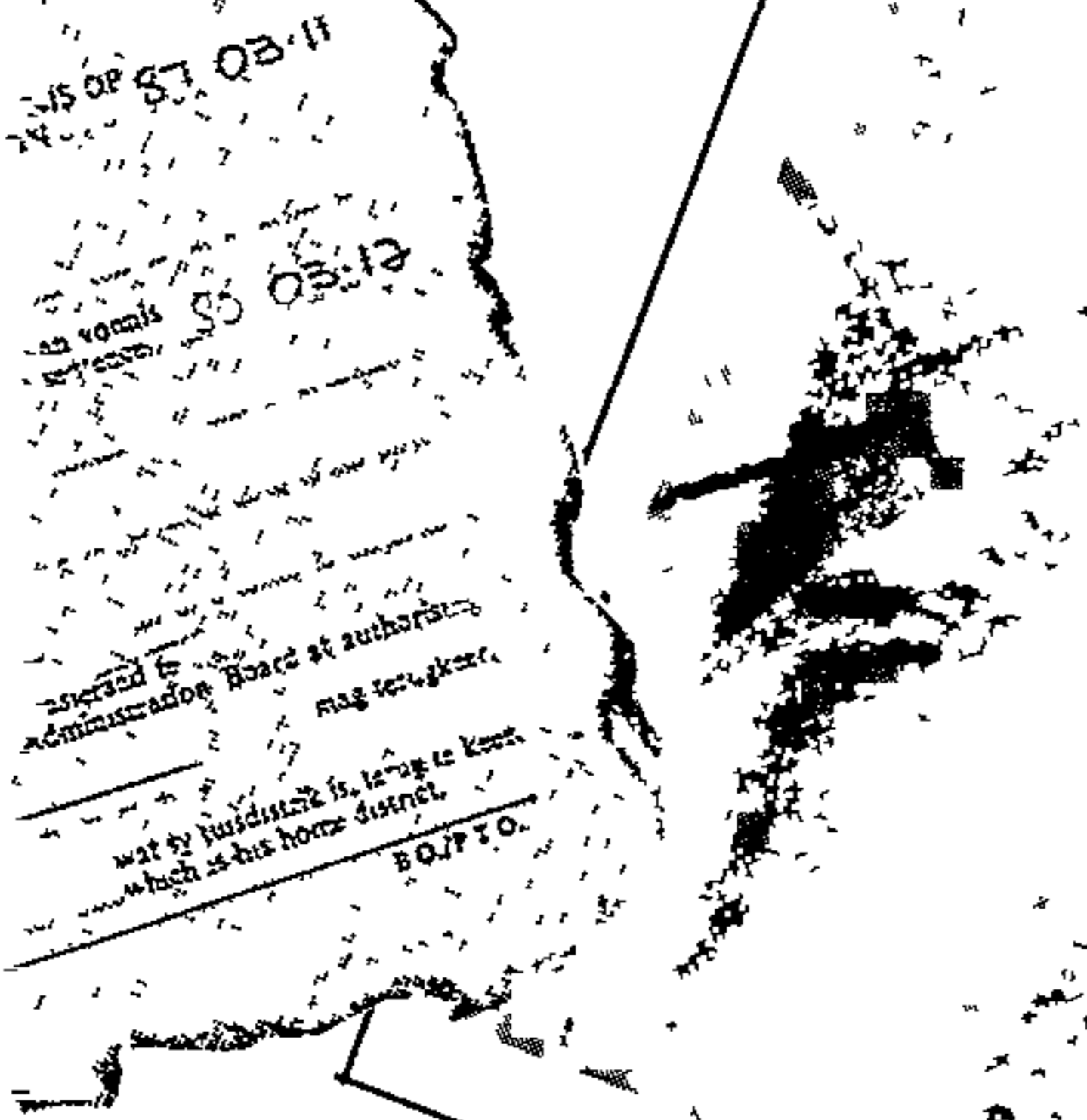
Misdad Crime WET OP TERROURISTESE  
 BEDRYWING, HORE

Vonnis Sentence SEVEN (7) YEARS  
 IN PRISONMENT

Datum van Vonnis Date of sentence 1980-03-12

Datum van ontslag Date of discharge 30 April

Prison entry card issued to me on the Island.



My lawyer, Priscilla Jana, to whom I wrote regularly from prison

each other, part of the prisoners' self-imposed codes of conduct built up over the many years some had been in prison. For example, there was a policy prohibiting one camp from recruiting members of the other camps, a person had to make his own decision to switch camps. If a person decided to change camps, he would have to approach a special contact person in his new camp and that person would then notify the rest of the camp. The man would be called in front of a panel and told of the policy, the code of conduct and the discipline in that camp. Only then would he have access to the political facilities — education and discussions — of that camp. Sometimes a new member would be kept under "observation" for some time before being fully inducted into the camp by his fellow inmates. Shortly after my arrival, one of the camps broke this agreement. I received letters attempting to recruit me, some of them vilifying my

bits of Island 'veterans': Walter Sisulu, Soaledi ... tussles with authority ... the ers go on hunger strikes ...

own camp — and I passed these on to my colleagues. No action was taken. The prisoners' codes of conduct were unwritten — but they governed every aspect of prison life, from how prisoners related to each other to how we dealt with prison authorities. They were taught painstakingly to each new person and a transgression would lead to disciplining by a special prisoners' panel in one's own camp. If, for example, the Freedom Charter camp had a complaint about a PAC person, they would have to send a delegation to see the relevant PAC person.

Another example: prisoners had the habit of pacing up and down the prison courtyard all day, like wild animals in cages. They would walk up and down in rows of fours, in processions known as "taxis". The rule was that in a "taxi" you could not hold a confidential discussion. In order to avoid conflict and prevent new prisoners from feeling isolated, it was forbidden to tell anyone he couldn't join your taxi because you were talking privately. If you wanted to talk privately you would have to go inside the building, to a cell or the dining room. The committee system was a major part of prison life on Robben Island, and one part of the extensive organisational structure in each political camp. Every activity was run by a committee of prisoners — elected annually and democratically by the inmates themselves. Each section and each camp had a communications committee governing the relationship between different sections of the prison. One was forbidden to communicate with a member of another section without the permission of a

committee. All letters, messages and meetings between prisoners from different sections had to go through a committee. Meetings between inmates in A-Section and B-Section were prohibited until a concession was made shortly after my arrival, allowing B-Section people to participate in sports events with A-Section. Individual meetings were not permitted. But from time to time this rule would be broken, once the need for such meeting had been sanctioned by the relevant committees for strategic reasons. It frequently became necessary to allow meetings between Nelson Mandela and certain individuals. But the matter had to be very pressing to allow such a meeting. The committee system extended to disciplinary panels run by the prisoners themselves. A prisoner who breached the code of conduct would be brought before the disciplinary panel of his political camp. Punishment handed down by the prisoners' panels could range from a strong reprimand to expulsion from a particular camp. The panel members were realistic. They took into consideration the difficulty prisoners had in adjusting to prison, provocation on the part of the warders and family problems. It was felt prisoners of the calibre of those on Robben Island should not be ordered around by warders, but should run their lives themselves. Thus committees made up of members of each camp in each section organised tasks for the prisoners, dealing with the running of the prison. A person might be put in charge of running the library, organising the newspapers, supervising the cleaning, placing orders from the prison shop, or acting as liaison with the authorities over studying or medical issues. A delegation of inmates could meet the authorities with certain queries. Teams for cleaning the section were selected by the committee in that section, which would exempt those who were physically unfit to engage in such work. The rest would be divided

A photograph of my fiancée, Amanda Kwadi, taken at a rally at Regina Mundi cathedral a few days after my conviction. I hung this picture on my cell wall, considered by other prisoners the most attractive cell in the B-section. The prison authorities thought so too — they brought in a TV crew to film the cell

into groups to do a particular cleaning task. A boycott against cleaning the office and toilet of any warder was common when that warder did not "co-operate". The prisoners would also choose a team — known as the *phaka span* (dishing-up team) — to dish up food brought from the main kitchen in drums and large pots. After wiping the dishes, the *phaka span* would dish up and signal to inmates to collect their food by shouting *phaka* or hitting a steel dish with a spoon. Matters concerning the community generally and prison authorities were handled by the Geneva Committee, named after the Geneva Convention, the international code which governs the treatment of prisoners. When I arrived, I was told I was to be placed in B-Section, and I asked whether I would be allowed to visit a relative in A-section. Instead, I was conditionally allowed to be housed in A-section, so long as I met certain conditions (such as that I should "behave", which was interpreted by inmates to mean I should not agitate other inmates). Inmates in A-section were mostly former ANC guerrillas. Among them were the accused in the 1979 Maritzburg "show trial", in which the caged accused defiantly chanted revolutionary slogans and war-cries before the judge. This defiance continued in A-section, where commemoration services were held for June 16, May Day, Women's Day, MK Day, with freedom songs, speeches and poetry performed in the full glare of jailers in charge of the section. War cries, freedom songs and slogans extolling ANC leaders were a common feature of exercise time, early every morning. This defiance was seen by some as an attempt to force the authorities to close the section, which most jailers scorned as a place of *drifkoppe* (hotheads). The only work allotted to residents of A-section was cleaning their section — and prisoners chanted and sang slogans and freedom songs in unison during this work.

Unlike the tolling of a bell, which signals the beginning of the day in most prisons, on Robben Island the day began with a musical piece from the first LP selected for the day's programme. Until he performed at Sun City, Frank Sinatra's music was for many the right medicine to start a good day. Tunes like *Don't Worry About Me* warmed my cold cell on winter mornings, and I used to keep beat for cell exercises with his bouncing hits, backed by Billy May's big band and the Nelson Riddle orchestra. Shirley Veal's "Good Morning Show" on Saturdays was a favourite programme, especially among the older prisoners. After my early-morning routine of musical press-ups, I would quickly make my bed. The steel bed covered with a foam mattress was about 60cm wide and 40cm high. Five blankets were issued in summer and seven were issued in winter. But these were not used as blankets in the conventional sense; they were spread on top of the mattress to absorb the humidity, and one went immediately on top of the body. There were no sheets until last year, when inmates received one dark grey "sheet" — so small that it often disappeared when one turned in one's sleep. One "brick" straw pillow — so-called because of its size and hardness — was also supplied. By the time my cell was unlocked at 7am in the mornings, I was as strong as a lion and ready to dash outside and run around the courtyard to warm up for a demanding physical training programme in the company of former guerrillas. At the beginning I could not keep pace with these young men of the bush, because theirs was military-style physical training. But two Maritzburg show-trial guerrillas, Willie Sekete and Tito Maleka, spurred me on. Exercises were interspersed with a cruise-running "break" during which the guerrillas replied to slogans shouted in *toy-toy* fashion by the exercise leader, praising all the figureheads of socialist countries, from Augustino Neto and Leonid Brezhnev to Fidel Castro, as well as Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo. After training, we would proceed to the bathroom for a shower in lukewarm brackish water before the call for "breakfast". Thereafter, the cells would remain open during the day. We would be called for lunch at 11am and supper at 3pm weekdays (and 2pm weekends) before being locked back in the cells at 4pm. In some prisons, we would be locked up for an hour in the middle of the day, Continued overleaf

From previous page  
however, on the Island, we were free to roam around the cells, the dining area, and the courtyard between 7am and 4pm

During the day, there were a number of activities. Some people would play sport, such as tennis, or card games. In some areas of the section, informal political discussions would be held. In others, prisoners would be giving formal academic lessons to others. Tokyo Sexwale, for example, an ANC guerrilla sentenced to 18 years in 1978, would teach accountancy to matric and university students, and I would teach Afrikaans and English to students studying from Std 8 to matric, I had passed both subjects for my law studies.

Former Communist Party member Harry Gwala, a bookworm and former schoolteacher sentenced to life imprisonment in 1977, made it his task to educate inmates who were neither working nor engaged in formal education. His view was that political education should take precedence over all other education. I was one of those who attended his classes, alongside classes in political economy by Lalloo Chiba, a former Umkhonto we Sizwe fighter serving an 18 year sentence (he was released in 1983), who had majored in economics at university.

Some prisoners would read newspapers, or simply sit in their cell, or in the courtyard sun, and study. Regulations did not allow daytime

## MY YEARS ON THE ISLAND

study for most prisoners, because they would be occupied in work spans, but in A and B-Sections this was ignored.

After lock-up, one would be able to read in one's cell. Lights would be turned off at 10pm at first, and later, after a protest, at 11pm. However, prisoners had learnt various ways to keep their lights on and they could read or study all night if they wished.

The cells were simple, but many had been filled with paraphernalia over the years. The standard cell had a wooden door and a barred window which could be opened into the corri-

dor. Cells were furnished with a bed, a small stool and a table. Some prisoners with back problems had chairs ordered by the doctor.

Most of the cells had shelves that had been installed — unofficially, but with the authorities' tacit consent — by fellow prisoners over the years. Others had lockers made with scrap wood. Everyone had boxes under their beds in which they kept their belongings. Many cells also had "mufflers", a removable wooden box stuffed with towelling or cotton wool fitted over the radio speakers to muffle the sound, which was always at a set volume.

At the time of my release, my cell was rated the best in B-Section. I had made it most beautiful — under the circumstances. I had stuck pictures on the walls cut from calendars and reproductions of oil paintings. I also had photographs of my fiancée taken during a Women's Day commemoration, as well as photos of Albertina Sisulu, Winnie Mandela, Hilda Dube and Esther Maleka, executive members of the Western Cape United Women's Congress and Fedtraw, and my lawyer, Priscilla Jana.

In fact, at one stage, the prison authorities brought a television crew to film my cell as a model cell. The only thing they removed before the filming was a picture of Winnie Mandela, given to me by her husband.

On the Island, you hardly ever see the horizon. And we longed to see Table Mountain,

which seemed so close, and yet was so difficult to see.

That is one of the reasons it was so exciting to get a visitor. Apart from the joy of seeing one's loved ones, one had the opportunity of leaving the section and walking to the visitors' bay, set about 100m from B-Section. It was a chance to see outside the prison and, best of all, to see the horizon.

Some time after my arrival on the Island, I was having a chat with Ehas Motsoaledi, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in the Rivonia trial. "Have you ever seen Table Mountain?" he asked.

"How can you see Table Mountain here? It is difficult even to see the horizon," I said, gesturing at the walls that blocked off any view.

"Come," he said. "Let me show you." He took me to a small ramp that ran from the B-Section cells into the courtyard. I had walked up and down that ramp every day for years without noticing anything special.

Motsoaledi showed me how one could stand on a little bench at an exact angle and peer over the wall and see Table Mountain. Not Cape Town, no houses or people — just the mountain against the sky with the tablecloth spread over the top.

After that day, I always wanted to see the mountain. On certain days, I wouldn't be able to see it and I would go to Motsoaledi and tell

him the mountain had vanished.

"It's just the mist," he would say, and I would wait to try and see the mountain because I was anxious. Sometimes, I would have to wait a whole week.

Security on the Island, particularly in B-section where Nelson Mandela and other Rivonia trialists were kept, was so tight that some people had spent 10 years on the Island and had never cast eyes on Mandela.

But after I had been in prison for a while, A-Section prisoners were allowed to attend weekly movies in B-section. Movies were chosen by inmates from a catalogue, and we saw all sorts: *Sophie's Choice* was a hot favourite. So was *Under Fire*. The inmates like films related to struggles.

Searches were conducted from time to time during the tenure as head of the prison of Major Badenhorst, who succeeded Harding in 1981. The searches were carried out either in the evening after lock-up or early morning before lock-out. All staffers in the prison would pounce on one section at a time and remove anything which was not supposed to be possessed by an inmate.

It was clear Badenhorst intended these raids to unearth political literature, and two years after my arrival, a lot of it was seized during a search of A-Section.

Within a week on June 21, 1982, five of us, including Harry Gwala, were ordered to pack our stuff as we would be transferred to B-section, where most of the ANC leadership were incarcerated. The others were Gwala's co-accused, Anthony "Mfen" Endala (Baboon) Xaba, who is also doing life, as well as Naledi Tsiki and his co-accused in the 1978 "ANC 12" trial, Mosima "Tokyo" Sexwale. No reasons were given for this transfer.

I attributed my transfer to letters I had received from Mandela, known in prison as Madhiba. We had carried on a correspondence through the secret prison channels, but our code of conduct demanded vigilance. I regrettably violated this code when I kept Madhiba's smuggled letters longer than necessary. Like many in South Africa, I idolised the man and destroying anything he wrote was the last thing I could do. His letters were relics I thought I would smuggle out of prison upon my release.

Honesty was also demanded by the code of conduct. I voluntarily confessed to my colleagues that the letters had been taken during the search. My confession and the fact that I was a victim of Mandela's magic got me off the hook in my camp's disciplinary hearing.

My correspondence with Mandela comprised issues on journalism, family life, machinations of prison authorities and politics.

I had first heard the Island described as the University of Revolutionary Politics by a security policeman during my interrogation. He said I had been caught because I was an amateur — and soon I would be sent to "the university".

Both in the A and the B sections, political debate was the order of the day. Political classes were conducted with the knowledge of members of the Prisons

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From previous page

Service, who turned a blind eye. Since formal education was often discontinued at the whim of a prison officer, informal political education was considered not just a pastime but an obligation.

Political discussion entailed anything from analyses of current local events to news of international developments. On the occasion of the discussion, the chosen inmate would introduce the subject matter and lead extensive discussion until the matter had been exhausted. At the end of each discussion, the next topic would be announced and the person who was to lead discussion would be chosen. In the Charter camp, every member of the camp would be accorded the opportunity, on an informal basis, to lead discussion of a particular subject, irrespective of standard of education. It was amazing how the least-educated former guerrillas excelled in these discussions.

These discussions were most enriching — as much as any discussion by intelligent men and women outside prison, except that on Robben Island it was done intensively by committed political leaders.

I was awed by the manner in which revolutionaries from the ANC camp could analyse the political situation in and outside the Republic even before they had access to newspapers. Volumes of thought-provoking essays written by these men confirmed this impression.

Research for the discussions would entail consultation with fellow inmates and use of the prison library. Over all the years, the library in B-Section had been maintained by Ahmed Kathrada, one of the Rivonia trial lifers. He had built up the library over the more than 20 years he had been on the Island.

Should a particular book or periodical not be available in the library in one's own section, it would be loaned from libraries in other sections. The selection of books supplied by the provincial library was big but not very good.

Kathrada was an honours history student at the time and he could feel what books people wanted ordered. There were books on history, economics and other educational subjects as well as fiction, but there were no books on the development of society as perceived by people like Marx, which is a basic requirement for one's political education. However now and then we could glean a small reflection of this subject from other books. And there was a set of encyclopaedias donated by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Now and then we would read about books — books that were reviewed in the newspapers, for example, and we would ask him to order them.

Most of the books people wanted were stories of other people's struggles and revolutions or about Marxism-Leninism. People in Robben Island knew of some Western writers who did not distort Marxism and Leninism and would order those books.

Sometimes we were loaned books from the provincial library or the university and we knew once we returned it we would never have access to it again, so a team of prisoners would transcribe it. They would spend days and nights hand-writing a copy of the book.

Should information not be available in print, walking libraries such as Mandela and other political heavyweights would be consulted. These people were indisputably well-informed.

When the discussions were due to take place, a group of inmates would be selected to attend a class at a particular venue where a particular topic would be discussed. For instance newly arrived inmates with no political experience would attend classes separate from those attended by more experienced men, so that their political education could start from scratch.

For the sake of the authorities, classes were made to appear as ordinary interaction between inmates. This could be done anywhere outside in the sun or in a cell — always in the presence of members of the Prisons Service.

Although warders were entrusted the task of preventing any political activity, at the same time many of them thought this petty. Besides, they strove to maintain good relations with the inmates whom they regarded with awe. And, in any case, it would always be difficult for them to establish whether a conversation between a group of us was political, since we would simply change the subject when they came close by.

Other jailers saw how futile their task was and acknowledged that inmates would never abandon politics.

There were some artists in prison. In my section, there was Tokyo Sexwale, who painted watercolours which some of us would hang in our cells. Other inmates played musical instruments, such as guitars and saxophones, one could hear them strumming or blowing away during the day. Govan Mbeki, a Rivonia trial lifer, was one such guitarist.



Prison memento Nelson Mandela gave Thami Mkhwanazi this picture of Winnie to hang on his cell wall

At Christmas every year, we would get together and put on a show for each other in the section. The prisoners, usually the youngsters and very seldom the leadership, would sing or play an instrument at the concert.

Some of the prisoners were Marxists and didn't take Christmas seriously, but you would be surprised at everyone saying "Merry Christmas, comrade" and taking part in the party and concert. Harry Gwala, for example, was a committed Marxist, but he would go to church services. The Catholic priest, Father Long, was a philosopher, and Gwala used to enjoy hearing him philosophise in his sermons.

The church services were held on Sundays in the dining hall and all sorts of people attended them — sometimes just to keep contact with people from outside the prison. Different ministers from different denominations would come each week.

There were also Moslems on the Island and even one black Jew. I was told by people in the main section that he had converted a lot of

people in the prison and his synagogue, based in Soweto, was growing.

The introduction of newspapers and, later, TV, made prison life a good deal more tolerable and greatly improved the inmates' access to information.

Certain cells which were not occupied were used as reading rooms. In fact, they called it a newsroom, although I kept telling them that was the wrong word. In the newsroom, they would lay the newspapers out on the shelves and on the bed. People would stroll in and read them, some taking notes. The place would be congested during the day — even by those who did not have a newspaper reading licence.

Naledi Tshika, another ANC guerrilla who was sentenced to 14 years in 1978, was in charge of the newspapers. His task was to keep a register of the newspapers and the names of the prisoners who were receiving them. If a newspaper did not arrive, he would query it with the authorities or send a letter to

the publishers

During the day, we would also take some of the newspapers into the courtyard and assemble there. Somebody would read the paper out to the crowd and we would discuss it.

Prisoners have to qualify for newspapers and people like myself, who had been giving the prison authorities a tough time, were refused such privileges. So we would stand around in the courtyard and pretend we were enjoying the sun, and the warders could never see whether or not we were discussing what was in the paper. The authorities would turn a blind eye, because they thought prisoners who weren't allowed to read would be troublesome.

B-section cells were demarcated into groups for the purpose of sharing newspapers after lock-up time. Those who were allowed to would take the newspapers into their cells and read them. When they were finished, they would tie a string around the paper, put their hands out of the cell window on to the corridor and throw it to the person in the cell opposite, who would catch it through his window. When he finished he would tie the paper up again and throw it back across the corridor to the next cell.

The hardest moment of my years inside was when the Commissioner of Prisons turned down my application to marry my fiancée. Marriage was a passport for a visit, I believed. I would not see Amanda until my release. Inmates were allowed visits only from first-degree relatives.

But in my case, Harding made an exception — and set a precedent. After Amanda was allowed to visit me, other prisoners started campaigning for visits from people who were not members of their immediate family and now such visits are permitted.

It is unlikely that inmates would survive the many years in prison without the moral support of their loved ones. It is from these grass widows who stood at the window with a lighted candle for their menfolk for as long as they were in prison, even for life, that we drew the courage we needed in jail.

The other source of courage was the "lifers" who I had the opportunity of getting to know well: Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Elias Motsoaledi, Wilton Mkwayi and others.

● Next week a rare personal look at the jailed leaders of the ANC

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# PW urged to meet Mandela, then free him

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA should meet Mr Nelson Mandela — and release him, Mrs Helen Suzman told the president in Parliament yesterday.

Mrs Suzman, who has visited Mr Mandela in jail a number of times, said Mr Botha would be "astonished" at the ANC leader's moderate approach after spending 25 years behind bars.

Speaking during the State President's vote of the budget she said Mr Botha

would be struck by Mr Mandela's lack of bitterness and desire to negotiate.

Mrs Suzman welcomed the government's change in policy regarding the release of political prisoners in terms of which the rejection of violence is no longer the overriding factor affecting the prospects for release.

Rivonia trialist Mr Thabo Mbeki appeared to be the first person to benefit from the new policy.

"It will be the greatest thing for South Africa if Mandela is the next person," she

said.

Speaking later, Mr Wynand Malan (Randburg Independent) said the revised conditions for the release of political prisoners should be used to draw leaders into the political process and not to destroy their political influence.

Replying to the debate, Mr Botha did not refer to Mr Mandela, but said Mrs Suzman should "stop moving on the brink of constitutional government and interceding for those for whom she knows she should not intercede."

their statutory responsibility to maintain law and order

- (i) and (b) No but as a result of reports in the media, the Police took note of the expected presence of leftist and rightist radicals and consequently took the necessary preventative measures
- (i) to (iii) Fall away

(4) Yes

(a) An officer of the South African Police directed a warning with a megaphone to the persons in English and Afrikaans in terms of section 72 (c) of the Internal Security Act

(b) The persons dispersed peacefully

(5) Yes, a request was directed to the persons

(a) Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche and Dr Alex Borrane

(b) and (c) The request which was directed at the two persons, was intended to promote the status responsibility of the South African Police namely to maintain law and order

MR DJ N NALCOMESS Mr Speaker, answering out of the answer of the hon the Minister can he perhaps tell us at what stage this warning to disperse was given, and how long after the warning had been given the AWB members vacated the airport premises, where they were gathered in fairly considerable numbers?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I would suggest that the hon member formulates in a question the further particulars he requires and have it placed on the Question Paper I will then go into the matter of the specific times etcetera which he requires, and give him my reply

Remission/parole

\*16 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

18/8/87

Whether persons convicted of offences in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, are entitled to (a) remission and (b) parole, if not, why not, if so, how many persons (i) had applied for and (ii) had been refused (aa) remission and (bb) parole as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) and (b), (i) (aa) and (bb) as well as (ii) (aa) and (bb) The Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959), and the Regulations promulgated thereunder do not establish a right for any prisoner to be released prior to the expiration of his or her sentence

The statistics as required cannot be kept due to the fact that one prisoner's possible conditional release, on parole or probation can be considered and/or reconsidered and recommended by the Institutional Committee or the Release Board on more than one occasion

For the hon member's information, however, it can again be mentioned that 153 security prisoners were released since May 1982 prior to the expiration of their sentences. The hon member is also referred to the hon the State President's speech in which he dealt comprehensively with related matters

New Questions

Alexandra: serviceman shot

\*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 430 on 23 February 1987, the investigation into the shooting of a national serviceman in Alexandra Township on 1 January 1987 has been completed, if not, (a) what progress has been made in this investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (i) what were the findings and (ii) what action has been taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

(a) The suspect(s) in the case have not yet been identified or traced

(b) All possible endeavours have been made to trace the suspect(s), but no indication can be given of when the investigation will be finalized

(i) and (ii) Fall away

Guguletu death of ANC terrorists

\*2 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 43 on 20 February 1987, the investigation into the deaths of suspected ANC terrorists in Guguletu on 3 March 1986 has been completed, if not (a) what matters remain to be completed and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed if so,

(2) whether a copy of the post-mortem report on C Piet has been made available to his family since the date of the reply referred to above, if not, why not, if so on what date,

(3) whether any further requests for copies of the post-mortem reports have been received, if so (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response thereto,

(4) whether the investigation into the escape of any person or persons during the confrontation with the Police on 3 March 1986 has been completed if so, what were the findings,

(5) whether any persons have been arrested as a result of this investigation, if so, what are their names?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) No I wish to point out to the hon member that if the family of a deceased wished to obtain a copy of such a report, they can apply for one to the clerk of the court where the inquest was held. The South African Police has no jurisdiction to furnish documents of this nature to interested parties or their representatives

(3) No (a) to (c) Fall away

(4) No, the investigation is continuing

(5) No

Communication programme, total cost

\*3 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information

(1) (a) What was the total cost of the communication programme including the song "Together we'll build a brighter future" and (b) what specified items are included in this total,

(2) whether this programme is continuing, if not (a) when and (b) why was it stopped if so, what aspects of the programme are still in progress?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

(1) (a) R8 718 797 for the financial year 1986/87 which includes R4 373 652 expenditure on the "Together we will build a brighter future" project and, an expenditure of R4 345 145 on the Rent and Services project

R3 007 319 for the financial year 1987/88 for outdoor advertisements for both campaigns

(b) TV commercials  
Radio commercials  
Press advertisements  
Outdoor advertisements  
Posters

(2) Yes The outdoor advertising campaign will continue until the end of the 1987/88 financial year

(a) and (b) Fall away

Note It will be noted that the figure as in 1 (a) above (R8 718 797) differs from the figure as supplied by the hon the State President in reply to oral Question 1 of August 11, 1987, for R7 412 000

Expenditure on outdoor advertisement of R1 306 852 for the 1986/87 financial year was inadvertently not included in calculating the total costs of the communication project

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION IN

## Prisoner found hanged in cell

253 00 18/8/82  
UMTATA — An awaiting-trial prisoner was found hanged in his single cell at the Palace of Justice here yesterday

A court orderly found the prisoner, who apparently committed suicide, hanging from the cell bars by a torn-up overall top

Police at the scene said the man, in his twenties, who had given his name as Tembani Soga Dodo, had been arrested in the Sitebe administrative area this week on allegations of stock theft and murder

He was due to appear in court for the first time tomorrow

The head of the CID, General D. Nkalisshana, could not be contacted for comment — DDR

FIRST-EVER DETAILS IN A SOUTH AFRICAN NEWSPAPER

MY YEARS ON ROBBERN ISLAND

Journalist THAMI MKHWANAZI, recently released after seven years in prison, continues his series on life behind the cell doors of Robben Island prison. This week, profiles of some famous political prisoners on the Island

ON Robben Island, Section-B held those the prison authorities considered the leadership of all political organisations on the Island, including not only the ANC but also the PAC, the Black Consciousness Movement and Swapo

I had been on the Island for just over two years when I was transferred to B-Section, following a raid on A-Section, where prison officials found some letters which I had received from Nelson Mandela and failed to destroy

Despite the leadership role played, even in prison, by the Rivonia trialists and the fact that they were regarded with awe by many members of the Prisons Service, they were treated no differently from the rest of the inmates in Sections A and B They participated equally in the cleaning of their section, although those who were considered too old for heavy work were given light tasks by the community Their rations were the same as other inmates, except for individuals who were on medical diets

However there was one way in which all inmates in Sections A and B were treated differently from the other inmates on the Island Whereas prisoners from other sections would go out to do carpentry, painting, building and all sorts of work around the prison, the A and B-Section people did not work, except in the phaka span (the dishing up team) or in their own cleaning spans

In fact it was our impression that the prison officials didn't want us to work because from time to time we would get injured and for a minor injury we would demand proper medical treatment Some among us had been doctors So to the prison authorities it was a blessing that we refused to work

The ANC leadership always wore a smile, despite the intransigence of the Prisons Service Since the Sixties they had worked together with cadres of other political organisations in tackling problems with the authorities Indeed, rivalry between leaders of the ANC and those, like Zeph Mothopeng of the PAC, was hardly noticeable Irrespective of political affiliation, inmates stood united whenever prison authority was being challenged

It was this unity which made Robben Island different from mainland prisons There were exceptions, of course But only rarely did anyone go on a hunger strike, for example, that had not been debated at length and agreed to by the community Goals and strategy were determined democratically

It was in B-Section that I met Rivonia trialist Govan Mbeki, now 77, who has spent 23 years on the Island The father of the ANC's director of information, Thabo Mbeki, he is known as "Zizi" — his clan name — to his fellow prisoners and as "Gevangene 21/67" to the warders

Govan Mbeki never went to film shows and watched television only for the news He never went to

church He was notorious from the state's point of view for what they considered his uncompromising communist leanings Yet at weekends this same Mbeki would strum his guitar and play Afrikaans folk songs like "Hasië, hoekom is jou stert so kort" and "Jan pierewiet staan sul goeie mōre my vrou, goeie mōre my man daar is koffie in die kan"

Mbeki had developed a strange habit of switching off the lights whenever he saw one on Most people just attributed this habit to old age But we were told that in the early Sixties, when he arrived, the authorities insisted that all the lights be turned off during the night and when they were not needed Since B-Section inmates refused to be ordered around by warders, Mbeki had been assigned the task of turning them off

Since that time, Mbeki would walk through the corridors and switch off any lights that were on Sometimes when it was cloudy and there was not enough sunlight coming in to read, he would walk along the corridor past your cell and switch your light off, just from habit. Later he would say, "Sorry, Comrade"

This habit was made more poignant by the trouble he has had with his vision Ten years ago, the authorities began sending him to a specialist in Cape Town, who prescribed spectacles and eye drops At the beginning of the Eighties, as his sight began to blur, he was sent to another specialist at Woodstock Hospital, who diagnosed glaucoma His eyes were oper-



Thami Mkhwanazi ated on in 1983 Two years later, the left eye developed a cataract, an artificial lens was implanted

At the time of my release in March, Mbeki was using eye drops again, and one of the inmates — Theo Cholo — had to read for him, because if he read for as long as an hour his eyes would need a long rest

Mbeki's task was to clean the cell windows He did it almost daily with a cloth and water — comparatively light work because he was one of those prisoners whom the community had exempted from hard work by virtue of his age Mandela, whom we called by his clan name, Madhuba, was also exempted, as was Walter Sisulu

My cell in B Section was directly opposite that of Swapo leader Herman Toivo ja Toivo He was the only member of Swapo in the section, the



Toivo ja Toivo pictured with Allan Boesak shortly after the Swapo leader's release from Robben Island

rest of the Swapo inmates were housed in D-Section

Toivo was as tall as Madhuba He and Mbeki still wore prison issue knee-length trousers, instead of long pants, Toivo would not change to more "formal" dress, even for visits

He was militant and hostile to members of the Prisons Service He refused to appear before the institutional board for classification, thereby denying himself any chance of upgrading so he could buy food or subscribe to newspapers

He, like me, was forbidden access to newspapers But prisoners who had the right to subscribe to newspapers would take some of them to the courtyard and we would assemble there, sitting in the courtyard as if we were enjoying ourselves Two inmates would read the highlights of their respective newspapers, in turn, then some of the longer pieces

He was the only inmate outside the Freedom Charter camp who had access to the camp's political syllabi, his political views were in concert with those of the Charterists

Almost on a daily basis we sat outside analysing the Namibian struggle and its relation to the South African struggle A master in Namibian politics, he read extensively from voluminous books borrowed from the pris-

on library

Tight security in B-Section made it virtually impossible for us to communicate with prisoners of other sections, but from time to time Toivo would peer through the bathroom windows and engage in a lengthy discussion with Swapo inmates doing work outside

He had the habit of saying "unlucky" whenever an inmate was faced with a problem

I also met PAC leader "Uncle" Zeph Lekoama Mothopeng in B-Section Bending forwards, he would pace up and down the courtyard, humming Mozart, often Eine Kleine Nachtmusiek — he was a former schoolteacher who had also taught music He subscribed to the Afrikaans newspaper, Rapport, I used to slip out of film shows and visit his cell to glean a few articles from it We chatted, but I would leave whenever I sensed he was about to engage in politics with fellow PAC inmates walking into his cell

At 74, Mothopeng is serving a 15-year sentence, and when I was transferred to Johannesburg Prison at Diepkloof he was there It became known he had cancer of the throat, which led to attempts to secure his release on medical grounds, but these attempts have failed so far



President Botha

# Wife is sceptical

By STAN MZIMBA

THE wife of the life imprisoned ANC member, Govan Mbeki, 79 is sceptical about President PW Botha's announcement that her husband might be released.

Epainette Mbeki, 71, was traced by City Press to her Idutywa home where she runs a small shop.

She said "President Botha's announcement was vague when he said that he 'could' be released. I would perhaps be more positive if the government said he will be released."

Mabel Timakwe, sister of the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, speaking from the Mandela home at Qunu, outside Umtata, told City Press the family had a

feeling that they would see their brother walking into their home one day.

However, she revealed that, before ex-President Kaizer Matanzima stepped down, he asked her to convey a message to Mandela that one of his prayers was that Mandela returned home.

According to Timakwe, Mandela turned down Matanzima's request, adding he feared that, should he return to Transkei, he might be confined to "one place" and would not be free to move around.

Mrs Mbeki also told City Press that both her husband and Mandela once turned down a proposed visit by KDL Matanzima while they were still on Robben Island.

# Mbeki, the ANC activist



Minister of Justice Koble Coetsee.

CP Correspondent

GOVAN Mbeki was born in 1910 in the Nqamakwe district of the Transkei, the son of a chief who was deposed by the government.

He attended mission schools, including Heraldtown, and received a bursary from the Transkeian Bunga to study at Fort Hare. In 1937 he obtained his BA and also completed a diploma in education.

In 1935, while a student, he joined the African National Congress after being influenced by Edward Roux, a leader in the SA Communist Party, and Max Yergan, a black American communist.

After leaving university, Mbeki taught at various schools but was eventually dismissed for political activity.

He then ran a co-operative trading store in Idutywa and was editor of the territorial magazine from 1938-44. During this time he obtained his B.Econ in social studies through Unisa.

In 1941 he served as secretary of the Transkei African Voters' Association and in 1943 was elected to a four-year term on the Transkeian Bunga as representative for Idutywa. He was also one of the first to introduce insurance to the Transkei and was a director of the Guardian newspaper.

In the early 1950s, Mbeki's store was irreparably damaged by a tornado and he went back to teaching, finding a post in Ladysmith, Natal. However, he was once

Last week, State President PW Botha said during his budget vote that the government was considering releasing certain security prisoners. He mentioned Govan Mbeki, among others, saying he had instructed the Minister of Justice to review his case. Mbeki was one of the Rivonia trialists.

again dismissed for political activity, having attempted to organise nearby coal miners.

In 1955 he moved to Port Elizabeth as local editor of *New Age*, a leftwing newspaper.

From Port Elizabeth he reported on news in the Transkei and maintained close ties with students at Fort Hare.

In Port Elizabeth, Mbeki became deeply involved in ANC activities, consolidating its support in the area to such an extent that it became the hub of congress activity in South Africa.

Port Elizabeth became one of the few areas in the country where the M Plan, a system of cell organisation devised by Nelson Mandela, was effectively implemented.

He participated in the planning of the Congress of the People in 1955, becoming leader of the ANC in the Eastern Cape. In 1956 he was elected national chairman of the ANC.

During the Sharpsville emergency in 1960, Mbeki spent five months in detention. On his release he played a leading role in the Orlando Conference which led to the All-In Africa Conference in Maritzburg.

In 1961 he joined the Communist Party of South

Africa and, in December of that year, was arrested, charged under the Explosives Act and brought to trial.

He was acquitted on a technicality. In 1963, ignoring a house arrest order, he went underground and joined Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, and served as secretary of its high command.

In July 1963 he was arrested during the police swoop on Liliesleaf farm in

Rivonia, the headquarters of Umkhonto we Sizwe, and he is presently at Pollsmoor prison, serving a life sentence for sabotage.

In 1970, while in prison, Mbeki completed his BA Hons degree in economics, and in 1977 was awarded an Honorary Doctorate in social science by the University of Amsterdam for his work, *The Peasant Revolt*, which had been published in the United Kingdom in 1964.

In 1939 he had also written *The Transkei in the Making*.

Mbeki is married and has three sons and one daughter. His wife lives in the Transkei and one son, Thabo, is on the executive committee of the ANC, serving as publicity officer.

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deliberate dishonesty was virtually impossible to prove. As a result of increasing misuse and problems encountered in providing misuse legal advice was taken. It was recommended that the system be amended to place the onus on the user to prove correct use and to monitor use accordingly. For these reasons the new system of refunds was introduced on 1 July 1987 whereby declarations of the actual use have to be made. Law enforcement can now also take place through a single administration and false declarations concerning actual consumption will constitute easily proven fraud.

*Own Affairs*

27/8/87 Agricultural colleges *Howard*  
61 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian students (i) applied for admission and (ii) were admitted to each specified agricultural college in the Republic in 1986?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(b)	(i)	(ii)
Cedara	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	13	0
Potchefstroom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eisenburg	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grootfontein	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glen	1	0	0	0	0	0

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Housing by State/private sector

58 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

HOA

*Howard 27/8/87*

What was the total (a) number of houses built, and (b) amount spent on providing housing for Blacks, by the (i) State and (ii) private sector in the 1985-86 financial year in each of the (aa) urban and (bb) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) (i) (aa) No houses were built by the State, but the following number of self-building loans were granted

Gazankulu	192
Lebowa	105
KwaZulu	926
KaNcwane	300
South African Development Trustland	691
Total	2214

(bb) Nil

(ii) (aa)	Unknown
Lebowa	89
KwaZulu	309
KaNcwane	65
South African Development Trustland	1 103
Total	1 566

(bb) Unknown

(b) (i) (aa) The amounts granted in respect of self-building loans are as follows

Gazankulu	R 1 622 000
Lebowa	R 841 500
KwaZulu	R 4 630 302
KaNcwane	R 1 192 487
South African Development Trustland	R 2 488 500
Total	R 10 774 789

(bb) Nil

(ii) (aa)	Unknown
Gazankulu	R 3 425 286
Lebowa	R 3 133 700
KwaZulu	

KaNcwane	R 285 000
South African Development Trustland	R 251 500 000
Total	R 31 993 986

(bb) Unknown

The figures in respect of Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele are not available as the functions relating to towns had been transferred to the governments of the said self-governing territories prior to the 1985/86 financial year.

East London Prison

245 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Justice

- Whether any repairs were recently made to the East London Prison, if so, what was the cost involved,
- whether tenders were called for, if not, why not, if so, (a) what persons or bodies submitted tenders, (b) what was the amount of each tender and (c) to whom was the tender awarded,
- whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1), (2) and (3) The East London Prison is presently being modernised and enlarged by the South African Prisons Service at a cost of approximately R1 million. The expenditure will be spread over more than one financial year and the work should be completed during 1989 if progress is according to plan.

This building work was not given out on tender to private contractors because East London Prison, which accommodates long- and short-term convicted prisoners as well as awaiting-trial prisoners, could not, due to a lack of substitute accommodation, be evacuated for the duration of the building and renovation work. In view of the security considerations involved it was decided that the Prisons Service itself should execute the work with prison labour and the necessary technical assistance from the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, as is normally done in these circumstances.

Tenders, contracts and quotations for the

HOA

*28/8/87*

supply of building material or rendering of special services by the private sector (e.g. the cladding of steam boilers which was recently completed) are arranged through the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and/or the State Tender Board.

For the hon member's information it is confirmed that the South African Prisons Service places a high premium on the job and training opportunities in prisons which are made possible by way of the Prisons Service's own building activities. However, when the private sector, during times of a general and/or regional slack in the building industry requests that building projects of the Prisons Service in a particular region should also be put out on tender, the requests are considered sympathetically where possible. The greater part (47.75% for 1987/88) of the annual budget for building work is, however, traditionally already taken up by contract services.

Reply substituting reply to Question 153 on 6 and 7 August 1987 put by Mr R M Burrows (Col 486 and Col 498)

Full-time employees

153 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong,
- (a) what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

*28/8/87*

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- what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

*27/8/87*  
*Harwood*  
*(25)*

POLITICAL prisoners in the white section of Pretoria Central Prison are waging a passive disobedience campaign to protest against the downgrading of prisoners who allegedly communicated with detainees, according to a family member.

The South African Prisons Service, has refused to respond in detail to the claim saying it is policy not to comment "on the behaviour and treatment of individual prisoners."

Catherine Hunter of Johannesburg, whose brother Roland Hunter is one of the prisoners, said the protest began on July 30, after Carl Niehaus, who is serving a 15 year sentence for treason, and Steven Marais, recently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for terrorism, were separated from other A-category prisoners. Niehaus's downgrading resulted in his right to contact visits being withdrawn and his access to letters, newspapers and videos being curtailed. The two are being held with Eric Pelser, who is serving a seven-year sentence for terrorism.

# Pretoria political prisoners in disobedience protest

By JO-ANN BEKKER

The A-category prisoners being held in a separate cell are Hunter, serving a five year term for offences under the Defence Act, Robert Adam, serving a 10-year-term for terrorism and Dieter Gerhardt, the former Stomstown navy commander who was sentenced to life imprisonment for spying for the Soviet Union.

The prisoners launched the passive disobedience campaign to demand they be held together, and preferably with black prisoners as well.

Said Catherine Hunter "They believe that given their separation from society, it is inevitable they will take full advantage of any possible communication with detainees. They are desperate and have no other means at

their disposal to communicate this."

As part of the protest campaign, the five refuse to shave, except for visits, or to obey prison officials' orders.

Replying to these allegations, Brigadier HC van Zyl of the Prisons Service said "it should be mentioned" the prisoners were not political prisoners but "are persons convicted and sentenced for common-law offences and/or contraventions of specific statutory provisions

"It is the long standing policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on the behaviour and treatment of individual prisoners," Van Zyl said.

"All prisoners in South African prisons are treated in a professional manner in accordance with the Prisons Act and the regulations promulgated there under, which are based

on the internationally accepted United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners

"Against this background it can be confirmed that it is the prerogative of heads of prisons to *inter alia* decide on the allocation of cells and sections to the different categories of prisoners. The privileges each individual prisoner enjoys are determined by his own behaviour. The privileges classification system, furthermore, is responsibly managed.

"The head of the prison is regularly advised by an institutional committee and in the final analysis it is the prisoner himself who dictates through his behaviour and adaptation in general what the scope of the privileges will be that he may enjoy.

"Good behaviour and adaptation in prison are also an important factor which are, together with all other considerations, taken into account by the different release advisory bodies when they advise on the possible earlier release of a prisoner and the conditions which should be applicable"

28/8-3/9/87

253

W/Mor

ONE of the hardest parts of being in prison is the frustration caused by the isolation from the outside world and particularly, one's family.

People outside prison were often too busy with their own problems to pay much attention to those inside. Incoming letters were scarce for some inmates.

There were prisoners on Robben Island who received only one visit a year, despite the funding of visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which pays the fare for 12 return second-class train tickets per prisoner every year.

Although the Freedom Charter camp organised many political activities to occupy its members, it was not enough to kill the frustration.

Therefore studies assumed an overwhelming importance. To pursue academic studies meant to feel a link with the world outside as well as to occupy oneself constructively.

Inmates organised academic classes to assist anyone seeking such help.

In each section an inmate was assigned to keep a register of both incoming and outgoing study mail. Inmates submitted their study correspondence, be it an assignment or just a letter, to the section "studies officer" every morning on weekdays. He entered this in a register, serving as proof that such mail had been forwarded to the authorities, who did the final posting. The section studies officer also registered incoming mail before handing it over to the respective inmates.

In B-section "General" MDR Maqhutjana handled our study mail. The former ANC activist, who was sentenced in 1982 to 20 years for his involvement in a series of bomb blasts that rocked Durban, took his assignment seriously.

He kept a mail box he had made out of cardboard attached to the wall inside his cell, just below the barred window opening into the corridor.

Each morning at lockout time inmates on their way to the latrine threw their letters into the "post office box" in Cell 21. The general would greet inmates with a smile and a "Good morning, comrade" and enter each letter in a register which he delivered, together with the mail, to the warden in charge of studies.

The general also interpreted for en-

Every day Wilton Mkwayi would throw scraps out of his window into the courtyard. By the time he opened his window, the pigeons would have gathered. He would talk to them as he fed them.

quiring inmates the notorious "Annexure A", the often ambiguous regulations on studies.

Books and newspapers also kept us in touch with the world.

Ahmed "Kathy" Kathrada was the librarian. He was from a Muslim background and we used to go to him for food parcels brought by the Mulana during Eid — in this way, we were reduced to acting like small kids. Kathrada didn't fast on Ramadan because prison conditions were considered abnormal, and you could only fast in a normal society. In any case, we were often on hunger strikes — fasted much of the time anyway.

For the most part, prisoners — especially those serving life sentences — looked inward, making imprisonment bearable by trying to improve the environment in which they would spend so many years or maybe the rest of their lives.

Wilton Mkwayi, a hardy lifer, had the Island pigeons his love. Every day he would take some scraps, mostly samp — from the dining room into his cell. In the evening, he would open his window, which overlooked the courtyard, and throw scraps out on to the concrete.

By the time he opened his window, the pigeons would all have gathered outside and on the walls. He would start talking to them, saying all sorts of things while he fed them.

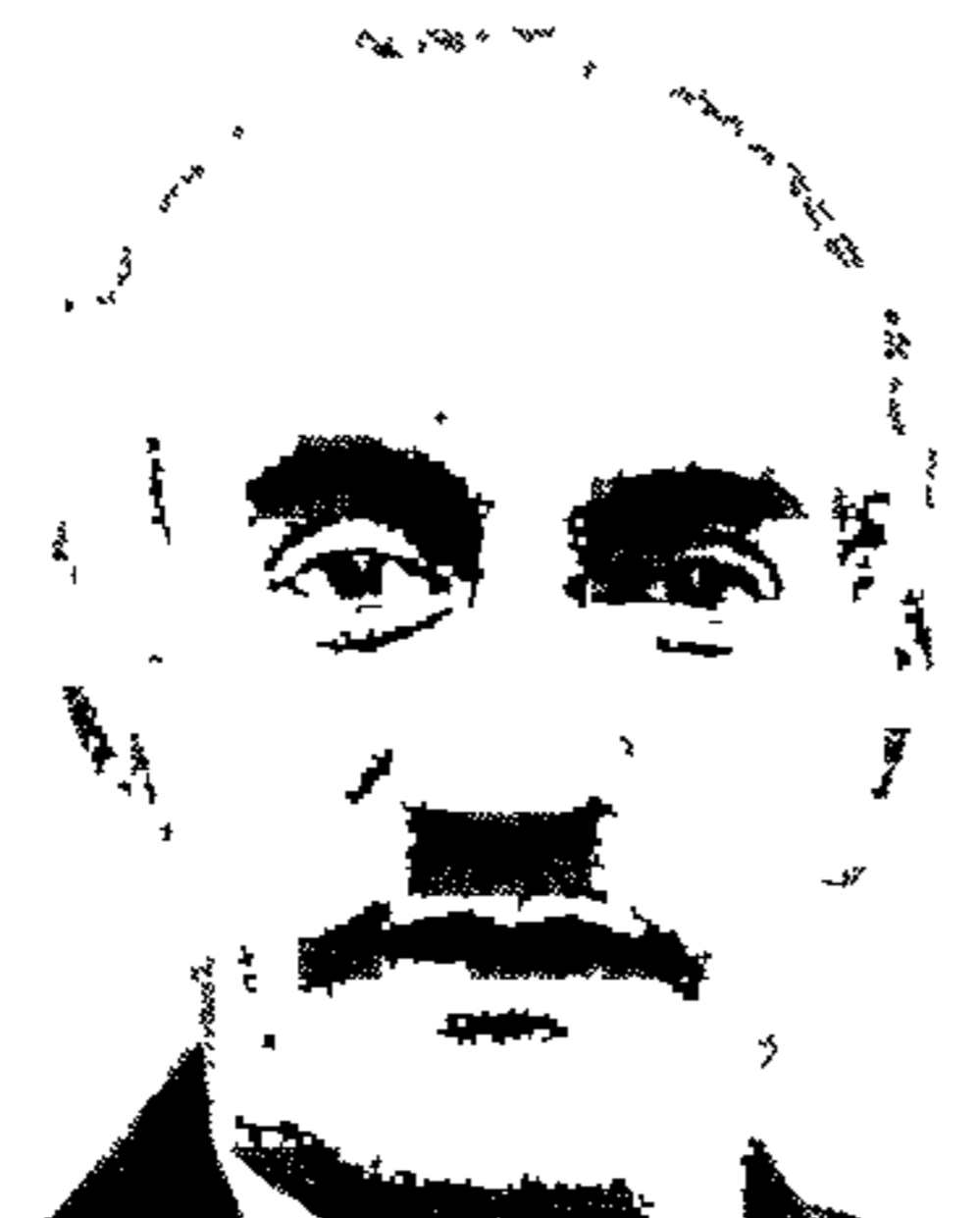
Some of the prisoners who cleaned the courtyard complained about the mess the pigeons made. But he insisted that it was both his hobby and his task, that it was how he had survived all his years in prison, so peo-

## MY PRISON YEARS ON



# THE ISLAND

Journalist Thami Mkhwanazi continues his remarkable memoirs of life on Robben Island. This week, more of the Island personalities, including Walter Sisulu and Ahmed Kathrada.



Billy Nair after his release from prison



Albertina Sisulu, wife of prisoner Walter

ple left him alone.

Mkwayi walked with his torso tilted to the right, the result of an operation. His was the most visited cell in B-Section. A lover of coffee, he made this drink available all the time, keeping two flasks available.

He was about the most-travelled prisoner, having been to about two dozen countries around the world. He would speak about his escapades during his travels as a trade unionist. He was received in those days by heads of state. In all the years I knew him, he had been telling his travelling stories, and I left prison without hearing all of them.

He used to criticise the government's contention that we were not political prisoners but criminals and therefore the same as other prisoners. At the same time, we were not accorded remission, parole and the amnesty accorded those deemed to be the same as we.

Apparently, he argued, this was meant for white political prisoners, such as Breyten Breytenbach, who served only seven years of his nine-year sentence, and Mike Hoare, who was released after serving only four years of a 10-year spell.

Their black "counterparts" on the Island had completed 20 years in jail — and those blacks who got remission had already served at least 18 years. Kwedi Mkalipe of the PAC got remission with only three months left of his 21-year sentence to serve.

These discussions went on all the time.

Walter Sisulu, born in 1912, the same year as the ANC, was the organisation's encyclopaedia. I managed to read his work on the history of the ANC. Since his handwriting is akin to the typical medical doctor's, the series was published in the prison's invincible "press" which circu-

If a prisoner does not succeed in obtaining a certificate within the specified time his/her further studies will be considered according to its merits.

No prisoner will be allowed to pass examinations through the Joint Matriculation Board. Matriculation examinations may, according to policy, be passed only at one of the following institutions:-

- (1) Department of National Education (Whites and Coloureds).
- (2) Department of Education and Training (Blacks).
- (3) Director of Education, Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs), Cape Town (Coloureds).

### "Annexure A", the notorious regulations on studying rights

	Notch 1	Notch 2
Visits per year	At most 12 visits per annum of 30 minutes by one person. Not more than one per month.	At most 20 visits per annum of 30 minutes each by one person on condition that no more than 3 visits be granted per month.
Letters written and received per annum	May write and receive at most 12 letters per annum on condition that a prisoner may not write or receive more than 3 letters per month.	May write or receive at most 20 letters per annum and receive 20 on condition that he may not write or receive more than 4 letters per month.

### The schedule of prisoners' rights, broken down according to their classification (Notch 1, Notch 2, etc)

lated political writings of inmates (We called it a press because people like Sisulu, Billy Nair and Govan Mbeki had difficult handwriting and their works had to be reproduced for mass distribution.)

The former general secretary of the ANC, Sisulu or Xhamela (his clan name) displayed a ready smile of the type that can win many over. His partially-creased trousers were belted above the navel, a style which suggested he belonged to the old class of "beaux", careful dressers of the old school. He wore heavy black-rimmed glasses.

Inmates on the Island treasure their

Walter Sisulu, an avid Scrabble player, was generous enough always to offer his dictionary to other players. Half the pages of this dictionary were loose.

expensive dictionaries which they hope to keep for a lifetime, considering they are not earning an income. Sisulu, an avid Scrabble player, was generous enough always to offer his dictionary to the players. Half the pages of this dictionary were loose.

Privately, Sisulu was known as Mahlafuna (one who chews) because of his habit of chewing without any food to chew on. There was one long discussion in which he expressed his views on what he considered various "myths" about the press that a privately-owned press is not a controlled press, that privately-controlled newspapers are freer than those controlled by the government, and that there was such a person as an "unbiased journalist". At the end of this discussion, I remember a colleague saying that Mahlafuna had chewed up liberal ideology.

Harry Gwala, now 66 and suffer-

ing from a terminal motor neuron condition, is a short man with a ready smile. He is an eloquent speaker.

During the last weeks of my sentence, I became seriously concerned about his health. He showed great courage, but because he was disabled by his illness, I had to carry his food to his cell. There I would sit and listen to him analysing the political situation.

He would talk, for example, about the various deputations going to Lusaka to hear for themselves the views of the ANC. On this, he said the cracks in the "ruling class" had become visible to everyone. Everyone who came back from Lusaka, he noted, came back a convert to the idea of talks with the exiled organisation.

Bennette Pantis Komane or Bra Ray, the storeman and man-about-town in the prison, had an interesting history. At the age of 47, in the wake of the 1976 uprisings, he had fled the country and joined the ANC. He obtained military training in the Soviet Union and was a commander of the banned organisation's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, before he returned to South Africa on a mission.

Fifty-five-year old Pantis was serving a 17-year sentence. As the storeman, his duty was to issue prison clothes, blankets and other supplies to inmates, exchanging old clothes for new ones. Once a week he visited each section to collect old clothes and returned with new ones.

Bra Ray was known for his love for jazz. His advice was frequently sought whenever it was an inmate's turn to select a favourite LP for the compilation of the week's record programme by the prisoners' recreation committee.

You name any jazz album and Pantis would tell you the names of the artists playing in that album. Not

only that. He also remembered the names of tunes. He took delight in quizzing and embarrassing inmates who claimed to be jazzophiles. "Tell me, who plays vibes in the album *Plenty Plenty Soul*," he would ask.

If you didn't know the artist was Milt Jackson, he would laugh and bombard you with similar questions.

But if you answered correctly, he would make his questions more difficult. "Why and where was the late Duke Ellington knighted a duke?"

Pantis was a good singer. He also had a bad temper and during his happy moods you would hear him sing favourite ballads like *Misty* and *My one and only love*. He also led freedom songs during commemoration services in A-section.

On the Island each inmate had the opportunity of selecting his favourite LP to be played through the cell loudspeakers. But one had to wait long before his turn came. To enable them to select more than one LP, inmates formed record-selecting *stokvels* (or syndicates). Membership of a *stokvel* allows one to make use of selecting turns of fellow members, enabling one to choose more than one LP. Bra Ray was instrumental in the formation of these *stokvels*.

Shortly before my release this year he gave me a surprise. When it was his turn to select many records, he chose a few jazz favourites for my "farewell".

Born and raised in Sophiatown, Bra Ray spoke "clever-taal" with everybody, including warders. Clever taal, or *fly-taal*, is basically a corruption of Afrikaans, meshed with a corruption of English and a sprinkling of black languages spoken in cosmopolitan Sophiatown.

It was during his discussion one afternoon with Madhiba that I discovered the ANC leader could also speak clever-taal. It was at the beginning of this discussion that I heard Mandela say "Hoezet, Bra Ray".

Bra Ray used to confront and reprimand *spies* (enemies) who dared speak what he claimed was his own taal. He argued that words like *Ilakaduma* (woman) did not belong to

Inmates had their own jargon. When one was engaged in deep thought after meeting a visitor, colleagues would say you were watching TV. (Visitors were seen only through glass until 1985)

standard clever-taal and therefore *spies* were forbidden to use this taal.

Inmates on the Island had their own prison jargon, which sometimes differed from section to section. In A-Section, for instance, the phrase "to kalash" meant "to hit". The verb was derived from the Kalashnikov rifle. In B-Section, revolutionary theory was called, simply, "theory". The International Committee of the Red Cross was called "mGeneva".

When you were engaged in deep thought after meeting a visitor, fellow inmates would say you were "watching TV". Your visitor was the main actor, seen through glass (until contact visits were allowed in 1985).

A hunger strike was an "HS". When embarking on a hunger strike, inmates would say in Zulu "*Beka icephe phantsi*" ("Down your spoons"). Communists were called *amabovu* (Zulu for Reds).

The unofficial vegetable gardens to which the authorities had turned a blind eye were called "the people's". The "niceties" which had been purchased collectively by the people for the people were said to belong collectively to the "golgos", from the Russian word for communal goods.

The former head of the prison, Major (now Colonel) John Harding worked to get concessions for the prisoners behind his back, in A-Section, Harding was called "Destiny". No-one could explain why.

I was often shifted from one prison to another, and that is when I came to realise how different Robben Island was from any other prison. Conditions in other prisons were very much tougher.

**NEXT WEEK:** Life in some of the mainland prisons; how it feels to go on a hunger strike; prisoners and the prison doctors; the hated 'bucket system'.

# Down at the Mbeki home, it's just life as usual

Govan Mbeki's family refuse to get excited over the speculation that the Rivonia Trialist will soon be released. FRANZ KRUGER visits his his wife Epainette

WHEN Govan Mbeki was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963, his wife went back to running the family shop in a tiny village outside Idutywa, Transkei

Her eldest son, Thabo, had already been in exile for three years. He is now the African National Congress' publicity secretary and led the organisation's delegation in the Dakar talks

Her two younger sons, Moeletsu and Jama, followed Thabo into exile, leaving only the oldest child, Linda, in the country

But Epainette Mamotseki Mbeki, now a sprightly 71-year-old, refuses to be sentimental about doing without her family. "I have got used to it. At the beginning I took it lightly and now it is commonplace"

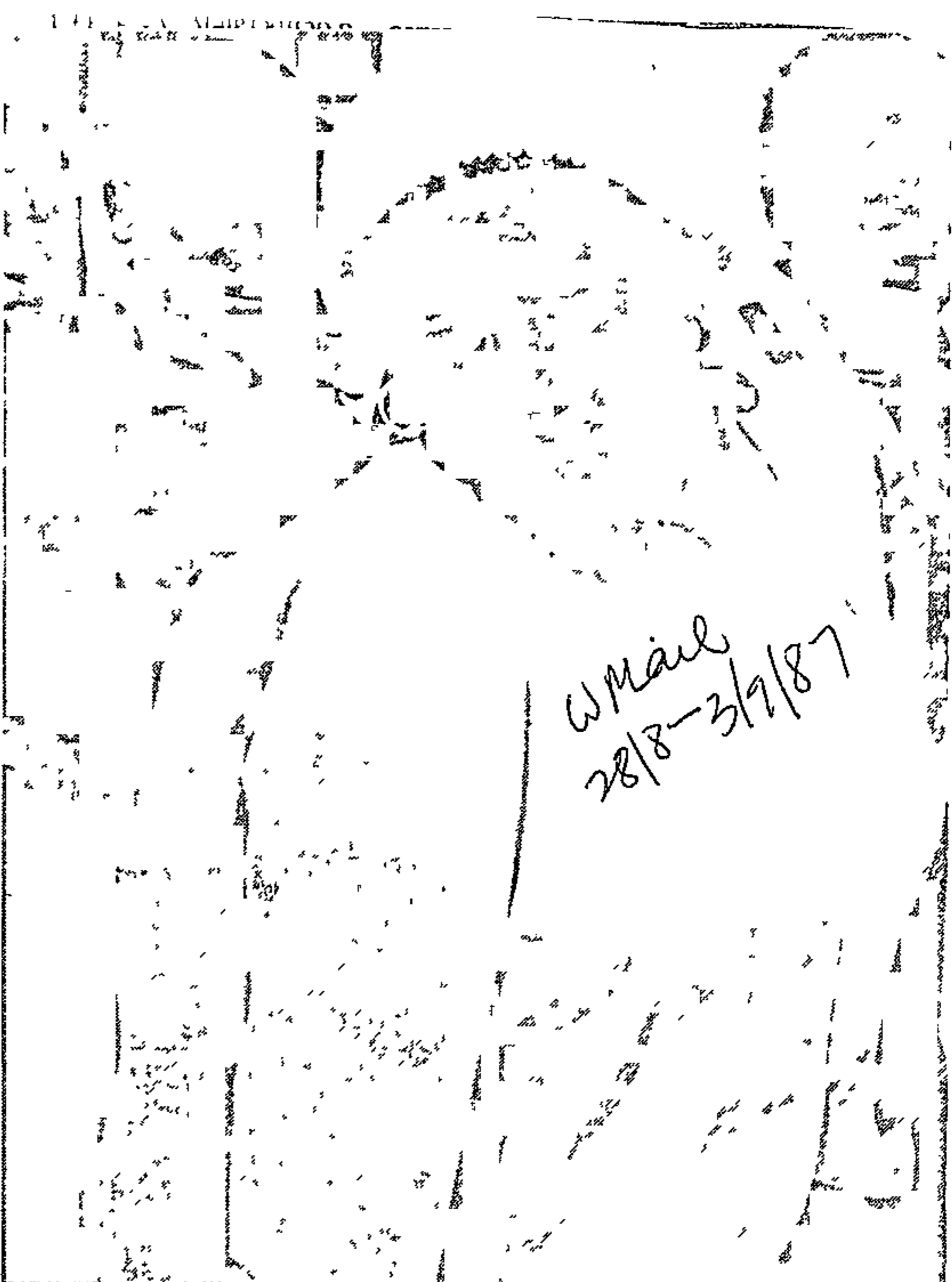
She flashes her wide, ready smile. Around her are the signs of a life that has continued. Builders are installing drains and gutters on the tiny house, and people bustle in with queries or other business

Despite all the speculation about an imminent release of her husband, Mbeki is not holding her breath for it. "We have no authority over his release or where he is dumped by the government. So it is correct just to wait and see — and hope"

She has not heard anything official, and doesn't expect any advance warning of her husband's release. "I think the government is putting out feelers, to find out the reactions"

"I would be in the same difficulty if I was Pretoria, because these people were initially put inside as the instigators of riots but the riots carried on without them"

"I have learned not to trust certain



Epainette Mbeki... reluctant to trust rumours

Picture FRANZ KRUGER, Elnews  
"He takes more of an interest in what happens here than I do"

"He wants to know about the weather, what the rains were like, what is being planted. He still runs the household"

Epainette Mbeki does not have a copy of the book her husband wrote about the uprisings in the Transkei rural areas, *The Peasants Revolt*. There were times when "you could not have books of a certain line in the house", she says

Mbeki is no longer at the shop in Mbewuleni village her husband started in 1940 when he was prevented from continuing his teaching career because of his political work

The operation grew too big for her to handle and she moved to Sofute village, on the other side of Idutywa and closer to the small town. There, she started another, smaller, shop which she is currently negotiating to lease out

Has she thought about what they would do if her husband was released? "Some time ago he said he would not like to live in Transkei. The former state president and he did not see eye to eye. But maybe it would be different now that Kaiser Matanzima is no longer in power"

Will it be a quiet life of retirement? Slightly wistfully, she weighs up the chances. "He was never one for a quiet life but maybe his age will force him" — Elnews

## Pre-censorship looms for media

thority or security force,  
"the promotion of the public image of unlawful organisations,  
"the promotion of the activities of unlawful structures, and  
"the promotion of boycott actions and acts of civil disobedience"

Botha said the "rules of natural justice are duly taken into consideration. The *audi alteram partem* (let both sides be heard) rule is *inter alia* respected."

A "comprehensive" administrative process was being created.

People responsible for a publication

From PAGE 1  
could be warned by a notice in the *Government Gazette* that material in it contained a threat to security or caused a delay in the termination of the State of Emergency. If the publication continued publishing the material objected to, the minister of home affairs was empowered to prohibit publication for three months "unless the matter in that publication has been approved by a person appointed by him for that purpose" or to prohibit publication totally for a period not exceeding three months

w/ Mail 28/8-3/9/87

## Unisa bars thesis

Mystery surrounds SA's first legal doctoral thesis on prison conditions. The University of SA (Unisa), which conferred the doctorate on Janos Mihalik, a senior lecturer in law at the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibop), for a 700pp thesis on alternative punishment, has decided not to keep a copy in its library.

This follows an investigation by a "panel of experts" instructed by Director General of Justice Faan van der Merwe. The panel consisted of two law professors from Unisa, two experts from the Human Sciences Re-

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search Council working for the Department of Justice, and officials from the department.

Mihalik, who spent 30 months in Pretoria Central prison after the theft of trust funds, studied for his LL B degree in jail. After serving his sentence he completed his thesis on alternative punishment and prison administration, which was highly acclaimed by his promoter Jannie van Rooyen, also a law professor at Unisa, and external examiners Kobus van Rooyen, head of the Publications Board, and Mana Slabbert, a criminologist at the University of Cape Town.

Last year Mihalik was invited to lecture at New York's Benjamin Codoza University.

The panel sent a confidential report to Unisa, the head of its criminal law department, Prof John Middleton, and the Commissioner of Prisons, General Willem Willemse. A copy was sent to Kobus van Rooyen, who returned it.

Prof Wilhe Hosten, dean of the law faculty, has told Mihalik nobody in the faculty or, to the best of his knowledge, at Unisa gave the panel a copy.

On May 12, Mihalik was informed by Unisa that his request for permission to publish the contents of the thesis was denied. It was decided by the university senate that only those officially involved may have access to the thesis, and then only with permission from the chairman of the senate.

Mihalik wrote back on May 19 that he had already given a copy of the thesis, as requested by an Appeal Court judge, to the court's library in Bloemfontein. Mihalik further wrote that he had been told that press interviews do not constitute "publication," and asked the university to confirm this.

He again asked Unisa to investigate how the Prisons and Justice departments obtained a copy of the thesis for the panel and report back.

On July 10 Mihalik received another letter from Unisa, saying that Unisa had understood that the thesis allegedly contained "possible provable falsehoods." Because Unisa did not want to get involved in any dispute which might arise from publication, it decided to cede copyright back to Mihalik.

The letter furthermore states that the cession of copyright is on condition that no further references to the university are made, except that it may be called a Unisa thesis. However, Unisa emphasises that it has no qualms about the academic quality of the thesis.

Mihalik says he regards allegations about "falsehoods" as serious.

Middleton confirms to the *FM* that Mihalik's thesis is not available at Unisa's library. "The university has its reasons. It has nothing to do with the standard," he says.

The *FM* also learns that two major Afrikaans publications have decided not to print articles on Mihalik's thesis. One of the articles was written by Dr Fanie Olivier, professor in Afrikaans at the University of Venda, after Kobus van Rooyen told him about the work. Olivier was then literature editor at one of the publications. ■

# Mbeki moved, release 'imminent'

By SAHM VENTER

GOVAN MBEKI, the Umkhonto we Sizwe high commander serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has been informed by prison authorities that his release is under consideration, according to his legal representatives.

The possibility of his release was raised by State President P W Botha in Parliament last week.

The release of the 77-year-old former ANC national chairperson has now been further fuelled by information that his belongings were packed up earlier this week. In addition, he has apparently been moved from the section where he had spent most of his incarceration to another section

His family, both in South Africa and abroad, have

already been visited by legal advisers to discuss the release

According to well-placed sources, his release is "imminent" Unlike rumours last year of the release of Nelson Mandela, speculation is that this time it's for real

Reporters camped outside Pollsmoor Prison for two weeks in anticipation of Mandela's release.

But this time the Government has admitted that the "administrative machinery has been set in motion" for the release of Mbeki.

*Scmp 27/8-2/9/87*

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Also see pages 2, 14 and 16

**ECARD WITH PHS**

## Mbeki release

**From page 1**

Mbeki has been informed that his release is being considered and he has been questioned on it, according to his legal adviser.

A spokesperson for the ANC in Lusaka could not comment on the rumours until the organisation had received an update from lawyers. Mbeki's son, Thabo, was not available for comment. Thabo, the ANC's secretary for presidential affairs and director of information has not seen his father for at least 24 years.

Rumours of Mbeki's release have been circulating locally and internationally since Botha announced in Parliament recently that political prisoners would no longer be expected to renounce violence as a condition of release.

The issue has been widely discussed and debated and it is believed that Mbeki, the oldest of the Rivonia Trialists, is being used as a "test case" for the release of Mandela and the others.

The SA Prisons Service said it had nothing further to add to the State President's announcement.

*Scmp 27/8-2/9/87*  
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# More appeals for 32 in death row

By PETER DENNEHY

MORE appeals for the lives of 32 death-row prisoners awaiting execution for "politically-motivated" killings have been sent to the government

The Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Alois Mock, has sent a message to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, appealing to the South African government not to carry out the death sentences passed on the 32 "accused of politically-motivated crimes"

The Austrian Ambassador in Pretoria, Mr A Christiani, said in a telex message that Austrians and their government would interpret a decision to save the lives of these persons "not as weakness but as a commendable humanitarian act which would contribute towards halting further escalation of violence"

The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) also appealed for the sentences to be commuted

The SACBC said in a statement the 32 had been found guilty of various acts of violence, including two "necklace" killings and a bombing that resulted in three deaths

Deaths attributed to the 32 included those of three community councillors, three alleged informers and two policemen

"Great numbers of people consider that what these persons stand condemned for are 'acts of war' performed in the liberation struggle, in which the South African state is responsible for even greater and more widespread violence," the SACBC said

"In the eyes of their supporters

those condemned are patriots and heroes. Execution will endow them with the crown of martyrdom"

The SACBC added that "however we may recoil in horror from deliberate killing, indiscriminate bombing and the brutality of necklacing"

The South African Youth Congress (Sayco), the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Release Mandela Campaign and various other organizations have all endorsed the campaign to save the 32

The 32 are: Mojalefa Sefatsa, Oupa Disinso, Duma Khumalo, Francis Mokhesi, Reid Mokoena, Theresa Ramashamola, Lilli Webushe, Alex Matsepene, Solomon Maowasha, Dickson Madikane, Desmond Majola, Patrick Mangida, Daniel Malcke, Josiah Tsawane, Moses Jantjies, Mlamli Mielies, Paul Setlaba, Similo Wone, Christopher Makeleni, Ndumiso Sephenuko, Machezuana Menze, Robert McBride, Tjelubuyo Mgedeze, Solomon Nogwati, Paulos Tshehlana, Mzwandile Gqeba, Whanto Sibinga, Lundi Wana, Thembinkosi Feet, Mzwandile Mninzi, Monde Tingwe and Philip Ngidi

## Two to hang tomorrow

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Transvaal Youth Congress (Trasco) has called on the government to spare the lives of two people, Wellington Mielies and Moses Mnyanda Jantjies, who are to hang tomorrow

Mielies and Jantjies were sentenced to death for the killing of several members of the Kinikini family during the Eastern Cape unrest in 1984

In its statement Trasco called on the black community to support the "Save the 32" campaign which was launched by the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) last month to save the lives of people sentenced to death as a result of unrest-related incidents

The organization also highlighted the case of the six Sharpeville people — one of them a woman — condemned to die for the murder of a Vaal Triangle councillor in 1984 and awaiting execution. Last month 3 600 people in Norway signed a petition to grant them amnesty



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# '28s' to hang for cell murder

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

FOUR prisoners who are members of the "28" gang were yesterday sentenced to death by a Supreme Court judge for murdering a cell-mate by strangling and stabbing him.

The leader of the four, Selwyn Saayman, 29, his face covered with tattoos, smiled as Mr Justice D M Williamson announced the death sentence.

Evidence was that Johannes Grootboom, 29, and Samuel Kannemeyer strangled Jackson James, while Raymond Jordaan stabbed him in the chest with a knife. David van Wyk had held the man's feet down while he was being murdered in the Mossel Bay Prison in September.

The court heard that Saayman ordered the execution after a "kringsit" in the 4m by 4m cell which held 13

prisoners.

Kannemeyer and another accused, Ivan Williams, were acquitted.

All the men had pleaded not guilty to murder except Jordaan, who had pleaded guilty with extenuating circumstances.

Saayman said in evidence that he and other "28" gang members became upset when prison authorities placed members of rival gangs in the same cell. They had also been dissatisfied with the food and exercise.

Saayman said that in the maximum security wing where he was held, a prisoner was killed if wardens did not listen to prisoners' complaints.

Mr Justice Williamson sat with two assessors, Mr H Van Ghent and Mr G Titterton. Mr W Downer appeared for the state. Miss R Scalabrino, Mr D Bosman, Mr G Roux, Mr A Blommaert, Mr J Heunis and Mr D Jacobs all appeared, pro Deo, for the men.

2/18  
2/9/87

## Bid to end racism in jails

POLITICAL prisoners including a man serving a life sentence on Robben Island - are involved in a bid to end apartheid in jail.

Prisoners serving sentences for political offences in Klerksdorp, Pretoria and on Robben Island, have instructed their attorneys to make an application for desegregation.

"They want to end segregation based on the government's classification of people," a Johannesburg attorney confirmed.

Papers are expected to be drawn up in the next two weeks.

Several other prisoners are believed to have called for similar action.

The call comes amid much criticism of differences in prison conditions for black and white prisoners.

# Mbeki, the man

GOVAN ARCHIBALD MVUNYELINA MBEKI, aged 77, journalist, teacher, activist and former national chairperson of the ANC, has been imprisoned on Robben Island for 23 years.

His eyesight is failing and he is believed to have recently had an operation to remove a cataract from his eye. Although he is well and relatively healthy for a man of his age, fellow prisoners believe he should have been released years ago.

## 'Zizi'

According to Patrick Mathanjana, who spent 17 years on Robben Island, Mbeki, known by his clan name of "Zizi", has the respect of prisoners and warders. Whenever inmates see the tall, well-built, white haired man they hug him as though he were a new prisoner.

The health of the softly-spoken man, who "is always trying to solve problems" has been deteriorating since the late 1970s

Born in 1910 in the Nqamakwe district of the Transkei, the son of a Christian chief and prosperous cattle owner, Mbeki attended mission schools

Mbeki whose son,

Last week the State President, PW Botha, announced in parliament that the Government was considering releasing certain political prisoners. He mentioned Govan Mbeki among others. Mbeki has been on Robben Island for 23 years

Thabo, has risen to the rank of ANC secretary for presidential affairs and director of information. He joined the ANC in the mid-1930s. He also worked underground for the South African Communist Party in the 1950s and 1960s

His political involvement sometimes interfered with his job as a teacher. After being dismissed from his first teaching job, he opened a co-operative store in Idutywa. But its destruction by a tornado in the 1950s led him to teach again. He was again dismissed for political reasons. This time he tried to organise coal workers in Ladysmith, Natal.

Mbeki will often be seen walking slowly in his section on the Island, or sitting outside, but always talking to someone.

A lover of music, he plays classical guitar. "But the youth prefer jazz, so he often sits in his cell playing softly," Mathanjana said.

Mbeki's talent extends to journalism.

From 1938-1944 he edited Territorial Magazine. He worked as an editor of the New Age, the unofficial mouthpiece of the Congress Movement.

He moved to Port Elizabeth in 1955 from where he covered Eastern Cape events, notably the Pondoland uprising against the Bantu Authorities system.

He was detained for five months in South Africa's first State of Emergency in 1960. After his release, Mbeki reported on the State of Emergency imposed in 26 magisterial districts in the Transkei, three months after the first one had been lifted.

Mbeki was also elected to various positions in organisations. In 1941 he was the secretary of the Transkei Voters' Association. In 1944 he was elected to a four-year term in the Transkei

Bunga, to represent Idutywa

Two years later he was elected as secretary of the Transkei Organised Bodies, a federation of interest groups and associations. In 1946 he published "Let's Do it Together", a booklet to promote the organisation of co-operative societies.

In 1962 Mbeki was charged under the Explosives Act. After his acquittal later that year, he was placed under house arrest. But he went underground and only emerged when he was arrested in the July 1963 Rivonia raid.

## Going home

While Mbeki would tell other prisoners of his earlier days, he rarely spoke about going home, according to Mathanjana.

When Mandela, Kathrada, Sisulu and Mabhala were transferred in the early 1980s, Mbeki was asked what he would do if he released. "All he said was that he would not play a neutral role," Mathanjana said.

"He has analysed Botha's speeches over the years, as well as his own position. But I don't think that he will agree to be released alone," Mathanjana said.

14, 11/11

ust 28 to September 3, 1987

# Two to hang Tuesday - but parents not told

By MONO BADELA

TWO of the 33 political activists on death row at Pretoria Central Prison are to be hanged on Tuesday — but their parents only found out about their appointment with the hangman by chance.

The families heard about the hangings when they visited their sons last weekend.

Wellington Meibes and Moses Jantjes were found guilty of killing a KwaNobuhle town councillor, Benjamin Kinlani, by "necklacing" him in March 1985. They have been on death row since December last year. Meanwhile the name of a 33rd activist on death row is now known. He is Michael Lukas, of Queenstown.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee yesterday condemned the government for planning to "secretly" hang Meibes and Jantjes.

In a statement DPSC chairman Max Coleman said the DPSC "fully supports the call to the authorities to re-prive the 32 people on death row."

"We can only regard the 32 under sentence of execution as the victims of a situation in this country not of their making."

"That they should be sentenced to death by those who are responsible for the situation is the supreme irony. Even prisoners of war do not meet

with such a fate."

The Northern Transvaal Youth Congress, a South African Youth Congress affiliate, urged the government to spare the lives of the two men. The organisation also called on the international community to write letters of protest to the government.

"We are again calling upon the regime to stop killing our fellow comrades. We reiterate our position that our peace-loving people have not committed any crime against humanity. Their only crime was to oppose the barbaric and inhuman system of apartheid, and the blame should be put at the door of the system," the statement said.

Sayco has called on workers to observe a few moments of silence on Tuesday for Meibes and Jantjes. A prayer meeting will be held at Khotso House at midday on Tuesday.

A Department of Justice representative has confirmed the hangings. Among the 32 is a young Sharpeville woman, Thelesa Ramashamola. She was sentenced in 1985.

Three National Union of Mine-workers' members, Tlelubuyo Mgedezi, Solomon Mangaliso Nogwatu and Paulos Tsietisi Tshelana, are also among those waiting to be hanged. They were sentenced in May this year for killing team leaders at Vaal Reef's mine.

28/8-87

W/a '11 out CA

W/Meib 28/8-3/9/87

253

... 1 -ur teool e sruawot-kiijisof jo paji

253

HUNGER strikes were a way of life during my seven-year sentence I participated in at least a dozen, the longest of which was 14 days

For a prisoner, refusing to eat was a major weapon — one of the few we had to use against the authorities when we wanted to demand changes in our rights and privileges

One of the most important of these hunger strikes was in 1981, shortly after my arrival on Robben Island. The strike was triggered by a decision to prepare a meal for us with brackish water

The only natural water found on the Island is salty and unpalatable. Brackish water was used for washing blankets and clothing and for scrubbing floors. It was also used in the bathroom. Certain inmates, however, developed skin conditions and the district surgeon prescribed soft water for them (I was one of these, six months before my release I was allowed 20 litres of soft water daily on prescription for washing my body)

Soft water, brought by boat from the mainland, was rationed, except for the amount prescribed for other purposes, it was used strictly for cooking or drinking

One afternoon in 1981, there was a delay in the arrival of supper. Word went around the prison that the sergeant in charge of the kitchen had ordered our meals to be prepared with brackish water. The various sections in the prison immediately gathered to decide democratically what to do about this

It did not require much debate. A boycott of meals was unanimously decided upon

The food arrived as usual in drums which were placed at the entrance to the section. It remained untouched

Soon, however, there was a call for another decision: whether to turn this into a general hunger strike and, if so, for how long. A number of other grievances had been accumulating in recent weeks. The new prison head, Major Badenhorst, had attempted to apply the prison regulations rigidly, unlike his predecessor, Major John Harding

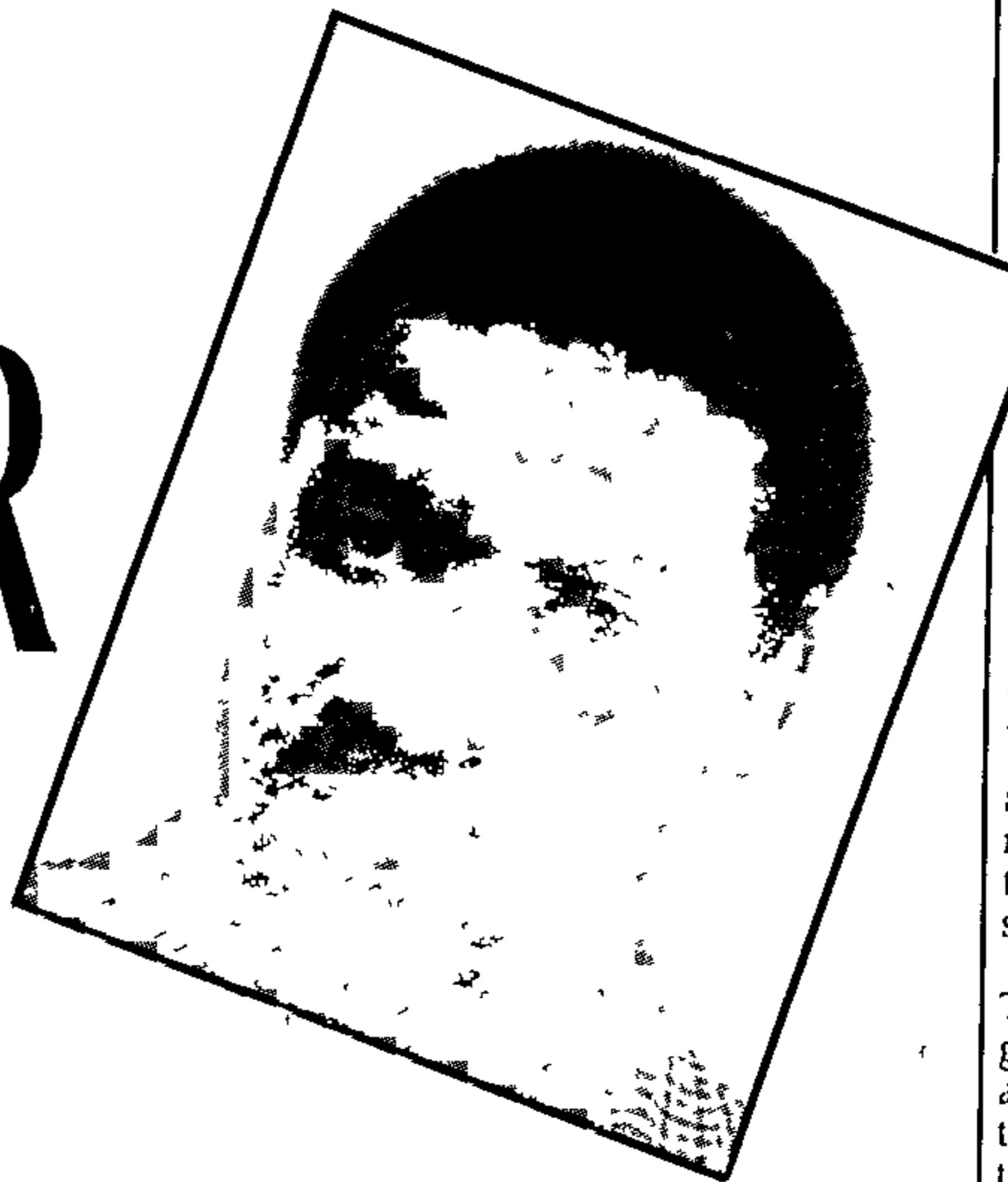
This set the scene for a hunger strike

Each section was required to draft a memorandum of grievances. These were collated into one main memo, which was submitted to the head of the prison for forwarding to Pretoria. Meanwhile, we were to abstain from eating our meals.

The most common grievances were the prison food, the obstacles placed in the way of studying, medical treatment and restrictions on letters and visits to prisoners, especially those regulations preventing children from visiting their parents in prison

## FINAL INSTALMENT OF THAMI MKHWANAZI'S SERIES ABOUT LIFE ON ROBBERN ISLAND

# HUNGER STRIKE ON THE ISLAND



I had a lingering fear of what the next day without food would be like. And the next ... and the next ... More experienced prisoners said the first three days were the worst. After that, the pain would lighten ...

The strike was monitored by an *ad hoc* hunger strike action committee in each section. This committee liaised with similar committees in other sections on every aspect of the hunger strike to ensure that we all acted uniformly. For example, the committee ordered a stop to all physical training

It also ensured the medically unfit, particularly those with stomach ailments, did not participate in the hunger strike. I was an ulcer sufferer but the committee honoured my refusal to accept exemption from the strike

It was up to the committee to announce the start of the strike. It was also the committee's prerogative to call off the strike when they felt it correct to do so, but all inmates, including those exempt from the hunger strike, participated democratically

in that decision

Before the hunger strike was announced, a few inmates attempted to fill up their bellies for the last time. Others chose not to take anything before the announcement, believing there would then be less pain when the strike began

The hunger strike was observed with strict discipline. Within 30 minutes of it being called, any foodstuff one had in one's cell, such as that bought at the tuck shop, had either to be consumed or kept outside the single cells. This meant that by the time we were locked up for the first night of the strike, there was no trace of food in any cell and therefore no temptation for individual hunger-strikers to break their discipline

It was not announced how long the strike was to last

The night after the strike had begun we were locked up as usual. There was nothing in my cell except water

I had a lingering fear about what the next day would be like without food and the next day ... and the next day ... I agonised over how long it would last. I hoped the authorities would at least meet most of our demands

More experienced prisoners had advised me the first three or four days of the action would be the most painful and thereafter one would simply get lighter and lighter without any pain

I had always had an aversion to drinking plain water, but the "hunger strike" experts advised me to take as much water as possible during the strike

I awoke the next morning with a de-

sire for food that was mostly psychological. I wasn't really hungry

Food arrived as usual and it was ignored. Lunch came as well — this time prepared with soft water — but it was also ignored

The district surgeon came to advise us of the adverse consequences of our actions. His words fell on deaf ears

As the second day drew to an end, all the inmates were more determined than ever. Everyone was passing words of encouragement to their colleagues

It was after lock-up that night that I began to feel the pang of hunger. It gnawed at me like a thorn in the flesh. I decided to take a lot of water. There was complete silence — the authorities had suspended the evening record- and radio-playing as a reaction to the strike. I missed our usual selection of jazz records

I tried in vain to read a light novel. That night I slept very little. The hunger was piercing and I held my stomach with both hands to try and ease the discomfort. I hoped that authorities would see some sense the next day

I put up a brave but flimsy front the next morning after our cells were opened up. I wanted to encourage those who were trying to do the same for me. Everyone smiled pleasantly as if all was normal

As usual, the head of the prison came to hear our complaints. We all referred him to those listed in the hunger strike memorandum. Trivial individual complaints were discouraged during a hunger strike

He left the section without entering anything into the complaints book. We had already elected a "Geneva committee", the most senior of prison committees whose task it was to negotiate with the authorities

The fourth day arrived and I was in great pain. Word filtered through that certain inmates in other sections had become sick as a result of the hunger strike. I feared I would soon join them

That night, I slept without any problem. The pain had disappeared the next morning

I was becoming lighter and lighter but was determined to continue until our demands were met. Meanwhile we got the bad news through the prison grapevine that one inmate in another section had collapsed and there was a fear more would follow. This type of situation made the task of the hunger strike committee difficult, as they would have to determine whether or not to call off the strike

Day five arrived, and the authorities were as tight-lipped as ever

Badenhorst came around every morning, and was aware of what was happening, but he remained silent

Then came the weekend, and a number of inmates were due to receive visits. This gave us hope that we could ensure the outside world was informed about our plight

Even if our loved ones could not bring the authorities to reason and meet our demands, it would give us hope and encouragement to know they were aware of our strike

Visits were being monitored and the chance of leaking a message was slim. But we knew it had to leak — and indeed it leaked

That day the authorities stopped certain relatives from visiting their loved ones in prison. They consulted lawyers and brought an application in the Supreme Court to have the prison authorities reimburse them for all the expenses they had incurred in travelling to the Island

On the sixth day, I felt much lighter, though I wasn't feeling any pain. My speech was incoherent, my sight blurred and my hearing slight. I stopped walking up and down the corridor and just sat in my cell. We were advised not to sit in the sun

We decided to call off the hunger strike when we knew the message had spread outside of the prison. A few weeks later, the rules were changed to allow our children to visit us, the quota of letters we could receive and write was increased, as was the length of visits from 30 to 45 minutes. The food was improved

And, much later, study conditions were amended

Perhaps most important of all, however, was that the attitude of Badenhorst changed noticeably

## In the dentist's chair. With my chains still on

MEDICINE prescribed to prisoners by district surgeons was at times not administered for economic reasons

Instead, cheaper medication was provided, with the explanation that the correct drug was not available from the prison chemist

For example, I was prescribed a medicine called Zantac for my ulcer. They gave me a cheaper version, a medicine I had used previously before my prescription was changed

I also had a special soap prescribed because of a skin condition, but they would sometimes just bring me a cake marked "hospital" and expect me to use that. They would also sometimes give us ear or eye drops on which the expiry date had passed

During a hunger strike in 1982, inmates complained in a memorandum to the Commissioner of Prisons that certain inmates were systematically turned into zombies by being given handfuls of "wrong" tablets

In certain cases, jailers refused to provide a specific diet prescribed by the district surgeon, as the victim of a nodular ulcer, I suffered from this regularly

It was common for sick inmates to be discharged prematurely from provincial hospitals, in some cases without the consent of the doctor treating the patient in hospital

On January 13, 1981 I was taken to Cape Town's Woodstock Hospital for an operation performed at 3.30pm

... a general anaesthetic

Before I could recover from the ef-

fects of the anaesthetic I was roughly awakened in the ward by the two warders who had been escorting me. They screamed my name and shook me to wake me, then dressed me, telling me I had to return to the Island that same afternoon — despite what I had heard from a Dr Calitz, who had done the operation. He had said I would sleep in hospital until he was satisfied that I was OK

A nurse reprimanded the warders for their conduct as they forced me to the lift. I was dizzy all the time

Forcing me into a van that was driven at great speed, they explained they had received a telephone call from their superior, a Warrant Officer Kaminga, to say there was a shortage of warders to relieve the two from duty that night. They pointed out that many warders had taken leave from work during the festive season

I was alone in the back of the van, still drowsy from the anaesthetic. When the brakes were slammed at stop streets, I was thrown from one end of the vehicle to the other

It was clear the men were rushing to make the 5pm boat, the last one to the Island that day. They caught the boat and I was forced to stand during the ferry trip. I was still dizzy and in great pain

On arrival at the Island, instead of being taken to the prison hospital, I was locked up alone as usual in my single cell

The next day I submitted two letters, one to the commanding officer

of the prison, complaining about the treatment I had received and the other to my lawyers, instructing them to sue the Minister of Prisons for damages

The commanding officer never answered my letter. The one addressed to my lawyers was kept by the prison authorities for six months — even though I pointed out to them repeatedly that under the Prisons Act any legal action would lapse if not lodged within six months

It was not uncommon for the prison authorities to transport inmates in chains when they required medical treatment outside the prison

I was taken to the dentist chained by both hands and legs during my stay at Potchefstroom prison, the dentist worked on my teeth with the chains intact

In 1984, when I was taken to consult with a psychiatrist at Witrand Care and Rehabilitation Centre, my legs and hands were bound. Only the leg irons were removed during the consultations. I had expected the professor to object at having to consult with a handcuffed patient, but he did not

On another occasion, while at Johannesburg Prison, I was chained, hands and legs, to be escorted to a urologist. On meeting the surgeon, my escorts decided to unchain me but the urologist said it wouldn't be necessary — and I remained chained throughout the examination. He even struggled to undress me

253 whole censored

# Flush toilets for the other prisoners. But not for us

## THE OTHER VIEWPOINT

# There's no need for prisoners to resort to hunger strikes

The Chief Liason officer of the SA Prisons Service, Brigadier EC van Zyl, comments on the articles on these pages

SOUTH AFRICA'S penal system is farcical towards dehumanising, rather than rehabilitating, prisoners. The "bucket" toilets still used on Robben Island provide the best illustration of this.

Flush toilets existed in certain sections of the Island, but in those sections with single cells, such as B-section, where the ANC and PAC leaders are kept, toilets were only installed in special toilet blocks outside the cells.

Inmates in B-section, including some of the Rivonia trialists who have been there for over 20 years, are each allocated a 21cm-deep bucket to be used as a toilet after pick-up.

The inmates called these "punishment buckets" because they were difficult to use and usually filled up quickly. A hollow in the lid served as a basin for washing hands.

There was a taller bucket available, but it was twice the height (the size in use in townships which are still using the bucket system), but these were only used when prescribed by a district surgeon.

A doctor prescribed the taller bucket for me early in my imprisonment, when I was still in A-section, but this was not supplied. Each time I took up the matter of the taller pail I was told a tall bureaucratic story.

The situation only changed after I was moved to B-section. When Nelson Mandela was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison in 1983, with some of his colleagues, I inherited his tall bucket, which I used until I too was moved off the Island for several years.

At the time of my release from the Island in March this year, the bucket system was still in use, and each inmate of B-section was subjected to the stench. We stood in single file, each with full bucket in hand, waiting for the man in front to dispose of the contents of his toilet into a single flush toilet. The toilet did not always flush, so the stench continued unabated.

The buckets were then washed with soap and brackish water and taken outside for airing all day.

The bucket system could easily have been avoided. Prisoners wondered why flush toilets had not been installed in these single cells, as they had in all other prisons around the country. Some saw the bucket system as an attempt on the part of the authorities to counter the leadership of this section of the prison.

The dehumanisation of prisoners is further demonstrated in the manner in which inmates were reduced to numbers. Throughout my stay on the Island, I was called "18/80" (being the 18th person admitted to that particular prison in the year 1980).

Whenever my medical diet was being queried by a warder in the kitchen, he would say, "Gevangene 18/80 se diët is nie reg nie" ("Prisoner 18/80's diet is not in order"). The number is changed every time one is transferred to a new prison — as happened to me seven times during my seven-year sentence.

Govan Mbeki has spent 23 years on the Island and has been known by generation after generation of Prisons Service members as "Gevangene 21/67" (Prisoner 21/67). His colleagues, fellow ANC leaders and life prisoners Elias Motsoaledi and Wilton Mkwayi, are known as "473/64" and "20/67" respectively.

It is dehumanising not to be allowed to read telegrams sent to you, with only a transcript handed over. It can also confuse communications. It was anybody's guess whether the transcribed message was the correct one — and on one occasion a message to me from my lawyer was distorted in this way.

Censorship was a key problem for prisoners. The introduction of newspapers in 1980 and television, which only became available in December

Box 492  
Meadowlands,  
1852  
2/4/84.

GESENSOR  
HAND...  
DAT... 84.04.12

De gese THAMI,  
How are you love? I hope  
everything is fine especially  
after the fight there in Potchefstroom  
Prison I learned from the papers  
that prisoners I have  
killed there because they were  
fighting against each other  
and this really affected me  
I've even contacted the lawyer  
about it to check  
you are not affected I don't  
know whether she did attend  
to the matter or not. I don't  
know sometimes you tell  
people not actually  
contact

I am otherwise still looking  
for a job. I have gone through  
numbers of interviews - all  
regret, I have been offered  
three jobs so far but I didn't

A letter to Thami Mkhwanazi from his fiancée — censored since it refers to inmates at another prison, Potchefstroom. The handwriting above the blacked-out words is Mkhwanazi's: his reconstruction of the 'unwritten' parts of the letter.

last year, made prison a great deal more tolerable. But the battle of the censorship of newspapers is still being fought.

The blotting out of ANC leader Oliver Tambo's face is a common occurrence, and stories on hunger strikes and civil actions against the Prisons Service rarely escape the censor's axe.

Letters were censored as well. Any news of inmates in other prisons would be crossed out — but we became quite good at guessing what

was "unwritten"

The censorship of letters on Robben Island has improved, and so has the censorship of newspapers, compared with previous years, when so much as a photo of black and white people together was forbidden.

But that censorship is still practiced on the Island is shown by the fact that the *Weekly Mail* containing the first instalment of this series was duly delivered to a prisoner who subscribes to the paper — but without the pages containing the Robben Island story

# The saddest moment ... the moment of farewell

TWO weeks before the end of my sentence, the prisoners' welfare committee of B-section announced formally to the community in that section that I was about to be released and a farewell party would be arranged for me in accordance with tradition.

The duty of the welfare committee was to organise birthday, welcoming and farewell parties. Although prisoners did not rejoice when a person was convicted, inmates could not avoid the irony of "celebrating" the arrival of any prisoner.

The committee, which was elected democratically every year, kept a record of everyone's birthday so it could plan celebrations. It also arranged parties to welcome back any inmate who had been hospitalised for a long time in a private or provincial hospital.

It also organised a tea party once a week. This was an attempt to inspire a community spirit in the section.

Once it was announced a party was going to be held, inmates volunteered to contribute whatever foodstuffs they had purchased and could afford to offer. Cartons of groceries and other items were filled by the contributors. Common contributions were

tinned vegetables, meat, fish and tinned fruit salad.

For my farewell party, Mosima "Tokyo" Sexwale ordered enough ice-cream for the whole community, but it never arrived. Other offerings were chocolate cakes, custard, jelly and sweets.

The catering span warmed up the tinned food by filling large drums with the brackish water from the bathroom, packing the tins into the drums and covering them with a lid and an old blanket.

After some time, the drum would be uncovered, the tins opened and the dishing up would begin.

When this was done, on the Sunday prior to my release, the community assembled in the B-section dining room, where the catering span had dished up varieties of warm tinned foods in rows of prison dishes.

There were a few guests from other sections, including "Comrade Era" — Eric Ngeleza — who visited me regularly on Sundays from the hospital section. Harry Gwala was also there from the hospital section (These guests could come only with the permission of the authorities.)

AN agreement exists with the media in terms of which no restriction is placed on any publication relating to the administration of prisons in South Africa provided that the SA Prisons Service is afforded the opportunity to comment thereon prior to publication and the Prisons Services' comments are published in full with the same prominence as the original publication.

After the publication of the first article, "My years on Robben Island", which was not submitted to the SA Prisons Service, the matter was taken up with the editor. However, thereafter two more articles were published without prior submission to the Prisons Service. Consequently it seems strange that the last article has been submitted and one wonders whether the editor is perhaps now concerned about the many misrepresentations and falsehoods contained in these articles.

In terms of Section 2 of the Prisons Act, (Act 8 of 1959), the SA Prisons Service is obliged to ensure that provision is made for the efficient medical care of all prisoners entrusted to its care and the SA Prisons Service is indeed satisfied that a very high standard is maintained throughout in this regard. District surgeons function independently as is the case with any other medical practitioner and are only bound by their own occupational and ethical code. The Prisons Service also goes out of its way to ensure that the clinical independence of the doctor is not encroached upon. Consequently all allegations to the contrary are rejected as false and malicious.

The SA Prisons Service has a legally imposed task to keep all prisoners entrusted to its care in safe custody until they are legally released. Its members are thus authorised and in fact compelled to use the legal aids which are available to assist them in the execution of this duty. The use of mechanical restraints is especially necessary when prisoners are taken to places outside of the prison to keep appointments, as the risk of escape is obviously much higher under such circumstances.

A very high premium is placed

on the confidentiality between a doctor and his patient and it is the prerogative of the doctor to indicate whether or not he wishes the member who is guarding the prisoner to be present during the examination.

As is the case at some of the other older prisons in the RSA, some of the single cells at the Robben Island prison have not been provided with flushing toilets. Mr Mkhwanazi's allegation that flush-toilets have deliberately been omitted with the purpose of dehumanising rather than rehabilitating the prisoner is preposterous.

The SA Prisons Service is satisfied that all prisoners entrusted to its care are treated humanely and in a responsible and professional manner and a high standard of hygiene is maintained throughout all prisons. Mr Mkhwanazi's statement that refusing to eat was used as a major weapon — "one of the few we had use against the authorities when we wanted to demand changes in our rights and privileges" — is once again a figment of the imagination. Hunger strikes are not condoned and are considered to be undisciplined actions. The SA Prisons Service will not submit to demands, which prisoners make, using this tactic. All prisons have effective channels of communicating and consequently it is not necessary for prisoners to resort to undisciplined behaviour in order to have their complaints attended to.

Because the SA Prisons Service is a dynamic organisation its policy and practices are continually re-evaluated and adjusted to meet realistic and changing needs the allegation that changes to the privilege system and permission for Mr Mkhwanazi to study were obtained as a result of pressure exercised by the prisoners, is devoid of all truth.

It is a relatively common phenomenon for ex-prisoners to exaggerate and relate their subjective experiences and perceptions of imprisonment as if they are facts. Furthermore it is clear that ex-prisoners are increasingly becoming part of a propaganda campaign, sometimes subtly and sometimes obviously.

Others present included all of the inmates of Section-B, whatever camp they belonged to. ANC leaders who attended included Govan Mbeki, Wilton Mkwayi, Elias Motsoaledi, Theo Cholo and Anthony "Mfen 'Endala" Xaba.

The master of ceremonies made an introductory remark and explained the purpose of the special lunch. A second person reminded me of the code of conduct and said I should not forget it after my release.

The speaker delved into a lengthy political speech on the struggle at home and the duties of the cadre in relation to the struggle. Clearly, this was a lecture of some sort. It was as if this were the final stage of graduation from the "University of Revolutionary Theory".

All of this was interspersed with jokes, but all the same, tears occasionally streamed down my cheeks during the speech.

I was asked to reply. I stood up and affirmed all that was said by the previous speaker. I promised to keep to my code of conduct.

After I had finished, we all stood and, with clenched fists raised, sang the national anthem.

Then we descended with our "shovels" (shortened prison spoons about double the size of a normal desert spoon) on the dented steel dishes with canned meatballs, macaroni, baked beans, vienna sausages, fish, green peas and mixed vegetables. The main dish was followed by canned fruit, and finally slices of chocolate cake with coke and orange drink.

As I waited through the last few days of my sentence, I was filled with memories of my past life outside prison. I retraced the years before my conviction. I agonised over what to do once I left the Island — for good.

My nights were sleepless and depressing. I thought about how I would soon be listening to the musical voices of women and children, something I had been yearning for all my seven years inside. I longed for red corn, sour porridge, cow, sheep and chicken ofal, fresh fruit salad and ice-cream.

The courtyard and corridors in B-section became drabber and drabber. I paced up and down the courtyard that was used for tennis, volley-ball

Continued overleaf

# My farewell banquet: a rather serious matter

**jogging.**  
Occasionally, Motsoaledi, who was busy tending his tiny but beautiful garden, called out my nickname, "Wasa" (after the Writers Association of SA, of which I was a member). He was trying to relieve me the burden of worrying about getting out of that darned place. He was absent-minded during the last few days. My impending release was giving me more than seven years in prison — all those cruel events — seemed to be events of yesterday.

The night before the prison doors were to be opened to me, I hardly slept. A few inmates, including Sexwale, kept vigil with me. From his cell only a few paces from mine, he kept whispering my name, asking if I was OK.

At about 4am I heard the sickening sound of jail keys. I thought "This is the last time they will sicken me, they are coming to unlock the doors, because someone is being taken to hospital in Cape Town, but for me they are coming to take me out of the damned place."

It was quiet, save for those keys again. Tokyo whispered my name "Wasa," he said, "they are coming for you."

I had already said my farewells to the community the previous afternoon. Before lock-up I thought my fellow prisoners would be asleep that morning.

I was wrong. They had waited half the night to see me going.

They were all locked up, but each extended his hand through the cell window that overlooked the corridor. I shook hands with each one as I walked down on one side of the passage. Then I came back down the other side, greeting the rest of the inmates.

"Buddy-bucks" Legoabe, Wilton Mkhwayi, Khu Mnikina, Anthony

### From previous page

Xaba, Peter Ngwenya, "General" Maqhutjana, "Jaws" Buthelezi, "Tokyo" Sexwale, "Killer" Cikozeni, "Bra-Currie" Seatsholo, Mzilikazi Khumalo, Sandi Sejake, Ranka Cholo, Govan Mbeki, Elias Motsoaledi and John Nkosi — each one shook my hand, saying, "Hamba Kahle, comrade". ("Go well, comrade")

I returned to my cell to collect my belongings. The warders unlocked "Tokyo" and others to help me carry the stuff packed the previous day in cardboard boxes.

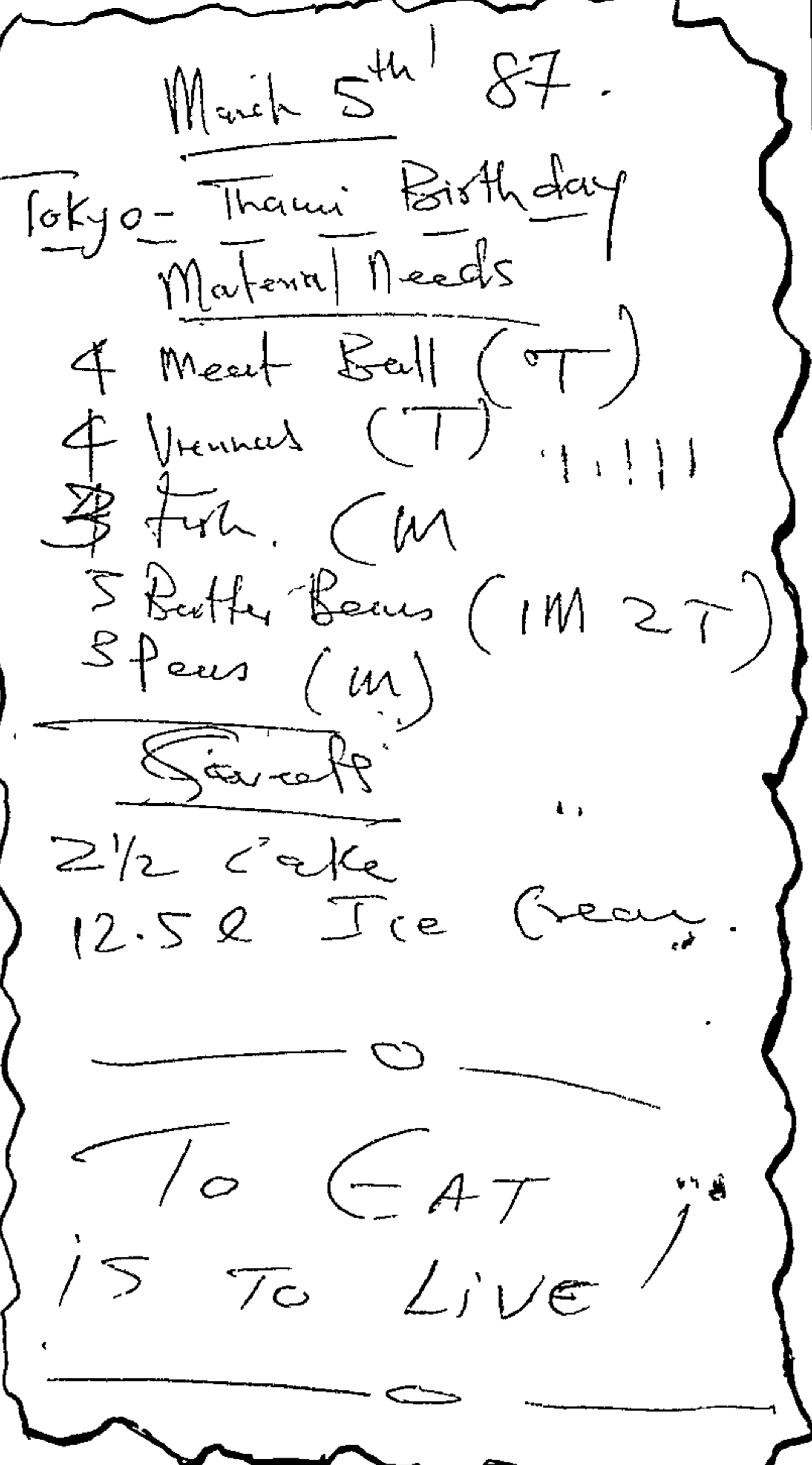
I was processed for the last time at the reception office, where my belongings were thoroughly searched. Then the head of the prison, Major AE Smit, gave me his official advice: "Jy moet jou goed gedra en nie weer terugkeer nie" (Behave and never return).

My belongings and those of Jerry Majatladi, my co-accused who was being released with me, were carried to a bakkie outside. We were whisked away to the "Blouberg", the boat used to bring water and goods to the Island.

I was a free man that morning, but I still was not allowed to talk to the other prisoners on the boat — common law prisoners who were manning the vessel. I spoke to Majatladi.

The last ferry trip seemed much longer than the first to the Island. Finally we reached Cape Town Harbour, where we found a South African Council of Churches vehicle that had been sent to collect us.

But the Prisons Service officer had been instructed to put us on a train and wouldn't let us go until he had fulfilled his orders. We refused this and insisted on climbing into the car. We had to threaten that we would consult our lawyer and bring an application for our undisturbed release. He gave up the fight and let us go.



One prisoner's list of contributions towards Thami Mkhwanazi's farewell party. The icecream never arrived

## WINING AND DINING

### Light on the palate, heavy on the pocket

IT seems the essence of the restaurateur's wine pricing policy is a certain amount of income must come from each table, and that raw materials must be marked up by 200 percent. Alternatively each table must generate a certain amount of net revenue for the restaurant to pay its way.

It's too bad — so the argument runs — that this method of costing means that wine which requires very little handling, should carry such a mark-up. There are swings and roundabouts to the whole exercise and the "easy" 200 percent on wine must be seen in the light of a "difficult" 200 percent on soufflés, for example.

The charm of the restaurateur's argument is it implies that he is working in as tough an environment as anyone else, and struggling to make a decent living. His cost and mark-up structure is almost scientifically determined by years of experience.

Some are flexible enough to admit that they can afford to take a knock on margin where the basic raw material price is high — such as with shellfish — because their net income on the dish still makes the table viable. Accordingly they are entitled to the converse — namely when raw material cost is low, they are entitled to an above average mark-up since the net revenue from the table will be insufficient.

I am finding it increasingly difficult to enjoy being overcharged. The occasion for this particular diatribe is that long-established outpost of Italian cucina in the bottom of Twist Street — Rugantino.

I could not help noticing the amount my host was paying at the end of an average to mediocre meal. He seemed just as shocked so we set about analysing the bill, attempting to relate it to food cost, and finally measuring the profit margin.

Our dinner was simple enough: A starter portion of Parma Ham (which may have been either French or local, since the Italian is an illegal import), a bowl of minestrone; a plate of mixed hors d'oeuvres (taken as a main course); a portion on roast mutton; two double espresso's each, a bottle of Backsberg Dry Red 1986 and a small bottle of mineral water. Before tax and tip the bill came to over R60. Take the add-ons into account and suddenly you've paid R75 for not very much food, of very indifferent quality, in an Italian snack bar. You could eat the same amount, and enjoy infinitely better quality, in half a dozen major Italian cities even at today's exchange rate and have some change for R50.

The minestrone at R4,50 must have carried a 1 000 percent mark-up on the food cost; I don't believe that there was less than 800 percent mark-up on the ham. R12,50 for the mixed hors d'oeuvres represented a comparable mark-up and R13,50 for a chunk of over-roasted lamb or mutton must have given the establishment a 400 percent margin. The Backsberg retails for under R4 — allowing for the fact that Rugantino has a licence and can buy wholesale, their margin was closer to 400 percent rather than 300 percent.

The lesson is very simple. Obviously we will never eat there again. However it is not fair to castigate the whole restaurant industry on account of Rugantino.

It was the observation that Rugantino's prices are a fair reflection of what Italian restaurants are charging in Johannesburg that prompted this stream of invective. Pasta sells for R9 to R13 and I doubt if the food cost is ever more than R1 a portion, veal dishes run to R11 to R14 with a food cost that maybe hits R2. Suddenly the Les Marquis and San Germans, with their three course meals at under R20 a head, look positively good value.

Sarah Hinton

**THE NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE GROUP**  
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VENUE John Moffat Bldg, Wits Campus  
REGISTRATION Sat, 19 Sept. 8.30am  
FEE R10 for non-members

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- 16th September ● **Namibia ; In grips of Occupation** Keith Gottsehalke (Politics Dept UWC)
- 23rd September ● **Swaziland; Botswana; Lesotho; South Africa's little wars** Matthew Blatchford, Ecc researcher
- 30th September ● **The Compulsion to Incorporate; Pretoria's S.African policy** Professor Peter Vale Director of Institute of Social & Economic Research (Rhodes Univ)

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CP Correspondent

## Ex-convicts' union

(S) A NATIONAL union of former prisoners for crime prevention and re-adjustment was launched at the Ecumenical Centre in Durban this week

(S) The union, aimed at opening up avenues for ex-prisoners to return to a normal life, is non-discriminatory and open to criminal

and political ex-prisoners. The union's organiser, NGK Jola, said the plight of ex-prisoners needed urgent attention

He said although they were active in Natal at present, the union had large support throughout South Africa and was planning to go national as soon as possi-

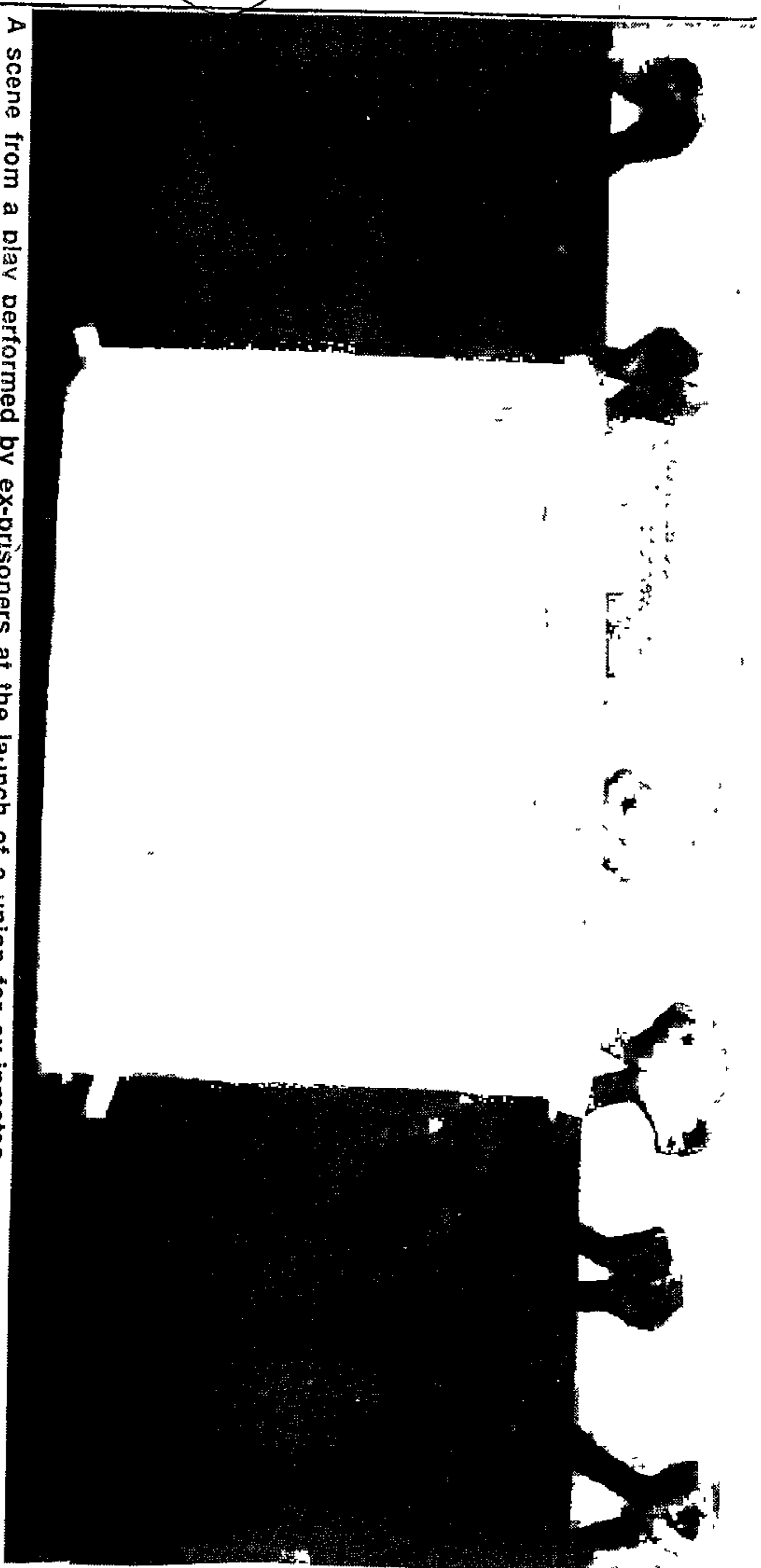
ble. He said one of the major aims of the organisation was to organise jobs for ex-prisoners so the union would function as an employment agency

"We have also introduced a literacy scheme for those who have not been to school and are

training some of the ex-prisoners themselves to be literacy teachers," he said. Other aims of the union include

- Enlightening ex-prisoners about their legal rights
- Negotiating with welfare societies to accommodate ex-prisoners suffering from mental illnesses
- Challenging unfair sentences imposed by the courts - Concord News





A scene from a play performed by ex-prisoners at the launch of a union for ex-inmates

## Ex-prisoners form a union

By CARMEL RICKARD,  
Durban

AFTER months of preparation, a new organisation for ex-prisoners was launched in Durban at the weekend with 500 members.

According to a representative, the National Union of Ex-Prisoners for Crime Prevention and Re-adjustment (Nuepfocar) differs from other, similar groups in that it is run by ex-prisoners themselves.

Says Nuepfocar organiser Jerry Ngxjola "People are attracted to join us because they know the organisation is run by people with experience of prison — people fully aware of the problems that engulf a man or woman when they are released from jail. They are assured to know the organisation's people have faced the same problems".

He says "the biggest difficulties

faced by ex-prisoners are unemployment and rejection by society and so these issues are being addressed by Nuepfocar as a priority.

"Many people come out of prison with newly acquired skills in building and carpentry. We hope to persuade building contractors to take on some of our people. We want to help our members build up their dignity by educating them through literacy, basic law workshops and other training. We want to help society accept us."

Already Nuepfocar has held workshops on issues like the causes of

crime. Courses are also being run on organisational skills to help instil confidence in members.

Ngxjola says the idea of the organisation occurred to him and some other inmates while in prison.

He came out of jail with a clear idea of what needed to be done and set about canvassing other ex-prisoners to find out whether they shared his vision.

Working through area committees, Nuepfocar has been able to contact many people. "As ex-prisoners themselves the area co-ordinators know from the grapevine as soon as someone is released and they are also able to find out quite easily who in the

Picture CEDRIC NUNN, Atrapix community has 'served time'."

So far the organisation has been dealing mainly with criminal ex-prisoners as Ngxjola and his committee believe that while some attention has been paid to the "politicals", the other group are largely neglected.

"We will keep a low profile on political issues for the moment but some time in the future we will consider aligning ourselves with progressive organisations," he says.

He says the organisation is already spreading and that people in other provinces have written to ask that branches be set up in their areas.

His hopes for the future "That the organisation will continue to develop and draw in more members and that society will come to offer the hand of friendship to us."

11-77/1987 W/maad 253

CMB Times  
17/9/87

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★ Cape T

# Mandela's possible release 'an extremely delicate matter'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — The possible release of Mr Nelson Mandela was a matter of "extreme delicacy" and should be treated with "very great sensitivity", the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday

The issue was "so delicate, as has been proved so graphically with events over the last few weeks"

Mr Du Plessis said this in reply to calls yesterday by both Labour Party and Democratic Party MPs for the release of Mr Mandela from jail

He said the position of someone like Mr Mandela, who had been convicted in a court of law, was "a matter of extreme delicacy", which had to be handled by the head of state

"I would not like to enter that china shop like a bull," Mr Du Plessis said

He also said the issue should be treated "with a great deal of patience"

Mr Peter Mopp, the MP for Border, said in the House that the release of Mr Mandela, who was a "modern day Jesus Christ, present at every political meeting", would go a long way to defusing unrest

## 'Humanitarian grounds'

Speaking during the third reading debate on the budget in the House of Representatives, Mr Mopp said the State President had suggested that he could release Mandela on "humanitarian grounds" if certain other people were freed

The other people involved — Major Wynand du Toit, Anatoly Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov — had now been released, and was it therefore not time that Mr Mandela was freed

Mr Mopp said that the State President had committed the government to common citizenship for all South Africans, but there was obviously a difference in perception as to what was meant by citizenship

For the government, he said, groups were the priority, while for the coloured people, the individual was the key.

Mr Mopp said what was needed was a two-point programme to address the questions of

- discriminatory legislation still on the statute book, and
- how power was going to be shared and exercised in South Africa

With regard to the National Council, Mr Mopp warned that if this was just another "guise to maintain white superiority and prejudice", it was doomed to failure

# Island man wants to marry his wife

By SAHM VENTER

WILTON Mkwayi, serving a life sentence on Robben Island has applied to marry his wife — 20 years after they were first married.

His attorney has confirmed that an application has been made for Mkwayi, 74, jailed in the 1960s for helping to organise Umkhonto weSizwe, and his wife, Doris Mhlongo, 73, better known as Mrs Mkwayi, for a civil marriage.

They were married by customary rites in April 1967 in Soweto — Mkwayi was already serving his sentence on Robben Island. "Now they want to legitimise their marriage," the attorney told SOUTH.

Mkwayi, the oldest of 13 children of a peasant family, was born in Middel drift.

in the Cape in 1923. He finished sixth grade and then worked as a labourer, clerk and stevedore.

After becoming a union organiser for the African Textile Workers in Port Elizabeth in the early 1950s, Mkwayi later served as treasurer for the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu).

He was prominent in the 1952 Defiance Campaign in the Eastern Cape and was later among the main accused in the Treason Trial.

Mkwayi went into hiding in the 1960 State of Emergency. He left South Africa to enlist foreign support for the Congress movement.

He returned to South Africa and was arrested in 1964 and charged with helping to organise Umkhonto weSizwe.

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South 17-23/9 [87]

of passenger coaches on passenger trains are not changed during journeys

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask him what "normal circumstances" and "abnormal circumstances" are?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, an "abnormal circumstance" would be, for example, when a technical defect occurs in a coach, and that coach has to be uncoupled. Obviously there would then have to be a change in the sequence of the coaches [Interjections]

**Debt: committal to prison**

\*7 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether he intends introducing any legislation arising out of the report of the South African Law Commission regarding the committal of persons to prison for debt, if so (a) what is the main import of the legislation and (b) when is it anticipated that this legislation will be placed before Parliament?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

I dealt with the matter at length during the discussion of the Justice Vote in the House of Representatives on 30 July 1987 (Hansard col 1645) For the hon member's information I reiterate that I indicated on that occasion that it is a matter in which Members of Parliament have an interest and that the report of the South African Law Commission must therefore be referred to the Standing Committee on Justice with the instruction to report on the findings and recommendations of the Law Commission. The Standing Committee may, should it find it necessary, propose legislation

I have already given notice that I shall move tomorrow that the report of the Law Commission be referred to the Standing Committee on Justice

**Crime-prevention-civic-patrol**

\*8 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

*Hansard*

(1) Whether he or the South African Police have received any representations from the Cape Town City Council in respect of the possible formation of a crime-prevention civic patrol, if so, (a) what representations, (b) when and (c) what (i) was his response and (ii) were his reasons for giving this response,

(2) whether he received any requests for financial assistance to form such a patrol, if so, (a) what amount was requested and (b) what (i) was his response and (ii) were his reasons for giving this response?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes, representations were received by the Divisional Commissioner of the Western Province Division

(a) The representations dealt with the establishment of civic patrols to enforce municipal by-laws

(b) 20 February 1987

(c) (i) and (ii) The Divisional Commissioner held discussions with the Executive Committee of the City Council and also attended their meetings

For reasons of efficiency it is, however, the viewpoint of the South African Police that it is a priority to rationalise law enforcement bodies in the South African context, instead of having fragmented smaller law enforcement components that possess separate executive powers throughout the RSA

After a meeting of the United Municipal Executive on 4 February 1987, during which the South African Police explained the benefits of a national police force with a uniform system, the United Municipal Executive decided at its annual meeting on 12 March 1987, not to negotiate the institution of Municipal Police for White, Asian and Coloured Local

Authorities This subject was not raised again  
(2) No, (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

**Howick: abduction/murder**

\*9 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any (a) arrests have been made and (b) charges have been laid in connection with the alleged abduction and murder near Howick on or about 6 December 1986 of three persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (i) who were arrested and charged, and (ii) when, in each case,

(2) whether any further steps have been taken in respect of those so arrested and charged, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such steps will be taken, if so, what was the outcome?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) (a) and (b) No

(2) (i) and (ii) Fall away

**Strikes: employees prosecuted**

\*10 Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Justice †

(1) Whether any of the employees of the South African Transport Services who took part in strikes this year, have been prosecuted under criminal law, if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) on what charges and (d) with what result, if not, why not,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Since the required information covers a wide spectrum, it is not clear which information the hon member requires. In order to be of assistance to the hon member, we obtained information in regard to offences related to strikes. Following on this I supply information which is at hand. Should any further information become available I shall inform the hon member in writing

(1) On 27 August 1987 1 person was found guilty in the Regional Court, Germiston of contravening section 1 of the Intimidation Act, 1982, and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment were suspended,

(ii) on 9 September 1987 1 person was found guilty in the Regional Court, Johannesburg of contravening section 1 of the Intimidation Act, 1982, and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment were suspended,

(iii) the cases against 11 persons who are charged with contravening section 1 of the Intimidation Act, 1982, have not yet been finalized, and

(iv) a Police investigation against 45 persons which, *inter alia*, includes 4 charges of murder and 1 charge of attempted murder is still pending

In the light of this comprehensive information and that which I shall possibly furnish still, but which I do not promise to, a statement is in my opinion not necessary

**Strikes: temporary employees**

\*11 Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

(1) Whether during the strikes by employees of the South African Transport Services this year any White persons were temporarily employed to do the work of strikers, if not, why not, if so, how many,

(2) whether the services of any of these White persons were terminated as a result of the re-employment of Black

*Hansard*

*(Handwritten initials)*

*253*

*(Handwritten initials)*

**TIMOTHY Litha**  
Mlahleki, who is  
serving an effective 42  
years in Brandvlei  
prison after he was  
found guilty of 15  
charges under the  
Terrorism Act, has  
been on a hunger strike  
since September 3.

According to his  
brother, Zolisa Mlahleki,  
who saw him on  
September 5, Mlahleki  
will fast "until death"  
unless he can be moved  
to a prison for political  
prisoners

Mlahleki was sentenced  
to 108 years'  
imprisonment nine years  
ago in what J F Cloete,  
the Judge President of  
the Grahamstown  
Supreme Court described  
as "if not the worst  
case I have come across,  
certainly one of the  
worst."

He was found guilty on  
four counts of attempted  
murder, three counts of  
robbery, three counts of  
arson and five charges of  
malicious damage to  
property, the possession  
of firearms and resisting  
arrest.

In all four cases of  
attempted murder,  
policemen and their  
families were involved.  
One of the cases of  
robbery involved the  
theft of a revolver from a  
policeman, and two of  
the sabotage attempts  
were made on the homes  
of policemen.

The court found that  
Mlahleki committed  
these crimes during a six-  
week spree of violence at  
the age of 19 years

Mlahleki, a former  
Standard eight pupil at  
the Kwarakhele High  
School in Port Elizabeth,  
was a member of the now  
banned South African  
Students' movement

The Press liaison  
officer for the South  
African Prisons Service,  
Lieutenant-Colonel A E  
van Vuuren commented.

"At the outset it  
should be pointed out  
that there are no political  
prisoners in SA prisons

"As far as the rest of  
your enquiry is concern-  
ed, it is policy of  
longstanding not to  
comment on the incarce-  
ration circumstances of  
individual prisoners,  
however it can be  
mentioned that at  
present there is no person  
on hunger strike at the  
Brandvlei prison

"It is the prerogative  
of the Commissioner of  
Prisons to decide on  
matters such as the  
classification and  
transfer of prisoners  
Several factors such as  
length of sentences, the  
privilege classification  
system and training  
abilities of the prisoner  
etc, are taken into


SOWETAN, Friday, September 25, 1987

# Hungry Strikers - Prisons Dept Replies

consideration in this such cases three meals  
process are still provided daily  
It does sometimes and prisoners are treated  
happen that prisoners go strictly in accordance  
on hunger strikes In with the internationally  
accepted guidelines  
pertaining to the  
handling of those  
persons as is embraced in  
the Tokyo declaration  
"Prisoners' food is  
provided according to an  
approved diet scale  
drawn up in consultation  
with dieticians, it also  
corresponds with inter-  
national nutritional  
standards  
"Prisoners can apply  
to be transferred from

one prison to another  
Each application will  
receive due consideration  
and will be dealt with on  
merit. It is therefore  
unnecessary for prison-  
ers to resort to hunger  
strikes in order to have  
their demands met " —  
East Cape News Agency

# Prisoners tell what lay behind 18 day strike 253

BEHIND an 18-day passive disobedience strike in the section reserved for white political prisoners in Pretoria Central Prison lie claims of physical and mental maltreatment.

The details emerged in an application currently before the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court. The commissioner of prisons and the officer commanding the security prison have one month to respond to the claims and application for relief.

At the root of the application lies the authorities' decision last December — which the applicants claim contravenes the Prisons Act — to divide the six long-term prisoners into two groups of three.

The five applicants — Carl Niehaus, Eric Pelser, Stephen Marais, Robert Adam and Roland Hunter — claimed the separation had damaged their psychological and physical well-being. Their conclusions were supported by four psychologists, including a professor at the Rand Afrikaans University.

The inmates are asking that the authorities revoke their decision to separate white male prisoners according to their prison classifications. In addition, they ask to be given access to psychiatrists and psychologists in private practice.

In his founding affidavit, Niehaus says "there appears to be no sensible reason for the regrouping other than to comply blindly with a system of categorisation" — a consideration ignored for the white female prisoners who are held together in the prison.

Before being split into two groups, the applicants were with former Simonstown navy commander and Soviet spy Dieter Gerhardt.

Niehaus said the separation of the inmates was taking its toll on the physical and mental health of the applicants. Some feared they were undergoing a major personality change.

In their affidavits the five applicants described sleeping problems, irritability, loss of the ability to concentrate, weight loss, lethargy and memory loss.

Niehaus said requests through their attorney, Kathleen Satchwell, and directly to the prison authorities did not improve the situation.

In May, he, Pelser and Marais had raised their concern about their men-

By JO-ANN BEKKER

tal deterioration with the prison psychologist, Colonel Rina Nel. Niehaus said they had asked Nel to recommend the three be reunited with the other white political prisoners.

But, he said, "She said she was not prepared to make such a recommendation. She further pointed out that 'prison is not meant to be a hotel'."

Niehaus said Colonel Nel had later stated "her first loyalty was to the Prison Service. She said she was not prepared to do anything about the circumstances of our imprisonment."

When repeated attempts failed to secure their reintegration, and after Niehaus was demoted for allegedly communicating with a detainee, the five men embarked on a passive protest on July 30.

They refused to shave, rise on instruction, or clean their living quarters. "We did so not out of any gratuitous desire to be defiant but because we were at the end of our tether and no-one, least of all those charged with the responsibility for our mental health, seemed to care," Niehaus said.

The strike indirectly resulted in the five being placed together again — but only because Hunter and Adams were downgraded which put them all in the same section. Niehaus said the problem would re-emerge when they were upgraded again.

"It is paradoxical that the only way in which we prisoners can make some effort to alleviate harsh conditions of imprisonment and avert a decline in our mental and physical health is to behave in a manner which is calculated to result in a demotion and a resulting loss of privileges," Niehaus said.

## Freedom meeting

ABOUT 400 people are expected to attend the Five Freedoms Forum national conference at Wits University this weekend

The gathering represents a major initiative to mobilise disaffected whites. Speakers range from the Permanent Building Society's Bob Tucker to Sydney Mufamadi of the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

ARGUS 29/9/87 (253)

# Jail at night and work by day parole system

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A day parole system in which prisoners are released during the day and return to the prison at night has been announced by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Speaking at the launch of a resettlement fund for released prisoners last night, Mr Coetsee said the system was designed to provide certain categories of prisoners who had reached their approved conditional release date with temporary housing at the prison until they could support themselves.

These categories include ex-prisoners who are employed but do not have a home or money to find housing, those unemployed who have to find employment, those who during parole lose their jobs or homes and therefore no longer comply with the parole requirements and those who are placed in in-

stitutions and need to be slowly integrated into society.

This new development in South Africa had been tested on a small scale and found to be acceptable, so the Prisons Service would continue the system of day parole on a larger scale, said Mr Coetsee.

A resettlement fund for released prisoners has been launched under the protection of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Major Jannie Smit, chairman of the fund, said it was to help needy ex-prisoners with food, housing, clothing, transport and money.

He said one of the biggest problems was that people were sceptical or reluctant to give money to help ex-prisoners.

The fund would ask the Prisons Service to refer ex-prisoners to it for help.

# Day parole system to be introduced in SA prisons

23

W. Post 30/9/87

JOHANNESBURG — A day parole system is to be instituted in South African prisons, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee has announced

Mr Coetzee said the system would allow prisoners to leave prisons during the day and return in the evening.

The system was de-

signed to help prisoners by making available temporary accommodation until such time as they could afford to look after themselves

The day parole system would be available to certain categories of prisoners who would have been released on parole in any case

Prisoners to be helped in this way would include

- Those who had a job but could not afford accommodation

- Those without a job who could be helped to look for one

- Those who had lost their jobs or accommodation, which could cause parole violations

- And institutionalised prisoners who would be helped back into the community

Mr Coetzee said the system was new to South Africa but was normal practice in other Western countries where it was used to great effect

It would cause an administrative burden to the Prisons Service, but he believed it was in the interests of prisoners and an advance for the South African prison system.

Mr Coetzee was speaking at a function in Verwoerdburg to launch a resettlement fund for released prisoners



# Union gives hope to 'social outcasts'

From FRANCIS RANGONGO

JOHANNESBURG — Former prisoners are being exploited by township vigilante groups who use "social outcasts" to eliminate opponents, Jerry Ngxjola, organiser for the newly launched union for ex-prisoners, NUEPFOCAR, said this week.

The National Union of Ex-prisoners for Crime Prevention and Readjustment was launched at the Ecumenical Centre in Durban a fortnight ago to cater for the needs of ex-prisoners, many of whom are rejected by their own communities.

Ngxjola said, "In being treated as social outcasts, the ex-prisoners battle to return to a normal way of life and

frequently resort to crime again

"They are used by organisations with murky resolutions — like the Chesterville vigilante group, the A-Team and the widoeke in Crossroads — to kill or maim government opponents," he said.

With the volatile situation in the township, the only way to fight the exploitation by these groups and to remove the stigma attached to an ex-prisoner, was to act collectively.

"We are all ex-prisoners. We organise jobs for our members, negotiate with welfare societies to accommodate ex-prisoners suffering from mental illness, challenge unfair sentences imposed by the courts and pressure the

Department of Prisons to play a greater role in the rehabilitation process

"Basically, by helping others, every ex-prisoner helps rehabilitate himself," Ngxjola added.

The launch of NUEPFOCAR follows years of preparation and organisation within the confines of prisons walls.

The talk of a union for ex-prisoners started in the early 1980s when Ngxjola, a former trade union organiser, was serving time in Utrecht Prison, in Natal, for buying stolen car parts.

The idea of the union was formulated when he was later sent to Pollsmoor Prison and his skill at or-

ganising was discovered

"A number of prisoners were concerned about their future and how they will be treated by their communities when released," Ngxjola recalled.

"We started speaking openly about problems that would face us when we were released and decided that something would have to be done," Ngxjola said.

"About 50 of us started planning an organisation. Some of us were transferred to other prisons around the country and we recruited members

Other prisoners still serving sentences in Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape, were still organising from within prison walls.

The union, nonracial and catering for criminal and political prisoners, has 400 active members and area committees in Chesterville, Inanda, Umhlati, Kwamashu, Kwandengezi, Kwamakhutha, Klakarwater, Dundee and Newcastle.

Apart from functioning as an employment agency, the union has introduced a literacy scheme for those who have not been to school.

The union also teaches ex-prisoners about their legal rights to equip them with an understanding of the way the law works and so that they will have more access to justice in future — *Concord News*

2 to 8, 1987

W/Prail 2-8/10/87 253

JUST one day after a major conference on children and repression in South Africa ended in Harare, the SA Prisons Service staged a soccer tournament for child detainees — and had it filmed by the SABC.

# Detainees tell of soccer the day SATV arrived

BY MONO BADELA

Adult inmates who watched the match on Monday say they believe it is a propaganda exercise by the government aimed at countering the effects of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in South Africa held at the weekend.

Former political detainee and publicity secretary of the Release Mandela Campaign, Saths Mazibuko, told *Weekly Mail* he saw the match

The soccer tournament was held on Monday, he said, one day before his release.

"On my release, senior Emergency detainees were still demanding an explanation from prison authorities."

Mazibuko described the situation in Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof) as "very tense" when he left. Inmates had refused to eat their last meal on

Monday night, he said, as a gesture of protest against the tournament, and had presented the head of the prison with a memorandum demanding an explanation as to the presence of the SABC crew.

Yesterday, an SA Prisons Service spokesman commented "It happens from time to time that newspapers and TV crews are taken into prisons for the purpose of compiling programmes and reports about the incarceration and treatment of prisoners.

"This was also the case on Monday, September 28, when a programme was made to show the public the true circumstances under which detainees are being incarcerated, in

contrast to gross exaggerations and blatant lies which are distributed throughout the world. The other allegations are either untrue, distorted or out of context."

A letter smuggled from the prison and compiled by detainees stated that the winners of the junior tournament were promised seven small bars of chocolate

Asked to participate, some detainees refused and staged a boycott. The detainees added that the players who eventually took part were unknown to them and "were not part of the broad detainee population at Johannesburg Prison."

"As we are writing this note," the letter states, "the situation between warders and detainees is very tense.

As the SABC-TV will be showing you the 'nice' life of child/juvenile detainees, the 'very detainees will have stayed without food and under threat of physical force from baton-wielding warders frustrated at our refusal to being used as government propaganda tools."

According to the letter, the detainees were approached over a week ago by the sergeant in charge of F-section, who told cell representatives the authorities wanted to organise a football tournament in a small courtyard. The tournament was to be staged on Monday.

"We were quite surprised at this sudden enthusiasm on the part of Major Theron and Sgt Olivier," the letter states. "Olivier even told us he had bought seven bars of chocolates with his own money to be given to the winning side as a trophy."

The offer was rejected, the letter states, because detainees were worried about the motives behind the idea.

# Food striker on assault charges

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

FORMER Robben Island political prisoner Litha Timothy Mlahleki is facing charges of assaulting prison warders after calling off his hunger strike at Brandvlei Prison in the Western Cape.

Nine charges have been levelled against him — three for assault and the rest for "disobeying a lawful command", including throwing his bread down the toilet while on the hunger strike — and an alternative accusation of "violating the discipline of the prison", according to a source.

It is not clear how long the hunger strike lasted, but Mlahleki began the strike on September 3, and by Wednesday last week had called it off, the source said. He said Mlahleki appeared last week before the prison's Internal Disciplinary Hearing (a prison "court" presided over by a senior member of the Prisons Service which tries inmates accused of transgressing prison regulations). The case was postponed to October 15 and 16.

On two of the assault counts he is accused of having assaulting members of the Prisons Service. He is also alleged to have assaulted a common-law prisoner.

South African Prison Service officers, Col DJ Immelman and Lieutenant-Colonel AE van Vuuren, said: "At the outset it should be pointed out that there are no political prisoners in South African prisons.

"It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on individual prisoners.

"It is the prerogative of the commissioner of prisons to decide on matters such the classification and transfer of prisoners. Several factors such as the length of sentences, the privilege classification system and training abilities of the prisoner, etc are taken into consideration in this process.

"Prisoners' food is provided according to an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with dieticians, it also corresponds with international nutritional standards.

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the prescribed procedures are being followed in terms of section 41 of the Act

Group Areas Act

557 Mr S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in the Orange Free State, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Orange Free State in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

(ii) Bloemfontein Magisterial District 2

- (b) (i) The applications complied with the provisions of section 21 (2) (a) of the Group Areas Act
- (ii) The applications did not comply with the provisions of section 21 (2) (a) of the Group Areas Act

- (2) (a) No
- (b) No

(i) to (vi) Fall away

Pelonomi Hospital

559 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any workers at the Pelonomi Hospital in Bloemfontein were retrenched recently, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) how many, (d) how many of these workers had more than three years' service and (e) what category or categories of workers were retrenched?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) Yes, on 31 August 1987, 4 September 1987 and 17 September 1987
- (b) Due to their active participation in an illegal strike
- (c) 236
- (d) 139
- (e) General Assistant (200)  
Housekeeper (1)  
Security Assistant (1)  
Messenger (1)  
Porter (24)  
Stores Assistant (1)  
Pharmacy Assistant (2)  
Dark-room Assistant (1)  
Provincial Administration Clerk (5)

Pollsmoor Prison

560 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether Pollsmoor Prison is liable

for the payment of local authority service charges in respect of water, electricity, rates and sewerage; if not, why not, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) to which local authority,

- (2) whether the said prison is paying these service charges, if not, why not, if so, what amount was paid in respect of (a) water, (b) electricity, (c) rates and (d) sewerage in each of the latest specified two accounting periods for which information is available,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is liable for the payment of charges in respect of water, electricity, rates and sewerage
- (a) The total amounts due for water, electricity and sewerage are paid. As far as the rates are concerned it depends on the amount which Parliament appropriates every year for this purpose. A percentage of the rates due are paid to the relevant local authority
- (b) In respect of electricity and rates the Municipality of Cape Town

In respect of water and sewerage the Western Cape Regional Services Council

- (2) As explained in (1) above the relevant charges are paid by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs
- (a) Water—1985/86—R289 234  
1986/87—R415 172
- (b) Electricity—1985/86—R473 777  
1986/87—R679 968
- (c) It is not possible to indicate specific amounts since rates paid are not calculated separately in respect of each individual property owned by the State

(d) Sewerage—1985/86—R7 137.00  
1986/87—R7 137.00

Housing backlog

561 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What is the extent of the housing backlog for Blacks in respect of each of the nine development areas in the Republic of South Africa?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The extent of the housing backlog in respect of development regions A, B, C, D and E is as follows

- Development region A—36 554
- B—9 936
- C—26 645
- D—56 913
- E—2 584

The Provincial Administration cannot furnish reliable information in respect of Regions F, G, H and J which are situated mainly in the Transvaal

Squatters

562 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether his Department has any estimates of the number of squatters in the (a) PWV area, (b) Western Cape, (c) Eastern Cape and (d) Durban/Pinetown area, if so, what was the estimated number of squatters in each of these areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any of these squatters are on official waiting lists for housing, if so, (a) how many in each area and (b) when is it anticipated that sufficient housing will have been provided for these squatters in each area?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) The execution of the provisions in

# Board advised release of 81

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES —  
The Advisory Release Board had recommended the conditional release of 79 prisoners since it was established in 1982, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

In a written reply to a question by Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson), Coetsee said an additional two prisoners had been recommended for unconditional release. One had not been approved.

In its review of four other cases, the board had recommended the prisoners should not yet be considered for release.

Coetsee said the board had been insti-

tuted by President P W Botha in terms of the Prisons Act.

The Board's chairman was a judge. Serving on it were also a regional magistrate, an attorney-general or deputy attorney-general, a member of the SAP above the rank of brigadier, a member of the Prisons Service above the rank of brigadier, a member of the Release Board, and two other people who were not in full-time service of the State and who in the opinion of the State President had special knowledge or experience of matters relating to the board's functions. — Sapa

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## Lawyer in bid to see Mbeki on prison isle

Supreme Court Reporter

THE wife of Rivonia trialist Govan Mbeki, 76, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has applied to the Supreme Court for permission for his attorney to see him

Mrs Epainette Mbeki of Idutywa, Transkei, said she believed the officer commanding Robben Island prison was delaying consideration of an application by the attorney, Ms Priscilla Jana, to see her husband. The application was made on August 24

"Either that or he has not properly applied his mind to it," said Mrs Mbeki

In an affidavit Mrs Mbeki said that since 1983 Ms Jana had encountered no problems in visiting her husband and other prisoners on Robben Island by following a relatively easy procedure

Ms Jana would send a letter asking to visit the prison. The authorities would grant permission by telephone or letter

She said her husband and Ms Jana had consulted on August 21 about his release and its ramifications, especially in the light of an announcement by President Botha in which Mbeki was mentioned. Mr Botha told the House of Assembly on August 13 that Mbeki's release was being considered

After the August 21 consultation Ms Jana requested a further meeting to complete their deliberations, Mrs Mbeki said

Ms Jana sent several telexes to the officer commanding the prison requesting a further consultation, but the application had been delayed

If it was not the intention of the Government to release her husband, she wished to pursue legal proceedings to secure his release urgently. For this purpose she needed Ms Jana and her husband to complete their consultations, Mrs Mbeki said

"If on the other hand the Government intends to release my husband, I need to make urgent arrangements to plan my future with him"

By consent the matter was postponed to October 28

# Mbeki bid to see lawyer

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## Supreme Court Reporter

RIVONIA trialist Mr Govan Mbeki, jailed for life on Robben Island in 1964, is considering "instituting a Supreme Court application should he not be released immediately", but has not been allowed to see his lawyer since August 21.

This emerged in an application brought yesterday by his wife for an order compelling the Officer Commanding Robben Island Prison to allow the family attorney to consult with her 76-year-old husband.

Mrs Epainette Mbeki said in an affidavit that since August 24 attorney Ms Priscilla Jana had tried "singularly unsuccessfully" to get the prison chief and the Commissioner of Prisons to consider an application for a consultation.

She said this consultation was urgently necessary because "either it is the intention of the government to have my husband released from incar-

ceration in the near future or it is not".

"If it is not, then I wish to pursue urgently such legal proceedings as might be available to secure his release. If, on the other hand, the government intends to release my husband, I need to make urgent arrangements to plan our future."

To be able to make these plans, she and her husband needed legal advice on matters such as what conditions could legally be attached to his release — including whether the authorities could lawfully confine him to the Transkei — and what legal proceedings could be instituted to obtain a declaration of his rights to South African citizenship and residence.

Mrs Mbeki noted that the State President announced in Parliament on August 13 that "consideration would be given" to her husband's release and that he had asked the Minister of Justice to give "serious attention" to his case.

In view of this and a subsequent

visit from "a delegation emanating from the Prisons Department" who asked Mr Mbeki "various questions", Mrs Mbeki said her husband had asked Ms Jana at a consultation on August 21 to investigate his legal options.

Further consultation was urgently necessary and had been requested by Mr Mbeki but an application for permission to consult, made by Ms Jana on August 24, had met with no success.

Mrs Mbeki said the attitude of the Officer Commanding Robben Island Prison to a flood of telexes, telephone calls and correspondence from Mrs Jana about her application for a consultation had been "characterized by a consistent failure to react promptly to a clearly urgent matter and to request information he already had".

An example of this was a letter from the OC dated September 16, enclosing without explanation a document sent to him by Ms Jana which set out fully the purpose of the requested consultation, and requesting her to complete an application form in duplicate that

she already had completed over a week earlier.

A telex dated September 1, which Ms Jana received from the Minister of Justice, to whom she had appealed, said the matter of Mr Mbeki's release was "receiving the necessary attention", adding that she was "again requested not to pressurize the issue".

The minister referred her to the OC Robben Island Prison on the matter of a consultation with Mr Mbeki. The OC has not responded to a letter from Ms Jana, sent on September 16, enclosing a second completed application form and asking him to indicate any "deficiencies" in her application.

Mrs Mbeki's suit was postponed by agreement to October 28. The respondents — the OC Robben Island Prison, the Commissioner of Prisons and the Minister of Justice — were ordered to file opposing papers by October 14.

Mr Justice J J Fagan presided. Mr L A Ross-Innes, instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates of Johannesburg and Mallinck Resse Richman and Cloenberg, appeared for Mrs Mbeki. Mr D Uys, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the respondents.

# Letter from Mbeki: come see me now

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

JAILED African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki sent his lawyer an urgent telegram yesterday. "Please come see me immediately," it said.

The message arrived one day after Mbeki's wife had applied for a court order to compel the Robben Island authorities to allow her husband to consult with his lawyers.

State President PW Botha implied two months ago that the 77-year-old Rivonia trialist would soon be released. However, since August 24 family lawyer Priscilla Jana had been refused permission to consult with him.

"As they are not giving us a legal visit, I might go and see him, on an ordinary family visit, in the next day or so," Jana said yesterday.

In her application filed on Wednesday, Mbeki's wife, Epainette, said legal consultation was "urgently necessary" to ascertain whether or not it was the intention of the government to release Mbeki from prison in the near future.

Botha told parliament on August 13 he had asked Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee to look into the possible release of Mbeki, who had been in prison for 23 years.

The application was postponed by agreement to October 28.

Yesterday it was rumoured Mbeki has been transferred from the Island to Pretoria Security prison. However, Jana said the telegram she received from Mbeki was posted from Robben Island.

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weeks under cross-examination, witness box

# 'Jail OC delaying visit'

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CP Correspondent

EPAINETTE Mbeki, wife of 76-year-old Rivonia traitor Govan Mbeki, this week applied to the Supreme Court in Cape Town for an order giving permission to his attorney, Priscilla Jana, to have legal consultations with him

Mbeki, of Idutywa, Transkei, said she believed the officer commanding Robben Island prison was delaying, without reason, an application by Jana to see her husband, who is serving a life sentence

The application was made on August 24

She and Jana had last had consultations on August 21 this year - about the House of Assembly statement by State President PW Botha, in which his name had been mentioned

Mbeki said that after the last consultation with her husband, Jana immediately requested a further legal consultation to complete their unfinished deliberations

The matter was postponed to October 28

11/10/77 E. J. M. M.

## 'green flies'

Magistrate W Viljoen found that members of the Mbhaya Town Council, as employees of the municipal police, were liable for their actions and ruled that the council should pay the costs and an amount still to be decided on by the court for shock, pain and suffering.

APC. Times 12/10/87 (207) 253

# Ex-ANC leader's freedom hopes high

By PETER DENNEHY

GOVAN MBEKI, the former chairman of the African National Congress who has been on Robben Island for more than 20 years, is optimistic that he will be released soon, his attorney said yesterday.

Mrs Priscilla Jana said from her home in Johannesburg that she had visited Mr Mbeki on Robben Island "for quite a while" on Friday.

Mr Mbeki, 77, who has been in jail for 24 years, was "in good health", she said. He had asked to see Mrs Jana.

At first she was unable to get permission to see him. To enable Mrs Jana to visit him, a Supreme Court application was launched last week by Mr Mbeki's wife, Mrs Epanette Mbeki of Idutywa, and set down for hearing on October 28.

However, prison authorities allowed Mrs Jana to see Mr Mbeki on Friday.

She would not divulge what business had been discussed, but said she had "sorted out what Mr Mbeki had wanted sorted out".

She declined to say when Mr Mbeki

might be released, but chuckled when she was asked when it might be useful to check again whether he had yet been released.

Mr P W Botha, the State President, told Parliament in August that he had asked the Minister of Justice to give attention to Mr Mbeki's case, as he had been in prison for over 20 years and was then 76.

Mr Botha also said the renunciation of violence was not "decisive in its own right" in determining whether a "security prisoner" would be released.

# Shorter prison terms better?

3  
12/10/87

Daily Dispatch  
Reporter

EAST LONDON — A man's present, which is his link between the past and the future, is destroyed when he is imprisoned

Giving his inaugural address, the head of the department of criminology at Fort Hare, Professor P J J Pienaar, advocated shorter prison sentences as a more appropriate form of punishment

"When somebody is imprisoned, he is, in a very real sense, robbed of his human existence, and when psychologically assaulted, he is also existentially demoralised," Prof Pienaar said.

"It should be borne in mind at all times that man is a totality and he should be regarded as

such"

He suggested that it was a contradiction in terms for a person to be morally stimulated while he was in a state of social and psychological isolation

A moral context was created in which the offender could be rehabilitated as far as hard labour was concerned, since he was earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow

"Shorter imprisonment sentences seem to be more appropriate, subject to the prisoner being exhausted physically so that he would wish his term of imprisonment would end"

He said long-term imprisonment exhausted the prisoner spiritually, which was demoralising

"After that period of

imprisonment, it must be remembered that a person must start from scratch again

"To my mind, it is inhuman to remove ten years from a life somewhere in the middle of it"

He said it was frightful to remove time from a man's life

"One could rather function without an arm or a leg, but not without a sizeable chunk of time," he said

Two fundamental requirements of imprisonment, whether it provided equal justice for everybody governed by its terms, and whether it prevented crime, were examined by Prof Pienaar in his address, the theme of which was Why Imprisonment?

PROF PIENAAR

# Traffic police seek more powers

By Shirley Woodgate  
Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's traffic police are seeking greater powers to enable them to take stronger action in cases such as the weekend violence in the city's eastern parks and suburbs.

The management committee has applied urgently to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, to consider this decision taken yesterday by the Section 60 Committee, chaired by Mr Danie van Zyl.

He said the Traffic Department's present limited powers often restricted officers' ability to step in where necessary either in the parks or in the city.

Under the present laws they were powerless to arrest suspects in parks, and their only form of action was to report to the South African Police and wait for them to arrest the culprits, Mr van Zyl said.

Mr van Zyl said he had asked for an urgent meeting with Mr Vlok to have at least the minimum powers of the traffic police changed.

In his discussions he also hoped to speed up moves mooted by the council three months ago to establish a municipal police force.

This follows the adoption of a motion proposed in July by independent city councillor, Mr Geoff Stark, calling on the management committee to examine and report on the establishment of a municipal police force.

The management committee has also proposed fencing major parks, limiting numbers and charging entrance fees.

● See Pages 3 and 15.

# 'Mbeki in isolation'

By SAHM VENTER

IMPRISONED ANC leader Govan Mbeki is being held in isolation on Robben Island

This is according to Mr Lumko Huna released from the Island on Wednesday after more than nine years

He said the 77-year-old former ANC national chairperson and Umkhonto weSizwe high commander was transferred to the "isolation cells" after President PW Botha hinted at his release in August

A spokesperson for the SA Prisons Service said it was policy not to comment on the incarceration of individual prisoners.

Huna said "Comrades used to do things for him like wash his clothes and read to him. It is very worrying that he is now being held alone."

He said the prison head told them there was nothing he could do about it, as the order had come from Pretoria. Prisoners had been refused permission to see Mbeki but had linked his transfer to release rumours

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THE COUNTRY DISCUSS DETENTIONS

# hears detention allegations

●The South African Prisons Service comments

"Allegations with regard to the incarceration circumstances of detainees in South African prisons are totally unfounded and seen as yet another attempt to discredit the system

"The SA Prisons Service is satisfied that medical treatment in prisons is adequate and of a high standard, and contrary to the allegation detainees have access to medical practitioners on a regular basis and their instructions are strictly adhered to.

"The necessary facilities to isolate

patients with infectious diseases do exist at most prisons and if the need be patients can also be referred to provincial hospitals

"As is the case with any other medical practitioner or nursing personnel, district surgeons and nursing personnel of the SA Prisons Service are also bound by the Hippocratic Oath and by the Declaration of Tokyo

"A high premium is placed on hygiene and all people incarcerated in South African prisons are provided with the necessary personal toiletries

The allegation of women being vic-

timsed while menstruating is therefore absolutely ridiculous and far-fetched"

●The SA Police Public Relations Division called the allegations "shocking"

"It has become common practice for the DPSC to base statements on biased, slanted, untested and exaggerated allegations and claims which are propagated for political gain

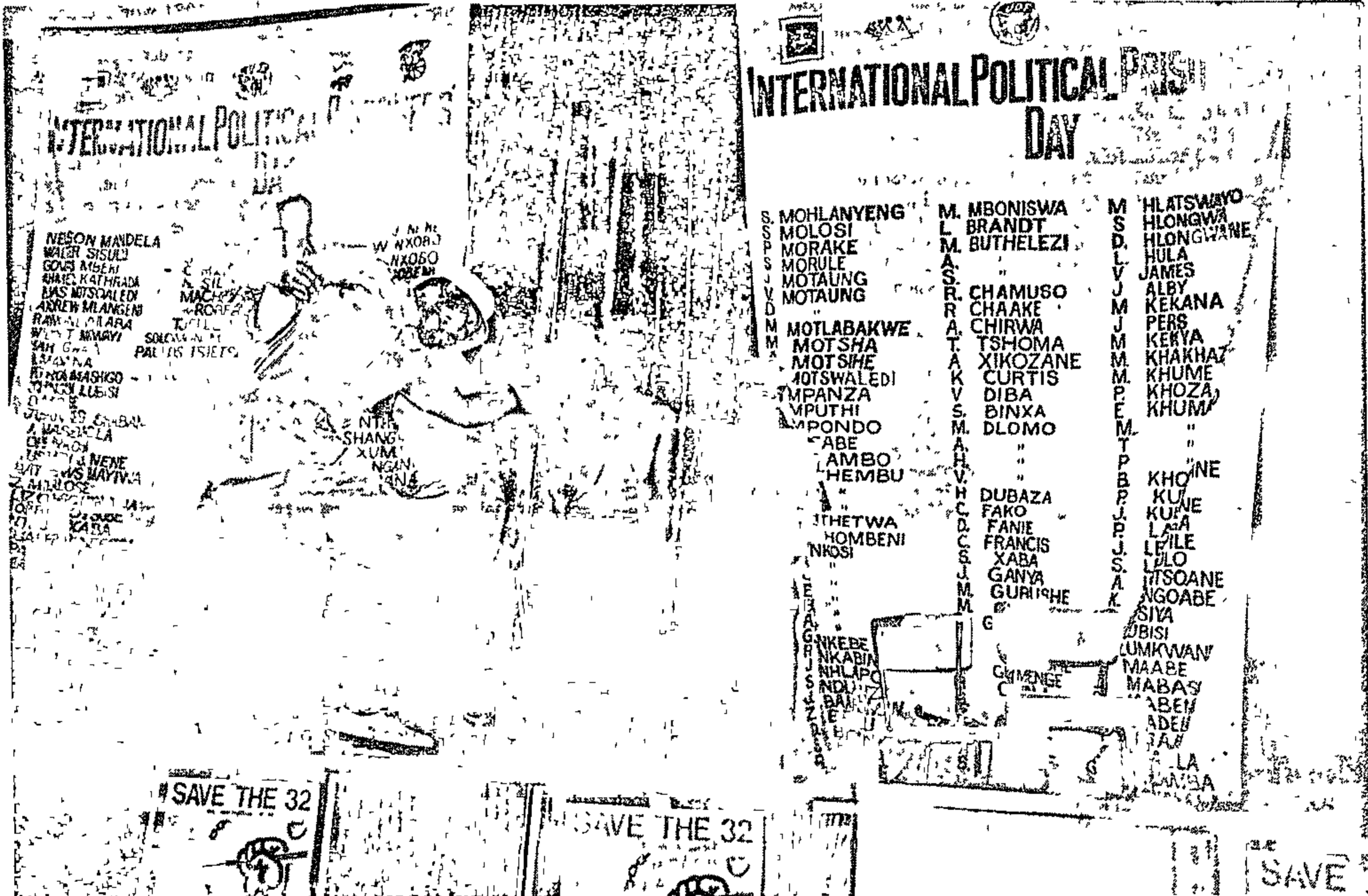
"The allegations contained in your telex are generalised and strangely enough, specific facts such as dates, times, places and names are con-

niently omitted

"Your attention is also drawn to several statements by the minister of law and order, in which he has repeatedly spelt out conditions of detention, such as medical care, regular visits by judges, legal representatives, district surgeons and family members

"A strict code of ethics is also strictly enforced and no ill treatment or abuse will be tolerated should they occur.

"The DPSC is challenged to produce the evidence on which they base their allegations so that these can be thoroughly investigated and tested by the independent judicial system. — PEN



The Mamelodi Theatre Group dramatises prison life at last weekend's International Political Prisoners' Day meeting

THE education officer of the South African Youth Congress told a rally at the weekend that Sayco would one day march to Pollsmoor Prison to demand the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

## Sayco and the Mandela march

By MONO BADELA

Sayco education officer Ephraim Nkwe was addressing hundreds of people who attended a commemoration service at Johannesburg's Central Methodist Church to mark the International Day of Solidarity with South African political prisoners

He said Mandela and others had been sent to jail as a result of their "own unshakable commitment to the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in our country"

that he was not a "subject of an imperialist intrigue"

Strong calls were made to the government to free all political prisoners, some of whom have been in jail for 25 years, and to cancel its plans to hang 37 young men and one woman convicted of politically-related crimes

The five-hour service was monitored by the police.

The Release Mandela Campaign national co-ordinator, Aubrey Mokoena, said South Africa was like a "huge prison"

"Not only those men and women who now languish behind prison

bars and the 38 on death row in Pretoria were political prisoners but that every oppressed man and woman in South Africa is a political prisoner but none is given an opportunity to decide his or her destiny"

Mokoena said the ANC, banned 27 years ago, "is everywhere It is all over the country The man who polishes PW Botha's car every morning may be ANC."

Cape Town Imam Faried Isaack Isaack said the international community had a duty to call for the unconditional release of political prisoners and an immediate end to detention without trial

He said South Africa was calling itself a civilised country, a western na-

tion, but "what kind of society detains eight-year-old children? What kind of civilised society drives eight-year-olds to 'necklace' people?"

"I say South Africa is not a part of the civilised world This country has not yet signed the Geneva Convention."

Speakers who added their voice to the call for the release of political prisoners came from the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Federation of Transvaal Women and South African National Students Congress

●On Wednesday Mokoena's application for a passport was rejected Mokoena had been invited to West Germany, as a guest of the government, and to the United Kingdom to address meetings there

He said he was considering a legal challenge to the rejection

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Mbeki release  
rumours hot up  
W. Mare

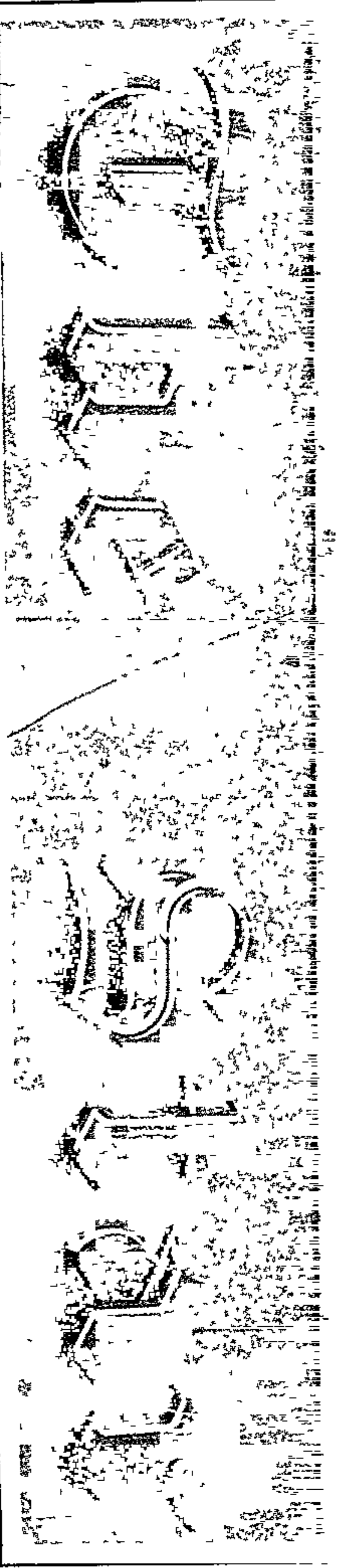
BY MONO BADELA

DIPLOMATIC sources said this week Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok has promised foreign editors he will release former African National Congress chairman Govan Mbeki next week.

At a closed-door meeting during *The Star's* international conference on the press last week, sources said, Vlok told a group of editors Mbeki would be freed by Wednesday.

The argument advanced in diplomatic circles is that the government wanted to wait for the conclusion of the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver before freeing Mbeki so as not to give the impression it was bowing to pressure.

Mbeki, 77, is the father of ANC executive member Thabo Mbeki. He was jailed in 1964.



**HAPPY BIRTHDAY:** The Star is 100 years old today — and members of the staff celebrate in style. They are (from left) Karin Brehon, Stearn Blackburn with the champagne bottle and Alison Tiley.

## Strikers lose jobs

**SALLY SEALEY**  
Strikers at Purco's plant in Wynberg, Sandton, were dismissed yesterday after failing to meet a return-to-work deadline, a spokesman for the company said. The dismissals are likely to affect bus services.

The depot's 250 drivers and technical workers, members of the Transport Allied Workers' Union (Za-tawu), stopped work on Tuesday over the dismissal of two workers.

A Purco spokesman said the stoppage was over an "internal grievance matter" and was illegal.

"After days of negotiations, management had no option but to dismiss the workers," he said.

## PFP claims massive vote fraud

**BRUCE CAMERON**  
DURBAN — Countrywide investigations into large-scale suspected vote-rigging have been launched by the Progressive Federal Party after the laying of charges against two Nationalists and a government official for alleged election abuses in the Hillbrow constituency.

PFP officials said last night they already had firm evidence of abuses in four constituencies other than Hillbrow — one in Natal, two in the Transvaal and one in the Cape. They will be checking all seats they lost marginally.

Mr Neil Ross, PFP national director, confirmed the party was still conducting investigations in other constituencies.

"We have evidence of massive abuse in a number of areas. There appears to have been grand fraud," he said.

And the Conservative Party is claiming it has been the victim of voting fraud in a number of Transvaal constituencies.

The National Party executive committee and the NP management of the Hillbrow constituency yesterday suspended the membership of its member of Parliament, Mr Leon de Beer, and of his election agent, Mr C P Shyman, "with im-

mediate effect" pending the results of investigations against them. Mr Shyman is not an office-bearer of the party.

Mr de Beer, Mr Shyman and Department of Home Affairs official Mr Andriaan Janse van Rensburg appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Wednesday in connection with alleged electoral fraud.

In a statement, the NP said it wanted the due process of law to take its course before any final decision was reached.

A spokesman said, although Mr de Beer remained MP for Hillbrow and could attend Parliament, he could not vote or participate in official government or party activities until the outcome of the investigation.

Mr de Beer took the constituency from sitting PFP MP Mr Alf Wid-jorty of less than 90 votes.

Mr Ross said the main method of the apparent frauds uncovered had been a massive registration of voters — some with their knowledge and others without their knowledge.

In one constituency, more than 400 people from one constituency had been re-registered in an adjacent constituency at false addresses, and re-registered in the first constituency after the election.

In other cases, people had been registered, without their knowledge, in distant constituencies and it appeared other people had cast votes on their behalf — mainly using special votes.

The Saturday Star revealed during the election that numerous people had complained they had been registered in strange constituencies.

Mr Ross said there was also evidence of abuses with postal votes.

He could not say at what stage PFP investigations would be completed and how many changes would be laid.

Conservative MP Mr Tom Langley said in an interview that the CP had received numerous reports of irregularities which were being considered.

He asked "If it is shown this has happened in one constituency why should it not be believed that it has happened elsewhere?"

Mr Roy Ansley, Natal director of the PFP, said the party had definite evidence in Natal of voting fraud. This was being followed up.

The study, a highly acclaimed doctoral thesis by Dr Janus Mihalik, senior law lecturer at the University of Bophuthatswana, nearly did not come to public attention after attempts by both the Prisons Department and the University of South Africa to suppress it.

The degree was conferred on Dr Mihalik by Unisa despite government displeasure, but the university has removed the thesis from its library and ceded copyright to the author.

In condemning prison conditions, Dr Mihalik dismisses as worthless visits by judges and magistrates, which are designed to protect prisoners against abuse by officials. He suggests that senior prison officials, including the Commissioner of Prisons, General Willem Willensee, should not have been promoted and decorated.

Prisons are so overcrowded that the unhygienic conditions have, at times, turned prisons into breeding grounds for disease, he claims.

"If a magistrate or judge is aware of allegations, he can only report them to the Commissioner of Prisons or the Minister of Justice. Such allegations can be investigated by a Justice Department official who will eventually report to the Commissioner of Prisons. There is no procedure to ensure that allegations are investigated and that complainants are not victimised," he says.

Many prisoners had suffered assaults and had died through the actions of warders. Where prison officers had been charged, the culprits had escaped with light sentences.

## Alex anti-TB group gets R5 000

To celebrate The Star's 100th birthday today, The Saturday Star has donated R5 000 to the Alexandra Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

The association offers financial and material assistance to the families of TB sufferers. Its role can be appreciated by considering the plight of any TB patient.

If a person has TB and must go to hospital the recuperation period could last as long as six months. What will happen to his/her family, who will provide money for food, rent and clothes while he is away?

These thoughts echo through the minds of hundreds of families throughout South Africa as they face the frightening prospect of losing their only breadwinner — the person who brings in the money to feed, clothe and house them. To whom do they turn?

For TB sufferers in and around Alexandra township, near Sandton, the Alexandra Anti-Tuberculosis Association will assist wherever possible.

Founded in 1949, the association's primary concern is to help families with rent, food parcels, clothing and blankets. The association also sees to the school needs of children — providing money for uniforms, books or anything else they might need to continue their education.

Working hand in hand with the Alexandra Tuberculosis Clinic, the association provides a sound backup system for the families of patients.

The woman at the helm of this association is executive chairman, Mrs Hilda Phahle. Undaunted by a lack of funds, bureaucracy and inadequate facilities, Mrs Phahle tirelessly campaigns for the association.

Patients are referred by the TB clinic to the association. Once it is ascertained there is a genuine need for financial or other assistance, the association steps in.

About 2 000 families are listed on the books of the association, which is run on a daily basis by only three people and assisted by various sub-committees.

Mrs Phahle says the association now hopes to establish a training centre where TB patients can keep busy learning new skills while they are recuperating. "They could then use these skills later, as a hobby or to earn pocket money perhaps," says Mr Phahle.

If you would like to give money, clothing or blankets to the association, telephone (011) 786-9253.

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Service from time to time to allow newspapers on request and on invitation to visit prisons and to report on the conditions and administration. As a matter of interest, according to record, reporters from The Star have been allowed access to prisons at least six times since 1980.

"The Van Dam report, which judge, can take place without the presence of a prison official.

"Assaults on prisoners are strictly prohibited. Any complaint in this regard is thoroughly investigated and, when necessary, handed over to the police for the law to take its normal course.

● To Page 2.

**PROMOTED**  
In one case, in the 1970s, a prison warder among several facing charges of assault — from which one prisoner died — was promoted from lieutenant to captain while the trial was on. The trial judge commented that the action "exposes cynicism on the part of the prison authorities which I cannot condemn strongly enough."

Post-mortems were rarely conducted on prisoners who died of unnatural causes, Dr Mihalik says.

He alleges that during his own 30-month imprisonment some years ago, prisoners, both black and white, had to strip naked four times a day for warders to inspect mouths and anuses for dagga and dangerous weapons.

This included A-group prisoners, so classified by the Prisons Department as being trustworthy "in every way".

Prisoners were charged for innocuous offences like washing their spoons instead of locking them clean.

"You were constantly on parade and weren't allowed to talk or do anything. So you couldn't go and wash your spoon," Dr Mihalik said in an interview at Mmabatho.

● To Page 2.

**Ringer deal at Vaal uncovered**  
The winner of the fifth race at the Vaal on September 29 was not Have a Deal but a ringer.

A Jockey Club objection against Have a Deal's victory was upheld yesterday evening after a two-hour hearing by a specially constituted board.

The board said it had "reached a unanimous decision that the horse which won the fifth race at the Vaal on September 29 was not Have a Deal but another horse".

Have a Deal was heavily backed to win despite poor form, starting at 4-1 after being originally quoted at 20-1. Bookmakers reported that a big coup had been landed.

**ROBERT GARNER**  
Mr van Baalen has been instructed to attend a siting board inquiry on Monday.

It is understood that the horse substituted for Have a Deal in the race was Kley, a seven-time winner owned and trained by Mr W B Barnard who has also been instructed to appear on Monday.

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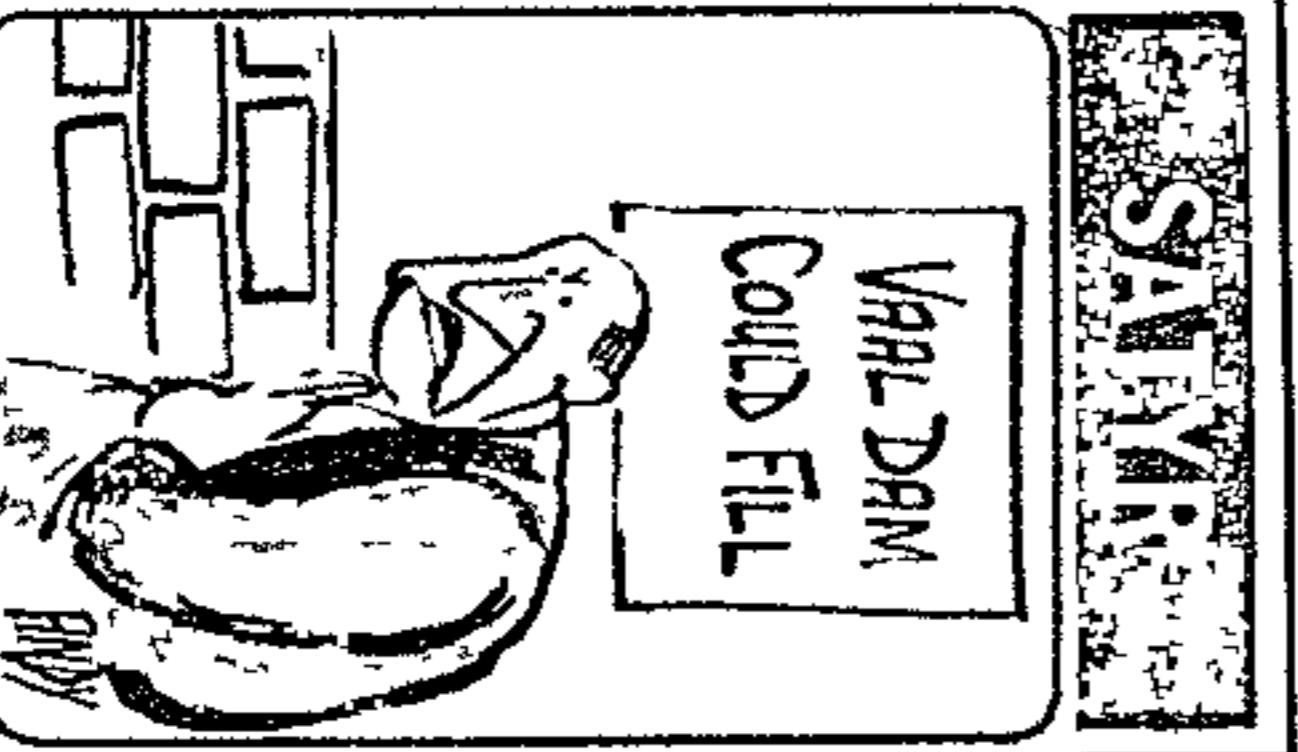
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**CRAZAWAY'S**  
**MENTHOL FRESH**

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30'S  
CRAZAWAY'S  
MENTHOL FRESH

Compact and spillproof  
Also available in 20's

A TRADITION OF DISTINCTIVE QUALITY  
Craven A cigarettes are made in Europe, North America and South Africa.

CA67/23E



"It's bound to leak."

In terms of the State of Emergency regulations, news, comment and pictures in this issue may be restricted.



NEWS

# Curtain lifted on convicts' lives

From Page 1.

South Africa had the highest per capita prison population in the world and the serious overcrowding had bred unhygienic conditions

Dr Mhahlik said the Van Dam Commission investigating conditions in the notorious Barberton Prison, for instance, found the prison to be "altogether/entirely inadequate and unfit for the housing of human beings, that it was foul-smelling and unhygienic and gave the impression of being a breeding ground for diseases"

According to Dr Mhahlik's calculation, the prison was 700 percent overcrowded. But the figure given in Parliament was that there was only 236 percent overcrowding

Such unhygienic conditions, he says, resulted in the outbreak of a serious epidemic in the white section of Pretoria Central Prison five years ago (Pretoria Central is now in the course of total modernisation). Some of the inmates at the time became so sick they had to be fed intravenously and the prison had to be placed in quarantine

He says of Pretoria Central Prison "The sewage system was so outdated, antiquated and frequently so out of order that an unbearable stench prevailed in

# Prison officials deny allegations

From Page 1.

"With reference to the statement that post mortems are rarely conducted on prisoners who die of unnatural causes, attention is drawn to the fact that the Inquests Act (Act 58 of 1959) determines the steps to be taken in the case of unnatural deaths. These legal requirements are strictly adhered to by the Prisons Service. Any allegation to the contrary is rejected as false and malicious

"To minimise the dealings in contraband (dangerous weapons, drugs, escaping aiding devices, etc), prison job sites and prisoners are searched on a daily basis (from time to time this may include body searches). The human dignity of the prisoner is, however, always considered in the execution of this imperative action

"Although some prisons are relatively old buildings, a high standard of hygiene and neatness is nevertheless maintained throughout the prison system and all people entrusted to the care of the Prisons Service are treated in a professional manner. The allegations regarding poor treatment and incarceration circumstances of all prisoners are far-fetched and devoid of all truth

"It is true that Pretoria Central is one of South Africa's very old prisons and because, structurally, it no longer complies with modern standards and requirements for the incarceration of prisoners it is in the process of being

the vicinity every morning while the contents of a sewer pipe often washed breakfast"

Dr Mhahlik says this antiquated sewerage was present in most South African prisons

Imprisonment, he says, was not developed as a humanitarian approach or even as a rehabilitative measure, but as a form of forced labour "to fill the vacuum created by the abolition of slavery"

He concurs with other authorities who say that the objective of rehabilitation hardly plays a part in the process of sentencing, and that "legal vengeance" may play a greater role in the minds of some sentencing officers

Because of the inability of the news media to freely report on prison conditions, the way had been left clear for the prison authorities to wage an aggressive propaganda campaign in an attempt to polish their image

The SABC-TV series "Ystfer" was ridiculed with misrepresentations, he says "No prosecution in terms of section 44(1)(f) was instituted against the SABC owing to the inaccurate information on prison conditions which was beamed to thousands of viewers"

demolished and replaced by a new prison with modern facilities

"Over-population is a worldwide problem and it has never been denied that South Africa has not yet been able to achieve the ideal situation as far as the provision of accommodation is concerned. This problem is, however, dealt with on a continual basis and the author's statement that Barberton prison was 700 percent overpopulated is untrue

"With reference to the views on imprisonment and rehabilitation it must be borne in mind that personality changes depend on the individual himself and the Prisons Service has never claimed that all offenders are rehabilitated

"But the Prisons Service does make facilities and programmes available which can be utilised by prisoners towards self-improvement with a view to their eventual successful integration into the community

"The description of General Otto's TV interview is untrue. Similarly, what is said about General Willemsse constitutes a libellous distortion. The occurrences referred to were fully recorded in court records that are public documents

"As far as the series 'Ystfer' is concerned the series was intended for entertainment and not as a documentary on the Prisons Service. But it was intended to represent prison routine and practices authentically"

# Lecturer claims Department of Justice tried to suppress thesis on jail conditions

# 'It's all a big cover-up'

BARNLEY MTHOMBOTHI and MARK GLEESON

Details of the study on prison conditions, published exclusively in The Saturday Star today, would not have seen the light of day had senior Department of Justice officials had their way

They tried unsuccessfully to stop the University of South Africa conferring a doctorate on the author of the thesis, Dr Janos Mhahlik. But they did succeed in persuading Unisa to remove a copy of the thesis from its library

The thesis, "Imprisonment the Necessity for Alternative Punishment(s)", was highly acclaimed by Dr Mhahlik's promoter, Professor Janne van Rooyen, law professor at the University of South Africa, and external examiners Mana Slabbert, University of Cape Town criminologist, and Kobus van Rooyen, head of the Publications Board

Praising the study, Mr van Rooyen said in a letter that marks were not awarded for a thesis but, if he had to, he would have given it 80 percent

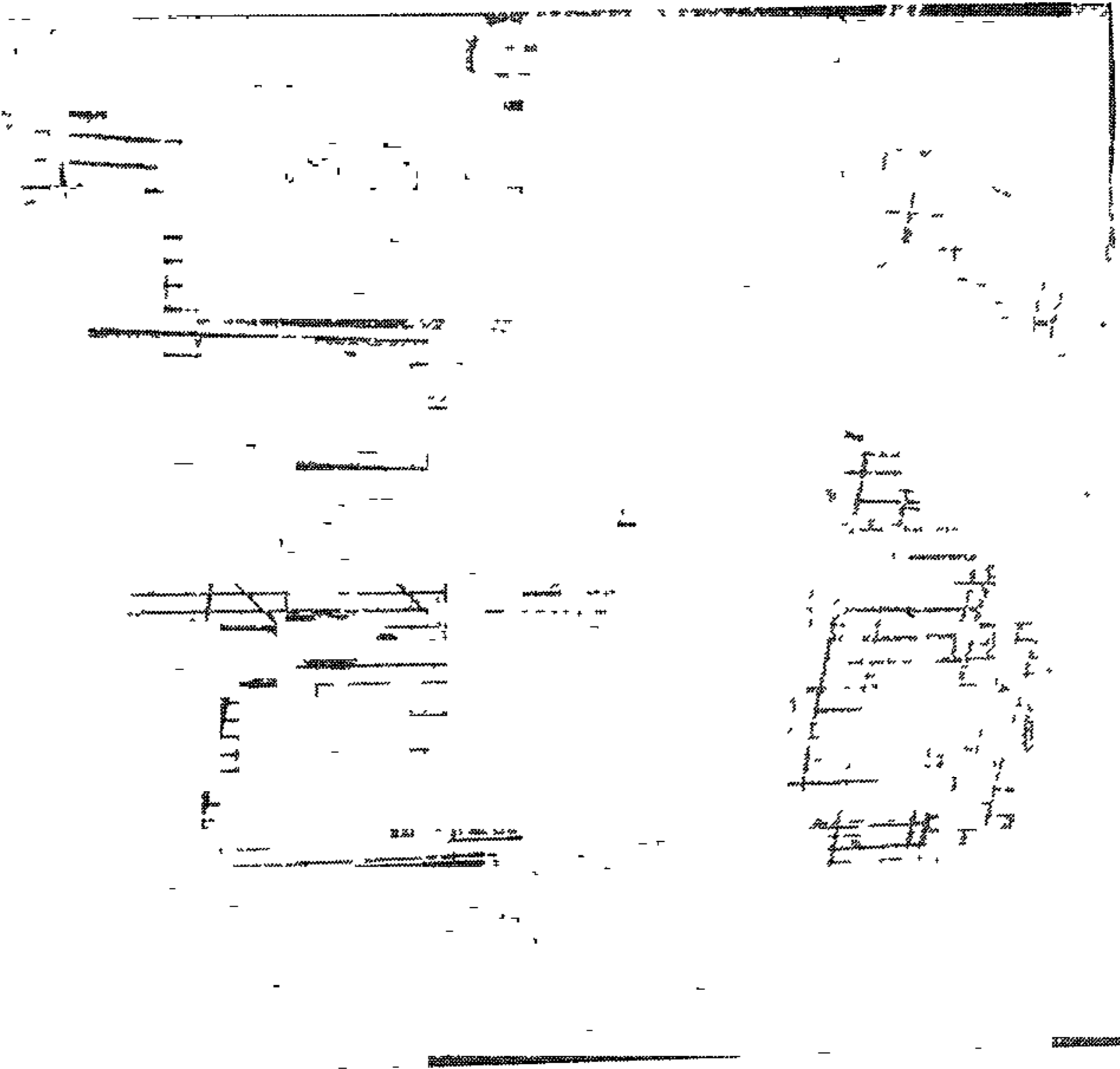
The authorities gathered a "panel of experts" who prepared a confidential report on the thesis. The report was sent to all academics involved in the examination and to the Commissioner of Prisons, General Willem Willemsse, in an attempt to stop Unisa conferring the doctorate. It failed

But, due to government pressure, Unisa kept a copy of the thesis from its library and ceded all copyright to the author, despite the fact that it has provided a copy to the Department of Justice

A Justice Department spokeswoman said only the Department of Prisons could comment on the matter. Dr Mhahlik, senior law lecturer at the University of Bophuthatswana, said that Unisa's fears of losing government financing led to the suppression of his thesis

A bound copy of the thesis, which reveals details of prison conditions in South Africa, was removed from the university's library in what he claimed was a "cover up"

He said that the university's rector, Dr Theo van Wyk, was worried that Unisa would lose financial support from the government as well as the goodwill of the Department of Justice if it continued to be identified with his work. So the



INSIDE: Pretoria Central Prison.

# Former prisoners confirm thesis

MARK GLEESON

Two former inmates of Pretoria Central Prison have both confirmed Dr Mhahlik's allegations of humiliating treatment handed out to prisoners

Both have asked not to be named. They confirmed that they had to lick their spoons clean after meals, had been subjected to frequent strip searches and confirmed that the sewerage system was often out of order and as a result spilled down between the prisoners while they

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# Rhoadie sings a different tune

BARNLEY MTHOMBOTHI

As son of a prison officer, Eschel Mostert Rhoadie, former Secretary of the old Department of Information, spent most of his boyhood on prison property

It was therefore understandable that when he did research on prisons for a doctoral thesis, he would receive complete co-operation from the Prisons Department. He did not disappoint them. He was effusive in his praise of prison conditions

"Today," he wrote in his thesis, "South Africa's model prison farms with their central reception centres and diagnostic units, the modern prison architecture, and the increasing use of university graduates in the correction service, serve as a model for the rest of the continent"

That was in 1964. Fifteen years later, after his fall from grace following the Information Scandal, Rhoadie spent one night at Pretoria Central prison before his sentence of six years for fraud was set aside on appeal. He had a perfect opportunity to research the subject at close quarters. He came out singing a different tune and he wrote in his book, "The True Information Scandal"

"Not all the encouragement or sympathy could compensate me for the fact that I was in a cell where the light of day could not be seen. The window was high up so that only indirect lighting came in

"The bin, intended as a toilet, disgusted me. I knew the Government had said at the United Nations and at various congresses dealing with the correction and treatment of offenders that they applied the minimum rules as laid down by the United Nations 20 years ago that called for proper facilities in each cell, and yet there was proof that after 20 years the Pretoria Central, the biggest in the country, had no such facilities. I could imagine the odour in the tiny cell at night if a prisoner suffered from diarrhoea

# Sympathetic academics

"While the men ate, they were not allowed to say anything. Like a huge crowd of deaf-mutes"

The irony is, Dr Rhoadie, as the Government's chief propagandist, was responsible for supplying the UN and the outside world with the very information that he now claims is inaccurate

Dr Janos Mhahlik says in his doctoral thesis, "Imprisonment the Necessity for Alternative Punishment(s)", that the use of sympathetic academics was a key element in the Prisons Department projection of a favourable image of itself

Soon after the creation of an independent Prisons Department — prisoners were previously the responsibility of magistrates — the prison service was militarised and military ranks awarded to all officers. A noted expert on penal reform, Judge Fritz Krause, a former Judge President of the Transvaal and of the Free State who was also chairman of the only judicial commission ever to look into penal and prison reform also strongly advised against militarisation at the time

Dr Mhahlik says that the new regime is headed by criminologists of a pseudo-military background. Because of the emphasis they placed on secrecy, independent research on prison conditions dried up and sympathetic researchers were virtually eliminated

# SPEAK OUT!

Most callers to **Speak Out!** felt the African National Congress deserved to be invited to the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver. But many felt the South African Government should also have been invited.

**Mr Barney Segal**, Yeoville. It is a pretty distressing feature that the ANC have been accorded VIP status at the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver. I feel that any group or body that perpetrates and condones violence should not be part of such a gathering of so-called top dignitaries.

**Mr Nicholas Mathele**, Soweto. I think the ANC should be given a hearing at all levels so that they can voice their aims to the world so that people can judge their actions because in some quarters they are not given any kind of hearing at all.

**Mr Leslie Fraser**, Belgravia. My personal opinion as far as ANC is concerned is that they are devils. But let's face it, there is that old proverb "sticks and stones can break my bones, but words can never hurt me". Give them a chance to talk everything they say.

**Mr Amy Steven**, Parkhurst. As I don't believe anything the SABC or the Government says, I feel that the ANC would not sound so bad if we were allowed to hear everything they say.

# YOU HAVE TO BE BILLY

Edenvalle Has anyone heard of freedom of speech?

**Mr Philipus Mills**, Jeppe. I think no one can be so low to associate with terrorists and invite them to such a conference. I think all terrorists should be shot, that's all. No jail, nothing.

**Mr Henry Busch**, Alberton. In this life you are judged by the company you keep. Is South Africa not lucky to have left an organisation which with one exception is the biggest bunch of hypocrites in the world?

**Mr Jacques Lambiotte**, Kempton Park. Today if you want to be somebody you must become a terrorist. Giving the ANC status at the conference is crazy.

**Mr Harrison Cakwe**, Bophuthatswana. I think it is good the ANC is given that status. It represents the black aspirations in Azania for blacks. It is the PRO for the black people. But they should invite the South African Government as well.

**Mr Jim Morrison**, Bedfordview. I suggest they invite the IRA as well, as simple as that. A terrorist is a terrorist no matter what label, you put on them.

**Mr Zane Hatfele**, Lenasia. I feel the ANC is a legitimate body that should be involved in any negotiations involving South Africa. It is unfortunate, however, that they are not invited to the negotiating table in their own country.

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## SOTHEBY'S

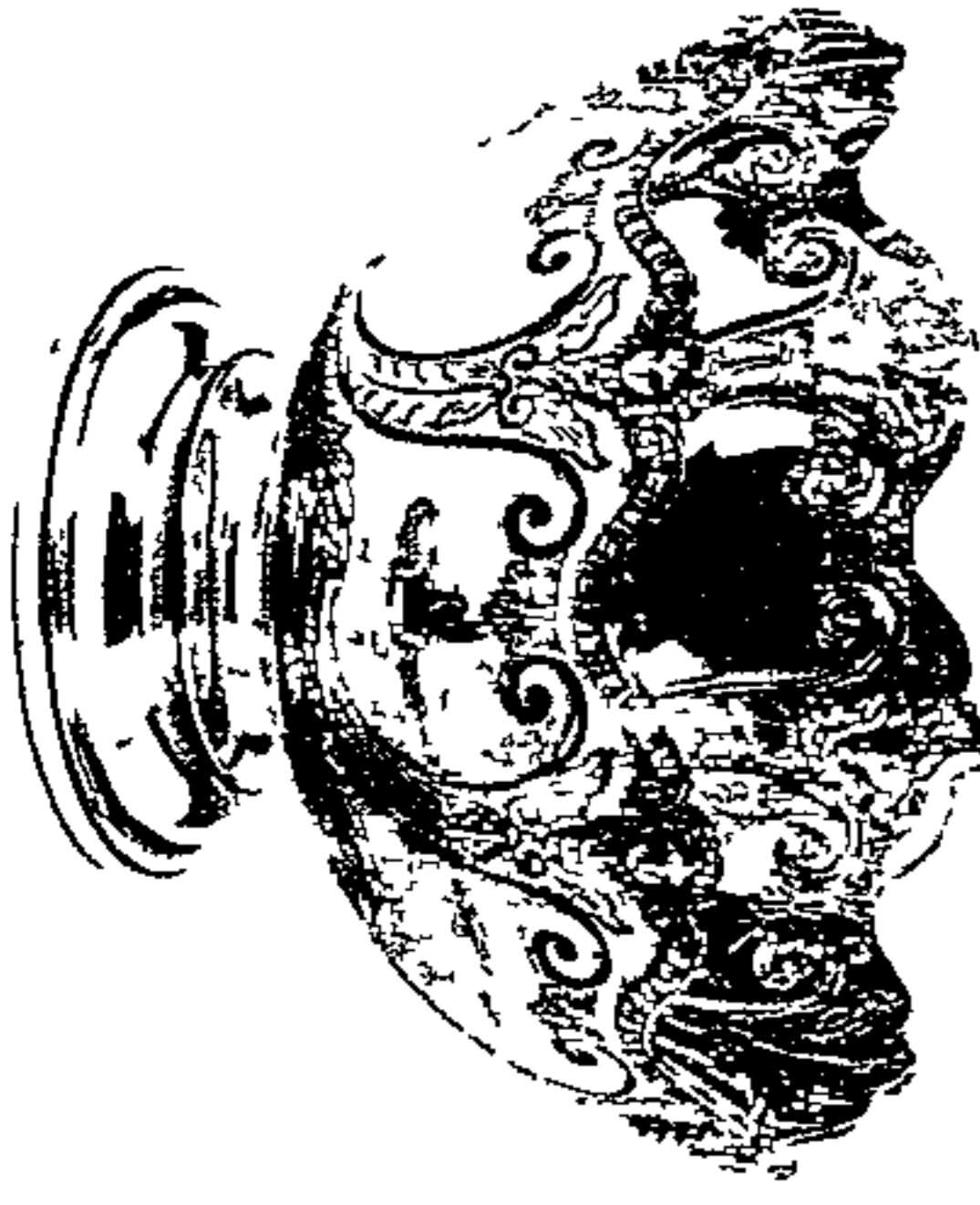
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On View:  
Sunday 18th October 3 pm to 6 pm  
Monday 19th October 9.30 am to 5 pm  
Tuesday 20th October 9 am to 10 am



A Large Rose Bowl, London, 1909 Estimate R1500-2000  
Stephan Welz & Co. (Pty) Ltd.

Prof. J.D. van der Merwe, now of Wits University and an expert on human rights, told an international conference of jurists in 1975 that the Prisons Department had the highest percentage of graduates of all government departments, an assertion he repeated later in a book based on his doctoral thesis on human rights.

### Abuse by officials

Dr Mhahlik says that visits by judges and magistrates, the only protection that prisoners have against abuse by officials, are worthless in that the visitors are shown only see what prison officers want them to see.

### Weekend Sport

TODAY  
TV1  
10-10 42 am Cricket Protea Challenge, Transvaal v Western Province  
Sport 87" at 2 pm, Cricket TV1 v WP (2.05, 2.48, 3.02, 3.22, 4.30 and 5.17) Motor Cycling Drapper Three-Day Enduro (2.17) Horse racing, OK Gold Bowl (3.10), other races (3.30) Rugby SA Barbarians v South Pacific Barbarians (3.44 and 4.35)  
TV4

From 9.15 am to 1 pm Cycling Final stage of the Rapport Cycle Tour, Cricket Protea Challenge TV1 v WP  
M-Net

Starting at 2.30 Wrestling From England  
M-Net

TOMORROW  
TV1  
Between 12.07 - 2.47 pm. Waterfalls, Highlights KP World Championships in London Badminton, Highlights Ocean Athletics SA Championships at Ermelo, Triathlon, Bermuda International Triathlon Championships  
TV2 and TV3

Soccer Adidas Golden Cup Competition (12.03 and 5.23) Athletics SAAAU Schools athletics at Newcastle (12.08) Karate Carling Cup Competition (12.50) Power Lifting Dairy Board SA Championships (1.30) Body Building IFBB Championships (1.45) Chess, Episode 9 (2.45) Contact Fighting: Ring contact fighting art, first test (3.07) Kunming Diamond Marathon at Kimberley (3.50) and Harrismit Mountain Race (4.05) Softball (4.20) Boxing: SA Featherweight Title Bout Matthe v Jonglanga (4.35)  
TV4

"Circle of Sport" at 11.30 Motor Racing, The Mexican Formula One Grand Prix  
M-Net

At 3.00 pm, Golf, From Sun City

Any prisoner complaining about being ill-treated, Dr Mhahlik says, may be throwing away his chance of parole. He says that serious overcrowding and unhygienic conditions in prisons are well-documented.

The situation between 1980 and 1982 in one section of the institution, where until the late 1960s executions took place, is described as follows by Dr Mhahlik.

"More than a thousand prisoners, mostly those with a good prognosis for rehabilitation, were kept in this section, often in threes, in cells built as single cells at the turn of the century. All white male prisoners serving two years or more would first be held in this section.

# Call for action on prison conditions

(253)  
SMA  
19/10/87

An authority on prisons in South Africa has called for a review of the prisons complaints procedure after The Star's revelations of prison conditions.

Lawyers for Human Rights have also called for a full and thorough Government investigation.

On Saturday The Star reported the findings of an academic survey which said prison conditions were unhygienic, cells seriously overcrowded and prisoners were assaulted by warders.

The South African Prisons Department rejected the study, saying it contained inaccuracies and left an impression of malevolence

The Star also said attempts were made to suppress the highly-acclaimed thesis by Dr Janos Mihalik of the University of Bophuthatswana.

Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, last night called for an independent structure for reviewing prisoners' complaints.

The Johannesburg Bar Council is to discuss Dr Mihalik's report tomorrow night.

Mr Ed Southey, of the Transvaal Law Society, said the allegations would possibly be brought up at meetings of the society in the near future.

# The Star (S)

## Keeping an eye on the prisons

IN NOVEMBER last year the Sunday Star published a news feature on Pretoria Central Prison. The pictures showed a forbidding interior, but all spit-and-polish. The text was simply a report of a Prisons Service statement on treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners. The Sunday Star noted that the pictures depicted what the newspaper was permitted to see, which accounted for the absence of a first-hand account of conditions. What the reporter was not allowed to see would, according to a former prisoner, have created a very different impression from that of a caring institution.

In fact, claims Dr Janos Mihalik in a thesis that earned him his Unisa doctorate and was given publicity in the Sunrise Star on Saturday, South African prisons are overcrowded and unhygienic, prisoners are often assaulted and suffer other indignities for which there is little hope of redress.

Dr Mihalik condemns the cynicism of a system in which prisoners fear victimisation if they complain; there is no guarantee of investigation; and at least one prison officer was promoted while he was on trial.

By nature prisons are secretive places — a secrecy deeply entrenched in this country by section 44 of the Prisons Act — but there is enough in Dr Mihalik's allegations to warrant further investigation. The Prisons Service has vigorously denied the accusations, but its

response raises uneasiness, particularly after attempts to smother publication of the thesis. The restrictive section of the Prisons Act has been eased by an agreement which allows the Service the opportunity to reply to criticisms. But the arrangement does not go far enough.

The Service says that The Star's reporters have visited prisons six times in the last seven years. Apparently the suggestion is that there has been a certain amount of monitoring, but, as the Pretoria Central feature showed, shepherded visits lead to bland reports. As an indication that it does not abuse its privilege of secrecy, the Service says that it was on its own initiative that "negative criticism of certain aspects of administration of the Barberton prison" was published. In 1982 and 1983 at least seven prisoners died in conditions that were described at the time as "merciless barbarity" at the Barberton maximum security prison. It was a matter of the gravest public concern and the Prisons Service had no option but to publish the findings of the subsequent investigation.

Obviously the public needs greater access to information about the running of South African prisons. Not that every man is an expert at running a prison — a most difficult and unenviable job — but accountability to the public is the surest way to ensure that over-zealous prison officials are not tempted to hide behind the law while going beyond it.

Argus 23/10/87

CITY NATIONAL

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# Judge hits at ignorance of jails and conditions

The Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG —

There was a prevailing ignorance among judicial officers about the realities of prisons and the efficacy of imprisonment, said Mr Justice JC Kriegler in an address on sentencing in times of political unrest

Speaking at the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo), Mr Justice Kriegler asked how many officers of the court had any knowledge of penology and how many of them knew what the inside of a prison looked

"Even those who have done jail visits, like myself, have but a superficial knowledge

"To see the neat rows of folded bedding and the deferential phalanx of orange-garbed men teaches one little about the reality of prison life," he said

He suggested that judicial officers got to know a great deal more about what a jail sentence really meant

"In times of political unrest, when it behoves each and every one of us to do his utmost to restore the image of the criminal process, we cannot allow this kind of ignorance to continue."

The judge said it was the duty of members of the judiciary to know what happened in prisons and their duty to know how effective, in fact, were the sentences "that we blithely impose on people often of tender years".

"If it is so that a doctoral thesis has been embargoed, we should take note of that and we should inform ourselves all the better concerning the realities of our system of prisons and how it really works"

It was unfortunately true, he added, that there was public apathy about penology

This was understandable,

just as it was understandable that there was public apathy about mental hospitals and the treatment of mental patients

"None of us in normal society likes to be reminded of those unpleasant corners on the fringes of our awareness."

It was also so that any organisation run by any bureaucracy resented any scrutiny of its affairs

This was normal, natural and could even be right, said Mr Justice Kriegler

However, it was certainly not the function of the judiciary to adopt a non-pursuious attitude in those circumstances

# Judge raps prisons thesis 'embargo'

(253) SMR 24/10/87  
**SATURDAY STAR REPORTER**

A prominent judge was reported this week as having said he could hardly believe that an excellent thesis on prison conditions in South Africa had been "embargoed" in an apparent attempt to prevent public criticism of prison authorities.

The judge was Mr Justice J C Kriegler, who spoke recently at the University of Bophuthatswana (Umbo) on the subject of sentencing in times of political unrest.

He said there was ignorance among judicial officers about the realities of prisons and the usefulness of imprisonment. He asked how many officers of the court had any knowledge of penology and how many knew what the inside of a prison looked like.

"Even those who have done jail

visits, like myself, have but a superficial knowledge," he said.

The judge went on to say he had been told but could hardly believe that an excellent thesis on South African prisons had been embargoed, "presumably because it expresses criticism of the prison authorities."

## Killer is refused leave to appeal

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein has refused George Botha leave to appeal against a finding that there was no extenuation for the murder of a fellow prisoner in the Victor Verster Prison.

Botha was also refused leave to appeal against the death sentence that is mandatory when there is no extenuation.

His conviction arose from the death of Jeffrey Petersen, who was stabbed and mutilated in the jail on January 31 1986. He was convicted by Mr Justice J J Fagan in the Cape Supreme Court last month. — Sapa

He is believed to have been referring to the thesis by Dr Janos Mikalik, extracts of which were published in The Saturday Star last week.

The judge said it was the duty of members of the judiciary to know what happened in prisons and how effective were the sentences "that we blithely impose on people often of tender years".

## Unisa keeps silent

● From Page 1

the Prisons Act, but I know it was all a cover-up," he said last week.

Since first publication of the prisons expose, the Saturday Star has received numerous calls from former inmates of Pretoria Central Prison confirming mistreatment of prisoners as outlined in last week's reports.

Other abuses by the Prison Services were alleged by the callers, who telephoned from as far as Durban, and these are being investigated.

They confirmed Dr Mihalik's assertions that prisoners had to undergo regular "humiliating" strip searches and were forced to lick their spoons clean after meals.

They also confirmed other aspects of prison life contained in the thesis.

Because of the restrictions on the media in exposing the reality of prison conditions, he says, the way has been left clear for the Prisons Department to wage an aggressive propaganda campaign to polish their image.

The Saturday Star's expose has received international coverage. Details have been broadcast by the Voice of America as well as being published in newspapers in several countries.

Locally the expose received praise from the Johannesburg weekly *City Press*, which, in an editorial on Sunday, said, "We believe this country owes The Saturday Star a massive debt of gratitude for exposing the conditions under which prisoners are incarcerated in this country."

"We would hope that the Government shares this attitude, although we doubt it very much."

*City Press* said it expected the Government would attempt to "discredit both the source of the investigation and the newspaper."

The Prisons Department last week reacted to original report on Dr Mihalik's thesis. It pointed out that it was not in a position to "present a false image of untruths to the public", as was suggested in the thesis because judges had the right of admission to any section of a prison, unannounced, at any time.

During such visits interviews, on the request of a prisoner or the judge could take place without the presence of a prisons official.

The report added "Assaults on prisoners are strictly prohibited. Any complaint in this regard is thoroughly investigated and, when necessary, handed over to the police for the law to take its normal course."

It said prisons' over-population was a worldwide problem and it had never been denied that South Africa had not yet been able to achieve the ideal situation "as far as the provision of accommodation is concerned."

## Unisa 'scared of exposing prisons thesis'

SM 24/10/87 MARK GLEESON (253)

The University of South Africa (Unisa) has declined to comment on allegations that there was an attempt to suppress the highly acclaimed thesis on South African prison conditions by Dr Janos Mihalik, senior law lecturer at the University of Bophuthatswana.

Details of the attempted cover-up, and of the shocking conditions of prison life as revealed by Dr Mihalik's research, were first published by The Saturday Star last week.

It was the first major expose of life inside South African jails since The Rand Daily Mail's celebrated disclosures in the 1960s.

Professor Cas van Vuuren, acting vice chancellor of Unisa, said the university was not prepared to answer allegations by Dr Mihalik in The Saturday Star that his thesis, "Imprisonment the Necessity for Alternative Punishment(s)", was removed from Unisa's library after pressure from the Department of Justice.

"The university has declined to comment because it is a confidential academic matter," he said.

"But we would like to point out that we ceded all copyright to Dr Mihalik. We do not want to get involved," Professor van Vuuren said.

Dr Mihalik told The Saturday Star that Unisa's fear of losing Government financial support led to the suppression of his thesis.

"They claimed they were intimidated by Section 44 of

● TO PAGE 2

CAP 7145 30/10/87  
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# Mandela to be best man at wedding

Staff Reporter

IMPRISONED African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is expected to be best man tomorrow at fellow-Rivonia trialist and Robben Island prisoner Wilton Mkayi's wedding at Pollsmoor Prison.

Mkayi, sentenced to life imprisonment, with Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others, will be legally married to his common-law wife, Irene, 11 years after a traditional wedding ceremony in the Transkei which did not require his presence, a friend of the Mkayi family said last night.

According to him, Mkayi will be moved from Robben Island to Pollsmoor for the service, to be conducted by a prison chaplain, while his bride was flying to Cape Town today. She could not be contacted last night.

A spokesman for the Prison Services said matters such as marriages of individual prisoners were considered to be of a personal matter involving the prisoner and the family concerned. It was therefore the policy of the prison services not to comment on such matters.

Mkayi's marriage was also confirmed by his attorney, Mr Ramesh Vassen. Mr Vassen said three previous applications for the wedding were turned down.



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By CLARE HARPER

**JAILED ANC member Wilton Mkwayi will be married to Mrs Irene Mkwayi by the Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Patrick Matongwe, in a ceremony at Pollsmoor Prison today.**

Mkwayi, 64, was jailed for life in 1964.

The former South African Council of Trade Unions (SACTU) member has served 23 years of his sentence on Robben Island, since he was tried and convicted under the Sabotage Act with Mac Maharaj and David Kitson, who have both since been released.

Yesterday the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, blessed the couple's wedding bands in a small ceremony at Nyanga Holy Cross Church.

The guests included veteran United Women's Congress and Federation of South African Women activist Mrs Annie Jibiliza and Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association spokesman Mr Johnson Mpukumpa.

Archbishop Tutu said: "We know we believe in a God that opens the doors of prisons and lets prisoners out."



**WITH THESE RINGS ...** Archbishop Tutu yesterday blessing the wedding bands of Wilton Mkwayi and his common-law wife, Mrs Irene Mkwayi. Archbishop Tutu described the marriage as "a wonderful act of faith; as we know one is separated from the other". The couple will be legally married in Pollsmoor Prison at 10am today.

Picture OBED ZILWA

Cape Times 3/10/87

## Prison wedding for ANC man today

Speaking after the ceremony yesterday, Mrs Mkwayi said she hoped her husband would be released so they could spend the rest of their lives together.

The guests at today's wedding will comprise witnesses — the bride's sister, Mrs Mavis Ngwane, and a priest — and Mrs Mkwayi's

attorney, Mr Ramesh Vassen, and his wife.

Mr Mkwayi will be brought from Robben Island to the inland jail for the ceremony.

Mrs Mkwayi, a retired nurse from Soweto, Johannesburg, was married by proxy to Mr Mkwayi in 1967 in a traditional ceremony in Ciskei.

# Ex-Island prisoner dies

CP Correspondent

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner, who was released last year, has died in an East London hospital after a lengthy illness.

Isaac Mhlekwe, who spent 10 years on Robben Island for recruiting and training people for the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, died on Saturday of lung cancer.

The superintendent of East London's Frere Hospital, Dr Ben Hall, said that it

(253) *C Press* 11/11/87  
was not possible to tell when Mhlekwe had first began suffering from the disease.

A spokesman for the Umtata-based Prisoners' Welfare Program said that Mhlekwa had become seriously ill after his release and had been hospitalised in Umtata about three months ago.

By the time he was transferred to East London last week he was already critically ill. — Elnews.

# PRISON WARS DO NOT AN ISLANDER MAKE

11/11/87 (253) c/press

**BY REVELATION NTOULIA**  
WEDDING bells will ring at Pollsmoor Prison tomorrow when a 64-year-old life prisoner, Wilton Mokwayi, says "I do" to his life-long sweetheart, Irene Mokwayi, nee Khumalo, of Orlando West Extension in Soweto.

Elaborate preparations by various organisations for lavish celebrations after the wedding, which is scheduled for 10am are underway, but jubilant Irene would not disclose details of the planned festivities.

"All I can say is that it's going to be one of the most memorable days for me and Wilton," she said.

Bishop Patrick Malo Services

Legal representative Priscilla Jana will be the only other "outsider", while it is uncertain at this stage whether any of the life-imprisoned senior executive members of the ANC - like Nelson Mandela - will be allowed to witness the occasion.

Wilton Mokwayi was

jailed in 1964 after the mammoth Rivonia Trial, before he and Irene could marry.

He subsequently made several abortive attempts to marry her while on Robben Island.

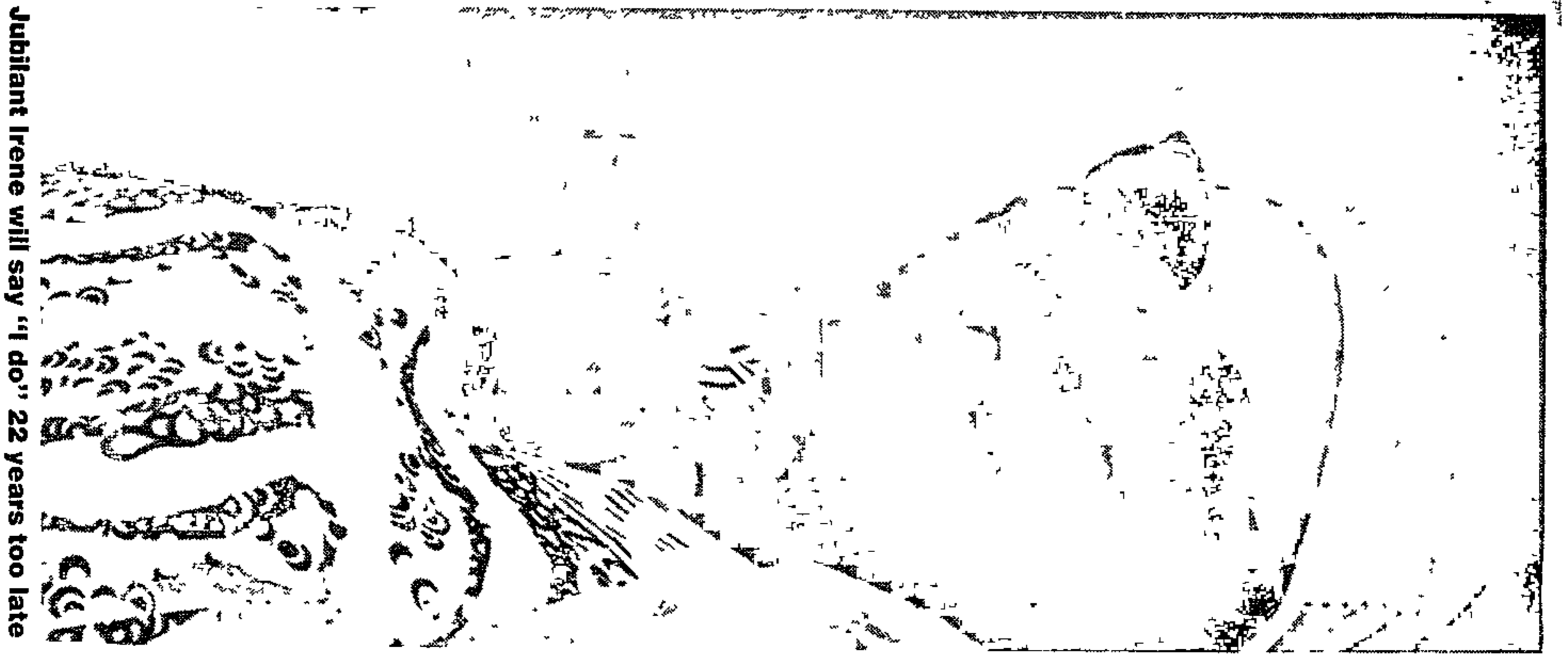
In 1967, prison authorities eventually allowed him to marry her by African custom.

"However, it was always our wish to marry by Christian rites and it was only recently that the authorities permitted us to fulfil our wish," said Mokwayi.

The couple have one child, 24-year-old Siphopho, who was only two years old when his father was jailed.

Siphopho will be joining his mother in Cape Town for the wedding, said his mother, who left for Pollsmoor yesterday.

"We are really looking forward to a wonderful occasion, which will mark the fulfilment of our life-long dream," said jubilant Irene. "I hope Irene Mokwayi will join them."



Jubilant Irene will say "I do" 22 years too late

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**PRISON WIVES . . .** Mrs Irene Mkwai (left) and Mrs Winnie Mandela at Mrs Mkwai's wedding reception at the weekend. Mrs Mkwai left her husband, jailed ANC member Wilton Mkwai, behind at Pollsmoor Prison. Mrs Mandela was one of the guests. Both women's husbands are serving life sentences and have been imprisoned for more than 20 years.

Picture: ADIL BRADLOW

## Pollsmoor ceremony ends years of waiting

**ROBBEN ISLAND** prisoner Wilton Mkwai swapped his prison clothes for a tuxedo and tie at the weekend when he married his bride, Mrs Irene Mkwai, in a small ceremony at Pollsmoor Prison.

The couple had waited 21 years, since their marriage by proxy in 1967, to be married in person.

Mkwai, 64, a former South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) activist, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 for helping to organize the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

His lawyer, Mr Ramesh Vassen, told

reporters that warders received the small wedding party hospitably.

The Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, married Mkwai and Irene, 63. A small reception took place in the prison, while scores of guests waited outside for the bride to emerge.

Later, celebrations at Cowley House were joined by Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The Prisons Service has declined to comment on the marriage, saying such an event was a personal matter.

Mr Nelson Mandela, despite rumours earlier this week, did not serve as best man.

Cape Times 5/11/87 (253)

# Former gang leader turns to crime-busting

By CHRIS STEYN

"GENERAL" James D Petersen, the former Cape "leader" of one of South Africa's two most powerful and feared prison gangs, has turned to crime-busting and has recruited nearly 200 young "gangsters" for a far-reaching rehabilitation programme.

Having spent the greater part of his life behind bars, he now dedicates the remaining years to a cause which gives him "peace of mind" and freedom.

He has not been in prison since February 1984, when he was discharged for good behaviour.

In August this year, he founded the Young People's Community Project, which now has a membership of 178 young "gangsters".

The youngsters — 50 from Mitchells Plain, 64 from Oceanview, 32 from Manenberg and 32 from Hanover Park — have been hand-picked from the streets by Mr Petersen over several years. Each Saturday they meet to discuss his "five-point development plan".

"We give lectures on their development, specifically the physical, psychological, spiritual, socio-cultural and economic aspects," Mr Petersen said.

Yesterday he gave assurances that it was possible for a habitual criminal to adopt law and order with such fervour.

Even his personal life has changed dramatically. He married for the first time about two years ago, and has since become a father.

But the past is not forgotten. The six stars and the law-book tattooed on his shoulders will always remind him of the status he achieved among prisoners while serving 13 years at Brandvlei Prison near Worcester where he was



**GANGSTER TURNED "COP" ...** "General" James D Petersen, for years one of the most powerful and feared prison gang leaders in the Western Cape, in Rocklands yesterday with his daughter, Jamie-Lee. Picture: CHRIS STEYN

known as "Kettings".

Shortly after he left prison for the last time, word spread that he had "turned". He was subsequently kidnapped in Grassy Park by former fellow gang-members and taken to Blue Waters in Strandfontein for a "cowboy duel".

"One of them had a gun. They gave me one too. It's like a cowboy

draw — you shoot first or you die. I was tempted to shoot, but then I came to my senses and said 'I am finished with crime. I am finished with gangs'."

Mr Petersen talked his way out, and "I have since delivered proof to them that my job is not to shop them, but to prevent youngsters from going the same way".

The 45-year-old former convict was introduced to prison gangs at the age of 15 when he was sentenced to 30 days at Cape Town's Roeland Street jail.

Many of his friends were with The 28 gang at the time and he was invited to join. "But I didn't like the way The 28's continually practised homosexuality," so

he joined The 26's who "concentrated entirely on money matters".

From Roeland Street — where he was serving a 90-day sentence — he was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison where he was caught with dagga and sentenced to a further 18 months. From there he was taken to Hawequas near Wellington where he was able to rebuild the depleted ranks of The 26's.

But "proving his capability as a leader" landed him with a further 10-month jail sentence and put a prison warder and two inmates into hospital.

"Armed with a knife smuggled into the prison, I assaulted and stabbed a member of the Big 5's. Another prisoner tried to stop me and got hurt. Then the warder came at me. I blocked his baton charge and stabbed him until he collapsed."

Shortly after the incident, he was transferred to Victor Verster Prison near Paarl. "But my reputation went with me."

In 1971 — after a series of fraud convictions — Mr Petersen was declared a habitual criminal and sent to Belville Prison for nine to 15 years.

It was here that he first tried to change his ways — but it was not to be. Belville Prison was closed and he was transferred to Brandvlei where "pressure was put on me to lead The 26's again".

"I was told to prove myself or pay the penalty for rebelling. I had made the rules myself — I knew I would be killed if I stayed out."

"So I assaulted a work party convict with a spade. He lost his sight and was given a medical discharge."

It was the memory of such events that made James Petersen change his ways.

# Mbeki goes

On Page 6

- Mandela may be next
- PW Botha asked for release
- Wife divorced ex-AWB man

## Wrong man welcomed home

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH A Grootte Schuur Hospital patient, Mr John Gqabotho, received a royal welcome at the H F Verwoerd Airport yesterday when press photographed him, believing him to be Mr Govan Mbeki.

Mr Mbeki, a member of the ANC, was released from Robben Island yesterday.

A tip-off that Mr Mbeki would be on a flight arriving here at 4pm sent newspaper reporters rushing to the airport to meet him.

When a black passenger wearing a white scarf around his head and led by an air hostess emerged from the plane, photographers took a number of pictures thinking he was the man for whom they had been waiting. All laughed when the man said he was a patient from Grootte Schuur.

## Mandela's release closer

AFRICAN National Congress (ANC) veteran Mr Govan Mbeki, walked free yesterday after 23 years on Robben Island and declared that the ideas for which I went to jail and for which the ANC stands, I still embrace.

Mr Mbeki, 77, was one of seven ANC, Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members freed yesterday in terms of a new dispensation for political prisoners announced by President P W Botha in August.

Mr Mbeki, formerly national chairman of the ANC and a lieutenant to jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, was imprisoned for life in 1964 for his role in the Rivonia conspiracy to overthrow the state by force.

Soon after going free, he said his release has brought Mr Mandela's release closer.

The others who were freed are ANC member Mr John Nkosi, who was sent to jail in 1963; PAC members Mr Walter Tshikila, jailed in 1977 for 13 years, Mr V Masuku and Mr Michael Matsobane, who were jailed in 1979, and former AWB members Mr Jacob Viljoen and Mr Hendrik Jacobsz, who were sentenced to 15 years for terrorism in 1983.

## Joy at release

There were scenes of jubilation when Mr Mbeki arrived at a Port Elizabeth hotel for a press conference yesterday evening. White-haired and trim, he appeared to be in good health.

Joy at his release was also reflected in Lusaka where hundreds of ANC members clapped and danced to celebrate his freedom.

The government temporarily lifted the restriction on Mr Mbeki, a listed communist, being quoted.

Mr Mbeki said that as far as he was concerned, no conditions had been attached to his release.

But the government said the ban on his being quoted was being lifted only temporarily and would remain in force in South Africa.

Mr Mbeki said he was still a member of both the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

"I still embrace Marxist views," he said.

One of his main concerns was the continued imprisonment of Mr Mandela.

Conditions in prison had initially left a lot to be desired, but now they were "very good".

He said the ANC should be unbanned if solutions were to be found in South Africa.

Mr Mbeki's release drew favourable local and international reactions.

## A signal for others

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said it was "tremendous news" and that he hoped this would be "a signal for the opening of the doors of all the other prison cells".

The release was welcomed by Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, and UDF co-president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose husband was jailed together with Mr Mbeki and Mr Mandela.

Acting leader of the PFP Mr Ray Swart and a spokesman for the National Democratic Movement also lauded the move.

But Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said he had "serious misgivings".

The US State Department called it a positive move on behalf of the government.

In London, ANC spokesmen said they were not surprised by Mr Mbeki's release. The British government reserved its comment when it learnt Mr Mbeki remained "listed".

Mr Mbeki told the press he hoped soon to see his 71-year-old wife, Epalnette, who visited him only three or four times during his imprisonment.

He said he was particularly proud of his son, Thabo, 45, who is widely regarded as a likely successor to ANC leader Oliver Tambo, and would apply for a passport to visit him at the movement's headquarters in Lusaka.



FREE Mr Govan Mbeki at a press conference yesterday soon after his release and a picture taken before he was imprisoned (inset)

# My years in the cells with Mbeki

● From PAGE 1

Zizi never used an iron. To press his clothes he used the old "sleep-on" method of prisoners — he would place the clothes to be ironed under the mattress and sleep on them for the night.

Like Mandela he did not completely escape the demands of old age. He developed the strange habit of switching off the lights in the corridors and cells whenever he saw one burning.

On cloudy days and when there was not enough sunlight coming into the cells and passages, he would walk past and switch off the lights. Immediately he would say "Sorry, comrade".

Although most people attributed this habit to old age, we were told that in the early Sixties when he arrived, the authorities insisted all lights be turned off by a certain time during the night and never turned on during the day. Since inmates refused to be ordered around, Mbeki was assigned the job by his colleagues of turning them off.

Older inmates were exempted from the work spans assigned democratically by inmates. His daily task was to clean the cell windows opening onto the corridor — he used a cloth and water — and to polish door handles and light fittings in the corridor, taps in the bathroom section, any chrome and brass fittings in the dining hall.

He had trouble with his vision. Ten years ago the authorities began sending him to specialists in Cape Town, who prescribed eye drops. Later in the Eighties as his sight began to blur specialists diagnosed glaucoma, and in 1983 his eyes were operated on. Two years later, his left eye developed a cataract and an artificial lens was implanted. At the time of my release in March, Mbeki was using eye-drops again.

He respected young and old and everyone was his equal whenever the South African struggle was debated.

He was among the inmates who celebrated my farewell from prison with an elaborate (by prison standards) lunch, catered by my colleagues. It is a tradition when prisoners are released.

I could not hold back my tears when we said goodbye at 4 am on the morning of my release. He reached his hand through the window of his locked cell and said "Hamba kakuhle, comrade." (Farewell, comrade.)

It was unbearable to leave him behind. He had been in jail more than three times as long as I had.

Mbeki avoided going to church, but one day he received a beautiful, expensive leather-bound Bible from a relative. It was placed on his table when he called me to his cell shortly before my release.

I had thought we were going to ana-

## MY YEARS ON ROBBERN ISLAND WITH MBEKI

GOVAN MBEKI always did his laundry on Monday — because that was the day films were screened in B-Section on Robben Island.

He never went to film shows. Western-produced films were products of capitalism and therefore promoted the "economic exploitation of man by man".

Even after the introduction of television on the Island last December, Mbeki would sit through the news readings but nothing else.

B-Section, which housed the Rivonia stalwarts, was forbidden to inmates in other parts of the prison. Those of us in A-Section had to be content with letters smuggled into our section.

In the letters I received from Govan Mbeki he was interested in the way South Africa's economic cake was divided and asked about the press and any gains made by the ANC military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, as well as what influence MK had on the masses.

Journalist THAMI MKHWANAZI spent nearly half of his seven year sentence on Robben Island, much of the time in the same section as Govan Mbeki. Here he describes life with the man the prisoners knew as 'Zizi'.

We were allowed to meet him officially when inmates of A-Section were permitted to mix with those of B-Section on a trial basis.

But long before, walking past B-Section, I often stood to peep through a small hole at Mbeki — known by his clan name of Zizi — and others strolling in the section's courtyard.

Tall, slim and grey-haired, Zizi walked alone, and away from the others. I thought he was unique. And indeed he was. He was viewed as being on the more socialist wing of the ANC. He had been an activist since the age of 20, during the time the then National Party leader Herzog was striving to remove the franchise from the Africans.

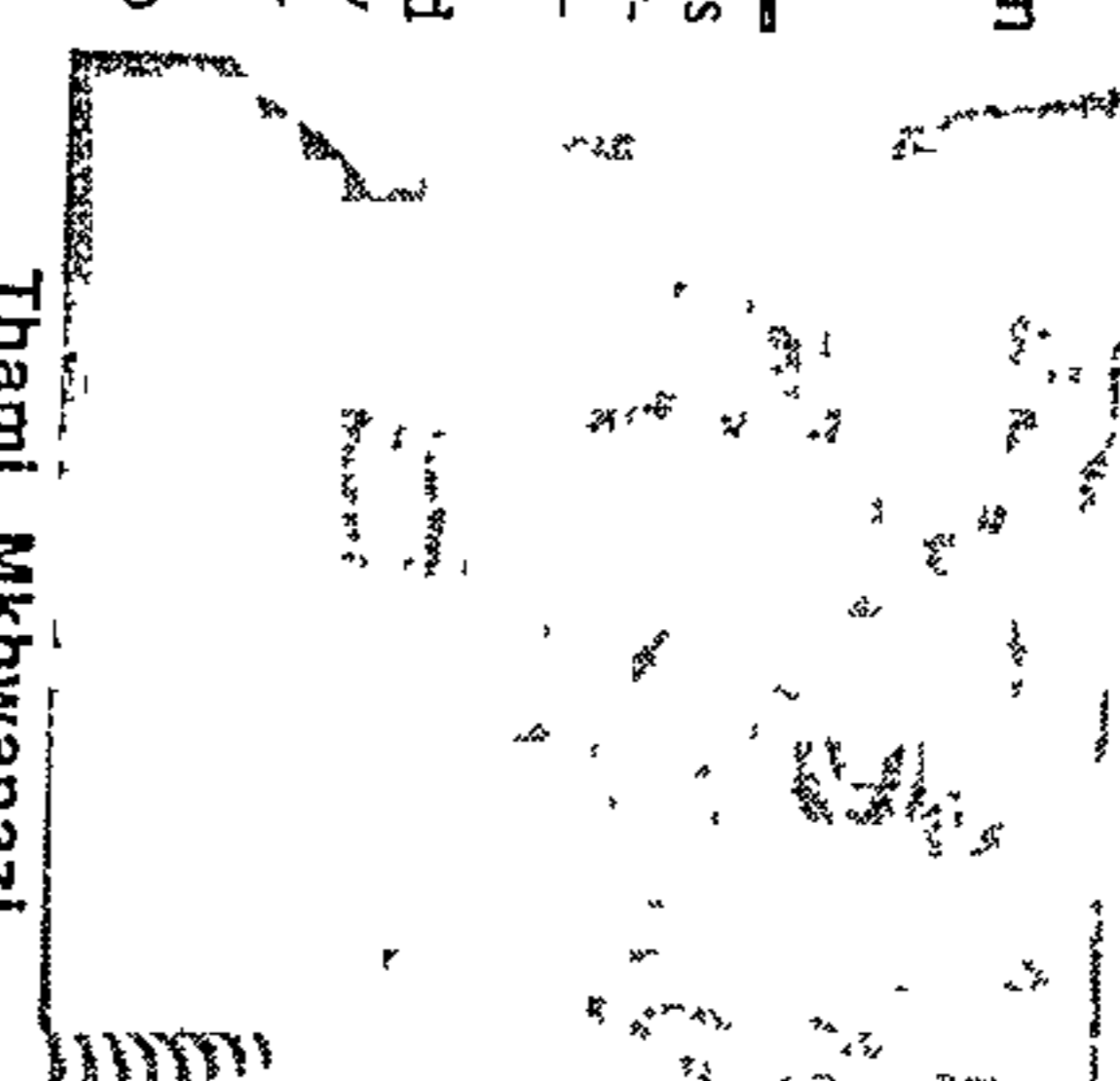
It was a time, he said, when his confidence in the church was undermined, because the church did nothing to intervene.

After I was permanently transferred to B-Section in June 1982, I finally was able to learn more of this remarkable man.

Like Mandela, Zizi was neat — so neat he kept carefully folded small pieces of toilet paper placed on his table to wipe off anything that resembled dirt on the table or his utensils.

The soft-spoken Zizi spoke very little and yet said so much. As a man holding a BA Honours degree in economics, he was interested mainly in that subject.

Like Mandela, he was consulted for information required for the purpose of political education among inmates.



Thami Mkhwanazi

in the Freedom Charter camp. He respected young and old, and everyone was his equal when the South African struggle was debated.

From time to time inmates also had to contend with personal problems, and Zizi would be assigned by the B-Section committee, composed of fellow inmates, to help them. During

authorities was being discussed, Zizi would say very little, but his views invariably carried weight.

He was generous with more than advice. At a time when I was ill and had been prescribed a special ulcer diet which was not being supplied, Mbeki sacrificed his own meal — he was on the identical diet — and gave it to me.

He distanced himself from members of the Prisons Service and spoke only when it was necessary.

He was notorious from the state's point of view for what they considered his uncompromising communist leanings. Yet at weekends the same Mbeki would strum his guitar and play Afrikaans folk songs like "Hasie, hoekom is jou stert so kort" and "Jan pierewiet staan stil".

● TO PAGE 2

WINTER BY THAMI MKHWANAZI

● 10 PAGE 3

lyse the phrase "Blessed are the poor for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Instead, he wanted to know what to do with the Bible, which had been sent to him in good faith.

... I was able to offer advice to a man who had advised so many. I advised him to keep it and give it to the Christians in prison.

# WILL MANDIBULA INDEXT?

Mbeki speaks of ANC leader. <sup>news 6/11/64</sup> I have no doubt he will be freed soon'

From PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau  
PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Govan Mbeki, 77, a free man today after nearly a quarter of a century as a prisoner on Robben Island, believes African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela will be released soon

Mr Mandela was one of the last people he saw before being freed yesterday

At a Press conference here last night at which he reaffirmed his commitment to the ideals of the ANC and the South African Communist Party, he said he was taken from the island to Pollsmoor Prison for a medical check-up yesterday morning

He spent an hour with Mr Mandela, who was in good health and who supported his release. He could not say what they had discussed but he had no doubt Mr Mandela would be released soon.

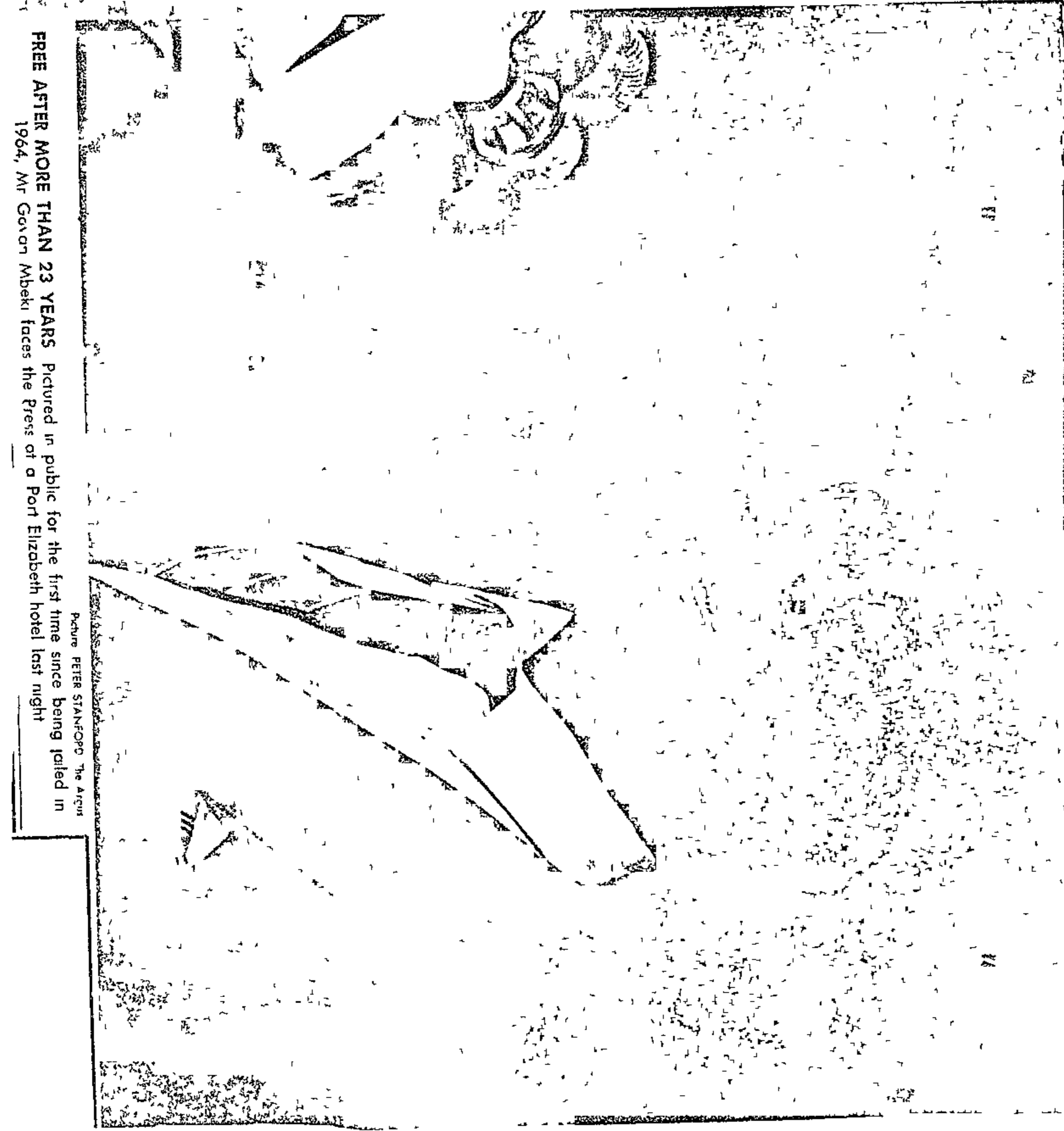
Quietly-spoken Mr Mbeki, who was sentenced to life imprisonment with Mr Mandela and other members of the ANC in 1964 for sabotage, faced a glare of spotlights as he was ushered into a hotel for the conference

**Dignity**  
Neatly dressed in a grey suit and white shirt, he looked slightly bewildered by the large contingent of national and international journalists, but he soon settled down

Appearing slightly strained at times, he handed the conference with tremendous dignity for a person who had been in prison for more than 23 years

There was an emotional scene when he threw his arms around his former secretary, Mrs Nondwwe Nankahla, with whom he has kept in close contact through a list of former colleagues. <sup>Journalist Mr Jimmy Matyru</sup>

Mrs Nankahla, who worked for him when he was a journalist on New Age said emotionally "He has not changed I am so happy to see him again"



**Communist**  
Mrs Nankahla, who has been detained several times and now works for a hardware store, said she did not care whether what conditions he was released on

**FREE AFTER MORE THAN 23 YEARS** Pictured in public for the first time since being jailed in 1964, Mr Govan Mbeki faces the Press at a Port Elizabeth hotel last night

Picture: PETER STANFORD The Argus



# Mandela next to be freed?

(Continued from page 1)

"international importance" yesterday

He said the ANC's association with the Communist Party was one of alliance as the Communist Party and the ANC shared similar views. The Communist Party had accepted the ANC programme up to a point.

He viewed his release with mixed feelings. He was happy "in a way" to be back but was concerned about those he had left behind.

Asked why he thought he had been released, he said it was probably out of consideration for his age. The Government had nothing to lose by releasing him. No conditions had been set and he was free to go where he liked.

He would probably be staying in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, and did not intend going to Transkei.

He had no major plans for the future but was concerned about what was happening in South Africa.

## VIEWS UNCHANGED

He would be applying for travel documents and hoped to go to Lusaka to see members of the ANC.

After 23 years on Robben Island he firmly believed that "we all belong to South Africa and South Africa to all of us".

"With this as a premise it should not be difficult to find solutions to South Africa's problems."

Asked whether he had changed his views in prison, he said views might become modified but his basic views had not changed.

He said he had not been tortured or beaten while in prison and was relatively well-treated, specially in later years.

Asked for his views on Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, who was Prime Minister when he went to jail, he replied "How can you compare Dr Verwoerd with anybody else?"

## FIRST THOUGHTS

He said he had been able to keep abreast of what was happening while in prison through newspapers and did not feel too cut off.

He said the youth should continue fighting the struggle.

Among his first thoughts after his release were how good it was to be able to talk to journalists again.

Mr Cas Venter for the Bureau of Information said that at Mr Mbeki's request the conference would last 20 minutes.

However, after 20 minutes Mr Mbeki said he would continue to answer questions for a few minutes.

He did not recognise the homelands and did not intend to go to Transkei. He hoped to see his wife, who lived in Transkei, as soon as possible.

Asked whether he was surprised by his release, he said there came a stage when those in authority had to consider releasing people.

## FEET FIRST

In 1964, when he was sentenced to life imprisonment, he was told by a warden the only way he would leave prison was feet first.

Did he see his release as a step towards a solution to the country's problems?

"I would not say so. The solution cannot depend on one man. It is a question of negotiation."

He could not support the National Statutory Council and felt that while the Government was operating along certain lines, a solution was not within reach.

Asked what the Government would gain by releasing him, he replied "What would they not gain by it?"

The Government would gain a better image by releasing him so that he could play his part for the benefit of the people.

Other prisoners released included Walter Tshikila and Thomas Masuku, ANC members jailed 10 years ago for the murder of a policeman, and Mike Matsobane and John Nkosi, members of the Pan Africanist Congress.

Also released were Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging members Jacob Viljoen and Hendrik Jacobz, who in 1983 were convicted of terrorism for stockpiling arms and allegedly plotting to kill black leaders.

At times, he handled the conference with tremendous dignity for a person who had been in prison for more than 23 years.

There was an emotional scene when he threw his arms around his former secretary, Mrs Nondwe Namkahlia, with whom he has kept in close contact through the years and a former colleague, journalist Mr Jimmy Matyu.

Mrs Namkahlia, who worked for him when he was a journalist on New Age, said emotionally "He has not changed. I am so happy to see him again."

## Communist

Mrs Namkahlia, who has been detained several times and now works for a hardware store, said she did not care under what conditions he was released as long as he was free.

The journalists were told by spokesmen for the Bureau for Information that as Mr Mbeki was a listed communist only what he said at the Press conference could be quoted.

Special dispensation had been granted for the conference after which he was once again silenced.

Mr Mbeki said he was in good health but had problems with his eyes. He had had excellent medical treatment.

On the question of violence, he refused to say either that he supported violence or was against it. He said violence came about as a result of force against force.

"I cannot give you a direct answer. It is something that is determined by circumstances and conditions."

Calling for the unbanning of the ANC, he said no solution could be found to South Africa's problems without the co-operation of the ANC.

"Negotiations with the ANC are desirable. No solution can be arrived at by keeping the ANC out."

"I still stand for the ideals for which I went to jail and still hold my Marxist views," he told journalists who had rushed to Port Elizabeth from around the country when the Bureau for Information announced a Press conference of

(Turn to page 3, col 1)

FREE AFTER MORE THAN 23 YEARS  
1964, Mr Govan Mbeki for

ANC

## The long wait

What is the hitch delaying the release of former ANC chairman Govan Mbeki from his long-term prison sentence? Rumours about his imminent release were rife soon after President P W Botha gave notice of his willingness to have the case reviewed

The 77-year-old Mbeki's attorney Priscilla Jana says her client has been consulted by government about the matter "I am seeing him again this week I will only be able to tell more when I come back," she says

Mbeki, like fellow ANC convicts Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, has already spent 23 years in prison. His family however is not optimistic that he will soon be released His niece Fezeka Mbeki, currently in Johannesburg, says the family is as puzzled as

anyone by the rumours

"First there were rumours that he was critically ill He asked a prisoner about to be released to tell us that he is in perfect health for a 77-year-old man," she says

"Then there was the rumour that he was about to be released Our family is resigned that he is doing a life sentence We are not optimistic that he will be released soon "

Ever since that statement there have been rumours of his release It was reported in a weekly newspaper that Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok had promised overseas editors two weeks ago that Mbeki would be released This gave rise to intense speculation in opposition circles

Mbeki was an important leader in the ANC His son, Thabo, has risen to the rank of secretary for presidential affairs and director of information He led the delegation that met prominent Afrikaners in Dakar

Meanwhile another long-term prisoner, Wilton Mkwayi, married in Pollsmoor prison last Saturday Mandela was expected to be best man but this did not materialise His wife, Winnie, was guest of honour

The marriage was solemnised by Bishop Patrick Matolongwe Previously the government did not allow prisoners to marry But it seems this has been relaxed

There was a small reception in Pollsmoor, followed by a big party in Gugulethu, near Cape Town, organised by the Release Mandela Committee

Mkwayi married Irene Mkwayi, his common law wife of 20 years and mother of his two children and vice-chairperson of the Release Mandela Committee

Mkwayi, who was arrested in 1964, was commander of the military wing of the ANC and treasurer of the SA Congress of Trade Unions

McGus 6/11/87

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## Extended amnesty for many prisoners

### Political Correspondent

THE release of seven political prisoners yesterday will be followed by a three-month amnesty for all prisoners in jail on December 1, except those serving sentences for certain categories of crime

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said exceptions would be people sentenced for crimes of violence, robbery, security prisoners under certain conditions, prisoners sentenced for unrest-related transgressions, for refusing to testify and for crimes like stock theft

A considerable number of prisoners are expected to benefit from the amnesty over a period of time.

In his statement, Mr Coetsee referred to an announcement by President Botha in Parliament on August 13 that the release policy applying to prisoners in general would also apply to security prisoners

### ADVISORY BODIES

Mr Coetsee said Mr Botha had asked him to consider seriously the case of Mr Govan Mbeki and he had requested the advisory bodies which dealt with the consideration and recommendation of the release of prisoners for advice on Mr Mbeki and a number of other prisoners

On the advice of the Advisory Release Board, the Government had decided to free Mr G Mbeki and Mr J Nkosi who had both served more than 20 years of their sentences.

It had also been decided that security prisoners Mr M Matsobane, Mr W S Tshikila and Mr V T Masuku should receive remissions of sentence

In terms of the Prisons Act, the President had also granted a special remission of sentence to former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging supporters Mr J D Viljoen and Mr H G Jacobsz who had served four years for terrorism

The Minister said the release policy as announced would be applied in the usual manner as a continuous process.

**MBEKI TALKS** ... Mr Govan Mbeki surrounded by pressmen in Port Elizabeth last night

*CAPL Times 6/9/87*  
**SP asked for Mbeki release - Coetsee**

PRETORIA — The release of Mr Govan Mbeki followed a request by the State President, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced here yesterday.

Mr P W Botha also granted special remission of sentence to six other prisoners.

Mr Coetsee's announcement follows that by the State President on August 13 that the release policy would apply to security prisoners as well.

The State President also approved a

three-month amnesty for all sentenced prisoners who would be in prison on December 1 this year, but excluding those in for violence, rape, robbery, security, unrest, stock theft or for refusing to testify.

The complete list was too long for publication but the information could be had from the prisons liaison office, Pretoria.

"A considerable number of prisoners ... will benefit from this over a period of time," Mr Coetsee said, — Sapa

# Wife divorced jailed

## ex-AWB member

By CHRIS STEYN

FORMER Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) member Mr Gert Jacobsz, who was released yesterday after serving four years of a 15-year prison term for terrorism, went to jail a married man.

But he goes home a single man

The former policeman's wife — who "did not understand his politics" — is no longer waiting for him.

It was learnt last night that the 41-year-old Mr Jacobsz's wife, Annetjie, divorced him soon after he started his prison term.

His sister, Mrs Annetjie Coetzee, of Rustenburg, said: "He was barely in jail when she divorced him. She wanted him there."

Mrs Coetzee said Mrs Jacobsz did not support her husband's involvement with the AWB.

"She did not understand his politics at all."

Mr Jacobsz's former wife had custody of their three children, one of whom worked in Thabazimbi, and two, who were still at school.

Soon after she heard that her brother had been released, Mrs Coetzee said, "It is a wonderful surprise. We had no idea... we were still counting the years," she said.

"We had a long letter from him just last week. He obviously had no idea that he would be released."

Throughout his trial in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, in 1983, Mr Jacobsz claimed that he was a devout Christian — and he described Sun City, which he threatened to blow up and infect with syphilis germs, as "Satan's nest."

It was disclosed during the trial that Mr Jacobsz's previous convictions went back to 1973 and included convictions for possessing dagga, driving under the influence and culpable homicide as well as illegal possession of a firearm.

# Positive development

CHESTER CROCKER

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr Govan Mbeki's release received a cautious welcome from European countries but the British government delayed issuing an official response when it learnt he had been "listed".

ANC spokesmen said they were not surprised by the release. They had expected it to occur before the Commonwealth Conference, but believed the government had delayed it so as not to be seen to be influenced by external pressure.

The British Foreign Office was geared up to express "unmitigated" pleasure at the release, but delayed any formal statement when it learnt Mr Mbeki had been listed.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, said Mr Mbeki's release was "a positive development".

But he added that he was still to receive details and did not know whether there were any "conditions". He also wanted to know where Mr Mbeki would be going before he issued any final verdict.

The French, West German and Dutch foreign ministries welcomed Mr Mbeki's release but added that they hoped it would lead to that of all political prisoners — "Nelson Mandela first and foremost", said the West German Foreign Ministry.

And in South Africa last night, political groupings to the left of government welcomed Mr Mbeki's release and called for the freeing of all remaining political prisoners.

ANTHONY JOHNSON reports, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said he had "serious misgivings" about the release of the former national chairman of the ANC as "a dangerous precedent".

ANC spokesman Mr Victor Moeche hailed Mr Mbeki's release as a victory, reports AP.

However, he added, "Even as we receive him with joy and renewed determination we remain acutely aware that his release in a real sense also means a changed prison address from the confines of Robben Island into the prison house of South Africa."

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said the blatant discrepancy between the release of Mr Mbeki after 23 years in jail and the freeing of two right-wingers who had served four years of a 15-year sentence had to be explained.

The Five Freedoms Forum — an alliance of white organizations including the Black Sash, the End Conscription Campaign and the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee — welcomed the release but asked why all political prisoners had not been released.

"It would be good to believe that this was

not only a token measure," it added

All political prisoners should be released so that the leaders of the majority of the people could participate in a "true process of negotiation and participation in working towards a democratic future."

A Detainees Parents' Support Committee statement released to Sapa said that only when political prisoners and detainees had been released, when the state of emergency had been lifted, when exiles returned home and when organizations had been unbanned would the release of Mr Mbeki have any real significance.

Welcoming the release on behalf of the PFP, the party's justice spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, said the PFP hoped this meant the release of other important political prisoners.

If this was the case, the government might be "taking the first steps in creating a new climate in which a more representative constitution can be negotiated in peace."

The National Democratic Movement (NDM) welcomed the release of Mr Mbeki and other political prisoners.

"We sincerely hope this is a forerunner of the release of more political leaders in prison or in detention.

"The NDM hopes Mr Mbeki will be allowed to freely participate in the political process. Should he be restricted, his release would

have no meaning.

"We hope this will open up the urgent debate on the unbanning of the ANC, because unless its leaders can take part freely as respected representatives of that organization the political process cannot be opened up in order to resolve the conflict in South Africa."

Dr Treurnicht, however, described Mr Mbeki's release as "dangerous".

"My difficulty is that if Mbeki is released, then Mandela is also knocking at the door," the CP leader said.

"Previously the government put some very strong conditions on the release of these prisoners — the renunciation of violence — but as far as I know Mbeki has not renounced violence or communism.

"The government has set a dangerous precedent and it will now have to follow with other concessions."

Dr Treurnicht said he did not know enough about the circumstances surrounding the sentencing of two AWB members, Mr J D Viljoen and Mr H G Jacobsz, to comment on their special remission of sentence and release from prison yesterday.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the release of Mr Mbeki and others would not in itself be sufficient to give the State President the credibility he needed to do what he has publicly undertaken to do. It was however start.

# Is Mandela next to be freed?

Cape Times 6/11/87

25/07

## Political Staff

The release of Mr Govan Mbeki — one of “big three” jailed members of the ANC’s old guard — inevitably fuelled speculation yesterday that Mr Walter Sisulu and eventually Mr Nelson Mandela could follow.

The 77-year-old Mr Mbeki, the oldest of the Rivonia trialists, has spent the past 23 years on “The Island” and is regarded as one of the toughest of the old guard leaders.

The release of the former national chairman of the ANC will mean only relative freedom, for as a listed communist he may be quoted only with the permission of the Minister of Justice.

This restriction will no doubt weigh heavily on the ANC leader who, before his imprisonment in 1964, widely publicized his views during a varied career profile that included journalism, teaching, writing and politics.

Although remembered for this intellectual prowess, Mr Mbeki was also considered a man of action, given his role as ANC activist, trade union organizer and high command member of the ANC’s military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Govan Archibald Mvunyelina Mbeki was born in 1910 in Transkei.

A bursary from the Transkeian Bunga allowed him to study at Fort Hare, where he obtained a BA in 1937 and an education diploma. He went on to earn a B Econ in Social Studies through Unisa in 1940, and in 1970, while in prison, completed a BA Hons degree in Economics.

## Mammoth trial

Mr Michael Matsobane, another of the security prisoners who was released yesterday, was one of 17 people sentenced after the mammoth PAC trial in Bethal between 1977 and 1979.

Mr Matsobane was given a 15-year sentence on June 18, 1979.

He and his co-accused were charged with furthering the aims of the PAC between 1963 and 1977.

They were also charged with recruiting people to undergo military training for the PAC abroad, the alleged use of a religious organization, the Young African Religious Movement, as a cover to further the aims and objects of the PAC, as well as encouraging violence and sabotage during the unrest in Kagiso in 1977 and attempting to reactivate the PAC.

Mr Matsobane and the current PAC president, Mr Zeph Mothopeng, who was also jailed for 15 years, received the harshest sentence in the trial. Both were due for release in 1994.

Also released was Mr Walter Tshikila, who had previously spent six years on Robben Island for political offences relating to the PAC. He was jailed for 13 years in 1977 in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, after he had pleaded guilty to being a PAC office-bearer, to inciting people to leave the country for military training and to giving lectures on the PAC.

During the trial, Mr Justice Kannemeyer said that although Mr Tshikila had been driven by his personal ideals and had not committed the offences for personal gain, no state could tolerate movements which aimed to overthrow authority by force.

# Township reaction the guide to more releases

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

THE Government will wait for reaction from the townships to the release of Mr Govan Mbeki, former national chairman of the African National Congress, before any further decision is taken on the freeing of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

The swearing-off of violence as a way to political ends is no longer the sole condition for the release of political prisoners.

There was speculation in Nationalist circles today that the release of Mr Mbeki was a "kite-flying" exercise by the Government to test reaction inside the country. At the same time there has been favourable international reaction.

Some top Nationalists also see the latest move as an attempt to create a better climate for negotiation in constitutional reform and black political rights.

They said the Government would study what effect the releases have on the security and the political situations.

## SOFTER APPROACH

One said that the release of Mr Mandela could not be expected within the next few weeks but would be a slow process.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice was cautious today about speculation on Mr Mandela after Mr Mbeki's release, but he referred to statements by President Botha earlier this year which indicated a softening attitude to the release of political prisoners.

According to some Nationalist sources, the release yesterday of the seven members of the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress and Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging had to be seen in the spirit of goodwill in which it took place.

Mr Mbeki himself said yesterday he was confident that his release had brought Mr Mandela's release closer.

The gesture can be seen as a Government move aimed at improving race and political relations. If the step is received in a calm fashion, especially in the townships, the release of other political prisoners, including Mr Mandela, could be considered.

In a statement yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the policy for freeing prisoners would be applied as a continuing process.

Mr Botha told Parliament in August that the advisory board on the release of prisoners had recommended that the policy be the same for criminal and political prisoners.

Mr Botha said that renouncing violence could, like any other single positive factor, contribute to a good prognosis but that this would not be decisive in its own right.



# Hearsings for Mandela

253  
CANC-Turks  
7/11/77

**WHILE the Department of Justice would not be drawn yesterday on the possible release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, his daughter in Washington expressed fears for his safety should he leave jail.**

Mrs Zenani Mandela Dlamini told the Washington Post magazine she expected her father's release from prison "soon" but feared what the South African government or young black

"Some black South Africans don't want daddy out of jail because, well, daddy is a powerful personality," she said "Many people, of course, will see him as the leader of black South Africa if he is released from prison and ignore many of the people now in the leadership"

She was interviewed soon after the release of Mr Mandela's top lieutenant, Mr Govan Mbeki, who spent his first hours of freedom yesterday under guard at a luxury hotel in Port Elizabeth after his 23 years in jail

Prison officials and police kept watch on the hotel amid fears of an attack by white extremists on the ANC leader

## Reporters warned

Mr Mbeki, former national chairman of the ANC, flew to Johannesburg last night after being reunited with his wife, Epainette, yesterday afternoon and spending much of the rest of the day avoiding the media

In Pretoria the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, issued a statement warning reporters that "nothing" Mr Mbeki said could be recorded or published because he is a "listed" member of the Communist Party

Mr Coetsee authorized an exemption for Mr Mbeki's first news conference yesterday.

In Washington Mrs Dlamini, who lives with her husband and three children in Boston, told the Washington Post magazine in an interview to be published tomorrow that her optimism was sparked in May when she and Mr Robert Brown, a black businessman, were allowed to visit Mr Mandela, 69, for two hours and to discuss the previously forbidden subject of politics

Mr Brown told the Post Mr Mandela told him he wanted to negotiate a peaceful settlement between black and white South Africans

"For the first time in my life I have the feeling that my father's release is not remote," said Mrs Dlamini, who was three when her father was jailed in 1962

"When I was eight or nine I came to realize that I had no daddy at home," she said "Other children had fathers who came home from work. My daddy stayed in jail. That was his job, my mother told us"

Mrs Dlamini recalled that relatives often took care of her and her sister, Zindziswa, because her mother, Winnie, was frequently arrested. At the time, she said, she had little understanding that South Africa's racially segregated society was different from other countries

"When my eldest daughter was six months old, in December '77, we had our first contact with daddy," she said "It was the first time Muzi (her husband) saw him. He stood up and we hugged. He said it was the first time in 15 years he had held a baby"

Meanwhile, in Port Elizabeth yesterday, a few white guests looked on from the balconies of their rooms as some 20 priests and well-wishers

To page 3

prayed, chanted ANC slogans and sang the unofficial black national anthem "Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika"

Mrs Mbeki wept and her husband stood tight-lipped while a black Presbyterian clergyman thanked God for "keeping him in your care all these years on Robben Island, along with all those others (political prisoners) who are still there"

Mr Mbeki plans to address a press conference arranged by the South African Council of Churches at Khotso House at noon today

Mr Mbeki's lawyer, Ms Priscilla Jana, evicted most of the reporters and photographers who besieged his room yesterday, allowing in a few friends and a delegation of local clergymen

Ms Jana said Mr Mbeki had not yet decided where he would live

Sapa reports that Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mrs Albertina Sisulu left Johannesburg yesterday to meet Mr Mbeki in Port Elizabeth

Mr Mbeki's planned reception in New Brighton township was suddenly cancelled after a spokesman for the ANC leader said negotiations with the Minister of Justice were still in progress

Reaction to Mr Mbeki's release continued to flood in yesterday

ANC expert Dr Tom Lodge of the University of the Witwatersrand said "This is probably a carefully timed move to test the waters before deciding on the more major event of freeing Mandela"

The British government — which initially delayed its response — has wholeheartedly welcomed the decision to release Mr Mbeki, a spokesman said in London

The chairman of the advisory release board, Mr Justice M E Kumleben, said last night on SATV that Mr Mbeki's attitude to violence had been taken into account by the board but it had still been decided to release him without any conditions — Political Correspondent, Sapa AP and UPI

CUT HERE

# THE PRISON WEDDING LOVE STORY

CP Correspondent

A POIGNANT wedding ceremony was held at Pollsmoor Prison when African National Congress member Welton Mkwayi sweetheart and common-law wife, Irene

After the ceremony last Saturday, Irene Mkwayi, 63, said, "Of course, I am happy Who wouldn't be?" For the wedding the bride wore a cotton suit, a yellow blouse and a matching yellow hat

And the groom? "Welton looked handsome in his black suit, white shirt and bow tie," said a radiant Mkwayi. Exuding happiness, she confessed shyly that she kissed him before they were legally married and again after the ceremony

She blushed as she said "This is a dream come true" She said she hoped that her husband would be released so that they could spend the rest of their lives together

The guests at the wedding included Aubrey Mokoena, of the Release Mandela Campaign, former Robben Island prisoner

Eddie Daniels, and Mkwayi's stepson, Siphiso Mkwayi

Siphiso arrived at Pollsmoor after his mother had entered the building but prison guards refused to let him attend the ceremony

Whinnie Mandela arrived in Cape Town after the ceremony had been concluded, but she attended a party for the couple at Cowley House in Woodstock

The Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, blessed the couple's wedding banns in a small ceremony at Nyanga's Holy Cross Church

Archbishop Tutu said "We know we believe in a God who opens the doors of prisons"

Mkwayi, a former South African Congress of Trade Unions activist, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island for helping to organise Unkhonto we Sizwe

The 64-year-old Mkwayi was taken back to the island after getting married

And his wife, who actually married him by proxy in a traditional ceremony 21 years ago, left Pollsmoor for a traditional party without her groom

Before the ceremony, Mkwayi entered Pollsmoor under the escort of her attorney, Ramesh Vassen, her sister Mavis Ngwane, Bishop Patrick Matolengwe and Pastor Chambers

Matolengwe, the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, married the couple in a quiet ceremony in a quiet ceremony

Ngwane and Chambers were their witnesses

While they were inside Pollsmoor, a group of dancers from the Manyanani workshop in Nyanga arrived

They had covered their little, young bodies with vaseline before breaking into a frenzied dance which had the more than 100 people who had gathered at Pollsmoor applauding warmly

But the blazing sun got to these enthusiastic dancers and they cooled off for a while before exploding into action as soon as they had recharged their batteries

Security at Pollsmoor was tight. So tight, in fact, that a policeman ordered the Press to leave the area immediately

He warned that any reporter found within one kilometre of the prison gates would be arrested

No one was in the mood to spend the weekend in jail so the large contingent of local and foreign journalists withdrew to a safe spot

At about midday - almost two hours after he had walked into Pollsmoor - Matolengwe drove past the Press corps

He was flagged down and gladly reported that the bride and the witnesses would leave through a side exit

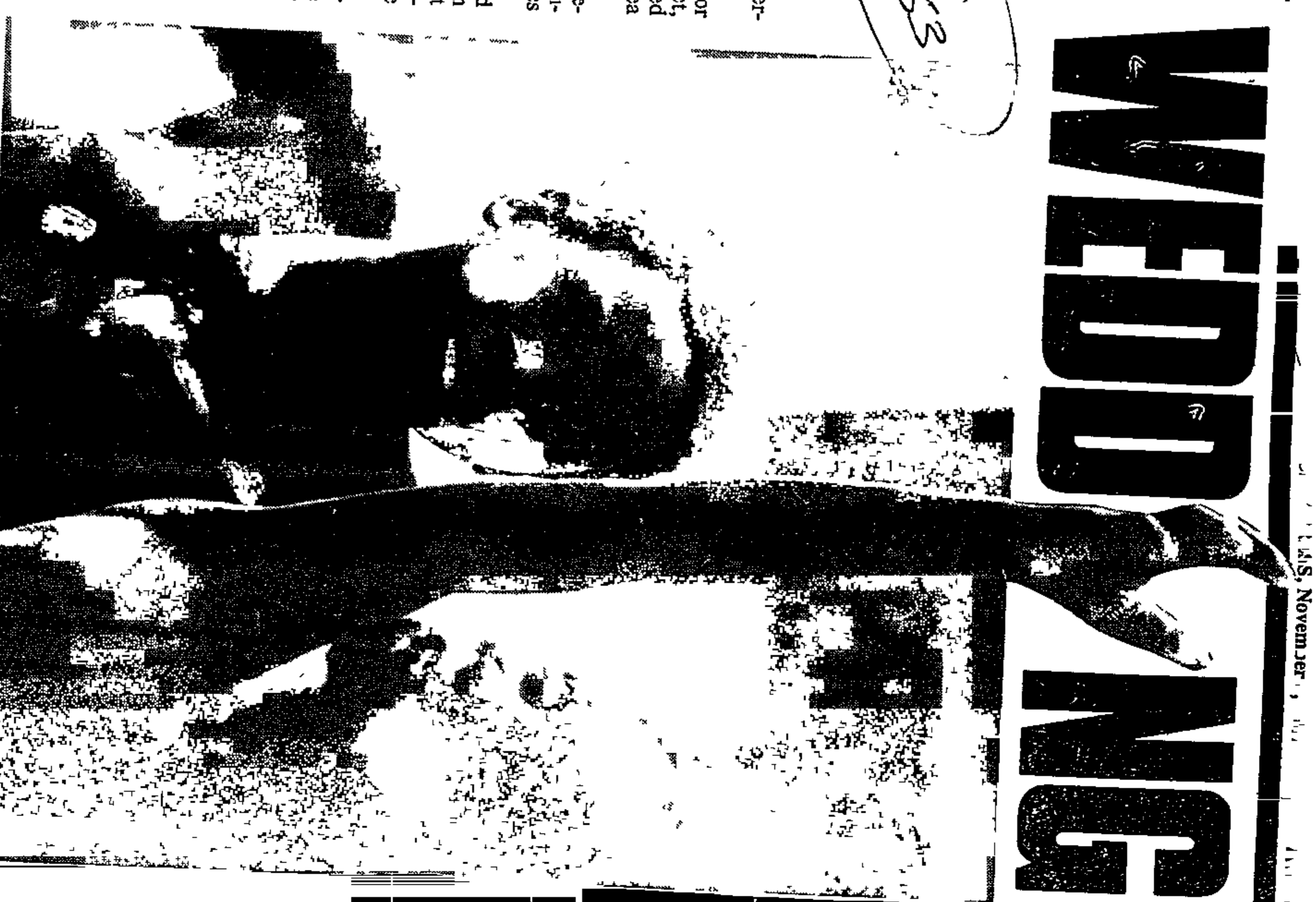
The warning about not getting too close to Pollsmoor - home of Nelson Mandela, Ahmed Kathrada, Oscar Mpetha and others - was forgotten as the Press jumped into their cars and raced off to Pollsmoor

But Mkwayi had not forgotten about the Press. She held a conference on the scene old Kaapse

Road which gave her, her sister and the Press one of the best views of the Peninsula and Pollsmoor Prison.

It was a hurried conference - but the lasting memory of a Saturday morning spent camping outside the gates of Pollsmoor is of a woman walking on cloud nine and saying that she loved her man as much as she did when he was sent to jail 23 years ago

Dancers from the Manyanani workshop in Nyanga celebrated the wedding by dancing to a frenzy.



Irene Mkwayi still loves her man as much as she did 23 years when he was sent to prison for life.

It was a hurried conference - but the lasting memory of a Saturday morning spent camping outside the gates of Pollsmoor is of a woman walking on cloud nine and saying that she loved her man as much as she did when he was sent to jail 23 years ago

(253) C/Pers 8/11/87

## **PAC commander to be laid to rest on Sunday**

**CP Correspondent**

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner and alleged member of the high command of the PAC military wing, who died in East London last week, will be buried at his Transkei home on Sunday.

Isaac Nontsendwana Mhleke, 46, was admitted to Umtata Hospital about three months ago after doctors diagnosed tuberculosis of the spine.

Mhleke was transferred to East London's Frere Hospital about two weeks ago.

The superintendent of Frere Hospital said Mhleke died of suspected cancer, which had resulted in almost complete paralysis.

Mhleke, who was released in January last year, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment after being convicted of recruiting and training guerrillas for the banned PAC.

A spokesman for the Umtata-based Prisoners' Welfare Program said that Mhleke, who also used his

father's surname of Lolwana, had left for Tanzania in 1963, after being detained in Cape Town for a year.

Mhleke was later arrested in KwaZulu with two other alleged PAC members and stood trial in Maritzburg.

The spokesman said that Mhleke was also a member of the high command of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the armed wing of the PAC.

While in prison he underwent an operation as a result of a head injury he suffered during his arrest.

After his release he returned to his home in the Elliotdale district of Transkei.

A statement released by the PWP sympathised with Mhleke's family.

"The Prisoners' Welfare Program expresses deep sympathy to the family of this illustrious son of Africa, who had suffered and sacrificed in the course of his service for his people," said the statement. — Elnews.



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# The bells of love peal at Pollsmoor

"THIS is a dream come true," said a radiant Irene Mkwayi after marrying her imprisoned ANC sweetheart, Wilton Mkwayi, at a special wedding ceremony at Pollsmoor Prison.

And it is no wonder that she was so happy. Irene and Wilton had been waiting for 23 long years before government authorities would grant them permission to marry!

The happy couple were married this week in a special ceremony at Pollsmoor Prison.

Mkwayi, a former South African Congress of Trade Unions activist, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island for helping to organise Unkhonto we Sizwe.

Irene added that she hoped her husband would be released soon so that they could spend the rest of their lives together.

● See Page 17

Irene Mkwayi (centre) married her ANC sweetheart, Wilton, after a 23-year wait.

Ab Times 9/11/87

## Boesak attacks press over prison party

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DR ALLAN BOESAK, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, yesterday threatened reprisals against foreign pressmen for attending a party last week at Pretoria Central Prison.

He was addressing more than 800 people at the Hanover Park Civic Centre where the release of Mr Govan Mbeki was celebrated, and a campaign to "Unlock the Doors of Apartheid Jails" was launched.

Dr Boesak himself spent some weeks in solitary confinement at Pretoria Central two years ago.

"I want to ask what has happened to them (the pressmen), when they go to a cocktail party laid on by the state in a place where the walls of the prison have been stained with the blood of our people."

He warned that the time might come when the foreign press would be treated like the SABC and made unwelcome at "our meetings".

As part of the "unlock the jails" campaign, dozens of keys were collected on stage. Dr Boesak said he and the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town, would dump the pile of keys in front of the house of State President P.W. Botha.

He concluded by asking those who had children in detention to stand up, then those who had parents, brothers and sisters, other family and friends in detention. Eventually everyone in the hall stood up.

# More to be freed? Focus on PW

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## Mystery woman dies — bound to tree

The Argus Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG — Mystery surrounds the discovery of the decomposed body of a blonde woman tied to a tree near Witbank in the Eastern Transvaal.

Eastern Transvaal police spokesman Major A J Matthee said the body was discovered by a woman collecting firewood in a plantation near Witbank.

The body was tied to a tree with rope in a standing position and police said she could have been murdered.

When found she was clad in blue denim trousers and a red and white home-knitted jersey.

### MURDER DOCKET

She was about 1,63 m tall and slender with blonde hair which could have been dyed. She was in her twenties.

Major Matthee said the condition of the body made it impossible to identify her at this stage.

"The advanced state of decomposition of the body proved to us she could have been dead for quite some time," he said.

Police have opened a murder docket and the possibility that she could have been killed somewhere else and then dumped in the plantation is being investigated.

A post-mortem examination will be held.

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent  
THE release of political prisoners is expected to be one of the themes of President Botha's address when he opens the congress of the Cape National Party in the Goodwood Civic Centre tonight.

Senior Nationalist sources said today that Mr Botha was closely involved in moves to release political prisoners which started last week with the freeing of African National Congress leader Mr Govan Mbeki and others.

The Government is watching black reaction to the release of Mr Mbeki before a decision will be taken on Nelson Mandela.

It is also expected that reform and the Government's determination to find solutions regardless of external pressures will be another theme.

Reform measures in constitutional and other areas will be the key issues.

### "Pose a problem"

● Freeing other security prisoners, especially those serving life sentences, would be considered from time to time, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today.

"These people in jail pose a problem. While we try our best to treat and handle them well, it would play into the hands of radicals if something happened to them while they are there."

The decision to release Mr Mbeki had been influenced by the fact that he was 77 and had developed age-related problems.

Mr Coetsee said the Government had acted from a position of strength and had not been under pressure.

The release of Mr Mbeki would have an influence on future decisions. If the release led to an "increase in temperature" in the country it would have an influence.

It was "putting it too strongly" to say that Mr Mbeki's release was a planned and deliberate "kite" and that it was an experiment with a view to freeing Mandela.

There were radical activists who did not want Mandela out of jail. It would not surprise him if they tried to stir up the situation around Mr Mbeki without his co-operation to complicate the release of others.

Mr Mbeki would have freedom of movement and speech and this would make it possible for him to take part in politics, subject to the emergency regulations. He remained a listed communist and could therefore not be quoted.

Speculation on further releases 'wild dreams', says PW

# President tilts at the media

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

President Botha said last night that the Government would not hesitate to show compassion when this became the overriding factor in considering the release of security prisoners.

Mr Botha was opening the Cape National Party congress at a public meeting at Goodwood Civic Centre.

He said the release of prisoners in the future — as in the past — would be strictly according to criteria announced by him in Parliament.

Mr Botha described media speculation on further releases of security prisoners — in the wake of the freeing of Mr Govan Mbeki — as "wild dreams", and added that certain journalists were outdoing one another in their "dash towards the rocks".

He said he had the strongest objection to newspaper reports which talked about South Africa's "political prisoners".

South Africa did not have political prisoners — no one was in jail simply for having political views. People in prison were there either for criminal activities or because they threatened the security of the State.

Mr Botha said the release of Mr Mbeki had been in accordance with expert reports from institutions created for the review of prisoners' sentences, and after the matter had been discussed by the State Security Council and approved by the Cabinet.

It was customary, especially around Christmas time, to release prisoners who had served long sentences and should be shown compassion because of their age.

## Venomous campaign

Earlier, Mr Botha said certain newspapers had recently been waging a venomous campaign against National Party leaders — particularly himself.

"My entire political life has been one of struggle. The harder they struggle against me, the less likely they are to succeed in getting rid of me."

Mr Botha said that, from time to time, his office received enquiries from journalists asking whether he was suffering from contagious diseases, had been crippled or suffered a stroke.

"I want to promise them — I'm examined regularly. If my doctors tell me I cannot proceed, I will personally take the decision to step down. But I won't let pressmen tell me when I must go."

# Botha speaks on prisoners

**PRESIDENT Botha** said the Government would not hesitate to release more security prisoners if it thought it was necessary to show mercy.

Speaking to about 1000 people in the Goodwood Civic Centre, Cape Town, on Monday, at the opening of the Cape National Party Congress, Mr Botha also lashed out at sectors of the media for launching a "venomous attack" at National Party leaders and him especially.

Much of this attack concerned his health but Mr Botha said that he received regular check-ups and vowed that he would only retire from public life when his doctor told him he should stop working.

He criticised "wild" speculation surrounding the release from Robben Island of former ANC chairman Mr Govan Mbeki.

Instead of a "nice, balanced" view being projected of why the government had released him, a "bunch of people" were speculating and each one had a "wilder dream" than the last about what was intended.

President Botha suggested that Mr Mbeki had been released purely on humanitarian grounds.

But he did not specifically knock down the speculation — fuelled by confirmation from government sources — that the release of Mr Mbeki was also intended

to test the water for the release of Nelson Mandela.

In a wide-ranging and aggressive speech to a nonetheless fairly subdued audience, President Botha lashed out at the Press, the United States and other countries, media critics who have called for his retirement, and those who were trying to divide the Afrikaner people for their own ends.

At one point he turned on a photographer taking pictures of him and told him to stop.

"I know what you are doing and I want you to tell your fellow pressmen that I think it is rude," he said, apparently suspecting the photographer was trying to catch him in unflattering poses.

President Botha said he was a political fighter and the more his enemies

attacked, the less likely they were to get rid of him.

His office was constantly being asked if he was suffering from this or that contagious disease, if he was paralysed, lame or if he had suffered a stroke.

These people "came close to wishing me dead," he said.

He had regular medical check-ups and the moment his doctor told him he couldn't carry on, he would retire from public life.

But he was not going to go just because some newspaperman told him to.

President Botha said he had wanted to get this matter off his chest and he had done so now because this was the first political congress he had addressed in a long time.

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Smuts

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# Part of the process

In its search for a formula to release Nelson Mandela, government is testing the political temperature by releasing Govan Mbeki. It is a calculated risk, while Mbeki is 77, he remains a convinced communist and has been an active member of the African National Congress (ANC) — of which he was elected national chairman in 1956 — since 1935. He was a leading figure in the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and operated underground before his arrest at Lilyleaf farm in 1963. Not a man to quietly take his place in history.

Since the announcement in Rubicon 2 of President P W Botha's linkage of Mandela's release to that of Soviet dissidents Anatoly Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov — and Wynand du Toit — hopes have risen as each part of the puzzle has fallen into place. The last formal obstacle — the renunciation of violence by political long-timers — was brushed away by Botha himself.

So there is actually nothing to preclude Mandela's release. However, it is apparent that Pretoria needs reassurance on two points

□ That the release of such an enormously symbolic and influential person as Mandela — with whom Mbeki conferred before his own release — will not trigger further unrest around, so to speak, the Mandela epicentre, and

□ That there will be a point to the release that even if, as is likely, Mandela (and the other Rivonia prisoners) refuse to participate in the National Council as it stands, their (unconditional) freedom will at least make it possible, in theory, to draw Mangosuthu Buthelezi into the negotiations.

The second point is of less significance than the first. At present white fears of the future, and their very real security concerns, need to be faced and answered. But for all the denials, government is aware of the need to negotiate with the ANC, and that means that Mandela must be freed. He cannot be allowed to die in jail, and so the significance of Mbeki's release — as a precursor to that of Mandela — cannot be underestimated. The concomitant freeing of AWB prisoners smacks of a sop to the Right.

The release is evidently a part of government's cautious game plan — its frequently denied "hidden agenda" on black participation in central government. On this it pro-

ceeds with inherent conservatism, aware of the Right, but also of its own and its constituents' sensitivities: the pace of the ox, ponderous but actually inflexible.

But Mbeki, too, has a game plan — and one which he has discussed with Mandela in Pollsmoor. Unfortunately, he is listed and may not be quoted, but at this stage his immediate priorities are to visit the external mission of the ANC in Lusaka for consultation, and to resolve the township war around Maritzburg between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front (of which Mbeki is a patron).

The Natal conflict — in which the death toll is casually put at three a day — is of immeasurable significance for the future. It appears to be largely an ideological one — though local hostilities are being fed by Inkatha's administrative control of KwaZulu, and its methods of enforcement — between socialists and pre-capitalists. It's ultimately a clash of world views which, if not reconciled, could affect peace in post-apartheid SA for decades. It is of concern to the ANC as much as it should be to whites.

Mbeki's UDF link, coupled to his immense status — he, along with Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Zethu Mthembu and Mandela, is a potent hero to the township comrades — should be an effective basis for negotiation with Inkatha. And on the broader front, now that it is evident to all that revolution is not as imminent as it seemed throughout 1985 and 1986 — though further fragmentation of government support could bring it very close,

which would precipitate civil war — the ANC needs to talk.

This does not mean that MK's incursions and bombings will cease, but they have waned of late, for the simple reason that the Lusaka cadres sense their futility and other strategies are being considered, for the moment.

Comrade organisation along the cell lines set out in the unwritten M (for Mandela) Plan, and the underground structures of MK and the ANC in SA itself, will not be compromised by Mbeki's release. They simply cannot be — Mbeki is being watched like a hawk. For this reason alone, he will be operating with, and be identified with, the legal UDF — which in turn needs him, since its best leaders are in jail.

At the same time, obviously, Mbeki will be a figurehead for the ANC, particularly if Pretoria has the sense to permit him to travel to Lusaka, and, as cogently, if it de-lists him. It is better to hear what the enemy has to say publicly — and if Pretoria balks at that argument it should consider the ANC's repudiation of Winnie Mandela for her lifestyle and advocacy of necklacing she destroyed her own credibility because she was permitted to speak.

Theories that the ANC might split if the Rivonia generation of leaders is at liberty in SA are naive. In Pollsmoor Mandela remains the most powerful black nationalist in Africa, and his dedication and attention to the views prevalent in Lusaka are undeviating. But when the time comes for his release, it is likely that he will wish to enter negotiations on power-sharing (given his past statements on the issue) with a measure of pragmatism. As certainly, he will also do so only on the advice of the external mission. When Pretoria releases Mandela, it must be to negotiate with him — and the ANC.

It must be stressed Mbeki's release will raise the political temperature — not necessarily violently — and if, or when, he is joined by Sisulu, Mthembu and Mandela, they will not sit around like old MOTHS discussing the good old days of community organisation in the eastern Cape. The dynamic of events alone will see to that.

What would be Mandela's — and Lusaka's — preconditions for a beginning of negotiations on power-sharing? That is simple enough: release of all black political prisoners, a lifting of the State of Emergency, the troops out of the townships, and a wider means of testing internal black opinion. The last point relates to the status of the ANC, fortunately, the UDF does still exist as an internal movement enjoying credibility — the Natal war notwithstanding — with which the congress, and just possibly Pretoria, can co-operate.

It needs to be remembered that the ANC has been in existence for far longer than the National Party: it is almost as old as Union. Historical perspective is a stabilising force, and should serve to at least arrest — though it cannot reverse — the demonisation process which Pretoria has applied to its enemies over the years, and which the white public has accepted in torpor and ignorance.

Mbeki's release is, thus, more than a gesture of humanity from a stern-faced and shunned government. It is part of a process. The outcome cannot be known at this stage, but almost any form of negotiation with the real leaders of the black majority — including, of course, Buthelezi — is better than the stark militarisation of the South African psyche and economy, with all that implies of a siege mentality and flirtation with Götterdämmerung. (See page 66)



**Mbeki ... not a man to quietly take his place in history**

# Unisa gave prisons thesis fair treatment

I refer to a report in The Saturday Star (October 17) regarding the thesis of Dr J Mihalik which contains a number of allegations with regard to the University of South Africa (Unisa), some of which were repeated in an editorial. Unisa, somewhat to my regret, has chosen to follow its usual policy of not reacting officially to allegations of this kind. However, since the Law Faculty of Unisa is to a certain extent an interested party in this affair, I wish in my personal capacity to put the record straight.

The statement that the government department concerned tried to stop Unisa conferring the doctorate on Dr Mihalik is untrue. This course of action was never suggested to, or considered by, Unisa. In fact, the opposite is true. Dr Mihalik was enrolled for a master's degree and at the last moment, when the thesis was on the verge of being handed in for examination, it was decided to consider it for a doctorate — an extremely rare occurrence at Unisa. Access to a copy of the thesis was given to the authorities, at their request, after all the formalities with regard to

the examination of the thesis had been completed and the result had been finalized. This is done as a matter of course where a person, or body, is intimately concerned with the contents of a thesis. Unisa was not notified of the appointment of a so-called panel of experts who allegedly examined the thesis, if some of its staff members were involved, this was done in their personal capacity and without Unisa's knowledge. When it was pointed out to Unisa that the thesis possibly contained provable falsehoods, the university was advised by its legal advisers (including myself) not to place the thesis in its library since, according to a number of court decisions, such placement would constitute "publication" in terms of Section 44 of The Prisons Act and, therefore, a punishable offence in the case of such falsehoods being proved.

As someone involved in the deliberations on this matter, I can state categorically that this was the only reason for withholding the thesis from its library shelves. The allegation that this was done because "the rector was worried that Unisa would lose financial support from the Government as well as the goodwill of the Department of Justice" is rejected with contempt. The former consideration would, in any case, make no sense to anyone who knows how or on what basis universities are subsidised. Unisa, as the holder of the copyright over the thesis, was in a position to "suppress" publication of its contents. In fact the opposite happened, Unisa ceded the copyright back to Dr Mihalik to enable him to publish himself if he should be prepared to do so, and to substantiate his findings. This was done, again on the advice of this faculty, precisely because we consider it vital that the results of important research should be made public if it is possible and legal to do so.

The condition that Unisa should not be further referred to in the case of publication, was attached solely to prevent the kind of breaches of confidence which in fact occurred in the article when the names and some comments of the examiners were mentioned. This is confidential information which is not supposed to be available to the candidate and thus publication in this instance was regrettable and embarrassing. It is simply untrue that Unisa, for the rest, "asked him to refrain from associating Unisa with this thesis". In fact, in subsequent correspondence, it was stated explicitly that the university had no objection to his mentioning the fact that the degree was obtained on the basis of a thesis handed in at Unisa — another fact which Dr Mihalik and/or The Star have apparently chosen to ignore.

Members of the Law Faculty share Dr Mihalik's views on certain aspects of the Prison Act (although this episode has taught me some appreciation for the sense of helplessness in the face of published untruths), they also have understanding for his frustration at its effects in this case. It is regrettable that he should vent this frustration by presenting allegations regarding Unisa, based on incorrect guesses and surmises, as facts, a course of action unworthy of someone who calls himself an academic. It is equally regrettable that a newspaper of The Star's repute should publish these allegations without any attempt to ascertain the true facts.

Professor W J Hosteen  
Dean, Faculty of Law, Unisa

# Mandela: Winnie's return Coetsee silent on 'meetings' with ANC chief

PETER FABRICIUS and SAPA

Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee has refused to deny or confirm a report that he has spoken to jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela at least twice in the last few weeks.

The meetings were reported in *The Weekly Mail* yesterday by Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a former fellow prisoner of Mandela on Robben Island.

A spokesman for Mr Coetsee said the Minister wished only to reiterate a previous statement — in which he said that prisons fell within the ambit of his job and that communication with prisoners and relatives and/or their representatives are not excluded, are prison-related and concern the private lives of people.

*The Weekly Mail* reported that the meetings, at least one of which was in Pollsmoor Prison where Mandela is being held, concerned the possible release of former ANC chairman Mr Govan Mbeki from Robben Island, which subsequently took place.

The newspaper also suggested the second meeting may have taken place in Mr Coetsee's Cape Town home.

Police have claimed that Mrs Winnie Mandela and her daughter Zinzi were allegedly present when two people were robbed and assaulted at "a house in Soweto" yesterday.

## CHARGES OF CULTIVATING DAGGA

The Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria also confirmed that 10 men were being held in connection with the incident.

A statement said police were investigating allegations by a man and a woman that they were forcibly taken to the house on October 20, assaulted and robbed.

"It was further alleged that Mrs Winnie Mandela and her daughter, Zinzi, were present," the statement said.

It was suspected that the suspects and the stolen property might be at Mrs Mandela's home in Orlando West and policemen went to the house early yesterday.

Ten men were being held in connection with the incident.

"Police are also investigating charges of cultivating dagga and possession of suspected stolen property," the division said.

It was reported earlier that security forces surrounded Mrs Mandela's early yesterday morning and arrested five youths Mrs Mandela said she believed another five youths were arrested at her new, uncompleted house.

It was believed most of them were members of the Mandela United football team.

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CRP

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Handwritten scribbles and initials

CITY PRESS, Nov

# 'SOUTH PWs HAVE POLITICAL PRISONERS'

**CP Correspondent** Gunede, said of Botha's statement was "a very shallow observation".

Front and the giant Congress of South African Trade Unions have reacted strongly to a statement on Monday night by President PW Botha that there were no political prisoners in South Africa.

The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, an organisation monitoring the detention of people in South Africa, also took exception of the statement made by the President.

Opening the Cape Congress of the National Party in Cape Town on Monday night, Botha said there was not a single individual in South Africa who was in jail for holding a particular political viewpoint.

"What we do have in our 25 000 people imprisoned in prisons," Botha said, "are people who have been convicted of a criminal offence or who have threatened the security of the state."

Reacting to the statement, the national co-president of the UDF, Archie

Gunede, said of Botha's statement was "a very shallow observation".

Those jailed for such long terms were convicted by the State for artificially created 'criminal offences' in order to uphold white supremacy in South Africa.

"Whatever political offences they may have committed in their admirable struggle for the liberation of the oppressed masses were certainly not common law crimes."

Accordingly, added Gunede, jailed political leaders and many others were languishing in prison "for what they had stood for politically".

DPSIC spokesman Dr David Webster pointed out that only 0.1 percent of the 25 000 people imprisoned under the state of emergency since 1985 had actually been found guilty in a court of law of any criminal offence, and only three percent of the 25 000 ended up in court against them.

"Our records show that 79 percent of those detainees identify themselves with or belong to the UDF. The question is: Why are so many UDF supporters being held if the state of emergency is not designed to crush the UDF?" asked Webster.

He also pointed out that their long-term detentions served a legal organisation. It was, therefore, clear, he said, that the reason for their imprisonment was political.

"It is clear to the DPSIC that detainees are unquestionably being held for their political views."

"The process of criminalisation is something Pretoria has been engaging in for a number of years now," said Webster.

Cosatu's information officer, Frank Menjies, said 50 of the federation's members were presently in detention and no charges had, as yet, been laid against them.

"As far as we are concerned, they are being persecuted for their political views," he said.

"The government's propaganda organs have constantly been trying to give the impression that our detained members have been engaging in unlawful activities."

"Our contention is that they have been demonstrating their own humanity by refusing to remain in subjugation," added Menjies.

The same case could be made for the imprisonment of people such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu who had been sentenced to life imprisonment because of their opposition to apartheid said Menjies.



State President PW Botha ... there are no political prisoners in South Africa

# RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN



“The People Shall Govern”



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[Signature]

The Release Mandela Campaign welcomes the unconditional release of our leader and Comrade Govan Mbeki. However, we reject Pretoria's innuendo that comrade Mbeki's release should be treated as a "test case" before the release of other political prisoners.

Comrades Mandela, Sisulu, Kathrada and others have long called upon the South African government to renounce violence before it called upon others to do so. This we view as a test case which will indicate Pretoria's willingness to begin a process of meaningful negotiations.

We believe that the continued imprisonment of our leaders, the continued banning of the African National Congress, and putting into exile the most important participants in the resolution which the current political logjam in our country - are the tests which Pretoria has to pass if it is sincerely committed to change.

The people of South Africa are aware of the biting effects of sanctions on the economy, and if the release of Govan Mbeki is aimed at easing this pressure, then we want to state clearly that it is a self-inflicted fallacy on the part of Pretoria, and it is dangerous.

Furthermore, denying Mbeki the right to being heard, by declaring him a so-called listed person, is a gross violation of the right of South Africa's people to articulating their aspirations through their tried and tested leaders. We are not at all convinced that Pretoria is genuinely walking the path of dismantling apartheid.

We would also wish to remind P W Botha that his predecessor, B J Vorster advised Ian Smith in 1973 to release Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo so that they could play their role as genuine leaders of the then Rhodesia in a negotiated settlement of that country's problems. Why now is the advice no longer suitable to the advisor? Circumstances are the same! What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. We challenge P W Botha and his cabal to apply that measure of sanity to themselves.

If the South African government desires a negotiated settlement, then as they are the sole problem party that caused apartheid, the ball is in their court. By delaying the release of all our leaders, Pretoria is in fact prolonging the ongoing violence and political instability that have become the order of the day in the whole country.

The People of South Africa say

**“ABANDON ALL YOUR FEARS AND ACT NOW”**

# Hendrickse challenges PW on 'political prisoner' issue

By Martin Challenor

Labour Party leader Rev Allan Hendrickse was named "Newsmaker of the Year" on Friday night by the Johannesburg Press Club

The third recipient of the award, he used the occasion to tell President Botha that there was no truth in what he said about South Africa having no political prisoners

Mr Hendrickse welcomed the recent release of former ANC national chairman Mr Govan Mbeki and other political prisoners. Thanking Mr Botha for his courage in allowing this, he called on him to release other political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela

It was important for the future of South Africa that leaders like Mandela spell out their plans for the country's future

"The State President's words this week at the NP Cape congress that there are no political prisoners is devoid of all truth," he said

Mr Hendrickse recalled his own 60 days in



Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, receives the Johannesburg Press Club's Newsmaker of the Year award last night from the chairman, Mr Hans Lombard. Picture by Karen Sandison.

solitary confinement and asked how Mr Botha could describe this except as a political detention, and why so many people today sat without trial in South African jails

Referring to the President's Council report on Group Areas, he said the Government's stance on the issue "has done extreme harm to the politics of negotiation. It is

obvious that NP policy comes first and the welfare of the country and the majority of its citizens second"

The Act would "continue to destroy individual lives," he said. This Act, enforced racial separation "and the self-evident injustice of its application are firmly rejected by the vast majority of all South Africans"

The Labour Party

called "for the immediate repeal of this obnoxious and immoral Act. The Group Areas is the one major obstacle to the normalisation of South African society and we will remain strangers to each other until it is repealed"

Mr Hendrickse said the Government was not prepared to try draw up a constitution acceptable to all South Africans

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# Legal aid in SA 'is woefully inadequate'

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By Bruce Anderson

The amount of money spent on legal aid in South Africa is still woefully inadequate, according to Mr. Arthur Chaskalson SC, national director of the Legal Resources Centre in South Africa.

An estimated amount of R5 million was spent by the Legal Aid Board last year, and this compares unfavourably with

legal aid expenditure in Britain where R1 500 million was spent in 1986 on a population that is only twice the size of South Africa's.

In a paper published in the latest issue of *De Rebus*, the South African attorneys' journal, Mr Chaskalson says that although the legal aid system provides support for matrimonial disputes and damages claims, it has not been able to provide any meaningful support

for the defence of criminal cases.

"Tens of thousands of people are convicted each year in our courts and sentenced to imprisonment without having had the benefit of legal representation.

"In the great majority of these cases the accused are black, the judicial officer and prosecutor are white and the court proceedings are conducted in a language not properly understood by the accused and which has to be interpreted for them.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the criminal justice system is viewed with considerable suspicion within the black community. This is an issue which the legal aid system needs to grapple with."

According to Mr Chaskalson the resources available for legal aid should therefore be directed at meeting the need for lawyers in criminal cases.

## Community Stars set for their gala lunch

Among the many concerned and unselfish members of our community are these three Stars who have given so much of their time and talents towards the upliftment of those around them.

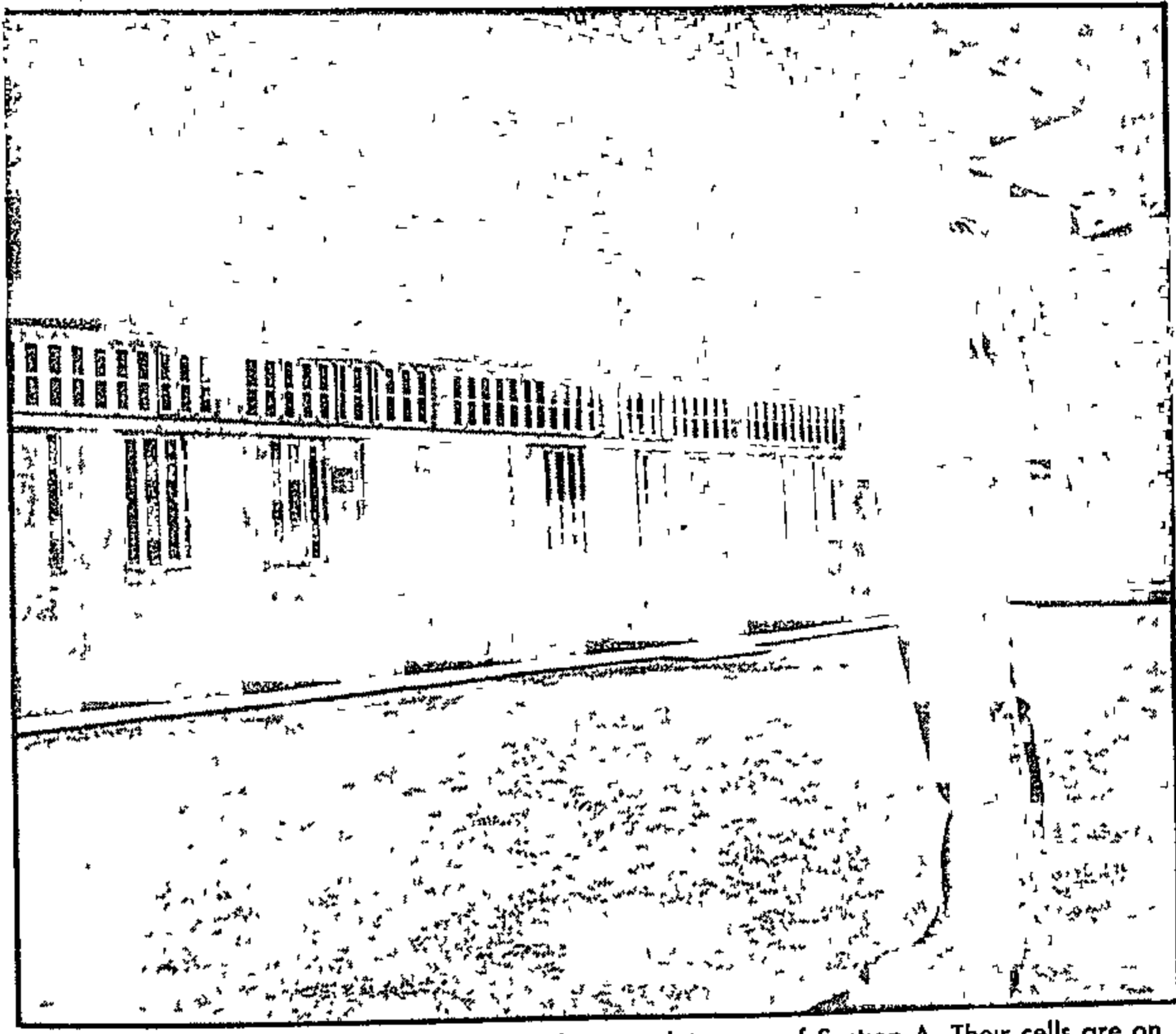
The Star, as part of its 100th birthday celebrations, has set out to find, with your help, 100 Stars of the Community and to pay tribute to them. This week we will publish the final names and on November 25 a complete list of all 100 will appear in the Star. Also, on that day, The Star will be hosting a gala luncheon in Johannesburg for all the Stars and their sponsors.

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# Inside a 'detainee'

By  
Peter Fabricius  
Political Staff



**COURTYARD:** The grassed courtyard for the nine detainees of Section A. Their cells are on the ground floor, in the background.



**A**MONG the country's unknown number of Emergency detainees, 16 are at the moment being held in the maximum security wing of the all-male Victor Verster Prison which backs in the warm vineyards near Paarl.

Brigadier Erika van Zyl, director of the Prisons Service public relations department, showed a group of journalists around Section A of the maximum security wing yesterday where we were told that eight of the 16 were being held.

The conditions of our visit were that we could not speak to or even see the detainees — who were taken elsewhere while we visited.

Any information contained in this story must be seen in that light.

We entered Section A via a concrete and steel maze of corridors, stairwells and courtyards and to the accompaniment of an out-of-key orchestra of clanging gates.

### Grassed courtyard

Across a large concrete-floored, exercise yard, recently hosed-down and presided over by two watchful elevated guards, was a thick steel door with "Section A" stencilled above it.

Rather surprisingly, and almost incongruously, it opened on to the relatively domestic setting of a grassed courtyard about 30 by 10 metres. It could have somebody's rather run-down back yard.

At the far end stood a washing-line, at the near end a rather weather-beaten looking ping-pong table and a karim board, a small home-made billiard table but with flat round pucks instead of balls. Somebody remarked that the scene looked posed because the tables were too close together to be played on.

The courtyard was walled all around except to the right where it opened on to a row of several cells, each approximately five by three metres. This was Section A where the eight were being held. The other eight were being held in an adjoining section we were told, which we did not see.

In each cell was a narrow bed and a cupboard — or two of each if the cell was shared

— a basin, urinal and a toilet. And, if the detainee was studying, a desk and chair.

All detainees are kept entirely separate from the ordinary prisoners, we were told. They may ask for a cell to themselves if they are studying.

We were not told who the detainees were and the only clue to their identities was a cryptic "Bisco" (or "Bhisco") scribbled on the built-in loudspeakers, through which SABC radio is piped into every cell. (This is apparently considered a privilege rather than a punishment.)

One of the press photographers said Bisco was the acronym for the Bonteheuwel High School Congress.

The only other clue, to their ages, was that we were told three were currently studying for standard eight exams, two for standard 10 and one for his BA.

The Prisons Service claims that conditions in its prisons conform to the Standard Minimum Rules laid down by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on August 30, 1955.

Though we were unable to speak to any detainees to corroborate this, on the face of it the accommodation in Section A looked reasonably comfortable.

### Beds are new

The cells were clean and well lit, each with three large, low, barred windows and a door opening onto the sunny, unroofed courtyard. The doors between the cells and the courtyard, we were told, are left open all day until 5pm except for lunch-time when the detainees are locked in their cells while the warders eat.

Beds are a recent innovation, replacing the thin mats of before and the sheets and blankets were clean. On one of the beds a pack of dominoes lay, in another two-person cell a chess set was open on a cupboard between the beds and in another an Afrikaans novel, borrowed from the prison library.

At the end of the cell row was a white-tiled bathroom with two showers carrying hot and cold water.

Another thick steel door led from the courtyard to a larger grassed courtyard where the detainees are allowed to

play volleyball and other sports.

Most of the facilities for the detainees and other prisoners led off the large exercise yard. One side was the small library presided over by Warden Izak Arendse, whose job was described as educationist.

There were a few hundred books on the shelves, mostly light fiction with a very small non-fiction section. Religious works were much in evidence, political works not at all.

But Brigadier Van Zyl said the detainees could order any book generally available.

The library is a branch of the provincial library administration which replaces the books every so often. Detainees may visit it every Wednesday and take out up to five books.

As the educationist, Warden Arendse also arranges for prisoners and detainees to get study material and write examinations. Most of their textbooks are brought in by their families.

They can attend a chapel service once a week and can ask to be counselled by a minister from the church of their choice at other times.

These ministers are chosen by the church and come from outside.

The maximum security wing chapel is also where the detainees can watch videos, two or three times a week. The prison lays on a voluntary programme of education videos on first aid, health care, etc but normal recreational videos are also hired for them.

Across the exercise courtyard is the maximum wing kitchen where trustees in smart white uniforms and white Wellington boots (are they always this clean?) prepare meals.

The detainees do not eat in the adjoining dining room with the other prisoners but in a room, which we did not see, near their own section.

Brigadier Van Zyl said the diet for all prisoners, including the detainees, complied with the standards set by the World Health Organisation.

Breakfast consists of porridge — alternatively mealie meal, Maltabella or oats — with or without a meat sauce — a slice of bread with margarine and jam, a mug of tea or coffee with milk and sugar

and a piece of fresh or dried fruit.

Lunch is a large sandwich of about four slices of bread with margarine and peanut butter, jam or egg, and a vitamin-enriched orange drink, or, in winter, instant soup.

On two days of the week, usually at weekends when ordinary prisoners were not working outside, they can also add meat sauce and mealie meal, samp or mealie rice to their lunch.

### Cooked meals

Supper is the cooked meal and consists of 290 grammes of vegetables, usually of three kinds, starch in the form of samp, mealie rice or meal, and potatoes, protein in the form of beef or mutton, pork, chicken, eggs, fish or soya beans, and tea or coffee with milk and sugar.

Condiments such as curry powder, tomato puree, and onions can be added to make the meals tastier.

There is no pudding except at Christmas but, unlike ordinary prisoners, detainees can buy an unlimited amount of food from outside which is brought to them twice a week.

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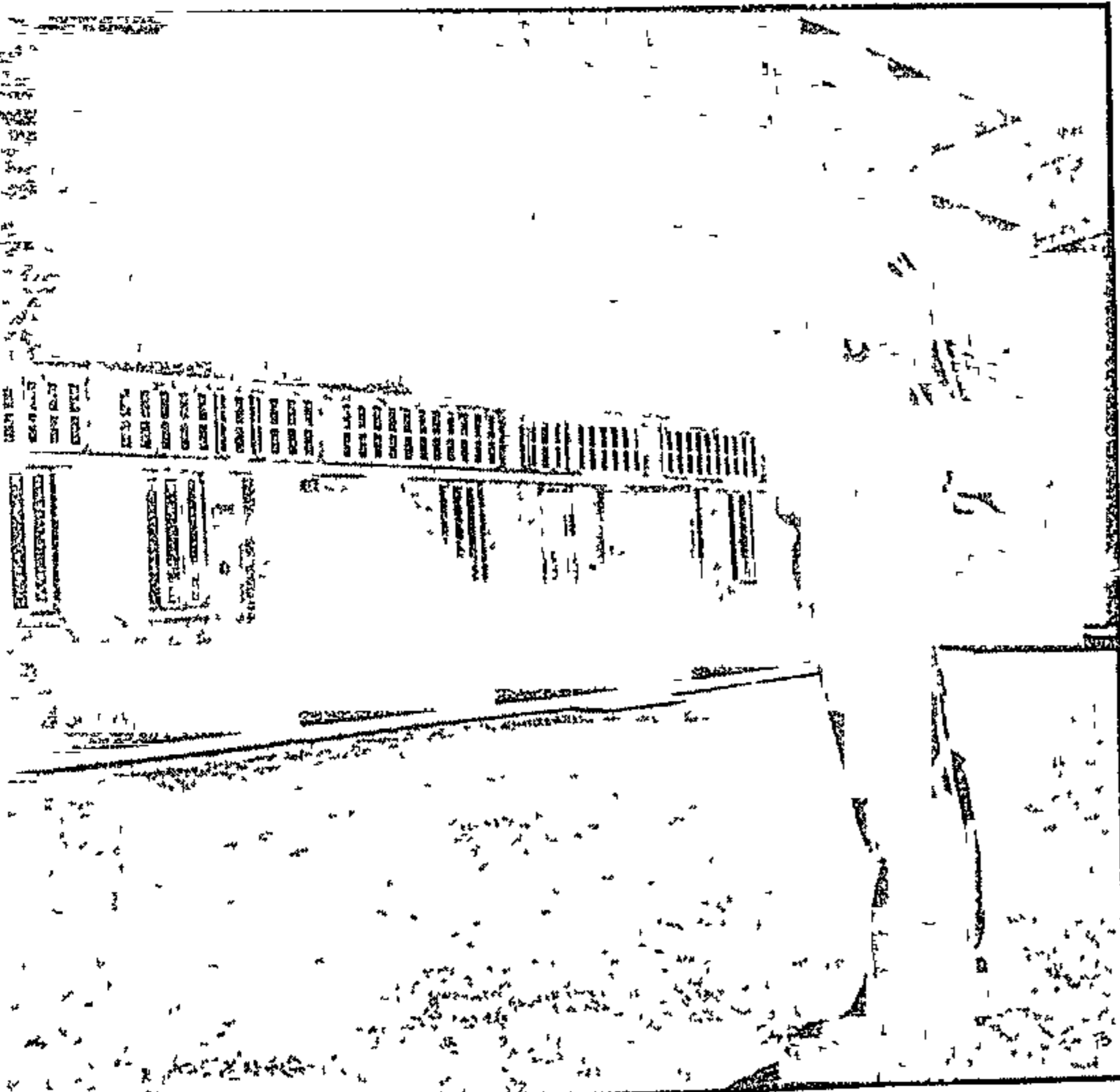
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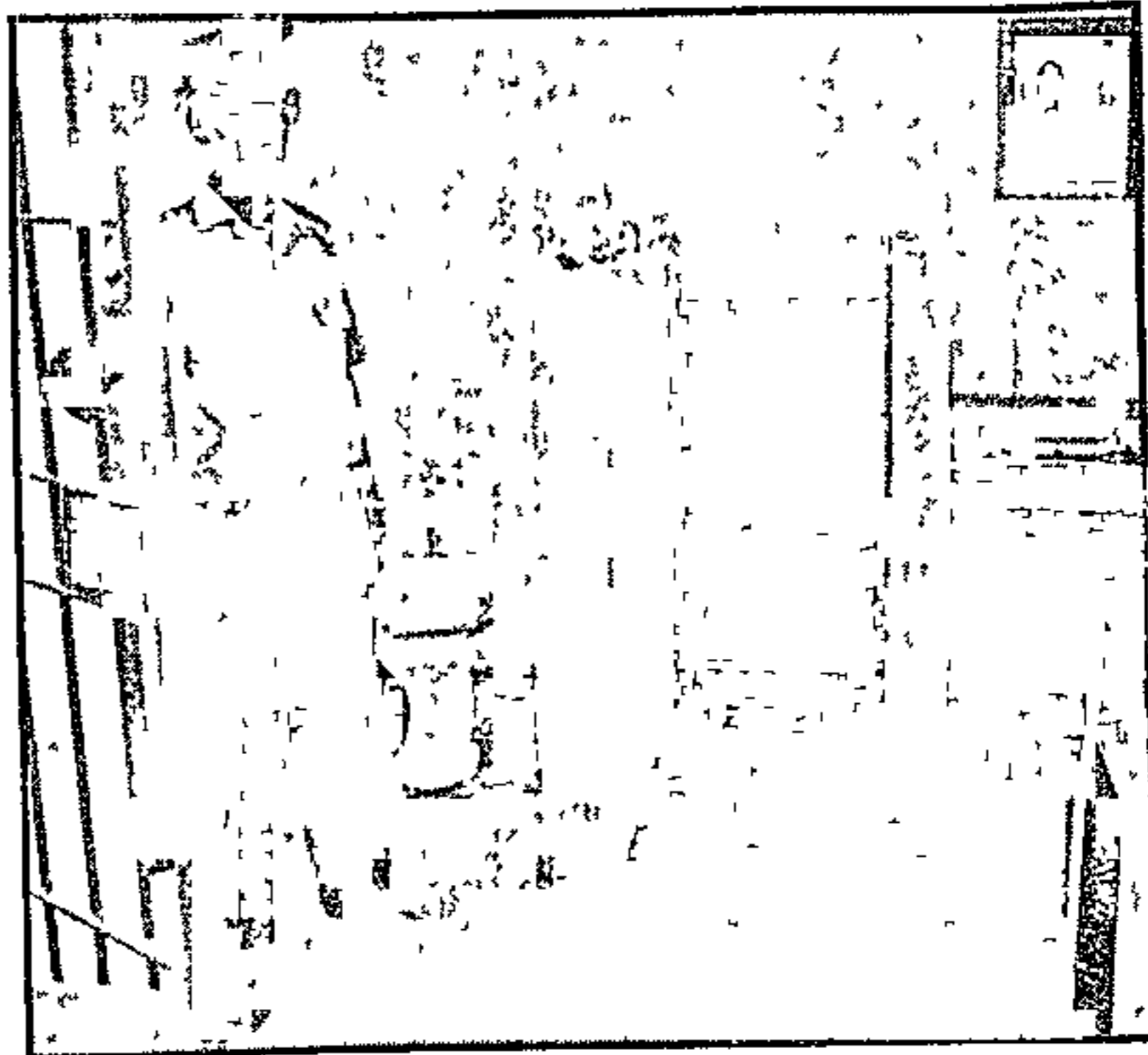
# a 'detainee' prison



ARD. The grassed courtyard for the nine detainees of Section A. Their cells are on the ground floor, in the background



FACILITIES. Maximum security wing commander Captain Neville van Wyk, above, in one of the detainee's cells, showing the ablution end, and below the sleeping facilities in the cell



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Colonel Albert Heulder, commanding officer of the prison, was at pains to point out that the security police had no say over whether the detainee could visit an outside doctor. That was the district surgeon's decision entirely

Detainees may also be taken away from the prison for interrogation by the security police. Brigadier Van Zyl said that when the detainee or prisoner was admitted to prison for the first time, he was given a thorough medical check up and a medical history was recorded

"The doctor will look for signs of assault and wounds and if he finds any, the case will be taken up with the police and will have to be investigated"

She said that if possible the

detainee was also medically examined before every removal from the prison by the security police — and certainly after his return — where any signs of assault could be detected

Except for access to doctors, the security police and not the prison, control the detainee's outside contact. Normally he sees his family once a week for half an hour in the visiting room

This consists of 30 adjoining booths, where the detainee is separated by a thick transparent plastic sheet from his visitor. No physical contact is possible. Conversation takes place through microphones

The security police also determine when he may see his lawyer and who he may correspond with. The prison censors his letters

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# What it's like in a five-star jail

THEY live on a beautiful farm bordered by green vineyards and high blue mountains. Many have a "room" with a view. They are the inmates of South Africa's "five-star" jail, Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

Like their neighbours they work in the fields and tend the animals. This week the Prisons Service allowed a photographer and reporter behind bars.

For the first time in seven years a newspaper was allowed to report on prisoners at Victor Verster. No formal interviews were done, but casual conversations were allowed.



**CONVICT CRICKET**

Victor Verster inmates and prison warders team up for the weekly evening cricket match.



**REPORT** Chirs Steyn  
**PICTURES** Richard Bell

**ORNAMENT MAKER**

A prisoner sews miniature shoes, which he gives to fellow prisoners.



**JAILBIRDS**

A "privileged" prisoner and his pet bird, Pietie.

Victor Verster is one of South Africa's 16 prisons, where prisoners receive informal training in a variety of agricultural fields such as vegetable gardening and animal husbandry. The prison complex stands on about 382 hectares of lush farmland on the banks of the Berg River about 35km from Paarl on the Franschoek-Paarl road.

To be a cook, a prisoner must pass an AIDS test and be totally "disease-free and trustworthy". Not far from the kitchen, in a smaller section of the maximum-security block, emergency detainees are held. No contact was allowed with detainees. We toured detainees' facilities, which include single and double cells equipped with beds and radios, a hospital, chapel and library.

Detainees are allowed to wear their own clothes and depend on prison authorities for medical and educational needs. In reality they are "guests" of the security police who decide how often they can receive visitors and letters.

They can order "anything they want to eat", including sweets and tinned food, from the prison tuck shop twice a week. "If they have enough money — and if they want to — they don't have to eat out of the kitchen at all," said prison chief Colonel Albert Keldner.

Detainees are allowed five books a week from the prison library, and those who wish to study are given single cells. When we visited the prison, a couple of detainees were writing exams.

Newspapers and games, like dominoes and chess, are available to detainees every day, and they are allowed to watch television and educational videos. Victor Verster authorities are adamant that prison regulations on "physical well-being" of detainees are not broken.

If a district surgeon believes a detainee has a serious ailment, the detainee is immediately referred to an outside specialist. All prisoners, including detainees, undergo a medical check-up on admission and another full medical examination on their release.

"The doctor looks for signs of assault or wounds. If the person says he has been assaulted, the case is taken up with the police and has to be investigated. We do this to safeguard ourselves," said Brigadier Eric van Zyl, director of the Prisons Service.

He Relations Department. One feature of the maximum-security block was a court room for those who violate prison rules. Prisoners are entitled to an attorney — if they can afford one — and punishment for offences like possession of dagga or in-fighting, could be solitary confinement for up to 30 days and "dietary punishment".

A "punishment" diet consist of half to full rations of the normal diet and includes salt-free porridge and vitamin-enriched soup. Inmates who have privileged categories are given additional privileges like television sets — bought by the prisoners themselves — writing and poetry, wearing watches and pendants, and keeping pets.

Most of the prison's inmates spend their days in the fields where vegetables are grown for the entire prison and where chickens and eggs are produced for every prisoner in the Western Cape. In the workshops, others learn a trade like joinery, woodwork, bricklaying and fitting and turning.

On completion of a trade course of their choice, prisoners are tested and awarded trade diplomas by the Department of Manpower.

Illiterate prisoners take an elementary course in reading, writing and arithmetic.

For those who have special privileges, one evening a week and weekends they indulge in hobbies, play golf, soccer, tennis, cricket and boxing, watch videos, practise in the church choir and don brightly coloured costumes to rehearse for the "Coon Carnival" on New Year's day.

COMMENT

Free all detainees now!

ON THESE pages we carry a report and pictures about conditions at Victor Verster Prison.

There is no doubt in our mind that several changes and improvements have been made since 1985 when thousands of Western Cape people were incarcerated in the maximum security section

There is also no doubt in our mind that these changes have been made as a result of pressure from detainees, their families as well as local and international organisations. The prisons service and the Government will, of course, deny this

Since 1985 beds have been provided, a central radio system has been introduced, detainees are allowed daily and weekly newspapers, video movies are shown, and meals provided in the diningroom (when detainee numbers warrant this)

This is all well and good

But irrespective how comfortable the Government makes its prisons, it will not detract from the fact that hundreds of people are still being detained in this country against their own will

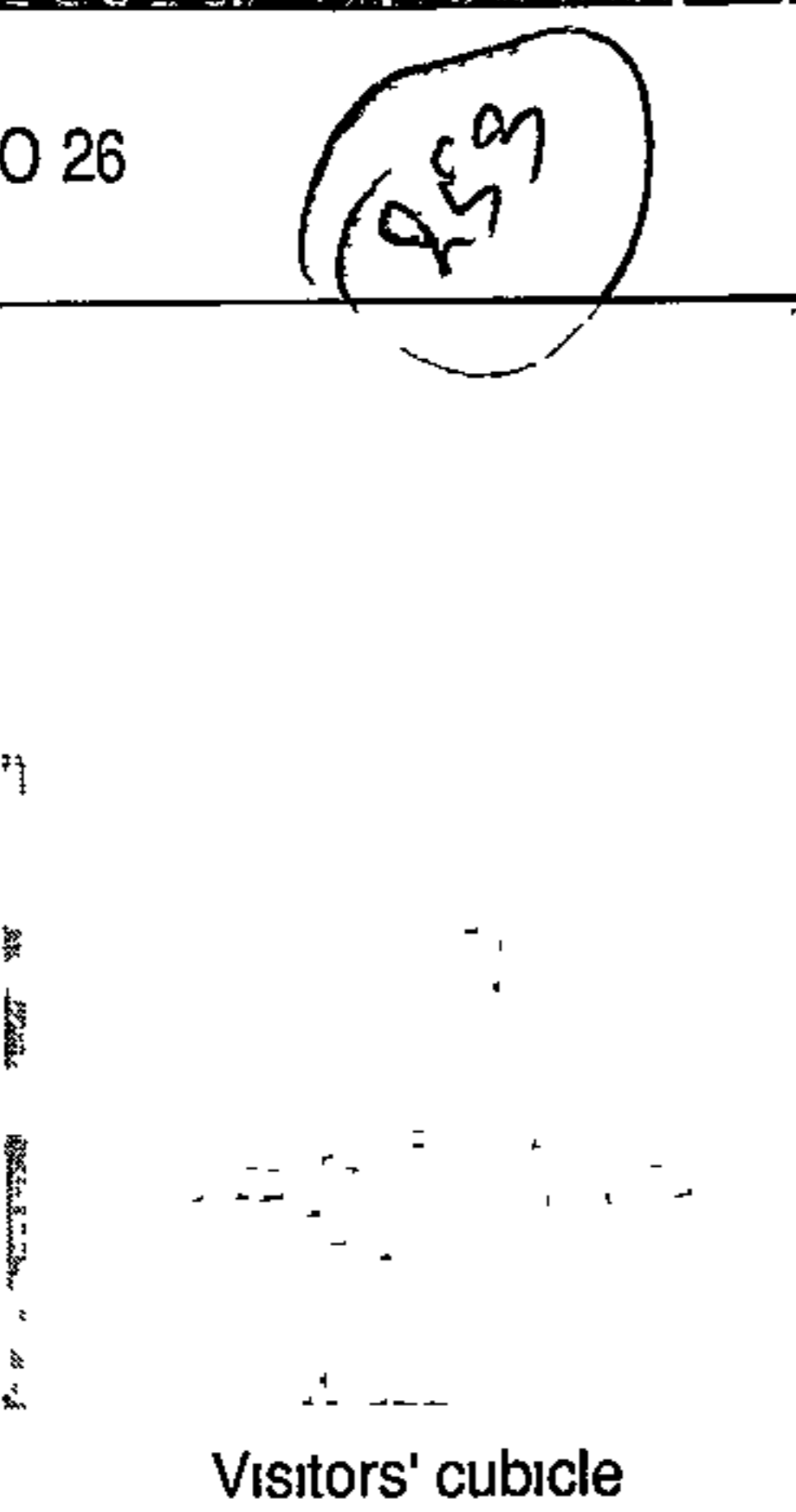
They are being held without any charges having been brought against them. Their only "crime" is their political beliefs

They are separated from their families and loved ones and some may lose their jobs in a situation where unemployment is rife

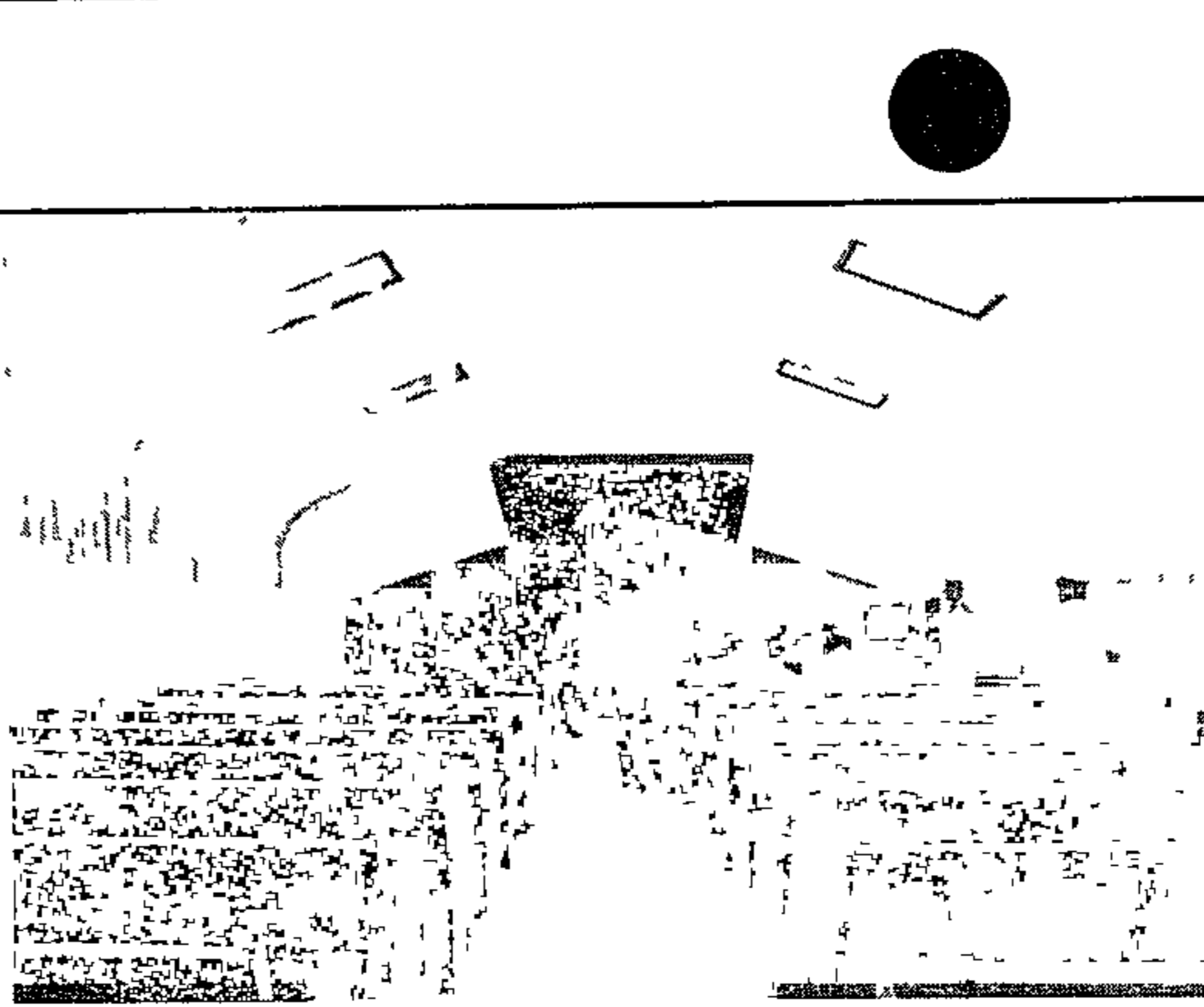
With the approach of Christmas, the continued incarceration at Victor Verster Prison of what the prisons service claims to be only 19 detainees makes no sense whatsoever.

Why not release them now? And not with restrictions as has been the case with people like Noel Williams who was curbed after being held for more than 460 days

Let us hope and pray that all detainees will be reunited with their families and loved ones soon before Christmas



Visitors' cubicle



Chapel



A pupil was held in this cell

RYLAND FISHER revisits Victor Verster. RASHID LOMBARD took the pictures

IN 1985, I went to Victor Verster Prison against my will

This week, I returned voluntarily

I was held at the prison, in Paarl, under the Emergency Regulations in 1985

This week, I went to see the conditions under which Emergency detainees are being held at the prison

After the Harare conference on Children and Repression, we had asked the Prisons Services if we could visit the prison to see conditions for ourselves

We finally received permission, but the Prisons Service said we would not be able to see or speak to any of the detainees, and they wanted to see our stories and pictures before publication

Warden

We decided to go, even though we felt we would not be able to write without constraints

On Tuesday morning I returned to the prison I did not want to see again after I was released without being charged in November 1985

8h50 We arrive at the prison gates. A warden asks our business, and telephones for further instructions. We are told to drive about 200m to a stop street and turn right to the office of Colonel Albert Keulder, the Officer Commanding

For the first time I become aware of the prison's mountainous setting and tree-lined paths, something I did not notice the last time I was here

As we drive, prisoners in green uniforms sweep the roadway, work in the gardens or do general cleaning duties

8h55 We are greeted by a prison official and pass a white steel gate on our way to the office where we meet Colonel Albert Keulder, the head of the prison, Brigadier Erika van Zyl, director of Public Relations for the Prisons Service, and liaison officer Colonel Daantjie Immelman

War

Van Zyl and Immelman, who came from Pretoria for this exercise, argue about the merits and demerits of Cape weather, as we wait for other reporters to arrive

9h15 Tea time. A female prison official and a man, presumably a prisoner, dressed in black pants, white shirt and bright red sash, serve tea, vetkoek and sandwiches. More talk about the south-easter and the persistent drought in the Transvaal

An Afrikaans reporter changes the subject to the Angolan war, but discussion does not last long

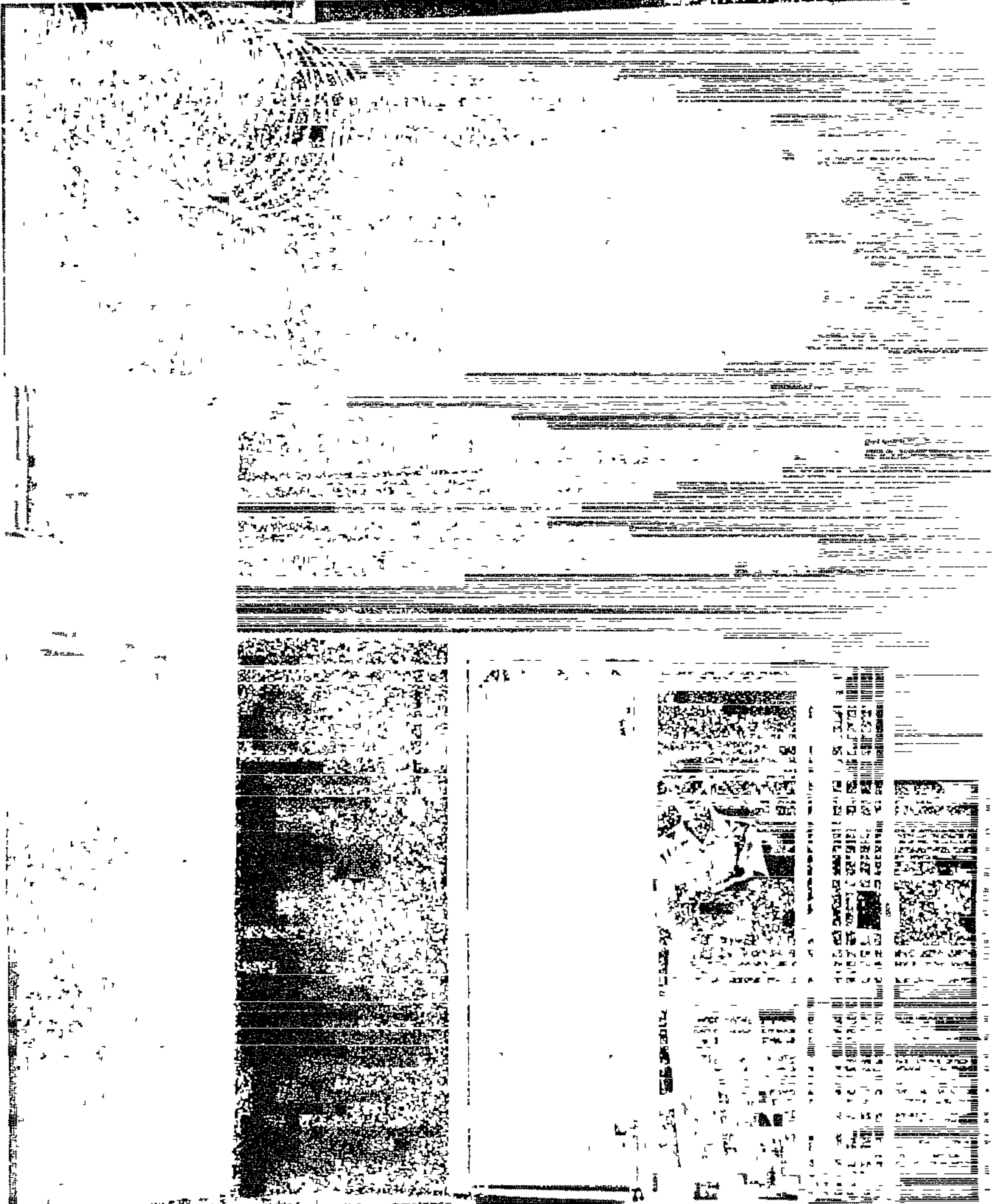
Immelman wonders loudly about the whereabouts of another reporter who is supposed to be present

"I'm sure I gave him the right directions," he says, as his superior, Van Zyl, reminds him that he also could not find the place that morning

Van Zyl reminds us that we will not be allowed to see detainees, but only their facilities

Asked why, she says "There is a difference between sentenced prisoners and detainees. Sentenced prisoners are our responsibility. We are only responsible for the

Victor Verster



Guarding the entrance to A Section

physical care of the detainee. That is why we can show you where they are incarcerated. Permission to see detainees must be granted by the police," she says

Did she ask the police for permission?

"No, but I doubt whether they would have given permission," she says

But, I still hope to catch even a fleeting glimpse of some of the detainees, maybe someone I know

9h35 We board a prison bus. In front is a notice to prison staff "Laat asseblief die bus in die toestand waarin U dit gekry het" (Please leave this bus in the condition you found it)

At last we are on our way to the maximum security prison where

detainees are being held

9h38 We get out of the bus outside the prison. My mind goes back to October 1985, when I arrived there for the first time. I had been driven from Mitchells Plain in the back of a police van with two young boys from Khayelitsha. I was nervous, but had to put on a brave face for the sake of the two boys

Back to the present, as we are greeted by a prison warden at the door. He allows us to pass a black steel gate, and walk up a staircase

A sign in the corridor reads "Sulte asb. Eksamen" We learn later this is where some detainees are writing their end-of-year examinations

9h40 We reach a white steel

door, followed by a black steel gate. We walk down a staircase and pass through another black steel gate

We are greeted by the head of the maximum security prison, Captain Neville van Wyk

We are taken to a black steel door marked "A Section". As we enter, we see a table-tennis board and kerm board in the middle of the freshly-raked courtyard

I notice that the two boards are very close to each other, as if they had just been placed there, but no-one intended to play

Music blares over the internal radio system. We did not have radio in 1985. Later, Keulder tells us that the system was installed in

the maximum security section a few months ago, to be installed sections

"They can't radio. They recorded music, 'They can't"

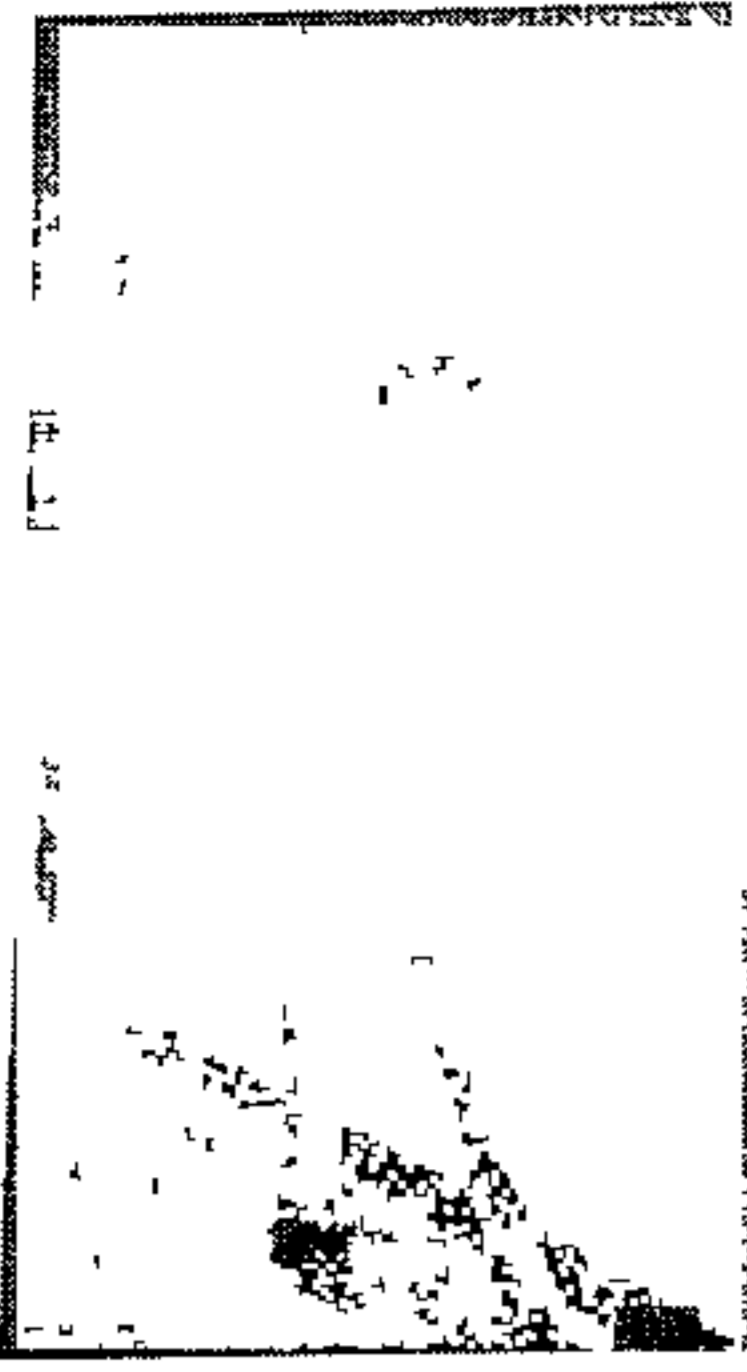
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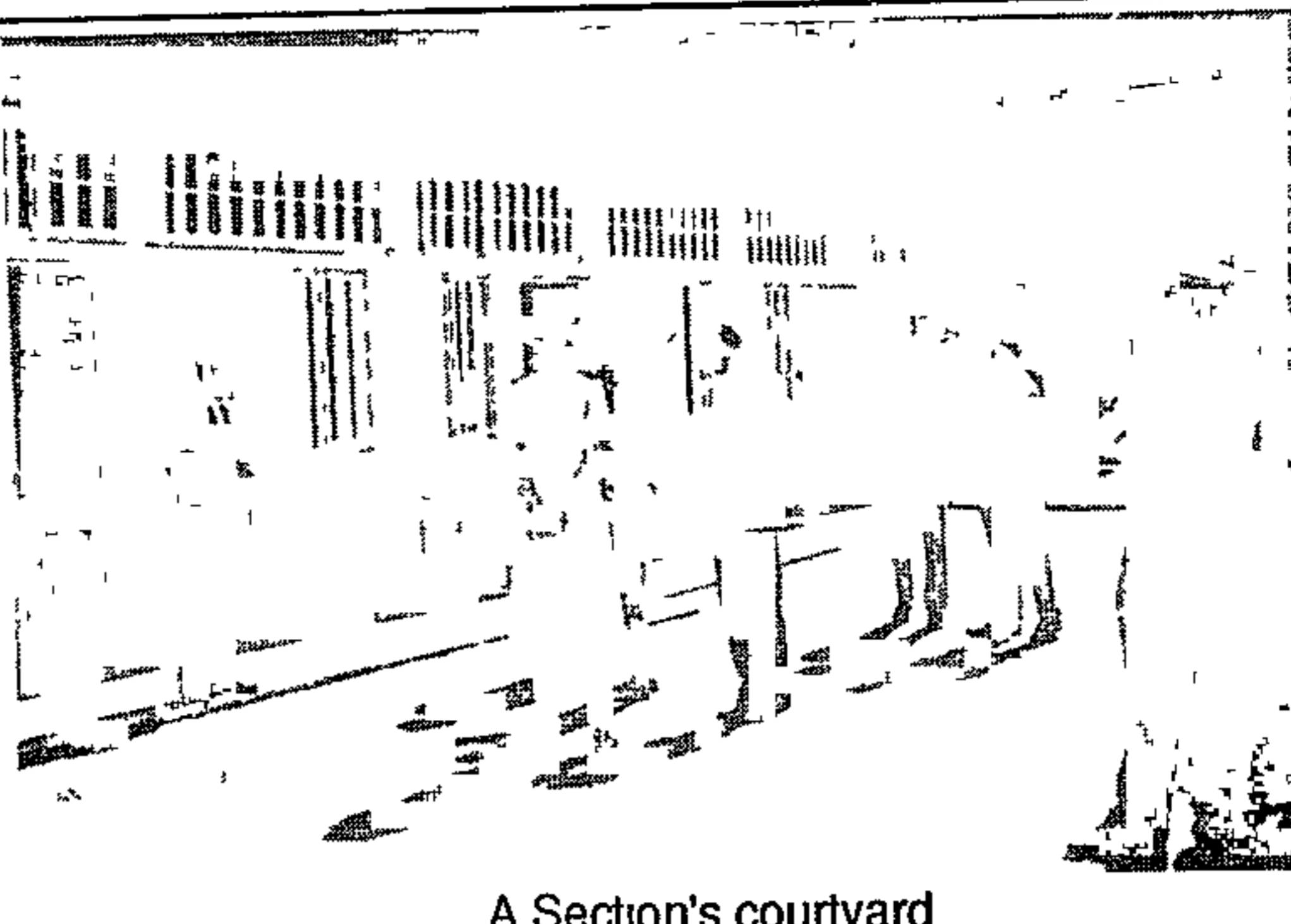
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The area where detainees write exams



Tennis and table tennis



A Section's courtyard



Kitchen

# Prison revisited

videos.

Each cell has a bed, covered by two white sheets, a grey blanket and a red bedspread. There is also a small, grey pillow. I remember I had to sleep on two thin mats and had three grey blankets. I used one as a pillow.

## Toilet pan

"In the beginning, they did not have beds. But they have had beds for the last four months," Van Zyl explains.

Also in the cell, a little more than 2m by 2m, is a hand basin and a toilet pan.

Some of the bigger cells had two beds and a urinal.

On the white wall of one cell is written "Bisco", indicating a member of the Bonteheuwel Interschools Congress had been held there. On one of the desks in another cell, the letters "UDF" are written in black khaki.

We are shown a room with two showers. "Hot and cold," says Van Wyk.

He says there are 19 detainees at Victor Verster. Six are writing examinations. Three are in Standard 8, two in matric and one is doing a BA.

The detainees in one section do not mix with detainees in other sections. They have exercises, eat their meals, attend "educational programmes" and watch videos in their separate groups.

## Exercise

"This is but one courtyard," says Van Wyk. "There is a bigger one where they exercise or play volleyball, soccer or tennis."

"We open their cells at 7am for breakfast. They are outside most of the day until 5pm. We lock them up around noon, while the wardens have lunch."

He says all the detainees are held in single cells. Lights are switched off at 10pm, but those who studied could ask for their lights to be left on.

"We do not use the communal cells anymore. When we had an influx of detainees, we used the communal cells. The number of people in a cell depends on the floor space," says Keulder.

I ask if children in detention are held separate from adults.

"All juveniles are kept separate from adults. That is our policy with all prisoners," says Van Wyk.

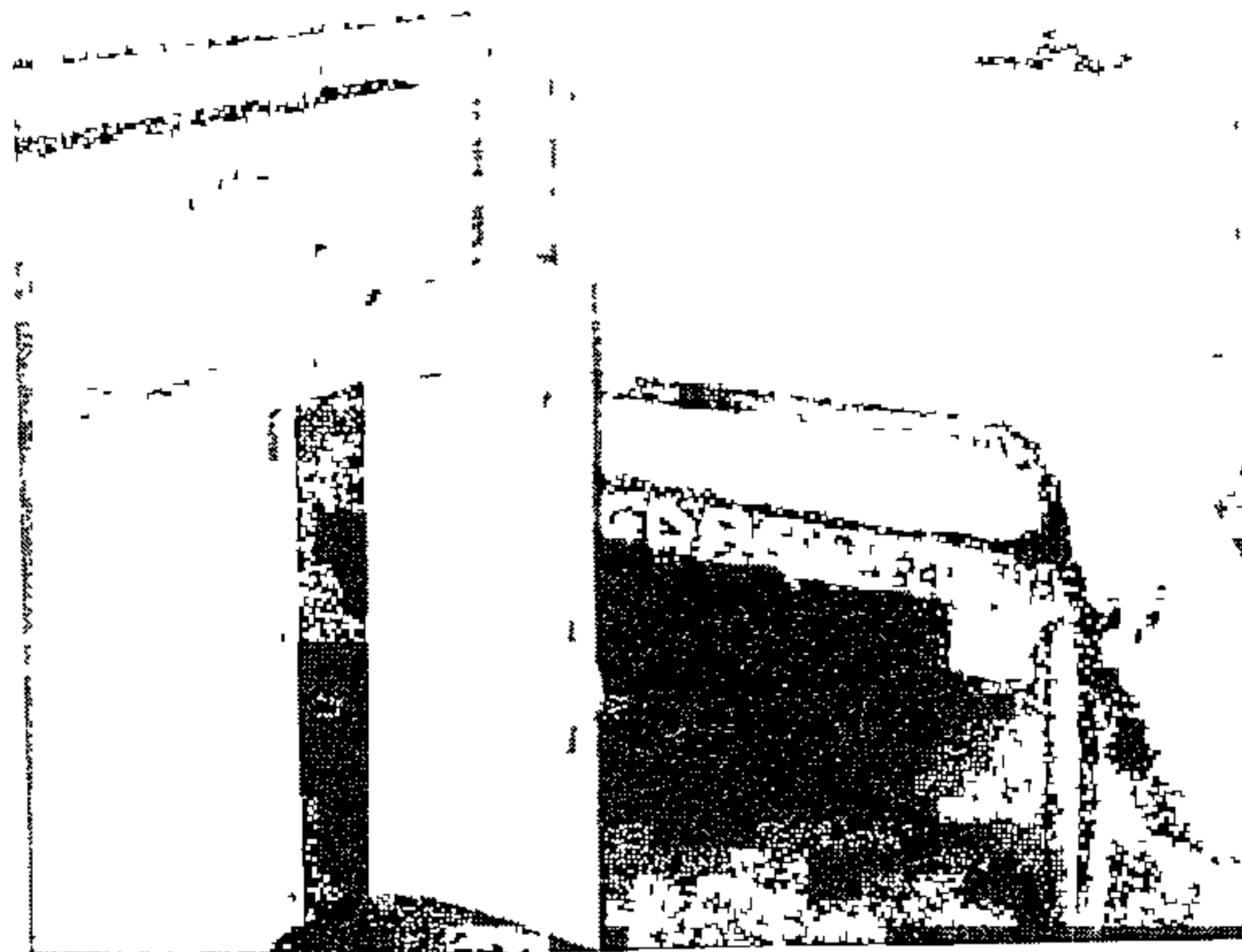
"Sometimes there is only one, maybe two, juveniles and, for their own sake, we cannot keep them on their own, and put them with suitable adults," Van Zyl adds.

What about the convicted prisoners who used to be kept in these cells?

"They are now being kept elsewhere," says Van Wyk.

We are asked to move on. Van Zyl says we will not see the other sections because they are all the same.

I recalled A Section was known as the five-star section in 1985 because it was considered better than the other sections. B Section had much smaller single cells than A Section, and C Section consisted of communal cells only.



A student's cell "UDF" is written on his desk

10h10 We are taken to the library where Warden Izak Arendse explains that he stocks a wide range of books. Detainees can request specific books.

Arendse is asked about his qualifications, and he replies "Matric."

Van Zyl explains that detainees can see outside ministers of religion and doctors.

"The security police have to give permission for visits by family members and legal representatives and letters from detainees," she says.

What about interrogation. Where does it take place?

"The security police take them out. In the past they used to interrogate detainees on the premises," Van Zyl replies.

And how much money does the Prisons Service spend on detainees every day?

"It is difficult to say. Detainees form part of the whole prison infrastructure," says Van Zyl.

10h30. We enter the kitchen where detainees' food is prepared. About 10 kitchen workers (all prisoners, we are told) dressed in white clothes and shiny boots, line up against the wall as we inspect their facilities.

Van Zyl explains that detainees' rations are worked out according to the requirements of the World Health Organisation.

"We used to have different rations for different races, but that is no longer so, much to the dismay of some of our black prisoners. They like their bulk," she says.

As I move around the kitchen, I see pig fat being melted in a big

pot.

"We have the advantage of having our own farm of about 400 hectare where we grow our own vegetables. Our pig farm is considered among the country's top 20," boasts Keulder.

Van Zyl explains that the prisoners who work in the kitchen are carefully selected.

"They must be trustworthy. They are working with rations and should not cheat because that will deprive others," she says.

Van Wyk says that detainees eat their meals in a special room in their section.

In 1985 we had to eat our meals on the floor outside our cells, I remember.

10h40. We are told to return to the chapel, next to the library, to see where detainees are shown video films.

"We are going back there now because the detainees have finished and gone back to their cells," says Van Zyl.

A television set and video recorder stand in a cabinet next to the altar. A young lieutenant explains that they run programmes on first aid and show "information films" as well as commercial films.

"They can request what they want to see. If they want cowboys and crooks, we will get it for them."

They fetch video films from "a shop in town", a Sergeant Smal explains. He says the detainees had watched an "action movie" that morning.

## Hospital

As we sit in the chapel, we hear a group of people singing outside. "Those are the convicted prisoners practising for their coon carnival," says Keulder.

10h47 We file out of the chapel and head for the hospital.

The prison has its own hospital staff to assist the district surgeons who treat detainees, Van Zyl explains.

"When a person is admitted to prison, he is examined by a doctor and a medical history card is made out."

"The doctor checks if the person has been assaulted, in which case it will be taken up with the police. Any allegation has to be investigated."

"If a person is taken out of the prison, he has to be examined by the doctor. We are very strict about this because of the many allegations of assault."

Van Zyl picks up two injury reports. One contains an allegation of assault, the other has a case of self-inflicted injury, she says.

10h53 We are taken to a room with eight beds, neatly made with white sheets. We are told this is where sick detainees are held.

At the rear there are two baths, two toilet pans, two hand basins and a urinal.

10h58 We go to the doctor's surgery. It contains a bed, a table and a wall chart warning of the

dangers of urethritis (inflammation of the urethra).

11h00 We leave the hospital and that section of the prison the same way we came in. We pass a black steel gate, walk up a flight of stairs, pass a black steel gate and a white steel door. We walk down a corridor and pass the area where students write their exams.

11h02 We again reach a white door, walk down another flight of stairs, pass another white door and enter the area where detainees go when they are visited by family members.

## Visitors

There are 30 cubicles, each with a device through which detainees speak to their visitors, who sit on the other side of an armour-plated window. Visitors and detainees enter through different doors into two separate rooms, linked only by the glass panes. No physical contact is allowed.

11h06 We leave, walk up the stairs and pass the white steel door again.

11h08 We stand in front of a room marked "Court."

Van Zyl explains this is where people can be tried if they break prison rules and regulations.

11h12 We walk down the stairs, pass the black steel gate and out of the doors of Victor Verster's maximum security section.

One of the reporters remarks: "I have just served my hour at Victor Verster."

## Complaints

11h15 Tea, vetkoek and scones with jam and cream. This time the man in the red sash is not around.

I ask if what appears to be changes in the conditions for detainees is in response to complaints by detainees.

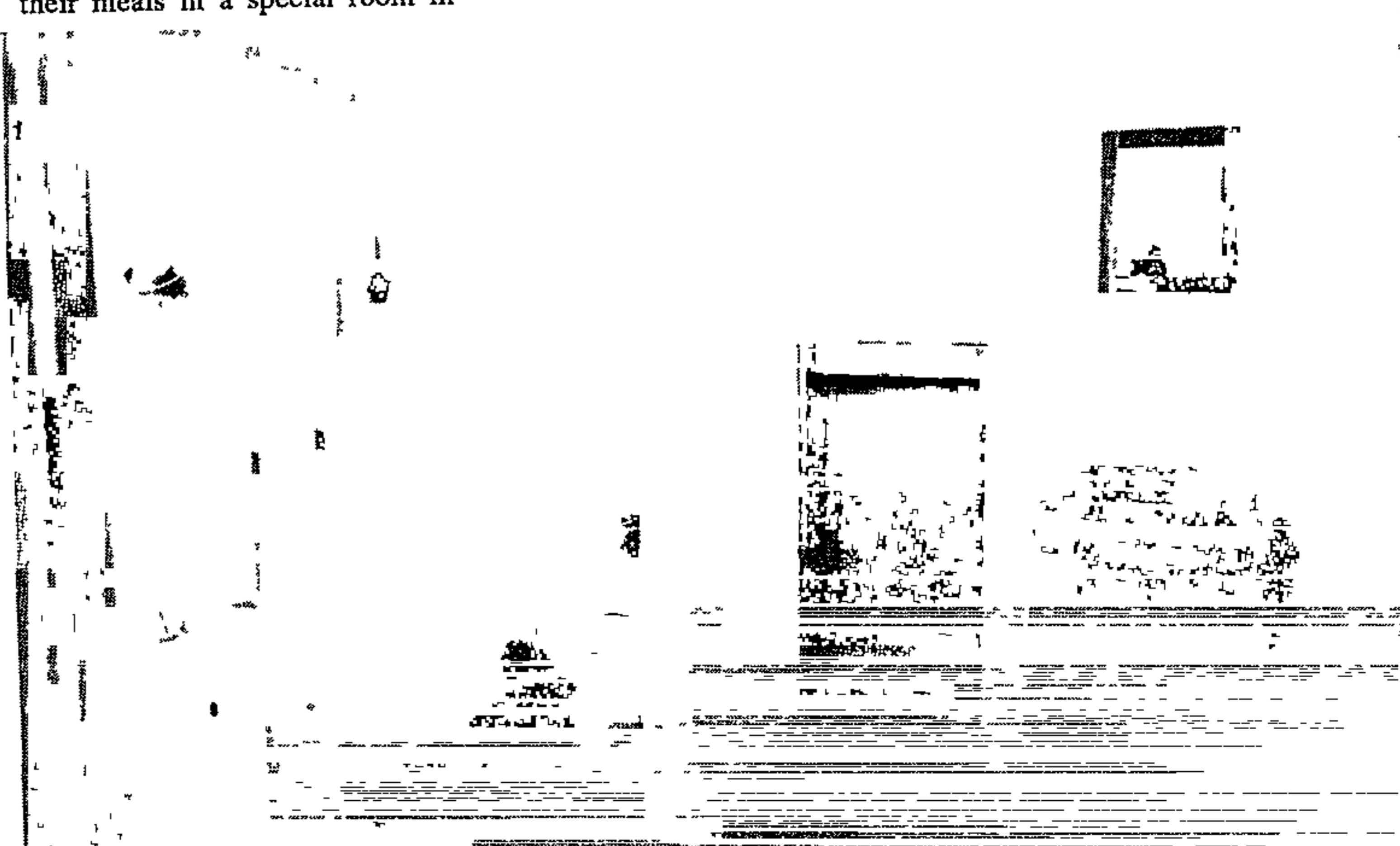
"The only thing that was not there from the beginning are the beds," says Van Zyl.

"But detainees do not want to be here. It is not nice being in prison. I suppose one can understand that people will say at one stage that they have had enough and want to get out," she says.

Keulder reminds her that the radio system was only started three to four months ago, and that the whole system was not yet complete.

12h00 After a few minutes of uncomfortable silence, we get up to leave.

My second visit to Victor Verster has come to an end.



Toilet and washing facilities in a cell for two

# Naked Opportunism!

THE opening sentence in your article about the Cape teachers' Professional Association (SOUTH October 15) tells us that Franklin Sonn is going henceforth to "set about persuading 25 000 teachers to adopt the Freedom Charter."

This sentence takes us to the heart of the problem. The CPTA is trying to gain the respect and favour of progressive organisations in the Western Cape when it is obviously a one (or two) man show. A show that is run with total disregard for the real participatory democracy we should all be striving for. But let us be a bit more systematic about the CPTA as a whole.

## Oppressive

With the birth of Wectu (the Western Cape Teachers' Union) in 1985, the CPTA realised their modus operandi should change. Before 1985 the CPTA was closely associated with the bureaucratic oppressive system. Franklin Sonn and others sat on many commissions initiated by the Government.

Its intimate association with Coloured Affairs became an embarrassment. Since the formation of Wectu, the exposure of the Government as unfair, exploitative and oppressive has been top on our agenda. So ever since 1985, the CPTA has been compelling its members not to be part of Government structures. Other changes within the organisation include asking their members to terminate their association with the Labour Party, singing the national anthem "Nkosi-Sikelele", talking to the ANC at Dakar, discussing the Freedom Charter with a view to adoption and talking about affiliation

In a recent interview, CPTA president Franklin Sonn said he was confident he would be able to persuade the CPTA's 25 000 members to support the adoption of the Freedom Charter. Concerned members of the Western Cape Teachers' Union respond.



Franklin Sonn

to the UDF in the near future. To my mind this is nothing, but naked opportunism.

Wectu must take full credit for the CPTA leadership's shift to the left. The CPTA as a whole is not our enemy. We have a common enemy — so is seems to be now — and that enemy is not among us. It will be a political mistake for Wectu to ignore the 25 000 teachers just because their leadership appears to be corrupt.

Wectu does not need to be concerned about the overwhelming CPTA membership. We are recognised and respected by the progressive movement, so from here we must draw our strength. The CPTA is still seeking that status within the progressive fold. Wectu's existence is effectively denying CPTA progressive respectability — a status Sonn and others so desperately seek. Some of the problems progressive

teachers within Wectu have with the CPTA are

- The CPTA will always be an ethnic (coloured) teachers' organisation which associates itself with unscrupulously oppressive forces.

- Although the CPTA has a membership of 25 000, the leadership takes positions and makes decisions without consulting the membership.

- Many of the CPTA's leaders or members have links with the Labour Party.

- The CPTA's response to the Department of Education and Culture on the demotion of Mr Peter Carelse (of Mitchell's Plain) has been shameful. The CPTA agreed that Carelse should be demoted and transferred. All they did was to set certain conditions. Can any teachers' organisation stoop so low as to throw one of their own to the lions? The CPTA has become best at doing this. Carelse, a Wectu member and re-

spected leader in Mitchell's Plain, has the support of both parents and progressive organisations. With DEC, the CPTA dares to challenge the integrity of the democratic movement and Carelse.

What Franklin Sonn and the CPTA has to address is how seriously it wants to become part of the progressive movement. Let's look at a hypothetical situation. After days of democratic decision-making, the UDF, NECC and Cosatu called on all progressive organisations to support a stayaway or demonstration on the Grand Parade for three days as a response to the killing of five children during a peaceful protest. Not all that hypothetical if we look at the SA situation. A special call is made to the CPTA to respond favourably.

## Undermine

What do you think Sonn or Randall van der Heever's response would be? Before you respond, remember they are accustomed to making decisions for their members. The progressive forces will realise that if we can't depend on them now, we will never be able to trust or depend on them.

To the CPTA leadership: Why doesn't CPTA principals deliver Wectu literature to teachers? Are they under instruction to undermine the existence of Wectu at schools? After all, Wectu is not a banned organisation, and teachers are not fools who can't make their own decisions on which teachers' organisation to join. So hand over the Wectu literature.

CPTA — read carefully and respond bodily. You have only your future existence among the progressives at stake.

## What Next

The other day I sat down to watch my favourite magic show on SATV — that's Network, where they specialise in doing disappearing tricks with real news.

Anyway, on came the fairy godfather, PW, who waved a magic wand and then told us there were no political prisoners in South Africa.

Genuine, no-one is in prison for their political beliefs and that's straight from the ou in the know!

## Commies

What about all those Emergency detainees, I hear some of you sceptics ask, like typical commies, only interested in the negative — side! Them? Oh they're just part of the "Don't let South Africa speak" campaign. Okay, so it's not a voluntary campaign like the "Keep South Africa clean", "Emigrate!", but sometimes a few (like 20 000) volunteers can be chosen just to get a campaign off the ground surely?

And those guys on "The Island"? Well, they're also chosen volunteers taking part in a "Warden Rehabilitation Programme"! You see, sometimes wardens do naughty things like getting friendly with prisoners and becoming involved in dangerous cigarette-smuggling rackets.

When they are caught, they are banished to the Island for re-education and, of course, they must have a few prisoners to practice on, so that's where those volunteers come in.

## Group Areas

As for those in Pollsmoor, its very location in Tokai must tell you that they're taking part in a Group Areas integration experiment. Of course, we all know that integration is a rather slow process — never rush reform or we could land up with justice, and where would that leave us, hey?

So some of those taking part in this experiment may actually remain in the Pollsmoor test-tube for life. Anyway, it's only a myth that the grass is greener or that the area is greyer on the other side.

Those people that we all thought were political prisoners in Pretoria Central — well, the good news is that they are just there to provide some atmosphere for whenever the Government and the foreign press get together for a job.

If a cosmonaut can fly into space and return saying that there is no God 'cos he didn't see one, then why can't the foreign press go to the banquet hall at Pretoria Central and return saying "There are no political prisoners"?

## Mbeki

Generally though, "political prisoners" are really full-time social workers helping the real prisoners to get used to overcrowded conditions by encouraging values like community and sharing.

Political prisoners — here today, gone tomorrow (not in the Mbeki sense unfortunately). How's that for a vanishing trick? But if you think that's a great vanishing trick, then jong, you must still see what PW then does with taxpayers' money!

A stockmarket crash is like a Government department burp! You've all heard that expression "Een man se dood is 'n ander se brood". Well there's a new one — "die taxpayer se brood (bread, money) is die train se gravy".

I couldn't believe my eyes when I read that a Government minister actually admitted that apartheid costs a bit more than an M-Net decoder. Ja, he even went so far as to say that the reason why the boys are playing hide-and-seek with the Cubans in Angola, is because of the expensive apartheid policy. Even sanctions were attributed to apartheid and not Tutu for a change.

Some ANC preconditions for negotiation are "dismantle apartheid and free political prisoners". Since apartheid is expensive, maybe they'll dismantle it and now that we have no more political prisoners could we be on the road to negotiation?

# Picking up pieces

By RYLAND FISHER

THE National Education Crisis Committee, hard-hit by the detention of most of its national and local leadership, is slowly picking up the pieces.

At its recent national congress, the NECC formed a new national executive committee of regional representatives.

But this structure was temporary and would come to an end once the other executive members were freed, according to Western Cape chairperson Moosa Kaprey.

## Solid

"There are also attempts to restructure the organisation in areas where our structures have been hard-hit.

"The Western Cape NECC has been lucky. We have not suffered the same kind of repression as some of the other areas.

"Even though we only started out in April, we were involved in the formation of the NECC nationally. We have been able to lay a solid basis for the future.

"We felt from the outset that we did not want to operate in the air. We have to be on the ground and keep consulting with grassroots organisations," Kaprey said. NECC's major role this year would be to support affiliates taking up local issues.

"In Langa, we went to open

Hard-hit by the detention of most of its leadership, the National Education Crisis Committee is slowly picking up the pieces.

At a recent national congress, the NECC formed a new national executive committee of regional representatives.

But this structure was temporary and would come to an end once the other executive members were freed. MOOSA KAPREY, the Western Cape Chairperson, discusses the way forward.

the school closed by the Department of Education and Training. We showed that the school belongs to the people.

"We also supported the campaign to have the misconduct charges against 73 teachers dropped, and tried to highlight the harassment of pupils in Bonteheuwel.

"We have 11 members on our executive committee and have had six general council meetings since we launched the region. But most of our work has been with our affiliates in specific sectors."

On a national level next year, the NECC would campaign for the release of detainees, and focus on the "De Klerk proposals" on university subsidies and proposed amendments to the Education and Training Act of 1979.

"Our priority next year will be to rebuild structures, especially student structures, and to defend the existence of SRCs at schools.

The NECC would also push



Moosa Kaprey

for the formation of one national teachers' union, which would possibly join the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Asked how he saw the role of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) in such a move, Kaprey said the CPTA would be discussed by NECC affiliates.

"We are taking note of the developments in the CPTA. There have been changes, but it is premature to say there is an NECC position on the CPTA."

The NECC had realised that "implementing people's education requires more work than anyone expected."

"We want to move away from just preparing resources. We need to look at alternative teaching methods. If we want students to be critical, we should develop a democratic approach in the classroom.

"One of the most promising things about the NECC is the generation of high school pupils growing up with discipline and accountability to their organisations.

"They are much more advanced than pupils of a few years ago.

"When they go to youth groups, universities, trade unions and other organisations in a few years, they will provide solid leadership.

"Our high school base is the reason for our existence.

ATHLONE FEATURE

# Removal threat

**By KURT SWART**  
SOME Athlone residents face possible removal following the City Council's plans to redevelop the business centre and widen a main road

The Council is reviewing proposals to extend the business area south of Klipfontein Road as far as Boyd Avenue

The area's civic association has attacked the proposals "We feel the scheme definitely involves people losing their homes," a spokesperson for the Gleemoor Civic said

"We have been canvassing residents and businessmen and they reject any development that involves expropriation"

Residents in the area faced a similar threat in April 1979 when about 150 families were issued with eviction notices by the Department of Community Development for the planned "upgrading" of the area. The civic took the matter to court and in December 1980 the department abandoned the scheme

**Warned**

As a compromise the Council suggested rezoning the affected area for business use and residents would have the option of using their premises as shops

Five properties on Louisvale Road have already been expropriated to make way for the extension of Jan Smuts Drive into Turfhal Road

Residents in Louisvale Road were not surprised by the move Mrs Farneda Harnaker said "We were warned by the Council when our family bought the property nearly 40 years ago that we would have to move one day, so we are not really unhappy about it"

**Praying**

Mrs J van der Burg who rents a Council house said "I'm praying that we get another house in Athlone I don't want to be moved to Mitchell's Plan"

Mr S D Parker who owns three shops in Louisvale Road, said "I'm negotiating for a good price and don't want to spoil my chances. I'm unhappy, but what can I do?" he said

Amanda Young, of the City Council's Town Planning Branch said: "Council is in the process of reviewing existing development proposals for the Athlone Central Business District, some of which do not have community support — in particular the Boyd Avenue extension proposal.

"Council would like to satisfy the community demands if possible and would like to come to an agreement with local organisations on what should be done

"We at Town Planning are very sincere in our dealings with the public and we wish to avoid any conflict."

Representatives of the City Council's Town Planning Branch met with businessmen, hawkers and



Hawkers ply their trade in Athlone's central business district. In terms of a re-development scheme they will move to a pedestrian mall between Dobson and Lawrence roads

residents recently to discuss the future growth and expansion of Athlone's CBD

In a slide presentation the City Council showed several proposals for extending the CBD south of Aden Avenue and asked for comment, emphasising that nothing would be

done without the consent of the people of Athlone

"We wish to avoid expropriating people's houses. The most that will be necessary, we hope, is to take out portions of the front garden perhaps," a council speaker said

"We also want to improve the traffic flow by

possibly re-routing certain streets so that people can get in and out more easily"

The position of the hawkers was discussed and council proposed that Old Klipfontein Road should be closed to traffic on Fridays and Saturdays between Dobson and

Lawrence roads, turning the area into a pedestrian mall

Street trading would then continue on an organised basis, leaving the pavements free for shoppers. The hawkers would pay a nominal rent for their stalls

"If we close the roads your trade will increase," a council speaker said "Studies show that 95 percent of such areas work. Let us try it as an experiment. If it doesn't work we can always return to the present situation"

**Hawkers**

A speaker from the floor criticised the council's "pre-occupation with business when people in council houses in places like Bokmakierie and Kewtown were suffering"

"It's immoral," he said. Another speaker warned Council not to implement any proposal "unless you meet with the civic, the traders and representatives of the hawkers"

The council indicated they would welcome such a meeting

Asked about the expropriations in Louisvale Road, the Town Planning Branch said they had nothing to do with it

"That is part of the road planning for Greater Cape Town," a spokesperson said

## A feast for book-lovers

A VISIT to the Athlone Library is a feast for book-lovers

The library, open for four years, boasts the second biggest book collection in the Peninsula. Only the Central Library in Cape Town is bigger

Convenient for those who cannot get into town, the Athlone Library is always full "Friday is our busiest day when up to 1 000 books are issued," a librarian said

Used mainly by students and pupils who make up 60 percent of its clients, the library has an electronic surveillance system

Mr J Adams, well-known for his work at the Heideveld Library, has been in charge of the Athlone Library for the last six months

The library is open until 5pm on Fridays and closes at 1pm on Saturdays



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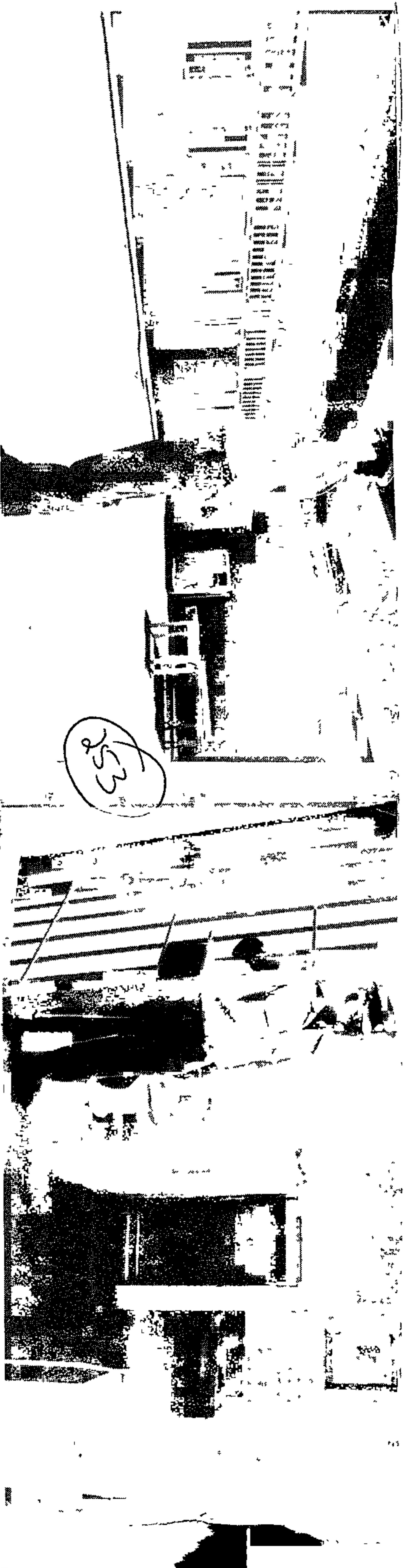
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**COURTYARD:** The grassed courtyard for the detainees of Section A. Their cells are on the ground floor, in the background.

**FACILITIES:** Maximum security commander Captain Neville van Wyk (above) in one of the detainees' cells, showing the ablution and sleeping facilities.

# Visiting a top-security jail

Stew 21/11/87

## PETER FABRICIUS

Among the country's unknown number of emergency detainees, 16 are at the moment being held in the maximum security wing of the all-male Victor Verster Prison, which basks in the warm vineyards near Paarl

Brigadier Erika van Zyl, director of the Prisons Service public relations department, showed a group of journalists around Section A of the maximum security wing this week, where they were told that eight of the 16 were being held. The conditions of our visit were that we could not speak to or even see the detainees.

Any information contained in this story must be seen in that light. We entered Section A via a concrete and steel maze of corridors, stairwells and courtyards, to the accompaniment of an out-of-key orchestra of clanging gates. Across a large concrete-floored

exercise yard, recently hosed-down and presided over by two watchful guards, was a thick steel door with "Section A" stencilled above it.

Almost inconspicuously, it opened on to the relatively domestic setting of a grassed courtyard about 30 m by 10 m.

At the far end stood a washing line, at the near end an old ping-pong table and a small homemade billiards table with flat, round pucks instead of balls.

One of the journalists remarked that the scene looked posed because the tables were too close together to be played on.

The courtyard was walled all around except to the right where it opened on to a row of several cells, each about 5 m by 3 m.

This was Section A, where eight people were being held. We were told the other eight were being held in an adjoining section, which we did not see.

## Any contact with detainees forbidden

In each cell was a narrow bed and a cupboard — or two of each if the cell was shared — a basin, urinal and toilet. And, if the detainee was studying, a desk and chair.

All detainees are kept separate from the ordinary prisoners, we were told. They may ask for a cell to themselves if they are studying.

We were not told who the detainees were and the only clue to their identities was a cryptic "Bisco" (or "Bhisco") scribbled on the built-in loudspeakers, through which SABC radio is piped into every cell. This is apparently considered a privilege

rather than a punishment.) One of the press photographers said Bisco was the acronym for the Bonteheuvel High School Congress.

The only other clue, for their ages, was that we were told three were currently studying for Std 8 exams, two for Std 10 and one for his BA.

The Prisons Service claims that conditions in its prisons conform to the standard minimum rules laid down by the First UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1955. Although we were unable to speak to any detainees to corroborate this, on the face of it the ac-

commodation in Section A looked reasonably comfortable.

The cells were clean and well lit, each with three large, low, barred windows and a door opening onto the sunny, unroofed courtyard.

The doors between the cells and the courtyard, we were told, are left open all day until 5 pm except for lunchtime when the detainees are locked in their cells while the warders eat.

Beds are a recent innovation, and the sheets and blankets were clean. On one of the beds, a pack of dominoes lay, in another two-person cell a chess set was open on a cupboard, and in another was an Afrikaans novel, borrowed from the prison library.

At the end of the cell row was a tiled bathroom with two showers carrying hot and cold water. Another thick steel door led from the courtyard to a larger grassed courtyard where the detainees are

allowed to play volleyball and other sports.

Most of the facilities for the detainees and other prisoners led off the large exercise yard. On one side was the small library presided over by warder Izak Arendse, whose job was described as "educationalist".

There were a few hundred books on the shelves, mostly light fiction, with a very small non-fiction section. Religious works were much in evidence, political works not at all.

But Brigadier van Zyl said the detainees could order any book generally available.

The library is a branch of the provincial library administration, which replaces the books every so often. Detainees may visit it every Wednesday and take out up to five books.

They can attend chapel once a week and can ask to be counselled by a minister from the church of their choice at other times.

253

# The 'ex-con' who fights for a better life behind bars



**STUDENT OF JAIL: Dr Janos Mihalik — now a legal academic.**

Dr Janos Mihalik, whose thesis on South African prison conditions was first published in The Saturday Star, has tasted conditions in South African prisons at first hand

It was these experiences that led him to write the controversial and highly acclaimed thesis "Imprisonment: The Necessity for Alternative Punishment(s)" which severely criticised prison conditions

A former jurist, Dr Mihalik, who was born in Austria 42 years ago but was brought up in this country, says he was faced with three choices when released from custody in 1982

"I could have forgotten about my experiences because the thoughts were too painful or I could have pretended I was rehabilitated, in which case it would have greatly benefited my legal career"

But it was the third option that Dr Mihalik chose — to tell South Africans what the law in action was all about, to advocate change in the country's system of criminal justice and to point out "the fallacies of a system that generates instead of eliminates crime"

"I realised that this would, of course, be very difficult as I would retain the stigma of an former inmate — someone whose words would be examined with great caution because he had an axe to grind

"It would also have jeopardised my prospects in the legal profession as criticism of the legal system is frowned upon. Such criticism is a threat to vested interests, which is why draconian legislation exists to eliminate or silence critics, and one's credibility always remains a problem because of the vast propa-

## Personality

### DR JANOS MIHALIK

Written by **MARK GLEESON**

ganda network of a government aided by the muzzling of the press."

Dr Mihalik is, however, satisfied that he has achieved "limited results" and is gratified by it.

"As a practising Catholic I believe the truth will always conquer the lie. I have received tremendous support and very little opposition"

His thesis exposed conditions inside South African prisons, details of which were first published by

The Saturday Star "Very few academics have had the advantage of first-hand knowledge about prison conditions like myself. I believe that this knowledge should be used to educate the very often naive society that we live in"

But Dr Mihalik, whose Hungarian parents immigrated to South Africa and whose father taught medicine at the University of Pretoria, does not see himself as a crusading academic

"I've had the opportunity to see and experience what very few privileged white South Africans have been exposed to and believe it is my duty as an academic and lawyer to teach and reveal the truth"

Sensitive about the reasons for his imprisonment and not keen to give full details, Dr Mihalik has

overcome the handicap of being an "ex-con", as he calls it, to obtain a position as senior law lecturer at the University of Bophuthatswana in Mmabatho

But when he was released from prison after a 22-month sentence he could not find employment for some time before joining the deeds office

Dr Mihalik was in the legal profession before his stint in jail, working for the Department of Justice, Trust Bank and several law firms in Pretoria

He then fled the country for South America, where he lived in Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina

"I already had permanent residence abroad," he says, "but I decided I should return to face the music, plead guilty, be confined and pay my debt"



53 1987 Compton

# 'No political prisoners in South Africa'

# BELIEVE IT OR ELSE . . .

THIS article is entitled "Believe It Or Else" It is inspired by no less a person than the State President More specifically, by Mr PW Botha's statement that there are no political prisoners in South Africa

Some people have disputed it Others say the State President is wrong — all South Africans are prisoners of the National Party They are being cynical

To prove it, I am now going to reveal the contents of my "Believe it or else" files

Dr Piet Koornhof, circa 1978 "Apartheid as you know it is dead"

Mr Pik Botha, circa 1979 "All South Africans have the vote" *Believe it or else*

## Divorced

"Hello John, sorry to hear that you and Jane were divorced"

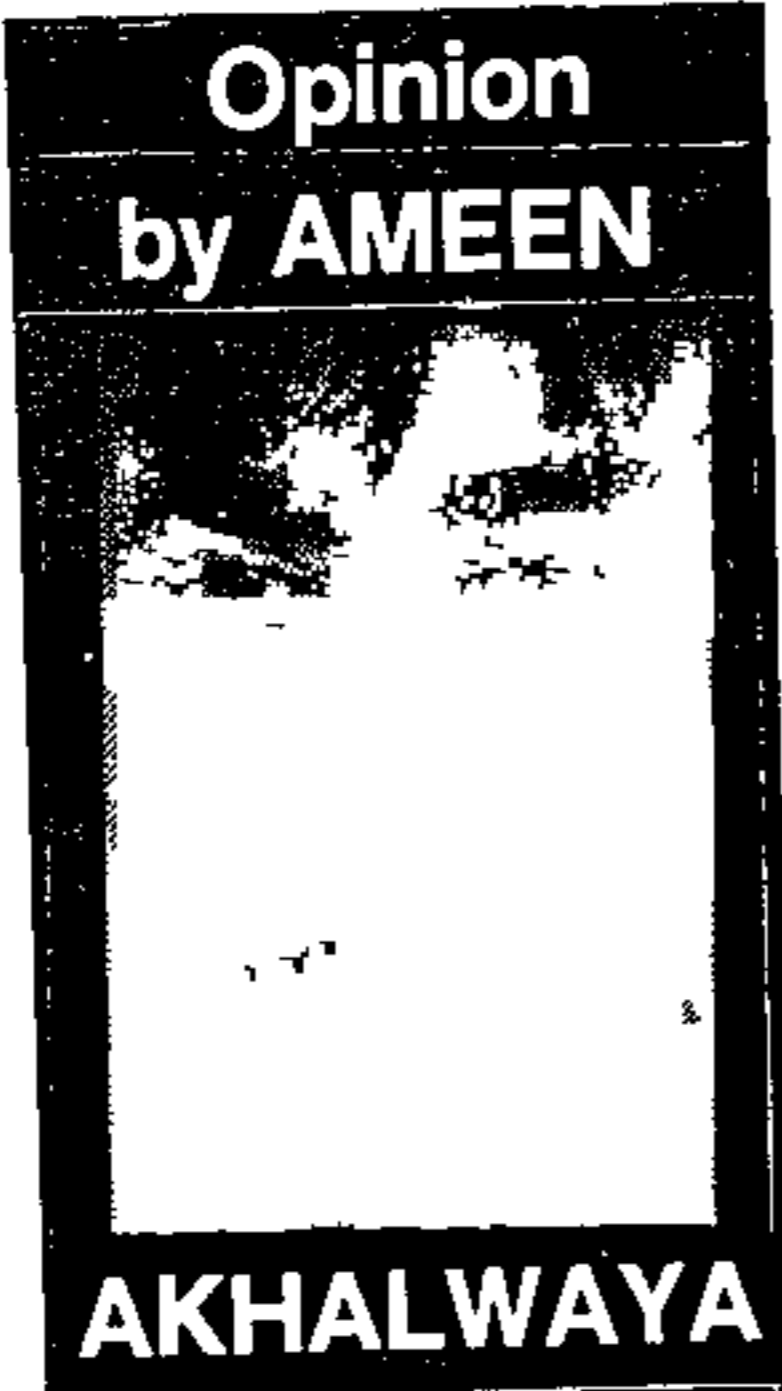
"Divorced? Hell no We just went separate ways

"You see, each time we had a discussion, a lot of blood suddenly appeared on our carpet, and after further discussion as to who should wash it out, more blood appeared

"We found blood was thicker than water, so we parted company amicably I got the company, she got the best part of the estate and the Merc, and the lawyer took both of us to the cleaners

"We discovered that like apartheid, we had to live separately in order to live happily together" *Believe it or else*

Entertainer Dean Martin is well known for his drinking sprees It is said that he once rescued a woman from drowning and gave her the kiss of life — and she was drunk



Opinion by AMEEN

AKHALWAYA

for two days after that *Believe it or else*

Traffic cop "You've been driving all over the road I suspect you've had far too much to drink"

Motorist "No shir, I never touch a drop You shee, it wash thish girl at the party who drank punch like it wash going out of fashion

"She kished me My head ish in a shpin I'm punch drunk I'm in love" *Believe it or else*

"Hello Ayesha, I see finger marks all over your neck Did Mo try to strangle you again?"

Ayesha "How can you say that about that wonderful man? I was standing on a tomato box in the kitchen when he rushed towards me and tried to shake me warmly by the hand

"I got so excited I stumbled — and he grabbed me warmly by

the throat" *Believe it or else*

"Hi Mo, what a shiner you have Did Ayesha punch you again?"

"How can you say that about that wonderful lady? I rushed towards her to embrace her At that moment she tried to show me her engagement ring — and I ran right into her fist" *Believe it or else*

In the stadium dressing room, the team manager is castigating Hot-shot Sam "To miss an open goal like that is unforgivable I mean, the goale was nowhere to be seen and you were only one metre from the goal-line How could you miss?"

## Bikini

Sam "I swear someone moved the goalposts" *Believe it or else*

Boss "Mr Mabusa, this is the third time you've stayed away from work because you had a stiff neck

"Stop craning your neck ove the garden wall to ogle at that woman in the bikini You're 60 Pull yourself together, don't be a dirty old man"

Mr Mabusa "That's not the cause of my stiff neck The problem is that I took too many potency pills" *Believe it or else*

I approach a bikini-clad, sexy young thing cooling herself under an umbrella on the beach "You look real cool," I say

She replies "You don't look too hot yourself" *Believe it or else*

Wife "I want a divorce, I'm disgusted at you for kissing that naked woman How could you betray me? How could you do it?"

Husband (aside) "With pleasure" Then aloud "You're mistaken, my dear She was overcome by the heat and I was giving her the kiss of life"

Wife "But It was snowing and freezing cold"

Husband "Yes, she had dressed herself up so

warmly that the heat overcame her"

Wife "But why were your clothes off too?"

Husband "Oh that? That's what's meant by giving cold comfort" *Believe it or else*

At the bar, the guys are discussing the merits or otherwise of various universities "That varsity," says one of the guys, "produced only whores and rugby players"

Another says testily "I'll have you know that my wife attended that university"

"Really? What position did she play?" *Believe it or else*

"Good morning, is that the principal? This is my dad speaking My son is sick and won't be coming to school today" *Believe it or else*

"Father! I've passed my exams I got a 40 percent aggregate!"

"That means you didn't know 60 percent of your work"

"Father, please don't make subversive statements In the elections, Mr Hendrickse and Mr Rajbansi got far less than I did Now they're top of

their classes — and they earn more in a month than you do in a year"

"Sorry, son Next time make sure you don't get more than 15 percent" *Believe it or else*

Letter to the president, South Antarctic Council of Soccer (SACOS) "Dear Mr van der Horst, your team will be most welcome in South Africa We'd be delighted to sponsor it Yours in sport, Chris Ball" *Believe it or else*

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Now many of you cynics will make the scurrilous allegation that the above incidents have been shamelessly plagiarised from a hundred publications

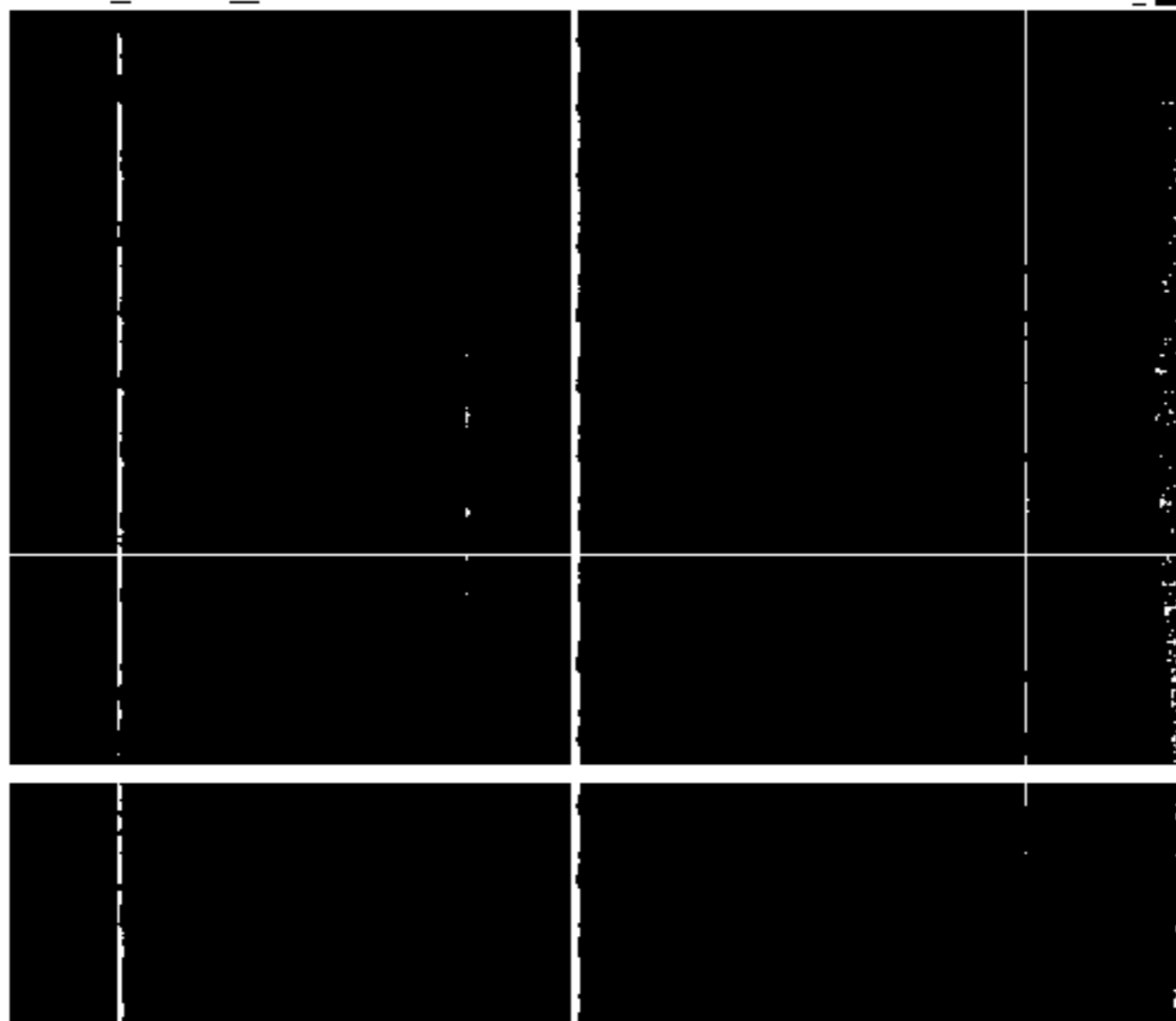
That's as false as saying that there are political prisoners in South Africa

In fact, all the above are my own original works, copyright, 1948 Just try suggesting otherwise and you'll be locked up for criminal libel faster than I can say "take no prisoners"

And you won't be political prisoners You'd better believe it — or else



PRESIDENT Botha... there are no political prisoners in South Africa



# Life in a five star jail

DD 26/11/87 253

They live on a beautiful farm bordered by green vineyards and high blue mountains. Many have a "room" with a view. They are the inmates of South Africa's "five-star" jail, Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

Like their neighbours they work in the fields and tend the animals.

But unlike their neighbours, the inmates of this prison work not for profit but for punishment.

For the first time in seven years a newspaper was allowed to report on prisoners at Victor Verster. No formal interviews were done, but casual conversations were allowed with some of the 1 948 inmates.

Theirs is a story of coping the best way they can with the loss of personal freedom.

Victor Verster is one of South Africa's 16 prison farms, where prisoners receive informal training in a variety of agricultural fields such as vegetable gardening and animal husbandry. The prison complex stands on about 382 hectares of lush farmland on the banks of the Berg River about 35km from Paarl on the Franschoek-Paarl road.

Our first meeting with long-term prisoners was in the kitchen of the maximum-security section. Only prisoners who express a specific interest in cooking are considered for the job of chef.

To be a cook, a prisoner must pass an Aids test and be otherwise

totally "disease-free and trustworthy".

One of them told me he worked as a chef for a major hotel group for six years before going to prison. "I like cooking, and I'm going to work as a chef again when I get out," he said.

Spending so many long, lonely years in prison has not robbed all of these prisoners of a sense of humour. "This is the teapot," one of the prisoners said with a mischievous smile when we passed a huge square stainless steel pot. Similiar pots are used to prepare meat and vegetables.

Another prisoner proudly explained to us the best way to prepare carrots a la prison. They are not exactly gourmet cooks, but they are proud of the simple meals they are allowed to prepare.

Not far from the kitchen, in a smaller section of the maximum-security block, emergency regulation detainees are held. No contact was allowed with these detainees.

We toured detainees' facilities, which include single and double cells equipped with beds and radios, a hospital, chapel and library.

Detainees are allowed to wear their own clothes and depend on prison authorities for medical and educa-

tonal needs. In reality they are "guests" of the security police who decide how often they can receive visitors and letters.

They can order "anything they want to eat", including sweets and tinned food, from the prison tuck shop twice a week. "If they have enough money, and if they want to, they don't have to eat out of the kitchen at all," said prison chief Colonel Albert Keulder.

Detainees are allowed five books a week from the prison library, and

those who wish to study are given single cells. When we visited the prison, a couple of detainees were writing exams.

**CHRIS STEYN: Cape Town**

If a district surgeon believes a detainee has a serious ailment, the detainee is immediately referred to an outside specialist.

Newspapers and games, like dominoes and chess, are available to detainees every day, and they are allowed to watch television and educational videos.

Victor Verster authorities are adamant that prison regulations on "physical well-being" of detainees are not broken.

Immates who have progressed to the highest privilege category are given additional privileges like television sets, bought by the prisoners themselves, writing and poetry, wearing watches and pendants, and keeping pets.

Prisoners are continually assessed and awarded new privileges which relate directly to their behaviour, adaptation, discipline and co-operation in the prison.

"The privilege system is an instrument in our hands because we can regulate behaviour with it," said Colonel Keulder.

Most of the prison's inmates spend their days in the fields where vegetables are grown for the entire prison and where chickens and eggs are produced for every prison in the Western Cape.

Pork from Victor Verster also goes to most of these prisons. In the workshops, others are learning a trade like joinery, woodwork, bricklaying and fitting and turning.

On completion of a trade course of their choice, prisoners are tested and awarded trade diplomas by the Department of Manpower.

The diploma, which is nationally recognised, does not state that the

prisoner learnt his trade in prison and hundreds of prisoners leave Victor Verster well equipped to find a job.

It is also at Victor Verster that many young prisoners learn to read and write. Illiterate prisoners take an elementary course in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Literate adults are given the opportunity to further their qualifications up to matric level, and many start and complete their schooling at Victor Verster. When we were there several were checked over their books, studying for Standard 8 and matric exams.

For those who have special privileges, on evenings a week and weekends are the highlight of an otherwise drab existence. It is then that they indulge in hobbies, play golf, soccer, tennis, cricket and boxing, watch videos, practise in the church choir and don brightly coloured costumes to rehearse for the "Carnival" on New Year's day.

The surprisingly wide range of recreational and educational facilities clearly makes prison life more bearable for most of Victor Verster's inmates. Although it is freedom that they want more than anything else, there is a predominantly tranquil atmosphere in most sections with everybody clearly trying hard to fill the long, lonely years as productively as they can.



JAILBIRDS . A "privileged" prisoner and his pet bird, Pietie.

CAPE TOWN RALLY



**Trial run**

Released ANC leader Govan Mbeki will return to political life this weekend, at a Cape Town rally. What happens will have a strong bearing on the future of Nelson Mandela.

Already there is nervousness in government circles about rightwing reaction to Mbeki's release. Crowd behaviour and Mbeki's conduct will be vital factors — assuming Pretoria allows the rally to go ahead. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has said public reaction to Mbeki's release will influence government attitudes.

Mbeki's appearance on Sunday is of major significance for South African opposition politics. It will be the first public appearance in 27 years, in SA, by a member of the ANC. The rally is being organised by the Cape

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Town Mbeki Reception Committee, representing 17 opposition organisations. A total of 16 000 people were at the launch of the UDF in Cape Town in 1983 — more are expected on Sunday.

Mbeki has kept a low profile since his release on November 6, appearing in public only twice — at Jan Smuts airport, and last week when he drove through his former New Brighton base. Although Mbeki is "listed" under the Internal Security Act and cannot be quoted locally, the listing does not prevent his speaking in public.

The Mbeki Reception Committee says his release is the start of a process which would culminate with Mandela standing in Johannesburg "to address the nation," after which there need be no further calls for the unbanning of the ANC.

"Now that P W Botha is finding it impossible to insist that our movement is banned, we need to ensure that all forces that support it must be drawn together and unleashed," the statement says.

Mbeki is expected to follow up his Cape Town appearance with rallies in other major centres.

# Prison spruced up for press - detainee

By RYLAND FISHER

THE recent press visit to Victor Verster Prison, organised by the SA Prisons Service, was a "propaganda exercise," according to a detainee released last week. Former United Democratic Front organiser Naseegh Jaffer, held under Emergency Regulations for almost a year, said elaborate preparations had been made before the visit.

The Prisons Service denied Jaffer's claims. "The section shown to the press was specially painted, we were given bedspreads for the first time and told to prepare for a special inspection," Jaffer said.

During the visit last month, journalists were shown the "A section" of Victor Verster's maximum security prison.

## Woken up

The visit was allowed after SOUTH requests following the Harare Conference on Children and Repression and government claims that detainees were treated well in detention.

Jaffer said this week that detainees had been woken up about 5 am on the day of the visit.

"It was an hour earlier than usual, and we were told to tidy our cells because there would be an inspection.

"Our cells were opened at 7 am, shortly before we got the bedspreads. We were told to make everything nice and tidy.

"We put on the bedspreads because they were red and brightened up our cells.

## Took dominoes

"One of the warders, a Sergeant de Lange, said some colonels would be visiting us.

"At about 8.30 am we were told to watch videos. Captain Albert van Wyk (head of maximum security) said it was an instruction. We were not used to being ordered to watch videos. We normally had to argue to be allowed to watch videos. We were shown videos once a week, only at weekends. We always watched videos in the kitchen's dining area, and not in the chapel.

"The warders took away the dominoes. We saw in the newspapers later that they had put them on one of the beds to show it to the press.

## Bed removed

"The warders took out one of the beds in each of the cells where there were three so they would not seem so crowded.

"There used to be three beds in some cells even though only one person was held in each of those cells.

"Most detainees only received beds a few weeks before the press visit. Before that, only sick people got beds.

"The warders also put out the table tennis and kerim boards in our courtyards so the press could get the impression we play games all day."

Jaffer did not agree with the information on meals supplied by the Prisons Service.

"We did not get bread or Maltabella for breakfast. We never got meat sauce.

He claimed detainees were not allowed to receive SOUTH and other alternative newspapers.

"We get the other daily and weekly papers if we request them. But we have to pay for those papers. All the information relating to us, is normally cut out.

## No SOUTH editions

"We used to get SOUTH before the last press curbs were introduced. We were told the paper is revolutionary-oriented," he said.

After studying a copy of this article, prisons liaison officer Colonel D J Immelman said:

"The allegation that the press visit to Victor Verster prison was a huge propaganda exercise is devoid of all truth and absurd. Several newspapers requested to do this visit and the SA Prisons Service is satisfied that the true circumstances under which detainees are being incarcerated were shown to them on November 17.

"The introduction of beds to prisoners instead of sleeping mats is a long term project affecting prisons in general. The provision of beds was in fact referred to by the Prisons Service during the visit.

"The other allegations are either untrue, distorted, out of context or malicious."

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# Plea for unity, reconciliation

GOVAN MBEKI believes unity and reconciliation are important in resolving the problems facing South Africa, his lawyer Priscilla Jana says.

Mbeki, the African Nationalist Congress (ANC) leader recently freed after 23 years on Robben Island, had been approached to address a meeting at the Good Hope Centre on Monday night. The meeting was banned a few hours before it was scheduled to start.

At a press conference on Tuesday, Jana gave her impression on what she considered Mbeki might have said if he had spoken at the meeting.

SOUTH emphasises that the following is not Mbeki's speech but the perceptions of Jana, on what Mbeki would, in all probability, have told the meeting.

From what Jana said at the press conference, it appeared the 77-year-old ANC leader would have made a moderate speech without indicating any bit-

terness about his 23 years in prison.

Mbeki would have delivered "a message of hope and justice" and would have called for unity to "overcome hateful divisions," Jana said.

Jana said since Mbeki's release from Robben Island, he had been "overwhelmed by love and kindness from so many people."

"I think he would have paid tribute to the Cape Town Reception Committee for its most impressive and efficient organisation.

"He would have thanked those involved in the committee, in particular the UDF and Cosatu, and the various other organisations and individuals who have shown the strength and depth of their leadership in a most inspiring way.

"Mbeki's release after 23 years of incarceration has re-united him with his people, although he has left many friends behind.

"But while he has been released, he does not con-

sider himself free. He was told his release would be unconditional. He believed he would be free to speak, and his message could be carried through the media, throughout the country.

"The government has stated it wants to talk to leaders and organisations who represent the people. And yet in reality they do nothing of the kind.

"Instead, they suppress expression of any view other than their own. This is absurdly short-sighted, for to prevent free expression and the participation of all leaders representative of the people simply compounds the problems that plague our country.

"Their paranoia has manifested itself, since Mbeki's release, in attempts to silence him, to prevent his message being conveyed at meetings or through the media.

"The message which Mbeki has is one of hope, a call for freedom and justice which cannot be silenced.

## Friends on Robben Island

"Mbeki has left many close friends behind on Robben Island. He believes none of us can consider ourselves free while so many men and women - great men and women of Africa, and the finest of our youth - languish in prison or find themselves detained or exiled from the soil of our country, as a result of their devotion to the struggle for freedom and justice, for a government based on the will of the people.

"He would have asked people to remember those people, and to dedicate themselves to the attainment of the same noble goals for which they have made great sacrifices.

"Mbeki believes true freedom can come to all of us - black and white, oppressor and oppressed - only when all men are free, when the evil of apartheid is dead. Apartheid seeks to divide.

"It estranges citizens of this country from each other, and isolates us from the universal family of man. We must overcome these hateful divisions. It is only through unity of all our people that we will destroy this veil of apartheid and that the will of the people shall prevail.

"Mbeki would have called on all South Africans, black and white, to reject the divisions, the fragmentation and the disunity which apartheid and the forces which promote it, seek to bring about.

"He would have called on people to join in unity, and in the strength that unity gives, to devote themselves to building a nation and creating a new South Africa, a society imbued with freedom, love and justice.

## More than slogans, words

"The goal for which Mbeki strives is a clear one. He will accept nothing less. He believes cosmetic changes which are called reforms are of no significance in the lives of the people of South Africa.

"Mbeki seeks meaningful change in our country - a change away from apartheid; a change that will destroy and bury apartheid; a change that has as its purpose the liberation of all the people of this country. It seeks to replace apartheid with a non-racial, unfragmented, democratic society.

"Mbeki believes this society will be modelled on the principles outlined in the Freedom Charter, where everyone will be entitled to unqualified franchise, and government will be based on the will of the people. He believes we all belong to South Africa, and South Africa belongs to us all.

"Since his release, he has been moved by the tremendous spirit of dedication in striving for this ideal, which pervades every part of the country. It finds expression in the various organisations of the community, the labour movement and the UDF.

"He believes the attainment of this ideal requires far more than mere slogans and words, far more than attendance of rallies and meetings"

MBEKI RALLY

# Think again on Mandela

It is difficult to work out exactly what government hoped to achieve by releasing Govan Mbeki. Whatever it was, the exercise seems to have failed.

By banning a rally he was to have addressed in Port Elizabeth at the weekend — after initially approving it — notice has effectively been given that the honeymoon is over for the 77-year-old former ANC secretary general. Indications are that steps will soon be taken to further restrict the use of Mbeki as a powerful propaganda tool by the UDF.

Mbeki's failure to live up to government expectations has also effectively sealed the fate of ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, and his other top lieutenants still in jail. The chances of them being released in the near future are virtually nil. It seems that the State security establishment has decided that the implications of Mandela dying in prison are relatively less risky than freeing him.

Reaction from various quarters over Mbeki's release and proposed speech at the rally must have played a major part in Pretoria's thinking. Not only have there been representations from rightwing and Christian groups, but Mbeki himself has been criticised by government-supporting newspapers — who previously hailed his release as a sign of P W Botha's humanitarian side.

*Beeld*, Transvaal flagship of Nasionale Pers, says that "the poor Mr Mbeki" has been manipulated by the ANC. The newspaper says Mandela should not be blamed if he should think that Mbeki and those who "misuse" him have knifed him in the back.

The newspaper says Mbeki is still not a free man. The ANC uses him to promote a revolutionary climate, and this is why Mandela is still in jail.

In a newsletter sent out by Signposts Publications, a self-proclaimed Christian group in Pretoria, subscribers (said to be 12 000) are asked to appeal to Botha, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and their local MPs to prevent the Marxist revolution by not releasing Mandela. Director of Signposts Edward Cain says his group consists of "Bible-believing Christians". As a missionary in Mozam-

## AIR CRASH

The FM wishes to express its deepest sympathy to the families and friends of the passengers and crew of SAA flight 295.

bique, he says, he has seen what a Marxist takeover can do.

Meanwhile, the Conservative Party caucus has urged government not to go ahead with "their plans to release Mandela." Deputy leader Ferdi Hartzenberg has also called on Pretoria to fight the "revolutionary powers" which were set free when Mbeki was released.

Government acknowledged earlier that Mbeki's release was a "trial run" for the freeing of Mandela. Sources now say he has "failed the test."

Although it can be argued that Mbeki could hardly have been expected not to go back into politics — he was released unconditionally — it appears that an understanding of sorts was reached between Mbeki and the authorities before he left Robben Island. It is also significant that he had three meetings with Mandela in Pollsmoor prison before accepting freedom.

It seems government expected him to adopt a far lower profile, and possibly even retire from active politics. There was also strong hope that his release would encourage support from key black leaders for the proposed National Council. This didn't happen.

Security Police chief Johann van der Merwe says there is "no doubt" that Mbeki is being "manipulated" by the ANC, and used to promote the "revolutionary climate" and to delay the lifting of the State of Emergency.

To what extent the "manipulation" is voluntary is unclear, but there is little doubt that Mbeki is being "handled" by the UDF. At a reception for diplomats in Port Elizabeth on Saturday after the rally was banned, prominent UDF legal adviser Priscilla Jana asked the envoys not to talk politics to Mbeki because, she said, he is still orientating him-

self and is not yet ready for political debate.

But from the few politically orientated questions that did slip through, it appears that Mbeki is more than capable of handling himself.

The problem may just be that he hasn't yet learnt his new lines properly — in other words, he could be taking a more moderate line than the UDF would like.

It is understood that the plan is for Mbeki to travel abroad soon (if permitted by government) to further "orientate" himself, and then adopt an even higher political role early in 1988.

But right now it looks as if the return of Govan Mbeki will not make much difference. □

## RUGBY ROW

### Scrum of worms

Transvaal rugby front ranker Deon Viljoen wanted to share in all the bonuses his team mates got paid. Now his complaints against the Transvaal Rugby Football Union (TRFU) could end up being responsible for the death of amateur rugby in SA — and not before time (see *Timeout*).

But South African rugby chief Danie Craven warns that he will see to it that world amateur rugby faces the same scrutiny. The row over the payment of bonuses and other perks to Transvaal players may lead to other steaming revelations about big payments, at home and abroad, in this supposedly amateur game.

Man in the middle is Louis Luyt, the tough-talking Transvaal rugby boss. He denies "categorically" that last year's Springbok and New Zealand Cavaliers teams — which he hosted — were paid for their on-the-field performances. Craven says that, if they were paid, he did not know about it. The SA Rugby Board (SARB) has announced an investigation into the matter of payments. "Let it all come out," says Craven.

He admits, however, that Luyt was not on the SARB's finance committee at the time of the Cavaliers' visit. The recent matches between the visiting South Sea Pacific team and the SA Barbarians, which were also repeatedly marred by allegations of payments, did not fall under the SARB's jurisdiction, says Craven.

Luyt says the bonuses which were paid to Transvaal players did not come from the union's coffers. "It was the money given to us by SA Breweries for winning the Lion Cup and qualifying for the Currie Cup final. Also, I didn't offer them (the players) the



Mbeki

## ANC activist found in jail drain

# Police probe 'escape bid' by Passtoors

By Sven Forssman

The Department of Prisons has disclosed that African National Congress activist Helene Passtoors was yesterday caught trying to escape from the Kroonstad women's prison where she is serving a 10-year sentence for treason.

Passtoors is the former wife of Klaas de Jonge who spent almost 26 months holed up in the Dutch Embassy buildings in Pretoria before being released from South Africa in a complex prisoner swap.

Officers apparently found her in a manhole of a stormwater drain in the courtyard of the prison yesterday morning.

Department of Prisons spokesman Colonel Abri van Vuuren said "The circumstances under which Passtoors was found indicate that she may have been attempting to escape. As is customary, the matter has been handed over to the South African Police."

He said that the department was normally happy to provide full details but no more information was available at this stage.

"If I added anything more I would be speculating," he said.

A police spokesman confirmed last night that the matter was being investigated.

Passtoors (45), who holds Dutch and Belgian passports, was found guilty of treason in May last year.

She was alleged to have been involved in the 1983 Pretoria bomb blast which killed 19 people and injured more than 200.

But the facts considered in sentencing her were her knowledge of the location of two arms caches, her participation in establishing a weapons storage depot near Halfway House and her failure to report these activities.

When sentence was passed, Mr Justice T. Spoelstra gave Passtoors leave to appeal to the Appeal Court but her attorney, Miss Kathleen Satchwell, said in a letter to the attorney-general earlier this year that, after dis-

cussion with her client, it had been decided not to proceed with the appeal.

### Jeopardised

But it is now thought that Passtoors's attempted escape will jeopardise behind-the-scenes moves to have her released and deported before her sentence is completed.

There is a precedent for the early release and deportation of foreigners convicted of political offences in South Africa.

Fabio Mariello, Mussimo Bollo and Eugenio Zoppis, who were jailed in September 1981 for between five and 10 years on various counts of sabotage, possession of stolen arms, theft of Defence Force weapons and participation in terrorist activities, were all released and deported four years after their sentences began.

Bollo and Mariello were deported to Italy and Zoppis to Paraguay.

The Belgian government and the Belgian Human Rights League said earlier this year that the decision to jail Passtoors for 10 years on treason charges might ease her repatriation.

They were hopeful that behind-the-scenes diplomacy might gain her release.

A spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry said the Belgian government was maintaining pressure on Pretoria over the fate of Passtoors.

## Talks at the top on ex-wife the world forgot

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The South African Government has been approached at least once by Belgium over the imprisonment of Helene Passtoors.

Passtoors, a Belgian citizen, was previously married to Mr Klaas de Jonge, the Hollander who spent two years in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria evading police until he was included in the Wynand du Toit prisoner exchange at Maputo Airport earlier this year.

Later, Mr de Jonge said he was angry his former wife had not been included in the exchange and that he intended raising this as a political issue in the Netherlands.

When Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha visited Paris in October he met his Belgian counterpart, Mr Leo Tindemans.

The two were tight-lipped about discussions, but confirmed the Passtoors case had been raised.

It could not be confirmed today whether Passtoors had been the subject of further discussions between the two governments or if her reported escape bid would affect any such talks.

# Red Cross extends 'security' prisoner benefits

THE International Committee of the Red Cross has extended some of the benefits offered families of political prisoners to dependants of those convicted on public violence charges

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

W/Mewe 11-17/12/87  
 mine, on annual visits, whether the prisoner's family can be considered "deserving" of such help

The political conflict in South Africa motivated the committee to include public violence offenders in the category of "security prisoners", ICRC delegate George Paclisanu said this week.

"security prisoners". Although the rate is designed to cover train or bus fare plus pocket money, relatives who travel by air — for example, from Johannesburg to Cape Town — can claim back the equivalent of a return train ticket.

The ICRC has been paying travel costs of relatives and friends visiting political prisoners — a benefit not enjoyed by inmates in South African prisons whose offences were not politically motivated

The subsidised tickets are the only benefit to be extended yet to public violence prisoners, although others could be under consideration.

But from January 1 the ICRC will include prisoners convicted of politically-motivated public violence offences.

For example, the committee assists families of political prisoners with a R110 food parcel every two months. Relatives are given vouchers through which they purchase basic foodstuffs — no liquor or cigarettes — from dealers of their choice

The ICRC pays travel costs for 12 visits per annum per prisoner for family members and friends of

A food parcel, however, can only be acquired after the prisoner concerned has first been visited in prison by delegates of the ICRC, who deter-

Because the ICRC has not yet been permitted by prison authorities to visit public violence prisoners, these inmates will not benefit from food parcel assistance.

ICRC assistance is rendered not only to relatives but to prisoners themselves.

On Robben Island, for instance, the ICRC has purchased sporting equipment and items like soccer, rugby and volleyball team outfits. It has also bought encyclopaedias and film projectors.

Col DJ Immelman of the SA Prisons Service comments as follows

"In the report mention is made of political prisoners. It should however be stressed that there are no so-called political prisoners in SA prisons who have been sentenced for public violence or crimes against the security of the state

"As far as the ICRC's rendering of assistance to the families of the prisoners is concerned, it is the prerogative of the ICRC to decide which categories of prisoner they would like to include and what the nature and scope of assistance would be

"Thus far the ICRC has been visiting security prisoners — that is prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced for crimes against the security of the state and who have subsequently been classified as security prisoners. The classification of prisoners is a matter which falls under the discretion of the SA Prisons Service and it is therefore not for the ICRC to decide which prisoners should be included or excluded in any particular classification category

"Decisions on visits to prisoners by the ICRC and the categories of prisoners involved in such visits are the result of deliberations and agreement between the RSA government and the ICRC. These discussions are regarded as confidential and privileged. The Prisons Service has so far honoured the spirit of the confidentiality and expect the same of the ICRC."

## E RECORD

g to the Mamelodi Town Council to repay township residents for by the courts  
 eral of the Transvaal, BJ Bredencil was "wilfully in contempt of omply with a court decision, the d institute legal proceedings that cul's property being attached and re position of all those residents of the unlawful increases".

of the UDF, Eric Molobt, was der the Emergency regulations. alla Jana, said police were wait- g Johannesburg offices on Wed- g forming a trust in the name of iovan Mbeki  
 ational co-ordinator of the Na- Committee.

ing trade union movement was k with the launching of a union rkers in the railways, municipal- r works and hospitals across the legates elected a 35-member cen- in Windhoek over the weekend inisation the Namibian Public

amalgamation of workers' com- wapo-aligned National Union of ill branches of the public sector.

enomunational priests from Bot- r Bloemfontein have sent a peti-

tion to President PW Botha and other cabinet ministers They asked that the township's incorporation into Qwa Qwa be scrapped pending negotiations with residents

Tension is thought to be high in the area after the incorporation last week. A statement from the Botshabelo Youth Congress claiming a security force clampdown has been confirmed by a police representative

THE urgent application for the release of two detained UDF members, Murphy Morobe and Mohamed Valli Moosa, was dismissed yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court.

Morobe, acting publicity secretary, and Moosa, general secretary of the UDF, challenged the legality of their arrest in July this year and continued detention on the grounds that they had been arrested not for anything they had done wrong but only because of the offices they held.

Handing down judgement, Mr Justice WJ van der Merwe said "there is more than enough information filed on behalf of the respondents to show the police had no alternatives but to act in terms of the Emergency regulations".

FREED ANC leader Govan Mbeki has again been prevented from speaking at a rally. Mbeki was due to speak in Cape Town over the weekend.

A range of organisations expressed their dismay at the banning, saying the government's determination to silence Mbeki pointed to his release being "nothing more than an empty gesture and a publicity stunt"

Reports by Pen, Elnews and Weekly Mail staff



## Stofile wins right to Unisa studies

JAILED United Democratic Front leader Rev Arnold Stofile has been granted an urgent court order permitting him to register with the University of South Africa. 18-23/12/87

Stofile, serving an 11-year term in Ciskei's Middeldrift Prison for terrorism, brought the application together with Nelson Mzwakhe Ndlela, Sakhumzi Somyo and Mveleli Gqibitshole.

The matter was postponed until January 15 for argument, but an order granted last Friday allows them to register for their courses. The closing date for Unisa registration was December 15.

Stofile, formerly a theology lecturer at the University of Fort Hare, intends studying for an LLB degree, while the other applicants want to study towards BA degrees.

Prison authorities refused their applications to study on the grounds that the courses they had selected involved "practical work" outside of the prison, according to an affidavit by Stofile.

Other prisoners were informed they could not do subjects like sociology and political science.

The Ciskei authorities supplied Stofile's lawyers with one set of responding affidavits, but later withdrew them and supplied a second set.

The two sets contradict each other on various points, including who took the decision to refuse permission to study. — Elnews

# They may be out but they're not free

THE freedom granted last Friday to two white women political prisoners — or "security prisoners" as the government terms them — was subject to stringent conditions.

Trish Hanekom, 30, was immediately deported to Zimbabwe where she will live with her husband, Derek Hanekom, who was released from jail last year.

And Jansie Lourens, who was jailed for high treason with her husband, Carl Niehaus, four years ago, has been added to the Consolidated List of people whom it is illegal to quote

Lourens will have to wait 11 years

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W/Mail  
Weekly Mail Reporter

before Niehaus, who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, completes his sentence.

A Johannesburg mathematics teacher, Lourens was found guilty of assisting Niehaus in his ANC activities, and failing to report him to the police

The couple were engaged at the time of their trial and were married in prison — in a short ceremony for which they chose to wear prison clothes

Lourens is expected to return to teaching

**South** **DETAINEE FOCUS**

**Free detainees now!**

ON THE eve of the festive season, a fresh call for detainees to be released before Christmas has been made by several organisations.

At least 20 people are believed to be held under Emergency Regulations at Victor Verster Prison, near Paarl, and at Pelismoor Prison.

About 20 people are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Most of the previous executive of the United Democratic Front (Western Cape) is in Emergency detention. These include former president Zolile Malindi, vice-president Christmas Tinto, regional secretary Trevor Manuel, and executive members Ebrahim Rasool and Mountain Qumbela.



Inside a cell at Victor Verster, the prison where most Western Cape detainees are held

Other detainees include former Cape Youth Congress president Roseberry Sonto and Federation of South African Women president Mama Dorothy Zihlangu.

**Hampered**  
Their place is not in prison cells. They belong at home, said UDF publicity

secretary Hilda Ndude, whose husband Alpheus is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Black Sash Western Cape chairperson Jenny de Tolly said the resolution of the ongoing crisis in South

Africa was being severely hampered by the detention of community leaders.

"We add our voice to the urgent call for the release of all political prisoners and detainees before Christmas."

The National Education

Crisis Committee (NECC) condemned the detention of its chairperson, Vusi Khanyile, who has been in prison since December 12 last year.

Our entire national and regional executive and hundreds of students and

teachers are also in jail.

"Instead of addressing the problems of South Africa, the Botha Government harasses and detains those who could make the biggest contribution towards peace, justice and progress."

"The NECC condemns all

detentions without trial as violence against the people. We call for the immediate release of all detainees, especially the children who belong with their parents, family and friends."

Former MPC Mrs Di Bishop said the ongoing detentions were "outrageous".

They will not solve the political crisis in this country. Those detained are needed in the struggle to achieve a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict."

The New Unity Movement (NUM) said it "supports the demand for the immediate freeing of all political detainees".

"The State of Emergency and the detention of young children and adult men and women are unjust."

"In the period ahead workers, pupils and their families traditionally get together to enjoy the brief holidays. They value this above all else in family life, said NUM president Mr R O Dudley.

"Detentions are a savage and heartless way of destroying personal dignity, liberty and peace in family relationships," he said.

**UDF men in bid for release**

AN application for the release of seven Emergency detainees was heard in the Supreme Court this week.

The detainees are Trevor Manuel, Roseberry Sonto, Zolile Malindi, Christmas Tinto, Matthew Lizo Kapa, Mzonke Whitley Jacobs and Ebrahim Rasool.

Manuel, secretary of the UDF Western Cape, has been held for a year and three months, and Sonto, former Cayco president for eight months.

Malindi, a UDF and Western Cape Civic Association member, and Tinto, former UDF vice president, have both been held for 10 months.

Kapa, a Worcester Advice Office worker, has been held for nine months, Jacobs, Cayco president a year, and Rasool, UDF executive and Call of Islam member six months.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE**

**DETAINEES**

Over the years, numbers of students and staff of the University of the Western Cape have been detained without trial. We have consistently called for and actively sought their release.

Now, particularly at Christmas time, we remember all persons still being held in detention and we think of their relatives and friends.

We once more call for the release of all detainees and for the abolition of detention without trial.



**UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE**

**DETAINEE FOCUS**

# Free detainees now!

ON THE eve of the festive season, a fresh call for detainees to be released before Christmas has been made by several organisations.

At least 20 people are believed to be held under Emergency Regulations at Victor Verster Prison, near Paarl, and at Pollsmoor Prison.

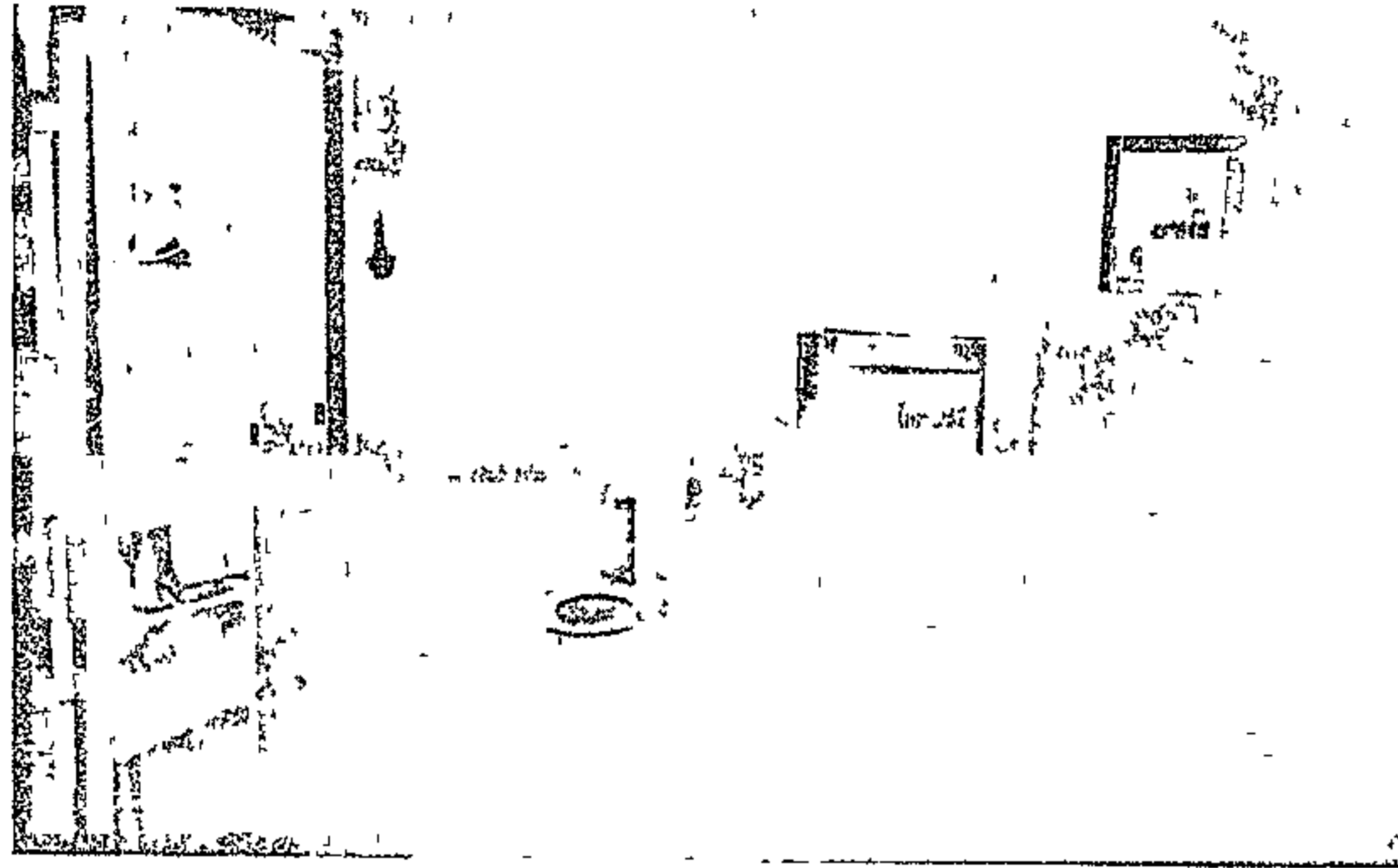
About 20 people are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Most of the previous executive of the United Democratic Front (Western Cape) is in Emergency detention. These include former president Zolile Malindi, vice president Christmas Tinto, regional secretary Trevor Manuel, and executive members Ebrahim Rasool and Mountain Qumbela.

Other detainees include former Cape Youth Congress president Roseberry Sonto and Federation of South African Women president Mama Dorothy Zihlangu.

**Hampered**

"Their place is not in prison cells. They belong at home," said UDF publicity



Inside a cell at Victor Verster, the prison where most Western Cape detainees are held

secretary Hilda Ndude, whose husband Alpheus is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Black Sash Western Cape chairperson Jenny de Tolly said the resolution of the ongoing crisis in South

Africa was being severely hampered by the detention of community leaders.

"We add our voice to the urgent call for the release of all political prisoners and detainees before Christmas."

The National Education

Crisis Committee (NECC) condemned the detention of its chairperson Vusi Khanyile, who has been in prison since December 12 last year.

Our entire national and regional executive and hundreds of students and

teachers are also in jail.

Instead of addressing the problems of South Africa, the Botha Government harasses and detains those who could make the biggest contribution towards peace, justice and progress.

"The NECC condemns all

detentions without trial as violence against the people. We call for the immediate release of all detainees, especially the children who belong with their parents, family and friends."

Former MPC Mrs Di Bishop said the ongoing detentions were "outrageous".

"They will not solve the political crisis in this country. Those detained are needed in the struggle to achieve a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict."

The New Unity Movement (NUM) said it supports the demand for the immediate freeing of all political detainees.

The State of Emergency and the detention of young children and adult men and women are unjust.

In the period ahead workers, pupils and their families traditionally get together to enjoy the brief holidays. They value this above all else in family life," said NUM president Mr R O Dudley.

"Detentions are a savage and heartless way of destroying personal dignity, liberty and peace in family relationships," he said.

## UDF men in bid for release

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## UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE



Govan Mbeki ... Sunday rally banned.

# 'Shock' greets Mbeki gag

THE Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, WP Theron, has refused permission for the Govan Mbeki rally which was to have been held on Sunday in Athlone Stadium.

The Mbeki reception committee, which organised the rally, had expected a crowd of 50 000 to attend, said Zubeida Jaffer, one of the conveners.

According to a security police affidavit submitted to the magistrate, police expected a crowd of 100 000, while Brigadier

## Mbeki's rally halted

Eben Coetzee submitted that the stadium could accommodate only 20 000.

Lawyer E Mohamed said he and members of the reception committee had been called to Theron's offices, where they had been given access to the police affidavits and an opportunity to

draw up replying affidavits.

Later, Theron had called him to tell him he had decided not to grant permission for the rally, said Mohamed.

Coetzee said the police would find it difficult to do their duty at the rally, and the presence of a large number of police would be required and their presence could lead to "serious threats to public peace".

He doubted the organisers' assurances that they would keep the peace. — Sapa.

THE UDF has reacted "with shock" to a Wynburg Magistrates' Court decision to ban a Govan Mbeki rally planned to be held in Athlone on Sunday.

UDF Western Cape secretary Joe Marks said the ban was "a great shock to the UDF".

"There is huge interest in our communities to hear the views of Mbeki.

"Although the government released Mbeki and promised that he would be allowed to participate in legal political activities, it now seems determined to silence him.

"The UDF demands that Mbeki be allowed to state his views," said Marks.

Meanwhile, chief magistrate PW Theron has declined to give reasons for the decision. "We do not usually give reasons for decisions."

He said he had given members of the Mbeki reception committee a chance to reply to police affidavits before he took his decision.

The ruling was conveyed to the committee on Tuesday.

He said he was not prepared to disclose the contents of

the police affidavits filed in opposition to the request for permission to hold the rally. They were "not for public consumption".

He was also not prepared to confirm or deny a report that Brigadier Eben Coetzee, of the security branch, had said in an affidavit that the police would find it difficult to keep the crowd at the rally under control.

Coetzee apparently said police expected 100 000 people to attend the rally at the Athlone Stadium, but the stadium could only hold 20 000 people.

Coetzee was also reported to have said the presence of a large number of police would be required, and this presence could lead to violence.

# Mbeki would have 'urged unity'

FREED African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki would have used last-weekend's banned rally in Cape Town to urge unity among all South Africans so that apartheid could be destroyed, according to his lawyer, Priscilla Jana

At a press conference on Tuesday, Jana said she would be filing papers next week challenging the restriction order served on him a day earlier, confining him to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district and barring him from talking to reporters.

Jana told the press conference the kinds of things she believed Mbeki would have said at the rally, had it not been banned

He would have told the thousands expected at the rally that although released from jail he didn't consider himself free because of government attempts to silence him and prevent his message from being spread, she said.

And, she added, he would have attacked the government for compounding the problems plaguing

By GAYE DAVIS,  
Cape Town

South Africa through its "short-sightedness and paranoia" in preventing free expression and the participation of all leaders.

Jana's audience would have been wider if she had been able to speak as planned at a protest rally banned hours before it was to start on Monday night. Any receptions for Mbeki in six Western Cape magisterial districts were simultaneously banned.

People who travelled from distant towns arrived on Monday at the rally venue unaware of the ban and were re-directed by its organisers to Community House in Salt River for a meal before starting the journey back.

Police arrived at Community House at about 7.30pm and declared the gathering illegal, ordering everyone — including those still eating — to leave the premises and line up outside. There, all identity documents were checked and people were ordered to return home, witnesses said.

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The slight, soft-spoken physician, with an ear-to-ear Huszar mustachio that has made him one of France's most familiar faces, has been Premier Jacques Chirac's Secretary of State for human rights since the conservatives came to power nearly two years ago.

As such, the balding, 37-year-old Mr Malhuret is Paris's official moral watchdog, frequently a rare voice of humanitarian reason in the political and bureaucratic quagmire of a modern Western government.

The job is nearly unique. Argentina and Canada have similar Cabinet-level posts. Others, where they exist, are lower-level positions, such as Washington's assistant secretary of state for human rights.

An admirable commitment, some say, creating a top-level human rights overseer, particularly in a country with a long tradition of offering asylum to the world's displaced or politically proscribed.

Several European countries are watching the experiment with interest. But at home, opinion is mixed.

Mr Yves Jouffa, president of France's League of Human Rights, created in 1888 during the Dreyfus affair, has said that if a Secretary of State for human rights were to do the job well, he would have to resign once a week.

"I think there is an incompatibility between a government and the defence of human rights," Mr Jouffa said. "The defence of human rights must be by the people, a sort of counter-power."

Added Mr Jean-Pierre Chevènement, an opposition Socialist candidate for president in next year's elections: "Mr Malhuret is the Mr Clean of government they can bring out whenever they need him. He serves nothing. He is a political tool."

Mr Malhuret thinks that is nonsense, particularly since he has, on occasion, been a thorn in the side of his own government with frank, outspoken statements.

# The French watchdog of human rights fights on against the odds

This week was human rights week, and Thursday was set aside as Human Rights Day. Yet despite worldwide concern for human rights, as much in South Africa as anywhere else, France is one of the few countries to have pinned its colours to the mast by appointing an official at Cabinet level to oversee human rights. He is Mr Claude Malhuret, a 37-year-old doctor who, after spending most of his career helping the sick, the hungry and the downtrodden in some of the world's darkest corners, has become the moral conscience of the French government.

**'There is an incompatibility between a government and the defence of human rights. The defence of human rights must be by the people, a sort of counter-power.'**

**— Yves Jouffa, president of France's League of Human Rights, created in 1888.**

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politicians. When the Right took control of the National Assembly in March 1986, Mr Malhuret was asked to become Secretary of State for human rights.

From the beginning Mr Malhuret insisted that his office be directly responsible to the premier, rather than attached to the Foreign Ministry, giving him immediate access and influence.

The easier part of the job is watching over human rights abroad, he says. More touchy is dealing with the situation at home, where there is a more direct impact.

In the foreign sector, Mr Malhuret's biggest job is instilling what he calls a "human rights reflex" in France's diplomats. That is, motivating them to think not only in political terms but also making human rights part of their frame of reference. He claims some success.

Linking development aid to human rights is also a product of Mr Malhuret's efforts.

Internally the situation is not the same because, as the secretary of state points out, people have recourse to the courts. And, despite Mr Jouffa's prediction, Mr Malhuret has threatened to resign only once in 18 months. That was during the student demonstrations of November 1986 in protest against the government's university reform Bill.

A student of North African origin, Mr Malik Oussekine, was killed by police.

"The day that Malik Oussekine died I told my friends Leonard and Madelin that if we did not withdraw the Bill I would resign, because although the death of Oussekine was an accident, it was obvious that if the Bill continued the students would be even more radicalised in the streets, that the level of violence would continue."

The Bill was withdrawn and the student agitation evaporated.

When the government, as part of its fight against clandestine immigration, put 101 Malians on a special charter for home, Mr Malhuret intervened and stopped any further

FRANCE'S MR CLEAN: although denigrated by his opponents, Mr Claude Malhuret is often a rare voice of humanitarian reason.

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man.  
Mr. Malhuret is a product of the 1968 student-worker uprisings in France that nearly toppled Charles de Gaulle and forged a generation of Frenchmen. A medical student at the time, he became a leader of a leftist student union, later joining the United Socialist Party, then on the extreme non-communist Left.

After his internship he launched a career of humanitarian work in the Third World, serving in a government-run aid programme in Morocco in lieu of military service. Thereafter, he worked at a World Health Organisation smallpox-eradication mission in India.

A turning point in his thinking came when he joined Doctors Without Borders (Medecins Sans Frontieres), a French-based humanitarian organisation that operates medical missions throughout the Third World. "I went to the Cambodian border to help Cambodian refugees," he recalls. "At first, I didn't want to go. I was still on the Left and I said to myself I didn't want to help the bourgeoisie of Pinom Penh who had fled."

"I arrived and discovered that the bourgeoisie had all been killed and that these were poor peasants. I didn't believe it at the time. It was 1976. They explained to me what had happened under the Khmer Rouge regime. It was unbelievable. But there was no way not to believe. I returned to France and I explained, and I was spat upon. People told me it was not true, that I was playing the game of the Right. It was not until 1978, and the Vietnamese invasion, that everybody accepted what I was saying."

After Cambodia came Afghanistan, Lebanon, Ethiopia and Poland. "I saw that all I had defended when I was 18 years old — the demonstrations in support of Vietnam and Cambodia and all of that — had prepared dictatorships even worse than those I fought. Like a whole generation in France, I passed from an attitude of extreme Left to an attitude of re-centred Left. That was at the end of the 1970s."

In 1980 he was named director of Doctors Without Borders. His rightward slide went further when Francois Mitterrand was elected president in 1981 and the socialists decided to offer ministerial posts to communists, people Mr Malhuret had "discovered over 10 years were unacceptable, the totalitarians of our era."

He became friends with a number of young, bright, centre-right such lights.

Terrorism is even more delicate particularly when expanded powers given to police approach acceptable democratic limits.

"I have always said, since the first bomb that exploded in Paris last year, that it would be to fall into the trap of the terrorists to go beyond the law to fight them. That's what the terrorists want. They want the government to radicalise things."

On the other hand, he says, terrorism is the greatest of threats, "a war against democracy. We have the right to go to the extreme limits" — Sapa-AP