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1990

JANUARY —

MARCH.

(252) (253)

SA judge calls for abolition of death penalty

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A South African judge has come out publicly in favour of abolishing the death penalty during an interview on a British television programme

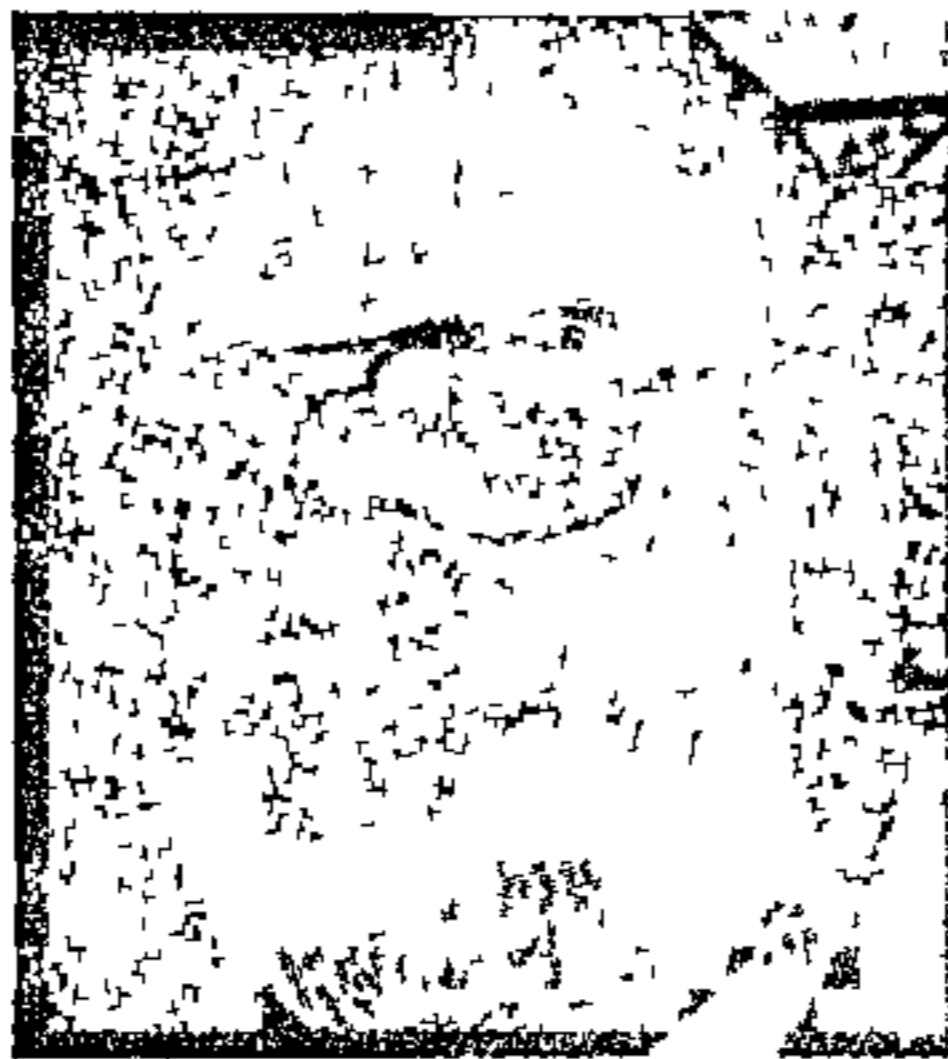
The ITV programme *First Tuesday* last night featured Mr Justice John Didcott expressing his wish for the abolition of the death penalty. According to the Sapa report of the programme, the judge was said to have tried 500 murder cases but never to have imposed the death sentence.

Disagreed

The Argus London Bureau, reporting from a television Press release of the programme, said Mr Justice Didcott told British television viewers why he disagreed with the death sentence and refused to send anyone to the gallows

But the judge said from his Durban home today that he was not prepared to make any comment to the Press on the subject or on his views regarding the death penalty

He said he had not refused to send anyone to the gallows,



Mr Justice Didcott

adding that those were "journalists' words" and not words that he would have used himself

He said he had not yet seen the video shown on ITV, but stressed that the comments attributed to him came in the context of a lengthy discussion

The judge is quoted as having said on the programme: "The death penalty is a form of punishment that should have had its time altogether by now.

"The overwhelming argument appears to me to be that we come down to the level of the criminal by retaliating for his act of violence in a far

more cold-blooded and pre-meditated way."

The video during which Mr Justice Didcott was quoted was *South Africa's Death Factory*, the award-winning *First Tuesday* team's probe into the death penalty in South Africa.

It claimed that South Africa's rate of execution — one every three days — was the highest in the "civilised" world

And it said that 97 percent of the victims of the hangman's noose were black

Professor Denis Davis, Professor of Law at the University of Cape Town, was also interviewed: "If you are poor and black, you do stand more chance of being hanged than if you are in any other category.

"That is the reality of the death penalty in South Africa."

Yorkshire Television, which produces the programme, said its crew had gone under cover to obtain exclusive shots of Pretoria Central Prison.

It featured an interview with retired chief executioner Mr Chris Barnard, followed one man's family during the 48 hours before his hanging.

"Terrible"

Ms Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said "Between 1980 and 1988 South Africa executed 1 070 people.

"In 1987 it reached a high of 164 persons ... that year was absolutely terrible. In December 21 people were executed in one week. That is the kind of pattern that has established itself before the prison gets short-handed with people on Christmas leave," she said.

Professor Davis added: "We have got almost 300 people on Death Row and over 200 sentenced to death every year"

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STAR (10) 3/1/90
Hangman describes executions in SA

LONDON — A retired hangman described in gruesome detail on a British television programme last night how condemned prisoners on Pretoria's Death Row were executed and secretly buried

"It didn't worry me," was how former prison warden Mr Chris Barnard summed it up in an interview on the "First Tuesday" programme, which introduced him as the "chief executioner from 1962 to 1986, credited with over 1 500 hangings during his career".

The documentary, including secretly and illegally shot footage of Pretoria Central Prison, was entitled "South Africa's death factory".

Mr Barnard recalled how he and other prison warders would "talk, play darts or read the paper" while waiting for the final signal to pull the lever.

"It didn't worry me." — Sapa. (253)

STATE (10) (20) 3/1/90
ANC delegation to meet Chissano today

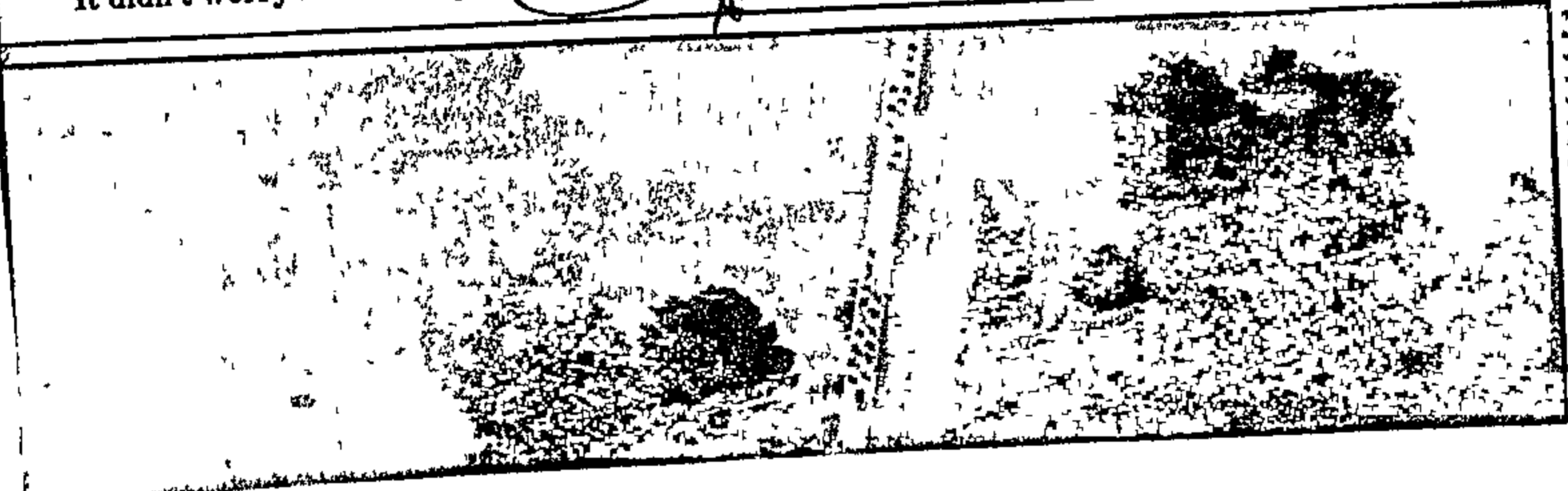
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A high level delegation of the African National Congress has arrived in Maputo for talks with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano.

The delegation, led by secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo, landed at Maputo airport yesterday afternoon and was met by Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi. The ANC members held initial discussions with President Chissano soon afterwards.

The talks will be directed at the situation in the region as a whole and recent moves towards reform in South Africa. The Mozambican leader is also expected to brief Mr Nzo and his party on his meeting last month with President de Klerk.

Also in the delegation is Mr Thabo Mbeki, head of the ANC's international department, and Mr Jacob Zuma, national executive committee member and formerly the ANC's chief representative in Maputo.



January 4 1990

Don't involve us, requests prisons dept

The Prisons Service regarded the question of executions as a sensitive matter and did not wish to become part of any "sensationalisation" of the procedures concerned

In a statement yesterday in response to a British television programme dealing with hangings in South Africa, the Prisons Service said it had an important responsibility to prisoners' families

(253)
In the programme, a man claiming to be a retired hangman described in gruesome detail how condemned prisoners on Pretoria's Death Row were executed and secretly buried

"It didn't worry me," was how former sheriff Mr Chris Barnard summed it up in an interview on the "First Tuesday" programme "South Africa's Death Factory"

It introduced him as the "chief executioner from 1962 to 1986, credited with more than 1500 hangings during his career" *Star 4/1/90*

The Prisons Service denied that Mr Barnard had been employed by the service

Mr Barnard said on the programme that for the executions, white caps were placed over the prisoners' heads, with a flap over the face, followed by the noose, which was pulled tight

Most of the people he had executed did not resist, but he remembered one occasion when nine Xhosa men from the Cape had to be overpowered first

The bodies were stripped naked, examined by a doctor and certified dead, before being placed in coffins.

The television documentary also described the process whereby family members of those executed could only apply in writing a month later for details of where the prisoner's body had been buried — a grave number — and for a death certificate

It said the bodies were usually buried in the Mamelodi cemetery outside Pretoria, where it was estimated there were 2000 such graves dug over the last 20 years — Sapa

Hangman tells of death row horrors

CAP TINTS 4/1/1990 (253)

LONDON. — A retired hangman described in gruesome detail on a British television programme on Tuesday night how condemned prisoners on Pretoria's death row are executed and secretly buried.

"It didn't worry me," was how former prison warder Mr Chris Barnard summed it up in an interview by the "First Tuesday" programme, which introduced him as the "chief executioner from 1962 to 1986, credited with over 1 500 hangings during his career".

The documentary, including secret and illegal footage of Pretoria Central Prison, was entitled "South Africa's death factory"

It informed viewers that 1 200 prisoners had been hanged in the '80s, equivalent to one every three days, and that there are 300 — including the "Upington 14" — at present on death row.

Mr Justice John Didcott, said to have tried more than 500 murder cases but never to have imposed the death sentence, was quoted expressing his wish for the abolition of the death penalty

The First Tuesday programme dealt at length with the case of the Upington 14, convicted and condemned on the common-purpose doctrine, and then traced the plight in September of the family of Mangena Boesman, who was finally hanged in September after last-minute attempts for a stay of execution failed

Their story was interspersed with scenes from the interview with the retired hangman recounting how he did his job.

He recalled how he and other prison warders would "talk, play darts or read the paper", while

Executed prisoners 'secretly buried'

waiting for the final signal to pull the lever.

"It didn't worry me."

He described up to seven prisoners being executed simultaneously in separate, numbered chambers.

"If there was one or all of them, they all went at the same time."

White caps were placed over the prisoners' heads, with a flap over the face, followed by the noose, which was pulled tight.

Most of the people he had executed did not resist, but he remembered one occasion when nine Xhosa men from the Cape had had to be overpowered first.

Sometimes prisoners had to be pulled up and dropped again, and they were left hanging for about 15 minutes to ensure they were dead

The former hangman also described how he used a fan to blow away the "bad smell" of trapped air and gases escaping from the bodies when the ropes were loosened

The bodies were stripped naked, examined by a doctor and certified dead, before being placed in coffins which were

nailed shut and taken away for burial.

In another interview, Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash told of how an opposition Member of Parliament had been asked to table a question in the House of Assembly on the manner in which executions took place.

He had done so, but the minister then responsible for prisons had asked him to withdraw the question as the answer would be "too gruesome" for public knowledge.

The television documentary also described the process whereby family members of those executed can only apply in writing a month later for details of where the prisoner's body has been buried.

It said the bodies were usually buried in the Mamelodi cemetery outside Pretoria, where it was estimated there were 2 000 such graves dug over the past 20 years

Meanwhile, it was reported from Pretoria that the SA Prisons Service regarded the question of executions as a sensitive matter and did not wish to become part of any "sensationalisation" of the procedures concerned

In a statement issued in response to the television programme, the Prisons Service said yesterday that it had an important responsibility to the families of prisoners.

The statement said the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, who is responsible for the Prisons Service, had obtained the cooperation of all political parties to deal with the issue in a sensitive and responsible manner.

The Prisons Service also said that Mr Barnard had been a sheriff and had not been employed by the service. — Sapa

Mandela's release expected in February

NELSON Mandela was expected to be released shortly after Parliament resumed on February 5, family and friends said yesterday

Mandela asked his wife Winnie, who visited him yesterday, to begin preparations for his release

While she would not disclose what preparations she was to make, friends said the nature of the requests indicated Mandela expected to be released soon

At an ANC rally in Lusaka, marking the movement's 78th anniversary yesterday, ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo said Mandela would continue as a member of

CHARLENE SMITH

the ANC's national executive committee (NEC) after his release from prison, ANO reports

Nzo said the ANC was not earmarking any special post for Mandela, apart from that of NEC member

Human rights lawyer Dullah Omar, an old friend and lawyer for Mandela, who escorted Winnie Mandela to the Victor Vester prison yesterday, said she had been confident her husband would be released soon

Omar said Mandela had not been told

exactly when he would be released. Omar told Business Day circumstances were conducive to an early release. Firstly, the resumption of Parliament would be "the occasion to settle some of these matters". Secondly, the general crisis in SA was deepening, with international pressure making an early release a priority.

Mandela would return to live in Soweto, Omar said, but it would be a "family and political decision where he lives"

Winnie Mandela built a controversial mansion in Soweto some years ago, but never occupied it because of adverse poli-

□ To Page 2



Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, told journalists after a visit to her husband in Paarl yesterday that for the first time she felt his release was likely. "I am very hopeful now. This is the real stuff," she said.

Picture REUTERS

Mandela *Bloom 9/11/90*

tical reactions.

She was not available for further comment late yesterday after her return to Johannesburg. She was expected to meet MDM leaders and the internal ANC soon to discuss arrangements concerning her husband's release.

Our London Correspondent reports that the anticipated release of Mandela was welcomed by the British Foreign Office yesterday, as well as by the ANC's London office.

And the Nelson Mandela International Reception Committee (NMIRC) was launched in London yesterday in anticipation of the release. It was convened by veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Archbishop Trevor Huddleston.

An NMIRC statement said it had been initiated after consultations with the ANC and with the support of president Oliver Tambo.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mandela's release could pave the way for a visit to SA by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher around April. She had set this condition for what would be the first visit by a British prime minister since Harold

MacMillan's 30 years ago.

A senior ANC spokesman in London said Mandela's release would "be a welcome development, but would not be the whole story if we are talking about creating a climate for negotiations to occur in SA".

He said it was hoped that immediately after Mandela's release President F W de Klerk would free all other political prisoners. Government would also have to dismantle apartheid, lift the State of Emergency and unban affected organisations.

It would have to meet all the other conditions set out in the UN declaration on SA to constitute the framework around which negotiations could be considered.

The NMIRC appealed to the international community yesterday to intensify the campaign for Mandela's release and to prepare to celebrate the impending release with activities throughout the world.

It said Archbishop Huddleston was in New York yesterday for consultations with the UN about the initiative.

There would also be a meeting in the House of Commons on January 17 to establish a National Reception Committee in Britain.

□ From Page 1

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WINNIE'S

Nelson Mandela release soon 'the real thing'

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BLACK leader Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie, talked for the first time about arrangements for his release from prison, an exuberant Mrs Mandela said after a three-hour visit yesterday.

Never before during her husband's 28 years in prison has Mrs Mandela emerged from a visit so optimistic about his prospects for freedom.

She said no release date had been given to her or her husband.

But, when asked whether it would be weeks or months from now, she replied "I don't think we are talking about months."

President FW de Klerk, since taking office in mid-August, has freed several of Mandela's colleagues from the outlawed African National Congress and has indicated Mandela's release will follow.



Winnie - exuberant.

A broad range of black leaders have said they cannot accept De Klerk's invitation to negotiate a new constitution until Mandela is freed.

There is strong speculation De Klerk will make a statement about Mandela's status when he opens Parliament on February 1.

Mrs Mandela spent three hours with her husband at quarters in a former staff residence at Victor Verster Prison Farm in the wine-growing town of Paarl, near Cape Town.

She emerged in the company of lawyer Mr Omar Dullah, who told reporters: "Mrs Mandela was requested by Mandela to make the visit because he wanted to discuss with her some preliminary arrangements relating to his release, in view of the general expectation that his release will be sooner rather than later."

Mrs Mandela declined to elaborate on the meeting.

"Suffice it to say it is the first time we have discussed the preliminary

arrangements of what will happen after his release," she said.

Asked how she felt, she replied with a broad smile: "I think it is clear from my expression."

A reporter asked if the current circumstances were different from previous periods in which there were rumours of Mandela's imminent release.

"This is the real thing," she replied.

Mandela (71) is South Africa's best-known black leader.

Voting

There is widespread belief he could be elected president if the black majority had full voting rights.

He has been jailed since 1962 and is serving a life sentence for plotting a sabotage campaign to undermine the white-controlled government.

Mandela has received a steady stream of visitors in recent weeks, ranging from Cabinet Ministers to prominent anti-apartheid leaders.

He met De Klerk on December 13 at the presidential office. Sapa-AP.



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Sisulu pressures State on Mandela

WALTER Sisulu is to put more pressure on South Africa to free African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, saying Pretoria had nothing to gain by keeping him behind bars.

Sisulu said it was time for Mandela to take his place as a key figure in negotiating a peaceful settlement to South Africa's political stalemate.

"The situation in South Africa is such that it does not depend on Mandela being in jail... there is no advantage to us, to Mandela or to the Government to have him in prison," he said on a radio phone-in programme.

Walter Sisulu.



Sape-Reuters

minority rule, rejected speculation that Mandela's release would ease international pressure on South Africa to give blacks a say in national government.

Apartheid

"As long as apartheid does not change the world has the right to point the finger at South Africa," he said.

Speculation has reached fever pitch that State

President FW de Klerk will free Mandela within weeks, meeting a condition of the outlawed ANC for talks on ending apartheid.

Sisulu said the Government had not approached him about setting up talks on ending apartheid since it freed him and other elderly ANC activists last October in an apparent dry run for Mandela's release.

But he indicated that he was willing to have "talks about talks" with Pretoria.

No hidden date, FW tells churchmen

Mandela release at 'dynamic stage'

By Carina le Grange
The release of Mr Nelson Mandela has reached a "dynamic" stage, a church delegation was told yesterday by State President Mr F W de Klerk.

Mr Ray McCauley was part of the delegation of the Church Alliance of South Africa (Casa) which held a consultation with Mr de Klerk at the Union Buildings.

Mr de Klerk apparently told Casa, however, that he "did not have a hidden date in his drawer" for Mr Mandela's release.

Doppers

The meeting with Casa was Mr de Klerk's second meeting with a church group yesterday. Earlier, he met a delegation from the Gerformeerde Kerke in Suid-Afrika (GKSA, also known as the Doppers).

The Casa delegates said after the meeting, which lasted almost 1½ hours, that Mr de Klerk was asked to speed up constitutional reform, remove all discrimination based on race and to consider lifting the state of emergency.

Casa did not, however, raise the issue of universal franchise, saying that a free and equal vote was a political question and as such fell outside the ambit of the church.

Casa had asked for yesterday's meeting with Mr de Klerk more than two months ago before Mr de Klerk issued his invitations to churches for a church/State consultation.

Casa is an alliance of pentecostal, reformed and some African independent black churches. Delegation leader Mr Poen Ba-

denhorst, said it represented 15 million people in South Africa of which 10 million were black.

He said Casa had told Mr de Klerk that "as Christians we cannot have discrimination".

"The alliance clearly stated its position that there should be a free and democratic political system in our country, free from ideological bonds like racism and Marxism. We believe that all citizens should be free to express their political standpoints in a peaceful way."

Casa asked that the lifting of the state of emergency be considered, provided all people concerned commit themselves to peace.

"It would be irresponsible for the Government to lift the emergency if necklacings and violence continues," he said.

Death penalty

He said Casa also expressed its concern about increasing pressure in South Africa on the abolition of the death penalty, the relaxation of control of publications and films of a pornographic nature and requests for abortion on demand.

A GKSA spokesman, Dr Chris J Malan, said the GKSA's hour-long meeting with Mr de Klerk was a "heart to heart talk on the subject of reconciliation and justice" and came about in reaction to the open invitation by Mr de Klerk for churches to have talks with the State.

The meeting was described as having taken place in a cordial, positive spirit at which important matters were discussed. No further details were given.

● See Page 8

I wish to be free, says Mandela

Mr Nelson Mandela said yesterday he wished to be released as soon as possible, but had no idea when this would take place, a spokesman said.

Mr Azar Cachalia, treasurer of the United Democratic Front, acted as spokesman for the first delegation of six lawyers from the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) who met Mr Mandela at his prison quarters in Paarl yesterday.

"Mr Mandela stressed it is his desire to be released as soon as possible. He, however, has no idea when he will be released," said Mr Cachalia.

"It could take a few months."

Mr Mandela has emphasised the need for unity amongst all lawyers who support the anti-apartheid struggle and the goal of a united, non-racial democratic South Africa, Mr Cachalia said.

Nadel declared it supported Mr Mandela's call.

The meeting, requested by Mr Mandela, took place at his quarters at Victor Verster prison.

Commenting on his meeting with members of the government, Mr Mandela told Nadel he did so with a view to normalising the situation in the country.

"Mr Mandela said, however, this could not be construed as negotiations. Any negotiations can only take place between the ANC and the government," said Mr Cachalia.

Mr Mandela said he remained a loyal and disciplined member of the ANC.

Mr Cachalia was accompanied by Mr J Smith, Mr M Bulelam, Mr J B Sibanyoni, Ms Linda Zama and Mr Kajeé Mehmood. The meeting lasted five hours.

The second delegation of six lawyers from Nadel will meet Mr Mandela today — Sapa

MANDELA'S RELEASE FIM 12/1/90

(253) (253)

Waiting for February

This time — after various false alarms (or impact-absorbers) going back at least three years — it seems to be for real Nelson Mandela, the world's most famous political prisoner, is expected to be released within weeks, probably in February, after more than a quarter of a century in jail.

The latest predictions follow the euphoric reaction of Winnie Mandela after visiting her husband on Monday to discuss "preliminary arrangements" for his release. She doesn't normally smile for the cameras.

Yet, judging by his talent to surprise and retain the initiative, President F W de Klerk could still confound all predictions.

Does he mean to release Mandela later this month? Unlikely. For one thing, Jesse Jackson arrives from the US, and government would not like any kudos for the release to attach to him. For another, suggests an MDM source, it would be in the interests of both government and the MDM to plan the event carefully. A surprise date would mean only a few less flags, it is suggested, with no other

political purchase. The stumbling blocks of the past are gone, the source adds, and it's now just a question of timing. On the other hand, could this be yet another rumour cultivated to deaden the impact of his release? Government has certainly handled the build-up with great shrewdness.

David Owen, a visiting British politician, met De Klerk on Monday and concluded that he was in a hurry to prepare the ground for negotiations, that he could announce certain reforms (including a partial lifting of the State of Emergency) when parliament opens on February 2 and that Mandela would probably be out in late February.

Another pointer to a February release: a delegation of the UDF national executive applied to visit Mandela at Victor Verster prison and was informed by the Justice Department that they may see him "sometime after February 2" (though they're aware this could be a ruse).

Interestingly, a government source points

out that the release timing is also up to Mandela who may well prefer a date of his own.

What will Mandela do when freed from prison? Will he automatically assume the leadership of the ANC or MDM? Their spokesmen all tell you that Mandela is a "disciplined" member of the ANC — witness the consultations and report-backs he has had with those outside — and that he

will become part of a "leadership collective." De Klerk, they reckon, should forget any hope he might have of splitting the ANC, or the ANC/MDM alliance, or the MDM.

They entertain no notion whatever of any leadership tussles, internally or externally. What precise office Mandela will hold is not, they claim, considered to be very important. After all, "Mandela is Mandela, his position is unique."

He is seen as a "genuine South African leader" who transcends even the ANC, almost what Gandhi was to Indian independence. For this reason he is also seen

as the man who will be in the best position to allay white fears.

MDM sources have no doubt that he will play a leading role — especially this year and assuming that government agrees to enter talks.

But that surely is the name of the game now and, since Mandela himself has already held direct talks-about-talks with various Cabinet ministers, he is uniquely placed however you look at it.

Mandela's release, says a UDF leader, "is going to fundamentally change the political climate in SA."



Crackdown on visits to Death Row prisoners

DEATH Row prisoners may receive fewer visits following harsher measures being taken by the prison authorities which makes for stricter visiting procedures, said the Save the Patriots Campaign Committee which plans a protest meeting outside Pretoria Central Prison today.

Visitors were given notices recently saying appointments must be made in advance if visiting a Death Row prisoner. The first appointment should be made by telephone then further visits can be arranged

A document confirming the visit has been allowed will have to be is-

(253)
PAT DEVEREAUX

sued to the visitor before seeing anyone on Death Row. Latecomers will have to forfeit their visits which can only take place between 9 am and 11 am or 2 pm to 3 pm

According to the SPCC, until January 1 people

Star 13/1/90
were allowed to visit Death Row prisoners once their names had been submitted to the prison authorities.

"Visitors then had to sign a document and produce their identity document and were given a number," said an SPCC spokesman.

Lawyers for Human Rights employee, Mr Shucks Sefanyetso, said he could not criticise the new system because it had not been operating for long enough, but he said "most families can't book visits because they don't have telephones and many are dependant on public transport and live far away. A delay could mean they have to forfeit their visits."

Prisons Department Liaison officer, Colonel Dame Immelman, said "The new arrangements have been instituted to organise visits more effectively and it is envisaged that this new procedure should place any limitations whatsoever on visits."

Dinner in style with Nelson



A FASCINATING insight into Nelson Mandela's life-style in his prison bungalow at Paarl has been given by a lifelong friend.

Johannesburg businessman Richard Maponya described how the ANC leader hosted a splendid dinner for him — waited on by his white prison warder

Mr Maponya, 63, said he had his first meeting with his friend in almost 30 years in the dining room of Mr Mandela's whitewashed bungalow, where the meal was served by the prisoner's white guard of the past 22 years, a Warrant Officer Gregory.

"It was a five-star meal," said Mr Maponya "There was tender sirloin beef and lamb chops served with a wide variety of beautifully cooked fresh vegetables. We washed it down

By FRED BRIDGLAND

with two very fine South African wines, one white and one red, and finished up with coffee"

Mr Mandela bubbled with questions, he said. "He was every excited and happy to know that a number of us are doing very well.

"He really did want to know what is going on in the black economic world, and he was really surprised to know that I have a dealership for BMW cars." (253)

Impressed

Mr Maponya said Mr Mandela rocked with laughter when he heard about the luxury car franchise.

He called W/O Gregory to the table and said, "If you look after me well, I may be

able to give you a BMW to drive when I get out."

The warrant officer replied: "I don't earn enough money, sir, to own a BMW"

Mr Mandela shook with merriment again and quipped: "Don't worry, we'll give you soft terms"

Mr Mandela had also spoken well of President F W de Klerk, whose reforms the

ANC executive in Lusaka has described as cosmetic.

"He said he was impressed by Mr De Klerk," said Mr Maponya "He perceives him as a man of few but precise words who acts on them. He liked his style."

Mr Maponya said Mr Mandela had also stressed that

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Nose op for Pik

Sunday Times Reporter

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha underwent an operation to clear his sinus cavities in a private hospital in Pretoria yesterday.

A spokesman for his office said doctors found that a blockage had developed in a growth, which could have worked through to the brain. The surgeons bored a hole above his eye to insert a tube to drain the fluid.

The spokesman said Mr Botha was feeling well after the operation and would be discharged within the next two days, before moving to Cape Town for the annual parliamentary session.

Dinner with Mandela

From Page 1

whites must stay permanently in South Africa, that the peaceful path was now the best way forward to black emancipation, and that it was vital to reverse the previous ANC philosophy of "liberation before education" which had contributed towards a drastic decline in black academic achievements in the 80s (253)

"He feels passionately that black people must be given much better educational opportunities and that they must take them up if post-apartheid South Africa is to be a success"

He said Mr Mandela no longer favours state control of industry and business as an instrument of black liberation, although for many years he endorsed the Freedom Charter of the ANC which calls for the nationalisation of mines, banks and "monopoly industries"

Mr Maponya said "The message Mr Mandela wanted me to take away from Victor Verster Prison was his belief that the economy is the backbone of any nation"

"He emphasised that it is necessary for our young black people to have the best possible educational quali-

cations so that they will be able to take the many challenges which will arise as they begin entering commerce and government

"He did not believe in nationalisation, saying it was clear that such a policy ran counter to the need to keep the South African economy growing to provide jobs and to generate resources for training our young people"

"He is very concerned about whether blacks are ready to take the opportunities that will open up"

"He said it was important because he did not want to see the same mistakes made in South Africa as were made in post-independence African states when blacks gained a share in power. It's unbelievable how well informed he is"

"He's doing a lot of reading and a lot of information has filtered through to him. He's very aware of the dramatic changes going on in the world and of the failure of communism in Eastern Europe." Sunday Telegraph

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Dinner in style with Nelson

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Mr Mandela had also spoken well of President F W de Klerk, whose reforms the

ANC executive in Lusaka has described as cosmetic

"He said he was impressed by Mr De Klerk," said Mr Maponya "He perceives him as a man of few but precise words who acts on them. He liked his style"

Mr Maponya said Mr Mandela had also stressed that

□ To Page 2

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Toddler run over, dies

A TWO-YEAR-OLD girl was killed at the weekend when she was struck by a car on the Grootdrakenstein-Franschhoek road. Anneline Beukes was walking along the road with her mother when she suddenly ran across the road opposite the farm Waterval and was struck by the car. She died instantly.

Death row visit protest

PRETORIA — About 45 supporters of the Save the Patriots Campaign Committee (SPCC) protested at the Pretoria Central Prison on Saturday morning at what they see as stricter procedures for visits to death row prisoners.

Protest at prison

Sowetan 15/1/90
ABOUT 45 supporters of the Save the Patriots Campaign Committee protested at the Pretoria Central Prison on Saturday morning at what they see as stricter procedures for visits to Death Row prisoners

A senior police spokesman said most remained seated in their cars after police told them they would otherwise be constituting an illegal gathering.

By about 10am the group had left peacefully, and there were no inci-

dents, he said

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Visitors were given notices recently saying appointments would have to be made with prison authorities in advance if someone wished to visit a Death Row prisoner

The SPCC feared that this could result in fewer visits to such prisoners

A Lawyers for Human Rights spokesman said yesterday he could not criticise the new system because it had not been operating for long enough, but he said that "most families can't

book visits because they don't have telephones and many are dependent on public transport and live far away. A delay could mean they have to forfeit their visits"

Prisons Department liaison officer Colonel Danie Immelman said: "The new arrangements have been instituted to organise visits more effectively, and it is not envisaged that this new procedure should place any limitations whatsoever on visits

"As is the case with procedures in general, the commanding officer can be contacted should any difficulty be experienced in particular instances, with a view to considering all factors involved"

- Sapa -

Mandela rides Paarl lanes goes shopping, says report

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Nelson Mandela has been allowed to cycle round the countryside near Paarl and shop in Cape Town for Christmas gifts for his family, according to the *Mail on Sunday*

The newspaper's Chester Stern said this was made possible by the fact that very few people recognised the modern-day Mandela

"For the past four years since he had a prostate operation he has made regular visits to his urologist, Dr Willem Laubscher, in Cape Town

"Travelling in the lifts with patients and staff, walking around the corridors, Mr Mandela has never once been recognised"

MEETING WITH PW BOTHA

Stern also recounts two other incidents where Mr Mandela escaped being recognised

The first was when he returned to his prison house after a meeting with Mr P W Botha

He quotes Mr Mandela "The Press were all there They stood around as my car slid by a few yards away If anyone had turned around they would have seen Nelson Mandela being driven around by a white man"

On the second occasion, says Stern, as the press corps interviewed Mrs Albertina Sisulu at the prison gates, "there was a tall figure watching in the shadows nearby It was Mr Mandela himself and the photographers never noticed"

Colonel Danie Immelman, deputy director of

liaison for the Prison Services, when asked to comment on Mr Mandela cycling around Paarl and shopping in Cape Town said from Pretoria last night "The authorities are not prepared to comment on this extraordinary exercise in imagination"

Mr Mandela's old friend, businessman Mr Richard Maponya, who visited the jailed ANC leader recently, says Mr Mandela is demanding three conditions to be met before he will come to the negotiating table

He told the *Sunday Telegraph* Mr Mandela wanted to see the ANC unbanned, the release of all political prisoners and an end to prosecutions and executions of convicted ANC terrorists

● One of Mr Mandela's first tasks on release will be to unify his own people, writes Shaun Johnson in the *Sunday Correspondent*.

"He will face hostility from the small but vocal 'Africanist' and Black Consciousness groups (and) he will have to convince the more doctrinaire activists that he has not sold out the struggle by dealing with the Government

"But for the moment the problems are dwarfed by the prospect (of his release) Mr Mandela commands such fervent loyalty — love, even, because he has become a repository for black South Africans of their trampled dignity — that he must stand a chance of living up to at least some of their expectations"

Stern 15/11/90

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Long delays for trial date - official

By Janet Heard

Some people had been kept in jail for up to three years while awaiting trial because there was an insufficient number of courts, according to the deputy Attorney-General for the Eastern Cape, Mr Mike Hodgen

The long delays facing awaiting-trial prisoners was highlighted last week by a report that an Eastern Cape prisoner, Mr Blom Pule, had embarked on a hunger strike in protest against the delay in setting him a trial date.

According to the report, Mr Pule was arrested on a murder charge in December 1987 and had appeared in court 13 times without being given a trial date. *Star 15/11/90*

Mr Hodgen said the situation had improved recently and there was a decreasing number of people who waited for long periods.

If the State was unable to bring a person to court within a few months of his arrest, it would be immoral to oppose a bail application and keep him in prison for a number of years, said Mr Brian Currin, the national director of Lawyers for Human Rights.

He added it was only justifiable to oppose a bail application when there

was a strong possibility the accused would abscond if he was released.

Legal sources in the Eastern Cape attributed the long delay for awaiting-trial prisoners to the backlog which had arisen from the large number of arrests during the 1984-6 political conflict.

A human rights attorney said there had been an improvement in the last year, but it was common for awaiting-trial prisoners to remain in prison for a year or more before a trial date was set.

Mr Silas Nkanunu, the Port Elizabeth regional chairman of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said "ideally a prisoner should be released on bail after the first court appearance".

The Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette, said the province did not have a backlog and monthly figures showed on average that a Supreme Court trial took eight to nine months from the time of arrest until the completion of the trial.

He said there were exceptions which included complicated political cases such as the Delmas treason trial and certain fraud cases.

Sowetan 15/11/90

Mandela goes out of prison

● From page 1

Stern also recounts two other incidents where Mandela, being recognised

This happened the day Mandela returned to his prison house after meeting with P. W. Botha

He quotes Mandela: "The Press were all there. They stood around as my car slid by a few yards away" (253)

"If anyone had turned around they would have seen Nelson Mandela being driven around by a white man

"They would have got the picture that they all want through the car windows very easily indeed."

On the second occasion, says Stern, as the Press corps interviewed Mrs Albertina Sisulu at the prison gates, "there was a tall figure watching in the shadows nearby. It was Mandela himself and the photographers never noticed"

Mandela's old friend, businessman Mr Richard Maponya, who visited the jailed ANC leader recently, says Mandela is demanding three conditions to be met before he will come to the negotiating table.

Maponya told the *Sunday Telegraph* that Mandela wanted to see the ANC unbanned, the release of all political prisoners and an end to prosecutions and executions of convicted ANC guerillas

Maponya told the paper: "The bottom line is one man, one vote, but there are a number of constitutional systems within which that can be accommodated. Everything is open to negotiation"

* One of Mandela's first tasks on release will be to unify his own people, writes Shaun Johnson in the *Sunday Correspondent*

"Although he is the only man in South Africa who could attempt such a thing, success is far from guaranteed."

ign to absorb any sig-
nage of new job seek-
l expansion of the

The economic slowdown would
have a delayed impact on employ-
ment. Unemployment was a lagging

limited at 49 600 at the end of last
year. The total at the end of 1991
could rise to 66 000.

Private clinics admit more low income patients

NEIL YORKE SMITH

PRIVATE clinics offering a broad range of medical services had already felt increased demand from low income earners who had been turned away from provincial hospitals, sources said yesterday.

"We have seen progressively more low income patients admitted and there is no telling how many prospective patients who, for financial reasons, have not been admitted," a northern suburbs clinic manager said yesterday.

Sources at more specialised clinics said there had been no drastic increase in the number of admissions turned away from provincial hospitals.

None of the clinics wished to be named.

The manager stressed that while private clinics would try to cater for the increased demand, they were private sector organisations which could not take over the role of public medical institutions.

"About 5-million SA patients are covered by medical aid. Of these more than 80% are white," he said.

Responsibility for those who were not insured lay with public organisations, rather than the private sector, he said.

Managers agreed SA's problem was unique as this country faced both First and Third World medical needs.

DP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said yesterday the TPA announcement that it would be cutting back hospital services was "utterly unacceptable".

Schwarz said in a statement the move demonstrated a "complete absence of appreciating the priorities for our community".

He said the Minister of Finance could make funds available to ensure the functioning of the provincial hospitals.

"Parliament can vote the necessary money in the additional estimates," he said.

20-warders appear on assault charge

DURBAN — Twenty Westville Prison warders appeared in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting a group of inmates. *B/Dam 16/11/90*

The hearing was adjourned until this morning because one of the accused failed to appear.

The court was told Sgt M S Thusini had fallen ill and was unable to attend.

The charge sheet said the 21 accused — all warders at Westville Prison at the time — were charged with assaulting 37 prison inmates on July 14 1988 by "hitting them with rubber batons and/or kicking them, causing wounds, injuries or hurts".

They were Capt C H Holtzhausen, W/O A van Rooien, W/O M I Sheik-Moodien, W/O A N Khanyile, W/O S Mtetwa, Sgt T W Mazibuko, Sgt C S Mathe, Sgt L V Mthembu, Sgt T J Gule, Sgt D P van den Berg, Sgt J Beukes, Sgt A Mtetwa, Sgt M M Mdaba, Sgt L S Xulu, Sgt M S Thusini, Sgt Z A Ishmail, Warder H D Claasen, Warder T M Mthembu, Warder P S Zibane, Warder D E A Fourie and Warder J M Mkhize.

253 Adjournalment

The accused, who filled benches lining three sides of the court-room, were not asked to plead.

Prosecutor Q Paterson asked the court if it was not possible to continue the trial in Thusini's absence. But the three defence counsels asked for an adjournment until he was found.

Magistrate Trengove replied that the trial could not proceed because Thusini had not yet pleaded. He adjourned the hearing until today.

He warned the 20 accused to appear, but issued a warrant for the arrest of Thusini.

A policeman was ordered to bring Thusini to the court today, when it will be determined if he is able to stand trial.

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Allegations of hunger strike on death row

PRISONERS on Pretoria Central's death row have allegedly begun a hunger strike to protest against new, harsher regulations concerning visits.

Save The Patriots Campaign spokesman Jerry Ndou said yesterday prisoners had started their hunger strike on Saturday.

Ndou said a mass meeting would be held in Johannesburg on Friday to protest against the new regulations, which were instituted last week and which require that

appointments be made by visitors.

It was claimed this arrangement caused difficulty to relatives who lived far away and who had no telephones. Previously, there were specific daily times for visits to death row prisoners.

A Prisons Services spokesman denied a hunger strike had started at the prison.

He said the new arrangements had been instituted to organise visits more effectively, and denied they placed limitations on visits. — Sapa.



Death row prisoners 'on hunger strike'

JOHANNESBURG. — Political prisoners on death row at the Pretoria Central Prison have embarked on a hunger strike, according to Mr Jerry Ndou, spokesman for the "Save The Patriots Campaign."

He claimed at a press conference that this was in protest at the harsher regulations controlling visits to death row prisoners, which were instituted last week.

The new regulations require that appointments be made by visitors before coming to the prison.

A spokesman for the Prisons Services yesterday denied knowledge of a hunger strike at the prison.

"No one is on hunger-strike at Pretoria Maximum Prison and there hasn't been any hunger-strike since

the new regulations were imposed." Yesterday's announcements, of protest action follow a Pretoria Central Prison demonstration on Saturday where about 45 parents of death row prisoners and supporters of the Save the Compatriots Campaign Committee (SPCC) handed a petition to police concerning visitation rights.

The petition, addressed to the head of the prison, was also faxed to State President F W de Klerk and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok.

The new regulations came in the form of letters to family members saying appointments would have to be made with prison authorities in advance if someone intended visiting a prisoner. — Sapa

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Capl Trengove 16/11/90
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20 warders in court charged with assault

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Twenty warders at Westville Prison appeared before Mr J Trengove in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of assaulting a group of prisoners

The hearing was adjourned until this morning because another of the accused failed to appear. The court was told that Sergeant M S Thusini had fallen ill and was unable to attend.

The 21 — all warders at Westville Prison — are charged with assaulting 37 inmates of the prison on July 14, 1988, by "hitting them with rubber batons and/or kicking them, causing wounds, injuries or hurts".

They are Capt C H Holtzhausen, WO A van Rooien, WO M I Sheik-Mooiden, WO A N Khanyile, WO S Mtetwa, Sgt T W Mazibuko, Sgt C S Mathe, Sgt L V Mthembu, Sgt T J Gule, Sgt D P van den Berg, Sgt J Beukes, Sgt A Mtetwa, Sgt M M Mdaba, Sgt L S Xulu, Sgt M S Thusini, Sgt Z A Ishmail, Warder H D Claassen, Warder T M Mthembu, Warder P S Zibane, Warder D E A Fourie and Warder J M Mkhize.

The accused, who filled benches lining three sides of the court-room, were not asked to plead.

Prosecutor Mr Q Paterson asked the court if it was not possible to continue the trial in Sgt Thusini's absence, but the three defence counsel, Mr F Viljoen, Mr G Thomas and Mr B Nkosi, asked for an adjournment until he was found.

Mr Trengove replied that the trial could not proceed because Sgt Thusini had not yet pleaded and adjourned the hearing until today.

A policeman was ordered to bring Sgt Thusini to the court today when it will be determined if he is able to stand trial.

Mandela - the enigma in the prison at Paarl

Spec 18/11/90

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

As Mr Nelson Mandela's long sojourn as a prisoner draws to a close, a spate of reports offering differing and sometimes conflicting perspectives on him have appeared in the local and foreign media.

They have been superimposed on the legend which has built up around Mr Mandela as the world's most famous political prisoner and the man who refused to submit to the once seemingly immutable forces of apartheid and white hegemony.

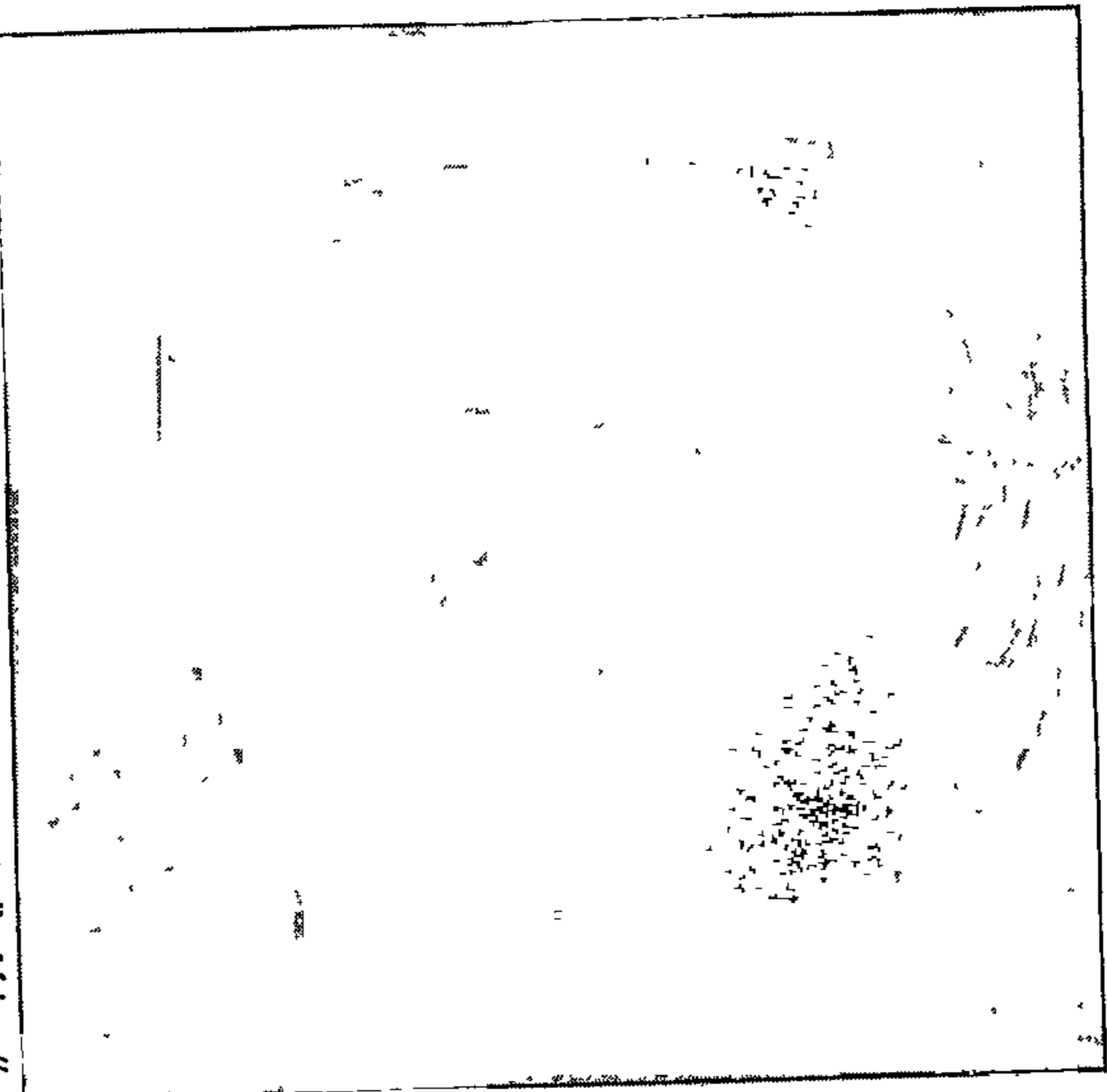
These reports have emanated, directly or indirectly, from the long stream of people who have visited the African National Congress leader at his prison bungalow at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

A recent report, based on an interview with the wealthy Soweto mogul, Mr Richard Maponya, a friend of Mr Mandela from the old days, portrayed Mr Mandela as a gourmet, if not a sybarite, entertaining his guest to a "five star meal" and "washing down" the delicious food with fine wines.

The report went on to present Mr Mandela as a man who had turned his back on the socialist ideals of his younger, pre-jail days, he was, the report said, no longer in favour of the nationalisation of mines, banks and "monopoly industries" as prescribed by the Freedom Charter.

The report was followed up by the pro-government Afrikaans newspaper *Beeld*, it proclaimed in a front page headline "Mandela now thinks differently about politics".

But what Mr Mandela's visitors see and hear, what impresses them most, and what they choose to em-



Professor Meer . . . "Mandela sees socialism as intrinsically African".

after the Appeal Court quashed his conviction for treason.

He was impressed by Mr Mandela's astonishing grasp of detail, a grasp which extended from the political domain to the minutiae of the personal lives of his visitors. Mr Mandela inquired about Mr Molefe's young daughter, Tina.

Grafted on to his detailed knowledge of the situation on the ground is a clear overview and strategic vi-

of Mr Mandela's visitors is his reasonable approach his willingness to take account of white fears and to "hasten slowly" when the occasion demands it.

His tactical flexibility was manifest even before he was jailed for life in 1964. To cite two examples:

● He was prepared to accept 60 seats in Parliament for blacks as an interim measure towards universal adult suffrage for all.

● He advocated the use of the boycott as a tactical weapon and, on tactical grounds, advised coloured people to vote in the 1958 general election, even though they were registered on a racially separate voters roll and only entitled to elect four white representatives.

Tactical flexibility should not, however, be confused with abandonment of objectives and ideals, Lenin, it may be recalled, spoke of taking two steps backward in order to take one forward.

Deciphering all the information — and perhaps some disinformation — about Mr Mandela is a difficult task even for observers with a degree of expertise in political exegesis.

There are perhaps two guidelines to follow for those who are too impatient — or too excited — to wait for Mr Mandela to emerge and speak directly to the nation.

Last July after his meeting with President P W Botha, Mr Mandela said "I would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa." But, he added, he had not deviated from the position he had taken for the last 28 years.

Twenty-eight years earlier, desparing of the chance of peaceful negotiation, he went underground

NC's un-

of the meeting varies according to their beliefs and values. Many of Mr Mandela's interlocutors have been impressed by his physical and intellectual discipline, he is a dedicated exerciser who has kept abreast of contemporary events.

One of his visitors was Mr Popo Molefe, the general secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), who returned to freedom last month

end, avers Mr A. B. ... executive member of the UDF. Not everyone shares the view that Mr Mandela has rejected socialism. Professor Fauna Meer, Mr Mandela's official biographer, records: "He sees socialism itself as intrinsically African. He is open to discussing its modern forms, to solidating a policy securing mass freedom from want, rather than serving prosperous elitist pockets."

Mr Mandela agrees. "My own impression is that Mr Mandela is deeply committed to the Freedom Charter." He says of the Mandela who emerges from the interview with Mr Maponya: "It is not the Mandela experienced by those of us who have been fortunate enough to meet him. Another trait which strikes many underground army, saying, 'The struggle is my life. I will continue fighting for freedom until the end of my days.' Today, the opportunity for the peaceful establishment of a non-racial society has re-emerged and Mr Mandela is trying to take the peaceful route he always preferred. The terrain and the methods are different but the struggle continues."

Mandela - the enigma in the prison at Paarl

Step 18/11/90



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Many of Mr Mandela's interlocutors have been impressed by his physical and intellectual discipline, he is a dedicated exerciser who has kept abreast of contemporary events.

One of his visitors was Mr Popo Molefe, the general secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), who returned to freedom last month



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He was impressed by Mr Mandela's astonishing grasp of detail, a grasp which extended from the political domain to the minutiae of the personal lives of his visitors. Mr Mandela inquired about Mr Molefe's young daughter, Tina.

Grafted on to his detailed knowledge of the situation on the ground is a clear overview and strategic vision of how to bring apartheid to an end, avers Mr Azhar Cachalia, an executive member of the UDF.

Not everyone shares the view that Mr Mandela has rejected socialism. Professor Fatima Meer, Mr Mandela's official biographer, records "He sees socialism itself as intrinsically African. He is open to discussing its modern forms, to consolidating a policy securing mass freedom from want, rather than serving prosperous elitist pockets."

Mr Molefe does not project Mr Mandela as a man who has turned away from the Freedom Charter's commitment to nationalising "monopoly industry".

His immediate priority is the establishment of a non-racial democratic state, Mr Molefe says. But that does not infer a rejection of socialism in favour of capitalism, he adds.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, another top member of the UDF who has visited Mr Mandela, agrees. "My own impression is that Mr Mandela is deeply committed to the Freedom Charter."

He says of the Mandela who emerges from the interview with Mr Maponya "It is not the Mandela experienced by those of us who have been fortunate enough to meet him."

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There are perhaps two guidelines to follow for those who are too impatient — or too excited — to wait for Mr Mandela to emerge and speak directly to the nation.

Last July after his meeting with President P W Botha, Mr Mandela said "I would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa." But, he added, he had not deviated from the position he had taken for the last 28 years.

Twenty-eight years earlier, desparing of the chance of peaceful negotiation, he went underground and helped launch the ANC's underground army, saying "The struggle is my life. I will continue fighting for freedom until the end of my days."

Today, the opportunity for the peaceful establishment of a non-racial society has re-emerged and Mr Mandela is trying to take the peaceful route he always preferred. The terrain and the method are different but the struggle continues.

BIDAY 18/11/90

THE MARKET'S MANDELA FACTOR

ROBERT GENTLE

THE likely effect the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela will have on the finrand has been largely discounted and is already reflected in the present price, broking and banking sources said yesterday.

There was therefore unlikely to be a sharp rise in the value of the currency. Sudden heavy buying or selling by non-residents of gilts was therefore also unlikely.

The sources were responding to suggestions that what one trader called "the Mandela factor" may cause sharp movements in the finrand and gilts markets. "It has already been largely discounted," said a Standard Merchant Bank spokesman, who described the finrand as the real political barometer of the country.

This was echoed by a spokesman from First National Bank, who said that non-residents were now buying SA gilts for purely financial reasons. "If the yields drop to below 20%, we could see some profit-taking," he said.

A Finansbank spokesman said the world may yet get bullish on SA after an eventual Mandela release. This would push the finrand up still further.

But a gilts trader from brokers Simpson McKie said: "I think the finrand has

already reached the point where its attraction is starting to wane."

Yields may soon dip to under 20% and if rates moved up any further, it could be a sign to foreign buyers to start taking profits.

"The tone of the market is now bearish and I don't see Mandela making that much of a difference," she said.

253 Instability

A trader from another broking firm said even if yields dipped below present levels, they would still be among the highest on offer in the world.

A spokesman from a merchant bank took a different tack, saying that cautious German and Swiss investors — whom he estimates at 75% of the market — may see in the Mandela release the beginnings of political instability and start selling.

"It's the Americans that are calling for the release of Mandela, but they're not really in the market anyway," he said.

On a positive note, he said, Mandela's release might take the political heat off London and bring its banks and institutions back into the market.

It's the show of the year

By DAVID BRAUN, The Star Bureau

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United States television presenter Ted Koppel of "Koppel Report"
He is likely to cover Mr Nelson Mandela's release from prison

WASHINGTON — The release of Mr Nelson Mandela is set to become one of the biggest international media stories of the year.

At least one major United States television network is planning to become one of its biggest media stars to South Africa for a week of live programming, reminiscent of last year's coverage of the opening of the Berlin Wall and other major events in Eastern Europe.

ABC News is planning to move "Nightline", "Koppel Report", "World News Tonight" and "Prime Time Live" to South Africa for Mr Mandela's release.

Most, if not all, these programmes are hoping to be able to get Mr Mandela on their shows.

This week's meeting between former ANC prisoners and the movement's external leaders in Lusaka made major news on most US television channels.

Mr Mandela has been frequently billed as the world's most famous and respected political prisoner.

SA's productive pulse

F/M 19/1/90

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■ It was gold that led to the Witwatersrand becoming the industrial and financial centre of Africa

The Witwatersrand, the world's richest gold mining centre, attracted entrepreneurs and investors from around the world. It created a demand for services and a growing market for farming produce, machinery, goods and financial services.

Moreover, it became a magnet for job-seeking blacks and whites living in outlying areas of SA and southern Africa.

Railway lines snaked across the desolate Karoo and Highveld areas from the coastal cities of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban to meet the growing demand for imports, and also for the increasing mining and agricultural exports from the Transvaal and Free State hinterlands.

The scene was set for the growth of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) complex, which today dominates SA's economic, financial, industrial and urban development.

Following the rapid industrial growth set off by World War 2, the PWV also led SA's industrial growth during the Sixties and Seventies. Today the small geographic area of the PWV (only about 2% of SA's total land area) provides.

□ About 45% of SA's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). And, in the PWV area, the Witwatersrand alone provides 75% of the area's GDP, "which clearly distinguishes the area as the economic powerhouse of SA and of the PWV region in particular," says Peet Strydom, senior economist at Senbank.

□ About 48% of SA's total number of manufacturing establishments (the Witwatersrand alone comprises 40,5% of the total, or 85% of the PWV), and

□ About 41% of SA's household taxes, 40% of household income and 41% of household savings.

Based on the PWV area's massive economic power, and especially following the abolition of the pass laws legislation in 1986, the proverbial floodgates opened up, allowing black urbanisation to become the dominant socio-economic process in the area for decades ahead.

Some statistics on urbanisation now taking place and projected for the future illustrate the fact that coping with this new phenomenon will influence economic, political, housing, transport, local government and industrial development policies for the years that lie ahead.

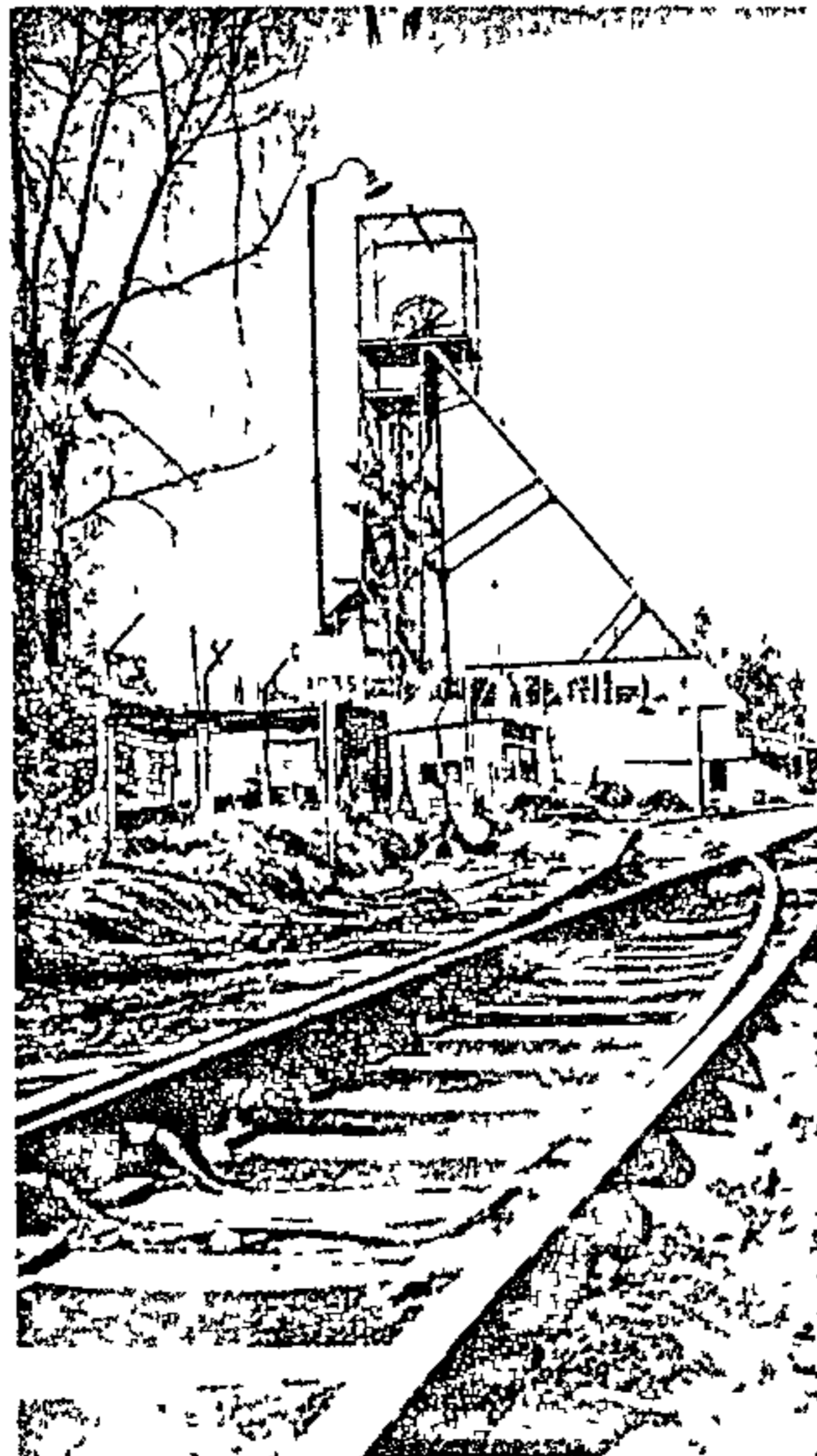
□ According to Market Research Africa director Andries Oosthuizen, about 38% of SA's population in 1980 was living in the four metropolitan complexes, of which the PWV made up 46%, with 75% of the black urbanised population.

By 1985 the PWV population of 5,7m comprised 24% of SA's total population (excluding the TBVC countries), and this population was made up of 34% whites, 6% coloureds and Indians and 60% blacks.

□ However, in 1985 only 40% of all SA blacks were urbanised, compared with 78% of coloureds, 90% of whites and 93% of Indians.

Black urbanisation

"Projections indicate that the already highly urbanised non-black population will grow by about 2m in the period 1980-2000, while black urbanisation could grow by 7m-18m, implying a black urban population of



Gold mining ... magnet for growth

21m-25m in the year 2000. Future urbanisation basically refers to black urbanisation," says Oosthuizen.

SA's cities are changing fast; and

□ Black urbanisation in the Durban-Pinetown-Maritzburg and Cape Peninsula areas took place at unprecedented rates during the period 1980-1988 (in the Durban area, the black population is projected to grow from 221 000 in 1980 to 4,7m in 2000), while the total PWV population should increase from 3,3m to about 8m over the same period. This is leading to enormous pressures on existing urban infrastructures.

"Increased rapid urbanisation of blacks, especially since 1986, led to squatting and backyard living and these contribute to a situation where accurate figures on black urbanisation are difficult to obtain.

"Official sources say there were 127 000 black squatters and 922 000 backyard residents in the PWV at the end of 1988," adds Oosthuizen.

But while there might be a margin of error in these calculations, the fast-growing demand for land and housing has led to the identification of about 41 000 ha in the PWV area for future black occupation.

"At the planning norm of 90 persons per hectare gross, this gives an additional potential population of 3,7m people, as opposed to 3,3m black people already accommodated in the PWV in 1980," he says.

The dominance of the PWV area within SA is shown by the fact that it provided 54,3% of industrial manufacturing, 48,3% of wholesale and retail trade, and 42% of the GDP in 1983.

And in 1985 it was the home for 33% of SA's economically active population. It comprised a similar 33% of SA's total black economically active population in 1988, while only making up 22,5% of SA's total black population.

"From the statistics shown, the dominant economic role of the PWV area is apparent. Within the PWV area again, the Witwatersrand is dominant and within the Witwatersrand the Central Rand or Greater Johannesburg is the generating force with the focus on commercial activities.

"I need not emphasise that this area should be planned and managed with great circumspection and, above all, its economic viability and proper functioning as the coun-

continue p 50

F/M 19/1/90

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try's major metropolitan complex should not be damaged," says Oosthuizen. With the massive increases in projected urbanisation, it could be a case of adapt or die. ■

1/14/70

HIGH ROAD TO NELSON

3

One unpublicised visitor to Nelson Mandela, among the stream of callers at his Victor Verster prison villa, was Anglo American's Clem Sunter, newly appointed chairman of the corporation's Gold Division. He saw him last Tuesday.

Sunter had been hoping that word of the meeting would not get out but suspected that some journalist would hear of it sooner or later. Though he preferred not to reply to specific questions on what the great man had to say, Sunter nevertheless shared some of his impressions (far less effulgently than Soweto businessman Richard Maponya, after his visit to Mandela).

Even leaving aside the enormous myth that goes with the name Mandela, says Sunter, "he came across as a very impressive man indeed, and very open-minded." Their discussion — mainly politics and economics, but nothing about the date of his release — was an "unbelievably good one." Sunter came away with "great hope" for the future of this country.

Mandela also struck him as very practical, not wedded to a particular "ism," but having belief in a more pragmatic blend of ideologies (which Sunter himself propagates). He is concerned about "so-

cial justice and social responsibility," says Sunter, without wishing to elaborate.

Mandela seems "remarkably well-read and up-to-date" and very aware of events such as those across eastern Europe, which have probably influenced his thinking. What most impressed Sunter was that Mandela judges people as individuals and not by their backgrounds.

While it was difficult to say whether Mandela saw himself as a national leader (as opposed to a purely ANC one), there was no doubt that there is "consensus" between him and the ANC on the issue of negotiations.

Pity it couldn't all be spelled out with the clarity of one of Sunter's scenario presentations.

□ Amidst rejoicing in Lusaka last Monday over the reunion visit to ANC exiles by Walter Sisulu and those released with him, the ANC announced that it is prepared to start negotiating with Pretoria even though key apartheid laws remain on the statute book. If unbanned, it added, the ANC would engage in peaceful political activity.

It was also suggested that Sisulu and comrades could be co-opted on to the ANC national executive committee.

Star 22/1/90

Political sentiment lifts gold

Star Bureau (253)

LONDON — Rumours of Nelson Mandela's imminent release have boosted both share prices and the rand and chartists say gold could go through the roof.

Some experts have expressed fears about the effects of the rebel cricket tour, saying this could threaten the hope of an early end to the State of Emergency.

But business people are nevertheless enthusing over prospects for South African shares, which have doubled on average over the past year in local terms and have made larger gains in Sterling because of the Pound's rise

Mr Rob Weinberg, from stockbroker James Capel, said "There is a vast dam holding back a vast amount of international money waiting to invest in South Africa if the right sort of political climate emerges

"Prices could well go substantially higher if a release date for Mandela is announced at the state opening of Parliament on February 2 and if the State of Emergency is removed, as many expect"

In the meantime, Richard Lake, at the World Stock Market Analysis, sees the price of gold consolidating earlier gains at the present \$408 an ounce

He believes the price could rise to \$460 and possibly \$500 this year

Gold opened at \$409 in Hong Kong this morning, after closing at \$410.25 in New York on Friday

Star 23/1/90

(253)

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DET admits 2 prisoners didn't cheat in exam

Career guide to earth sciences

A careers guidance exhibition aimed at the earth sciences including geology, will be held from January 29 to February 25 in the main hall of the Johannesburg Public Library

The scope includes drilling, prospecting by satellite, economics of mining and educational requirements

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Two awaiting-trial political prisoners who wrote matric in jail last year have been accused of cheating by the Department of Education and Training (DET) and had their results withheld

Lawyers for the candidates approached The Star and, on investigation, the DET admitted yesterday that it had made an error. The wrong letter had been sent.

Mr Ephraim Molefe Makwanazi and Mr Ambrose Mpho Nolutshungu, who have spent more than four months in Pretoria Central Prison on charges in terms of the Internal Security Act, received letters from the DET dated December 27, their lawyers said

The Star is in possession of letters which were sent to the prisoners' parents.

They read "The department regrets that it has to inform you that the results which your son obtained in the different subjects that he wrote may not yet be made known to him at this time as it is suspected that he may have copied the English subject during the examination in question

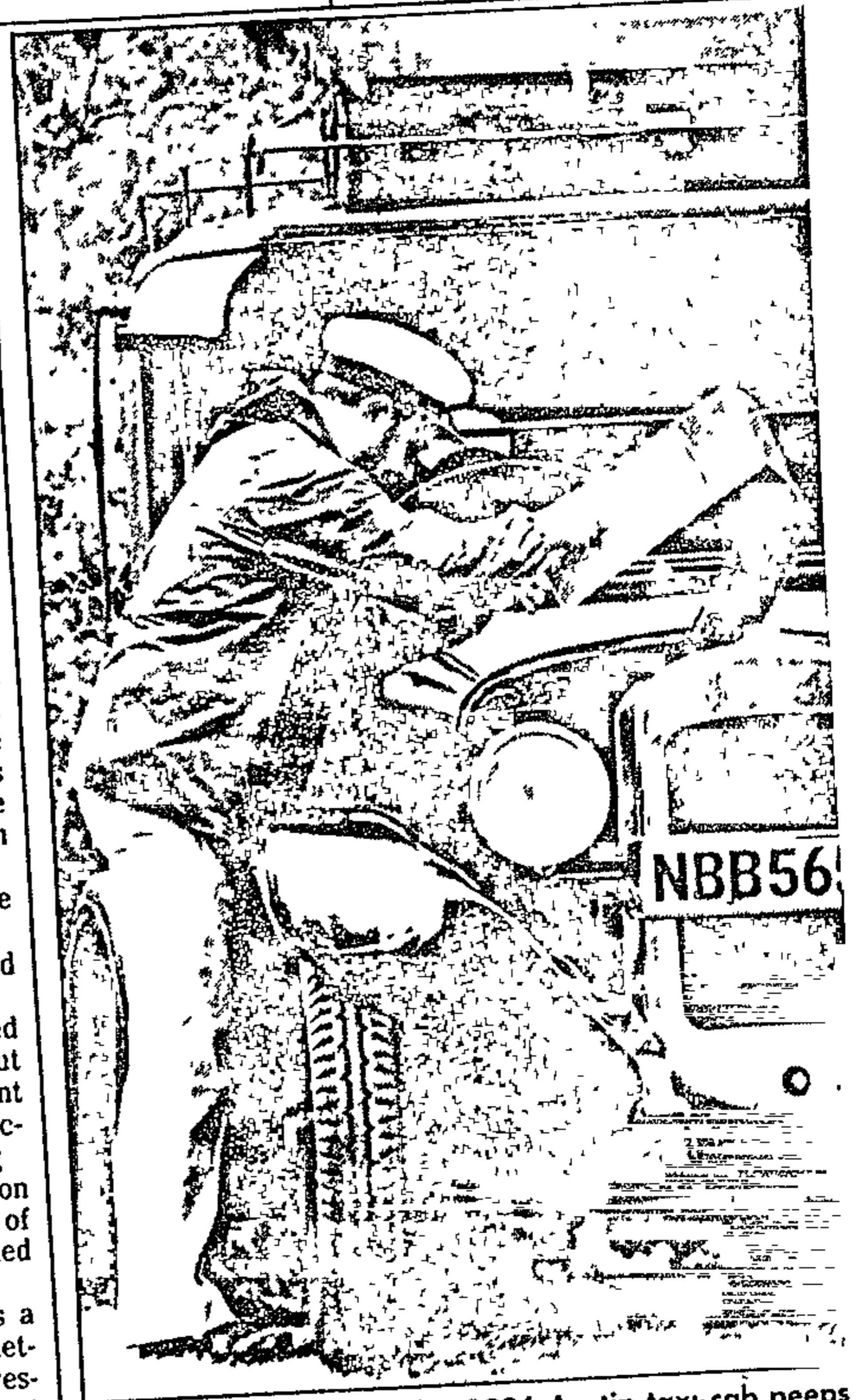
"Your son has also been informed of the withholding of his results by letter"

DET spokesman Mr CL Dreyer said the department had made an error

There are a couple of points that need to be clarified. Firstly, we found out today, Monday, that the wrong letter went out to the prisoners and their parents. Secondly, they are not suspected of cheating

Our problem was that the examination scripts were found in a box with scripts of a different subject, and we were puzzled by this, he said

Lawyers for the prisoners said "It's a typical case of the DET sending out letters before checking. We have been investigating the matter because we believe it is impossible for anybody to cheat while writing under the strict conditions prisoners are subjected to"



Taxi . . . the owner of this 1936 Austin taxi-cab peeps ly. But, whatever was at fault, it was minor, and the rally in Irene.

Star 23/11/90

Networks all want Nelson's first interview

By Ramsay Milne,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — US television networks have joined in a frantic scramble to be the first to interview jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, with some of the biggest TV "names" personally handling negotiations.

Spokesmen for the networks said yesterday they were all acting in the belief that Parliament would vote in favour of freeing Mr Mandela during its new session next month and have started "a frantic, competitive scramble".

CBS anchor Dan Rather is one of the senior TV personalities seeking a Mandela interview.

But insiders say they believe ABC's Ted Koppel has an edge in the contest, based on his series of "Nightline" shows from South Africa in 1985.

"Obviously we are very interested in the story," said a "Nightline" spokesman.

"It's at a very sensitive stage and, ultimately, we don't know what will happen."

There is no deal, contract, or promises.

A CBS spokesman said "many things are in the works", but added: "We don't wish to discuss them at this time."

An NBC spokesman said: "Every news organisation is interested in an interview with Mandela, and an exclusive interview would be all the more rewarding."

There is widespread, almost daily, speculation in US news media concerning Mr Mandela's release, a "story" that one journalist said US news organisations saw as being "bigger than what's happening in Eastern Europe, if and when it happens".

Cabinet to adopt plan to aid talks

CAPE TOWN — Cabinet meets today to finalise a package of measures aimed at creating a climate into which Nelson Mandela can be released to facilitate negotiations between government and the ANC.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has said Mandela's description of himself as a facilitator between government and the ANC is a giant leap in the negotiation process.

Coetsee is one of the members of the Cabinet's inner circle of four which will take the final decision on the date of Mandela's release.

It is the first Cabinet meeting of the year and Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, who heads government's negotiating team, is expected to brief his colleagues on recent statements by the ANC outlining its position on negotiations and on Mandela's 10-point plan which is reported to contain proposals to negotiate power-sharing.

Prior to their going on holiday in mid-December, senior government ministers said they were looking for some kind of commitment from the ANC to seek peaceful solutions to make it possible for government to unban it and other organisations.

With the ANC having hinted at a willingness to negotiate under certain conditions, Cabinet is now in a position to take decisions on unbaning it and lifting the emergency (while retaining the ban on televi-

MIKE ROBERTSON

sion coverage of unrest) to create a climate for negotiation into which Mandela can be released.

Mandela's 10-point plan was discussed by the ANC executive last week and, according to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, was endorsed by the Frontline states. The plan was believed to have been submitted to De Klerk when he met Mandela in December.

Despite the recent spate of rumours on Mandela's release, ministers said yesterday only De Klerk, Coetsee, Viljoen and Foreign Minister Pik Botha would know the exact date on which the ANC leader would be freed.

Ministers are not ruling out the possibility that Mandela could even be released before the opening of Parliament on February 2. However, the general expectation is that his release will follow the announcement of a package of measures designed to create conditions in which negotiations can take place.

Interviewed by the NP official newspaper Nationalist, Coetsee said Mandela's description of himself as a facilitator between government and the ANC could be interpreted as a giant leap in the negotiat-

□ To Page 2

Cabinet plan

ing process.

Mandela told SACC general secretary the Rev Frank Chukane, when they met on December 18, he was not negotiating with government. Rather he was acting as a facilitator to create the conditions for genuine negotiations.

Coetsee told the Nationalist that government was weighing up this possible role for Mandela.

In the interview, Coetsee also underlined a recent statement by former ANC general secretary Walter Sisulu that Mandela could not be released into a vacuum.

Other ministers had also endorsed this view saying Mandela's release was part of a process and could not be determined by events like the opening of Parliament. Rather it would take place when government believed it had created the conditions in which he could play a meaningful role in negotiations.

CHARLENE SMITH reports that sources close to the President said yesterday Mandela and De Klerk would host a joint Press conference after the release of the world's most famous political prisoner.

However, the President's office said the claim was "speculation in its purest form" and the media was rife with rumours, "some based on fact, and others not".

A spokesman for the President's office,

Anton Pretorius, said the office had made no plans yet concerning the release of Mandela.

The MDM also said yesterday it had made no special plans for Mandela's release.

An MDM spokesman said a special office to deal with the Press might be set up, but otherwise the release of Mandela would be handled on a similar basis to that of the seven released ANC Rivonia trialists on October 15, last year.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that Social Democratic Party co-leader and former Foreign Secretary David Owen said yesterday Mandela would make a speech in Afrikaans when he was released.

The speech would be addressed to SA's five-million whites, acknowledging their "vital role" in a united future.

□ In a leader page article in the Daily Telegraph yesterday, Owen praised the Gorbachev-like changes introduced by De Klerk last year. He said his most crucial decision was to accept direct negotiations on an open agenda with the ANC and other parties.

He also predicted that the ANC and other black leaders would adopt a more pragmatic stance once negotiations began.

● See Pages 4 and 8

Mandela the host

I HAVE been to Victor Verster a few times I was held there as a detainee in 1986, 1987 and 1988 The last time I was held there for 12 months

Last week I returned as an honoured guest

I was told a week before the visit that I would be part of the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) delegation to Comrade Mandela

Obviously I felt very privileged to have the opportunity to see him before his release

I don't normally show my excitement, but it was like you narrowly avoid having an accident — you're in control but immediately afterwards the shock hits you

Last year, I went to Victor Verster to visit a comrade who is serving quite a long sentence After the visit, the warders at the gate told me I would not be allowed to come to the prison again I was told to sort it out with the head of the prison

But this time, I had been invited by the 'Big Man' and nothing was going to stop me from going

There were five of us in the delegation two from Sayco's national executive committee of Sayco, one from Pretoria, one from the southern Transvaal executive and myself

Prison grounds

We arrived at Victor Verster at 9am last Wednesday and the warders at the gate telephoned a Mr Marais who took us into the prison grounds

We drove past the prison and on the way I showed the others where the detainees were usually held in the maximum security section

We drove past the area called Klip bank where the 'coloured' warders live and onto a gravel road for about 800m before we reached Comrade Mandela's prison house

It is painted white and there are two houses in the grounds There are black gates in front and we were asked if we had any firearms or literature on us before we were allowed to enter the grounds

Mr Marais introduced us to Comrade Mandela's warder, Lieutenant Gregory, who took us into the house

We were taken into the lounge where we waited while he went to fetch Comrade Mandela

The lounge is clean and immaculate It is furnished with a mixture of antique and normal lounge furniture, including a comfortable couch to relax on

We sat down and waited I did not know where Comrade Mandela was

Boxer

He came into the lounge from the passage a few minutes later I was expecting a burly man, the boxer we saw in the photographs

He walked quite fast, very energetically He is very tall and lean, there is no sign of a paunch His hair is not completely grey like Walter Sisulu's — there's still a lot of black in it

If I had only one word to describe him, I would say he is a gentleman — not in the sense that he is better than us, but because he seems to be a



MAXWELL MOSS Lunch with Mandela

Maxwell Moss, Western Cape president of the South African Youth Congress, who was held three times as a detainee at Victor Verster prison in Paarl, returned there last week as part of a delegation to visit Nelson Mandela. He recalls the highlights of the visit, which included a lunch of chicken and noodles:

very gentle person

We all stood up and he greeted us one by one We introduced ourselves as he had not met any of us before

We shook hands and embraced him After I introduced myself he said 'Oh Maxwell from Saldanha, I've been to Saldanha'

I asked when he was there and he said last month I was shocked and asked what he thought of the place He said it was 'nice'

I wasn't sure how to address him — 'Comrade Mandela, Mr Mandela, Comrade Leader' I settled for Comrade Mandela

He greeted the others and offered us a drink He gave us ginger beer which he said had been made at the prison

Throughout the visit he wouldn't let

us do anything He served us

After lunch, one of the comrades dropped his glass Such things will happen, especially if you're nervous Comrade Mandela stood up, fetched a cloth and wiped the cooldrink from the floor He wouldn't let us do anything

We had so many questions to ask him, but he spoke about so many things that the time flew and we hardly had a chance to ask all the questions we meant to

He took us on a tour of the house He showed us the TV room and the kitchen, then down the passage into a small bedroom There was a bed and a cupboard where he put our jackets

There was another bedroom with a double bed and *en suite* which was

obviously his His Christmas cards were still on display there

He showed us his study, where he keeps his exercise bicycle There's also a sickbay where a major in the Prisons Service gives him a medical checkup at 7am and 4pm every day

We went outside into the garden which has a small pool, with grass, trees and flowers

We went back into the house and began chatting He had lots of questions and wanted to know certain things Then we went into more serious discussion and the first point on his agenda was to correct serious distortions which had been reported in the newspapers

He has been telling all his visitors that these distortions must be corrected. For example, it was reported

that he was negotiating talks between the ANC and the PAC This is not true

He told us about his talks with government officials like Kobie Coetsee which have been taking place since May 1986 These have been negotiations on the release of political prisoners especially those serving life imprisonment

His discipline is marvellous He constantly refers people to the ANC in Lusaka if they have questions about the organisation

We had lunch afterwards He asked us if we wanted beer, wine or cooldrink but I think the comrades felt they couldn't drink in front of him so we all settled for cooldrink

We had chicken sweetcorn vegetables and noodles for lunch He had a trolley next to him and dished our food onto our plates and passed them on

Orator

We talked widely during lunch He told us about a demonstration in 1940 when he had just come to Johannesburg from Transkei He said he never knew the urban blacks could resist like that

In those years the police were quite burly, but that didn't deter the leader of the demonstration who was quite a good orator

He told us how the demonstrator bulldozed through a roadblock on the corner of Jeppe Street and Market Street He said he was very inspired by what he saw that day

The way he described this demonstration made it seem just like our marches last year His memory is sharp, he remembers events that happened years ago like it happened yesterday

He is also quite well-informed about what is happening now He knows a lot about the homelands, knows all the paramount chiefs

He gets newspapers without 'windows' — no articles are cut out by prison censors — and he watches the news and other programmes which interest him on TV

We asked him about his release He said his demands have not changed since PW Botha first offered him his release in 1985 He wants the state of emergency lifted, the ANC unbanned, all exiles back home and an end to political trials and executions

Sacrifice

He said he would love to go home with us but at the same time, he knows why he is there and understands the sacrifice he has to make

When we left, at 2.30pm he walked us to the gates, greeted us and we drove off

As we drove away, the thought which kept racing through my mind was that Comrade Mandela is an absolute symbol of peace He is the best-known, most important political prisoner in the world

I believe he can lead us to liberation, he can even be the key to world peace He can make an important contribution

I was definitely very moved by the visit During all my periods in detention I have met people who inspired me The more they detain you, the harder you get

But I found myself inspired like never before I left feeling that we have a job to do, that there are sacrifices we have to make to be free in our country

'Stop selling us empty promises'

LAST year Raymond Ackerman publicly announced his (and his corporation's) commitment to ecological issues promising certain changes regarding packaging and the use of substances containing CFC's

I shop at P'n P in Rondebosch (and have done so for many years) but I see NO changes

Yards of plastic are freely dispensed Lettuce is only available in a polystyrene tray (produced with CFC's) wrapped in ample plastic sheeting

Any complaint about this excessive packaging draws a reply about the need to employ extra staff to clean up after these moulding vegetables

Ironically the same lettuce nestles

LETTERS

Address all letters to The Editor, P O Box 13094, 7900 Sir Lowry Road

among naked and untidy carrots, cabbages and cauliflowers

Yesterday, close to closing time while carefully choosing my vegetables, I smelled a sickly-sweet odour

Uncovered fruit, vegetables, customers and staff alike were being sprayed with a familiar, ozone unfriendly insecticide

I complained to the supervisor who after some running around, apologised that this should not have happened I suspect that this should not have happened in front of me, but is regular practice in this store

From this day forth I and my household are no longer customers

of the P'n P Corporation I will not be bought by empty promises
N MURPHY, MOWBRAY

* HIS HERMAN Managing Director, Pick n Pay Stores, responds

We do have a commitment to fighting pollution and improving the environment and we are working positively in this direction

However we have never said that the entire situation can be cured overnight

The punnets used for our lettuce are CFC free while the spray in question is pure water used to keep the vegetables fresh

Jerome 'should know better'

I WISH to register my dismay at the biased reporting of one of your journalists recently prior to the Battswood/Silvertree baseball clash

One sided opinions like those of the second rated Silvertree pitcher, Jerome Hendricks can hardly be described as fair Maybe an interview with the two captains and not an individual player would have been more appropriate

The problem that arises when one is given free rein to express 'my view' is that a distorted opinion is presented to readers and at the end of the day, all that suffers is the sport itself

Officials and players such as Jerome Hendricks should know better than to air personal, unfounded grievances in public
COLIN ARFNDSE, WYNBURG

Why staying at home can hurt more than detention

ALMOST all ex-detainees who are released under restriction orders reach a point at which they realise an awful truth they felt "safer" and less vulnerable while they were in detention

What a reflection of our society that being incarcerated (without even having been tried) could be regarded as preferable to being "released"

Restrictions cause considerably more severe, potentially longer-term psychological damage to restrictees than that created by the experience of indefinite detention

Psychotherapists working with this group are increasingly aware of the deep psychic changes in their patients. Although individuals are being returned to their families and communities, they are prevented from returning to anything remotely resembling "normal life"

The inversion of accepted concepts such as freedom, independence and safety are confusing and destabilising. The restrictee is supposedly free, and has now been returned to the "sanctuary" of home

This concept of home incorporates images of privacy and security, a place where one can relax and let down one's defences in a protective environment.

But for restrictees home is a prison in which they have to monitor their own activities and become their own probation officers. They are unable to protect their privacy or that of their families. Their homes are open to "routine checks" to ensure that they are obeying their restriction orders. These visits often take place in the early hours of the morning.

Their independence and the decisions they can make are severely limited. Their rights of free movement, association, employment, education and use of leisure time are minimal. They have to remain in a certain magisterial district and (depending on specific restrictions) may not be permitted to return to their school or university studies.

They may not be in the presence of more than a prescribed number of people at any one time, and are often prevented from contacting many organisations, even if they might have been employed by one of them prior to restriction.

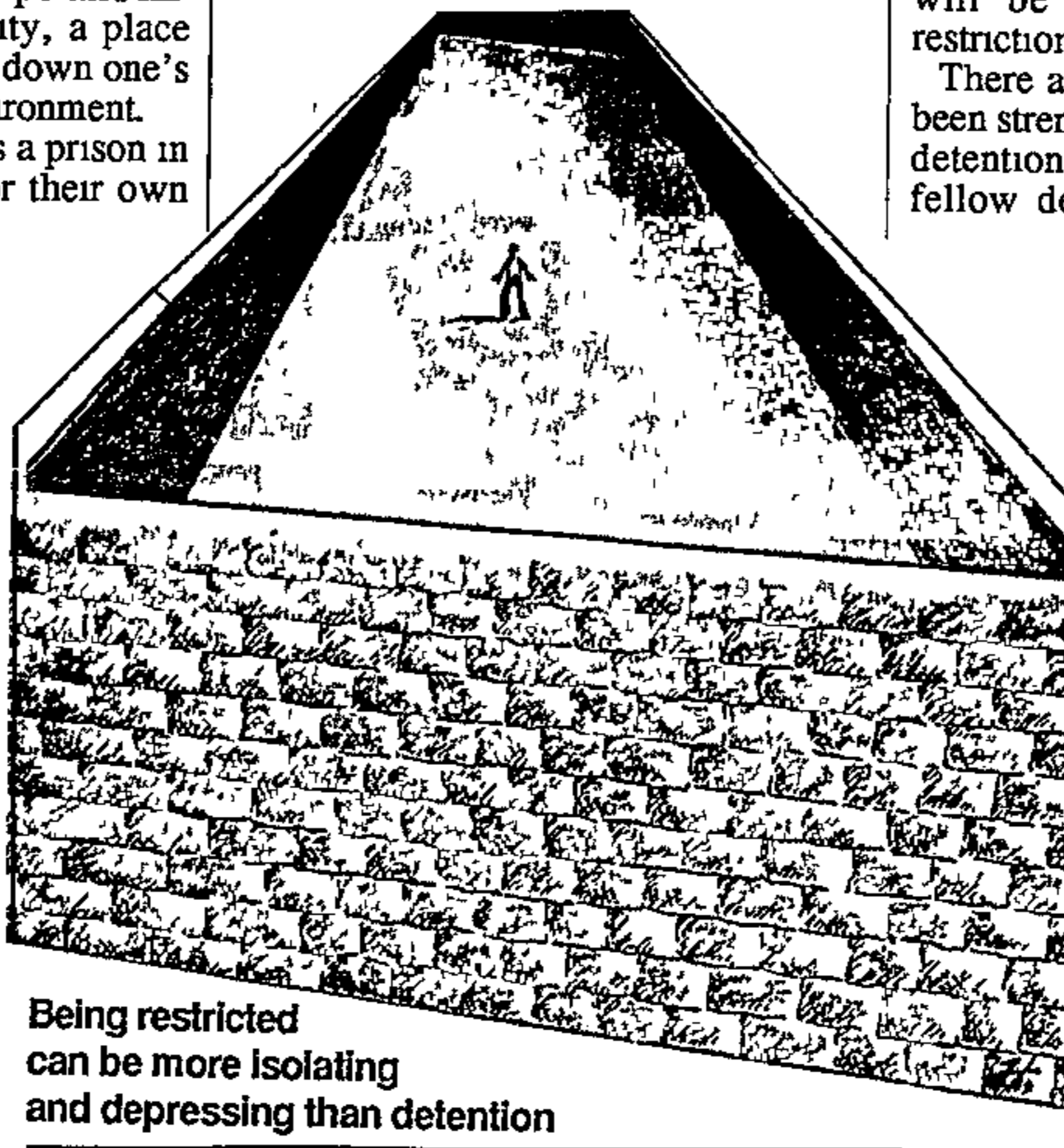
In the search for another form of work to support themselves and their families, they meet further frustrations. Having to register at the local police station twice daily curtails the time available for travelling to work and for working long enough to satisfy an employer.

A number of ex-detainees also experience traumatic memories triggered by this contact with police. Such symptoms of post-traumatic stress are immensely disturbing.

The hunger strikes of last year lead to the release of hundreds of detainees and seemed at the time a major victory. But the ex-detainees are now realising that the restriction orders which were placed on many of them are in many ways more alienating than being locked up in the cells, argues a Johannesburg clinical psychologist*

Restrictees are often confined to their homes after 6pm, which denies them relaxing time with friends, further depriving them of the means to reduce anxiety and stress.

The major structures through which one gains and maintains a sense of identity and self-esteem are removed from the world of the restrictees. They cannot



Being restricted can be more isolating and depressing than detention

work, study or play and are denied interactions that would nurture them and reflect their worth. They are stripped of independence and are infantilised, forced to live by rules imposed by authority-figures who do not have their best interests at heart.

Restrictees are left with few ways to maintain confidence in themselves as productive people. In addition, the meaning with which they have endowed their lives — usually some form of community activity or political involvement — is crushed. Feelings of impotence, isolation and depression occur when an individual is deprived of psychological nourishment in this way.

The limitlessness of the time-span of these restrictions intensifies these painful emotions. The result is often a spiral

of self-destructive thinking. Frequently, the depression is so pervasive that suicide seems an acceptable alternative.

The course of this inner disintegration is promoted by the real danger of physical harm extending even to assassination. Few of us have to face the possibility of our own death, having defence mechanisms to protect us from this exposure.

If we could not believe that we were sufficiently capable of looking after ourselves, or that there was some omnipotent being with whom to merge for protection, or that others were sufficiently benign to ensure our safety from immediate attack, few of us would risk leaving our beds each morning.

But restrictees are fully aware of their inability to protect themselves from overt and hidden dangers. Houses have been petrol-bombed and people have been assassinated in broad daylight.

Not every restrictee experiences disintegration of the personality, however. Nor does each one become irreparably damaged. The extent of the destruction will be apparent only in a post-restriction society.

There are, too, individuals who have been strengthened by their experience of detention and the support gained from fellow detainees. Some ex-detainees

have found inner resources they didn't know they possessed and have been able to use the traumatic experience to enrich their lives in creative ways. It remains to be seen how this will pertain to some of the present restrictees.

Differences in response to restrictions are influenced by the individual and the environment, both past and present. These factors include the nature and severity of the restriction order, the personality and psychological perspective of the individual, as well as the number and quality of support systems available to the restrictee and the possibility of receiving treatment.

Prior experience of detention and any resultant damage will impact on the inner resources with which the individual confronts the new stress of restriction.

It is unethical and unprofessional for psychotherapists to stand by and witness such a disintegration of a fellow human-being and remain silent. Psychotherapists must never allow themselves to be party to any infliction of mental torture, which not only damages the victim but brutalises the perpetrators and filters through to the entire society, where individual citizens become increasingly insensitive to the pain and suffering of others.

* For professional reasons, the author of this article may not be named

Soviets support the ANC in negotiations, says professor

OSLOW regards its alliance with the ANC as its longest card on South Africa and will not "dump" the banned organisation, Professor John Barratt, Director General of the SA Institute of International Affairs, said in Pretoria on Thursday.

Briefing a meeting of the Institute on a recent visit by him to the USSR and Hungary, Professor Barratt said the USSR firmly believed the ANC had majority support in South Africa and widening international support.

He said Eastern European countries would not want to be caught "off sides" by establishing ties with South Africa.

Their governments were

temporary, and faced elections during the next few months.

The degree and pace of change in South Africa's relations with the USSR and Eastern Europe would continue to be determined primarily by the degree and pace of change towards democracy within South Africa itself, Professor Barratt said.

"Normalisation of relations — diplomatic and political — will not be possible while apartheid — the hard remnant of the racially based political and economic system — remains unchanged," he said.

Professor Barratt said the ANC was not a puppet of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

the Soviet Union.

"If anything, it has often been the ANC which calls the tune in the relationship, for example on sanctions and even on the 'armed struggle'."

The Soviets now openly advocated a peaceful transition in South Africa rather than violent revolution.

The USSR believed an important role to play and should be involved in the political transition.

Professor Barratt said current events in the USSR gave cause for concern that we are in fact seeing "the beginning of a period of spreading instability, disorder and even anarchy in a vital region of the globe". — Sapa.

So where are you going today? Three-piece suit today? Mkhulu?

The Star Bureau

LONDON - Despite being grey-haired and over 70 years of age, Nelson Mandela remains physically fit, and gets up at three every morning to do exercises in his prison bungalow.

This is revealed by Mr Mandela's 16-year-old grandson, Mandla, in a newspaper interview here. Mandla Mandela is the son of Mr Mandela's son from a previous marriage, Makgatho.

Mandla has kept in constant touch with his grandfather from the time the two first met on Robben Island, separated by glass.

Mandla, according to the article, "makes Nelson's heart swell with pride".

Explaining the close relationship between Mr Mandela and his grandson, Mandla's mother,

Rennie, now remarried and living in Manchester, says

"It was very important to Nelson that he had a grandson to carry the family name."

Adds Mandla: "I try to see Mkhulu (Xhosa for grandfather) as much as I can. The last time I saw him was in August, after his 71st birthday."

253 GOOD SPIRITS

"You know he is an old man now. His hair is completely white and his skin is starting to wrinkle. But he is very fit. He gets up at three every morning and exercises for two hours."

Describing his grandfather's life in prison, Mandla says, "Sometimes when I visit him, he is wearing a suit — a full, three-piece suit in the middle of the week."

"And I joke, where are you going today? He is always in good spirits."

"He spends his day seeing visitors, his old friends from the Transkei, and also Government Ministers."

"At 4 pm Gregory (his father's white guard for many years) leaves Mkhulu in the house (where Mr Mandela is now held at Pollsmoor Prison) alone to read books and listen to classical music."

Mandla, presently a pupil at a Swaziland private school, says Mr Mandela regards education as very important.

"Every time I visit him I discuss my school work. He always asks me about my education and how well all my cousins are doing at school."

Mr Mandela has 12 other grandchildren.

Mandela release: media scramble for pictures

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

With the preparations for Mr Nelson Mandela's release in full swing, local and international publications are scrambling for pictures of the African National Congress leader

Exorbitant prices have been paid to the Jim Baillie archives for pictures of Mr Mandela taken by photographers of *Drum*, the magazine owned by Jim Baillie until 1983.

A spokesman for the archives confirmed that up to R12 800 was being asked for the one-time use of photographs of Mr Mandela, one of the world's most famous political prisoners.

Mr Barry Renfrew, bureau chief of Associated Press, said the international news agency had bought 10 photographs at "several thousands of dollars each". The pictures would be distributed to subscribers "as part of the normal service, which means no charge", but "casual sales" to non-subscribers could run into "a few hundred dollars each", he said.

One of the scramblers for pictures is the pro-Government newspaper *Beeld*, which, according to the archives spokesman, recently paid R1 200 for four pictures.

In the heyday of apartheid, Afrikaans newspaper groups seldom photographed or gave coverage to blacks. Mr Mandela's po-

litical career thus went virtually unrecorded in the Afrikaans press.

● The Jim Baillie archives will soon publish a compilation of pictures and news articles from the period 1951 to 1963, the year of the Rivonia trial when several ANC leaders received life sentences for plotting a violent overthrow of the Government

The book, "Nelson Mandela and the rise of the ANC", would include an article by Mr Mandela on the launch of the 1952 defiance campaign against apartheid, as well as pictures taken by *Drum* photographers Peter Magubane, Jurgen Schadelberg, Alf Kumalo and Bob Gosani.

● See Page 8.

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Restrictions cause considerably more severe, potentially longer-term psychological damage to restrictees than that created by the experience of indefinite detention.

Psychotherapists working with this group are increasingly aware of the deep psychic changes in their patients. Although individuals are being returned to their families and communities, they are prevented from returning to anything remotely resembling "normal life"

The inversion of accepted concepts such as freedom, independence and safety are confusing and destabilising. The restrictee is supposedly free, and has now been returned to the "sanctuary" of home

This concept of home incorporates images of privacy and security, a place where one can relax and let down one's defences in a protective environment.

But for restrictees home is a prison in which they have to monitor their own activities and become their own probation officers. They are unable to protect their privacy or that of their families. Their homes are open to "routine checks" to ensure that they are obeying their restriction orders. These visits often take place in the early hours of the morning

Their independence and the decisions they can make are severely limited. Their rights of free movement, association, employment, education and use of leisure time are minimal. They have to remain in a certain magisterial district and (depending on specific restrictions) may not be permitted to return to their school or university studies.

They may not be in the presence of more than a prescribed number of people at any one time, and are often prevented from contacting many organisations, even if they might have been employed by one of them prior to restriction

In the search for another form of work to support themselves and their families, they meet further frustrations. Having to register at the local police station twice daily curtails the time available for travelling to work and for working long enough to satisfy an employer

A number of ex-detainees also experience traumatic memories triggered by this contact with police. Such symptoms of post-traumatic stress are immensely disturbing

The hunger strikes of last year lead to the release of hundreds of detainees and seemed at the time a major victory. But the ex-detainees are now realising that the restriction orders which were placed on many of them are in many ways more alienating than being locked up in the cells, argues a Johannesburg clinical psychologist*

Restrictees are often confined to their homes after 6pm, which denies them relaxing time with friends, further depriving them of the means to reduce anxiety and stress

The major structures through which one gains and maintains a sense of identity and self-esteem are removed from the world of the restrictees. They cannot

of self-destructive thinking. Frequently, the depression is so pervasive that suicide seems an acceptable alternative

The course of this inner disintegration is promoted by the real danger of physical harm extending even to assassination. Few of us have to face the possibility of our own death, having defence mechanisms to protect us from this exposure

If we could not believe that we were sufficiently capable of looking after ourselves, or that there was some omnipotent being with whom to merge for protection, or that others were sufficiently benign to ensure our safety from immediate attack, few of us would risk leaving our beds each morning

But restrictees are fully aware of their inability to protect themselves from overt and hidden dangers. Houses have been petrol-bombed and people have been assassinated in broad daylight

Not every restrictee experiences disintegration of the personality, however. Nor does each one become irreparably damaged. The extent of the destruction will be apparent only in a post-restriction society

There are, too, individuals who have been strengthened by their experience of detention and the support gained from fellow detainees. Some ex-detainees

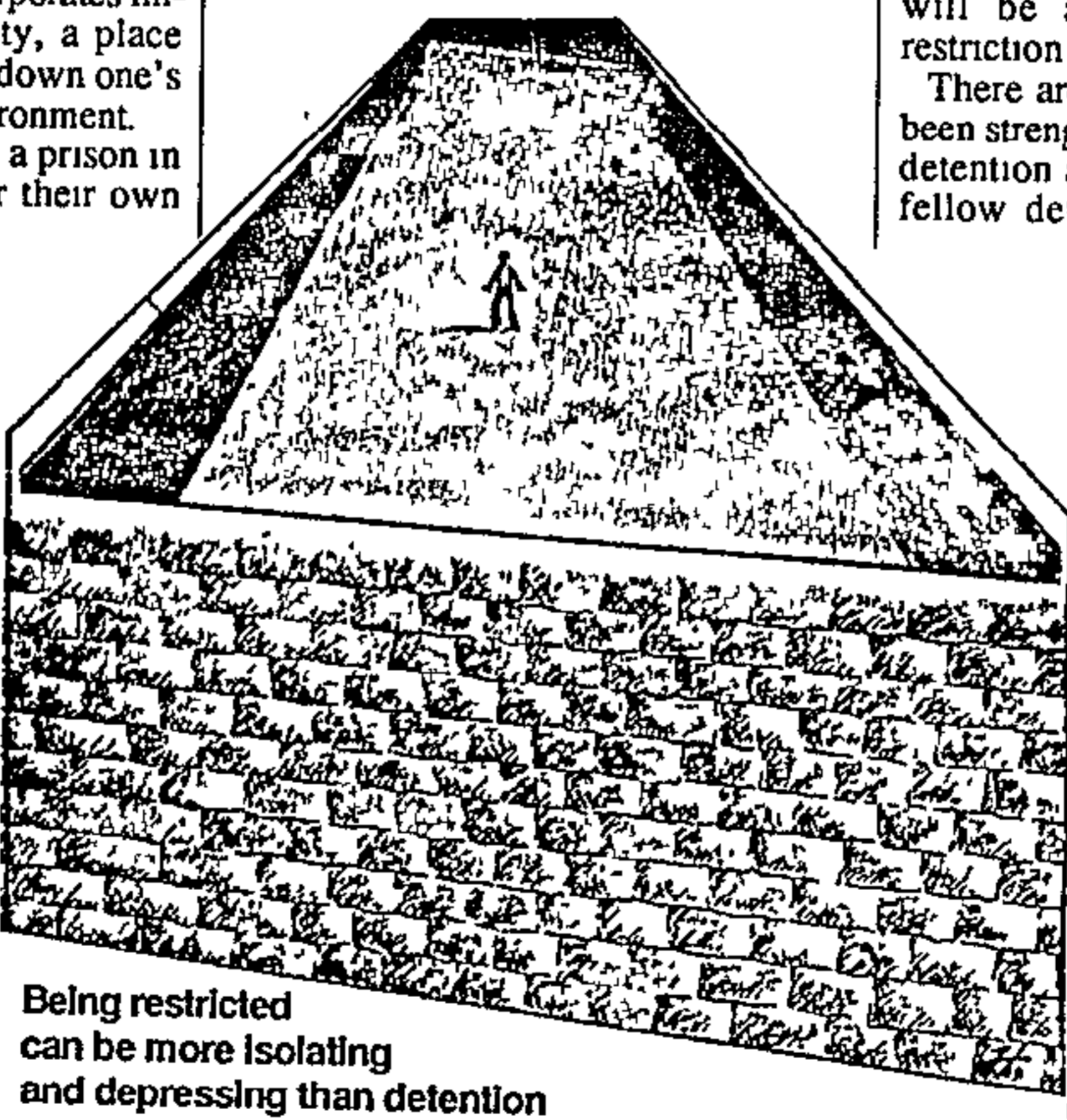
have found inner resources they didn't know they possessed and have been able to use the traumatic experience to enrich their lives in creative ways. It remains to be seen how this will pertain to some of the present restrictees

Differences in response to restrictions are influenced by the individual and the environment, both past and present. These factors include the nature and severity of the restriction order, the personality and psychological perspective of the individual, as well as the number and quality of support systems available to the restrictee and the possibility of receiving treatment

Prior experience of detention and any resultant damage will impact on the inner resources with which the individual confronts the new stress of restriction

It is unethical and unprofessional for psychotherapists to stand by and witness such a disintegration of a fellow human-being and remain silent. Psychotherapists must never allow themselves to be party to any infliction of mental torture, which not only damages the victim but brutalises the perpetrators and filters through to the entire society, where individual citizens become increasingly insensitive to the pain and suffering of others

● For professional reasons, the author of this article may not be named



Being restricted can be more isolating and depressing than detention

work, study or play and are denied interactions that would nurture them and reflect their worth. They are stripped of independence and are infantilised, forced to live by rules imposed by authority-figures who do not have their best interests at heart

Restrictees are left with few ways to maintain confidence in themselves as productive people. In addition, the meaning with which they have endowed their lives — usually some form of community activity or political involvement — is crushed. Feelings of impotence, isolation and depression occur when an individual is deprived of psychological nourishment in this way

The limitlessness of the time-span of these restrictions intensifies these painful emotions. The result is often a spiral

Vlok promises to improve lot of SAP

STAFF REPORTER

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A WAVE of resignations by members of the South African Police force has seen the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, committing himself to the achievement of a better deal for members of the SAP. Star 27/1/90

Mr Vlok this week said the police force needed a "dramatic" increase in size as well as better physical facilities and equipment in order to improve the conditions under which it performs.

When disclosing that 11 policemen were quitting the force every day, Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said better salaries and prospects elsewhere were the main reason for the "alarming rate" of resignations.

Mr Vlok was this week quoted as saying that most resignations occurred after four to six years in the police force. He said the suspicion was that these men had been dodging military service by joining the SAP.

Cabinet ponders quick release for Mandela

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

A POWERFUL lobby in the Government is arguing for the immediate release of Mr Nelson Mandela, bringing the historic move to the verge of becoming reality this weekend. *Times 28/1/90*

The lobby includes the top structure of the police, other elements of the security establishment and has the backing of several Cabinet Ministers.

Influential advisers are trying to persuade President F W de Klerk that his options have peaked — and there will not be a better time to free the world's best-known political prisoner.

The lobbyists believe Mr Mandela's release should take place no later than tomorrow. (253)

Reliable sources close to Prynhuys said Mr De Klerk was "impatient" to have Mr Mandela free and to accelerate the process leading to negotiations about a new constitution.

They describe the atmosphere surrounding the Mandela release — and also Mr De Klerk's opening speech to Parliament on Friday — as "approaching a crescendo".

Those who advocate immediate release believe it would place the initiative — which is being intensely competed for by the Government and the African National Congress — firmly in the President's hands.

Gained

The quick release lobby also argues that swift action would

● Dampen runaway international expectations for Mr De Klerk's speech on Friday, thus avoiding another Robben Island fiasco.

● Deal with recent ANC responses from Lusaka to Government feelers, which are said to have deeply disappointed Mr De Klerk.

Mr Mandela has already gained a substantial advantage by offering to act as a

"facilitator" between the Government and the ANC — a role the Government accepted in the interests of making progress.

However, there are now fears that this may place Mr Mandela in a dominant position, reducing President De Klerk to a supporting player.

Claim

Swift action would also pre-empt arrangements being made around the world to celebrate Mr Mandela's release — all scheduled from mid February onwards.

President De Klerk has also let it be known that he wishes Mr Mandela's release to be handled "with dignity" and that it should not be turned into a "circus".

Another factor being taken into account is the visit to South Africa (from February 7-15) by the Rev Jesse Jackson. The Government is unlikely to release Mr Mandela while he is in the country.



**INSIDE
MANDELA'S
PRISON
WORLD: P4**

since the controversial American politician would be quick to claim a share of the kudos.

Meanwhile, signs are emerging that Mr De Klerk faces serious constraints in preparing his speech for Friday.

He will have to address the state of emergency — but he is unlikely to lift it because the Government believes special powers may be required as "insurance" until the public's response to Mr Mandela's release has been assessed.

Thus the end of the emergency is likely to come after, not before, the release.

Another awkward aspect of the high expectations building up around Friday's speech is the unbanning of the ANC.

Here again, Mr De Klerk is constrained — this time by the failure of the ANC to

□ To Page 3

Push for quick Mandela release

□ From Page 1

reciprocate Government gestures of conciliation.

The Government is willing to unban the ANC if it makes an unequivocal commitment to seeking peaceful solutions. This was made clear to Mr Walter Sisulu, former secretary-general of the ANC, in secret talks before he left on his current visit to ANC headquarters in Lusaka and to other countries.

However, after meetings between Mr Sisulu and ANC external leaders, the ANC failed, in the Government's view, to move sufficiently from its entrenched position.

It was also learned this weekend that the Government was willing to make a further concession and consider the ANC's call for a "mutual" renunciation of violence. (253)

Contrast

The ANC's continued hard line has therefore added to Mr De Klerk's dismay.

Thus, for the moment, a unilateral unbanning of the organisation seems out of the question.

Meanwhile, Mrs Winnie Mandela looked sombre as she left the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl yesterday after visiting her husband.

Her mood was in sharp contrast to her high spirits when she left the prison on January 8 and told reporters his release was imminent.

Yesterday she said Mr Mandela appeared depressed and she was clearly less optimistic about an early end to his 26-year prison ordeal.

"I did not find him as happy as he was the last time... it is quite clear there are a lot of hurdles along the way," she said.

Mrs Mandela said she could not reveal the nature of the problems that had arisen but added her husband was growing impatient for his freedom.

"In his own words, he said: 'If I could I would be going home with you,'" she said.

She said he asked her to continue with preparations for his release.

A spokesman for the Minister of Justice, Mr Koble Coetsee, said she was not aware of any development that could delay Mr Mandela's release.

NELSON MANDELA normally gets up at 3.30 every morning at his "home" in Victor Verster Prison outside Cape Town. He follows a daily ritual, according to friends, relatives and associates who have visited him.

First, he exercises for about two hours. He rides an exercise bicycle, works out with weights, does push-ups and ends with a lengthy period of running on the spot and a strenuous skipping routine.

This is followed by breakfast and a shower, after which he settles down to catch up with the news. Daily newspapers are delivered to him, as well as 'Time' and 'Newsweek'.

He has a portable FM radio with which he listens to local news bulletins mainly Radio South Africa. Mr Mandela has even been known to interrupt visits to him in to the news. When there are no visitors he listens to every broadcast — but he cannot receive international news stations.

He also watches 'Good Morning South Africa' until the show ends at 9am. The rest of his days are devoted to attending to his correspondence and personal affairs.

In recent weeks and months this routine has changed. He now receives a constant stream of visitors — churchmen, politicians, members of the Mass Democratic Movement, trade unionists, family, his legal advisers and others whom he requests to see.

Mr Mandela writes his letters by hand and replies to as many as he can, taking into account that both his incoming and outgoing post is still controlled. However, prisoner mail is not outgoing post is censored in any way.

ACCORDING to friends, Mr Mandela does not have his own fax machine but facsimile transmissions are sent by him and can be received on the prison fax machine.

In the evening he listens to the early television news and can bring news from 9pm to 9.30 or 10pm.

He normally goes to bed at about 9.30 or 10pm. One visitor to Mr Mandela's prison home describes him, in view of his strict exercise routine, as "the fittest man I know" — both mentally and physically.

He is also an imposing man. At 1.85m he is well built and enormously strong. Although his hair is now grey, his face is said to be relatively unlined. He looks accorded to his friends as he was portrayed in the artist's impression that was recently published in the world-wide press.

INSIDE THE WHITE PRISON WALLS

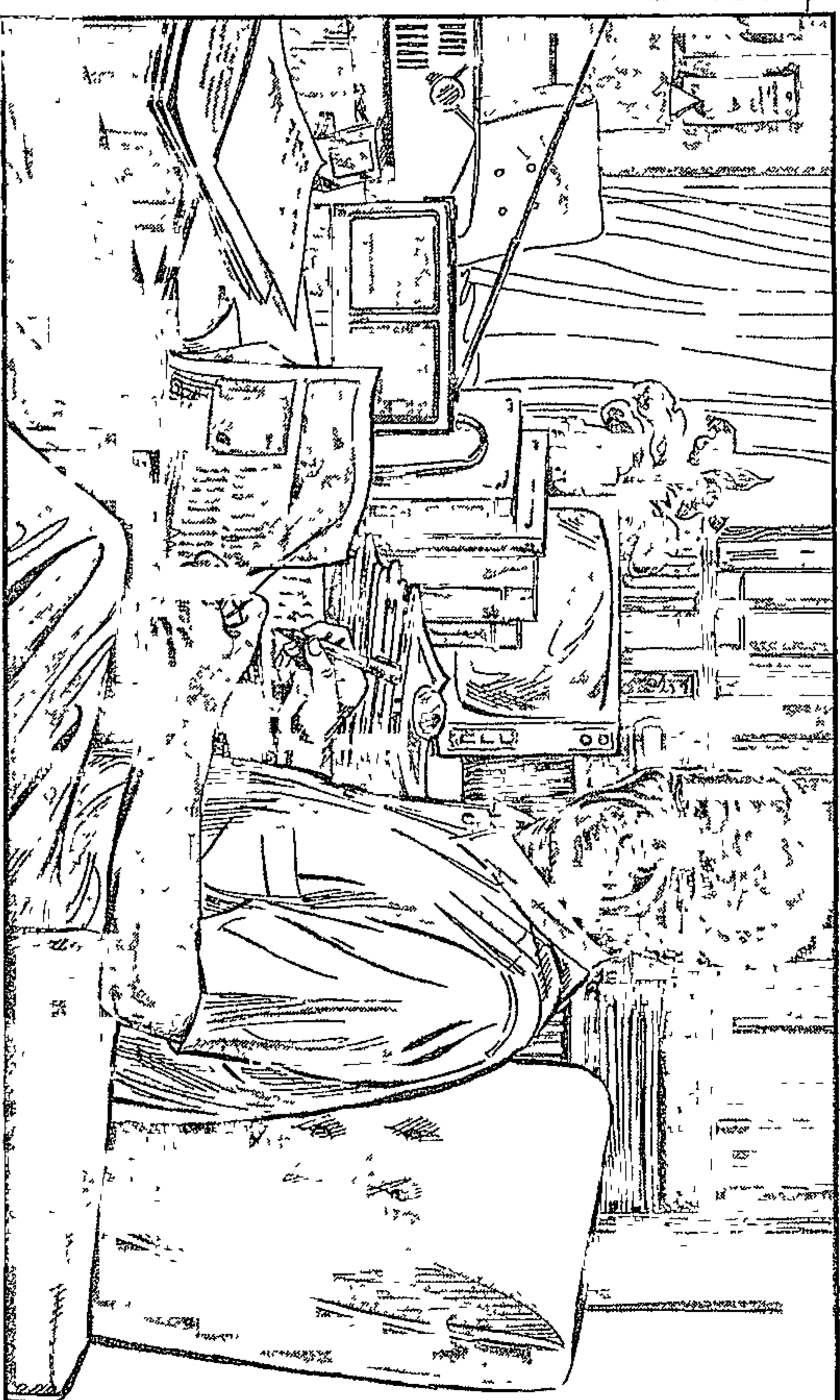
SPECIAL REPORT BY MERVYN REES

the prison occupied the house until Mr Mandela's arrival. "It appears to be far too big for the requirements of an individual. It appears to be much larger and more luxurious than it would have wanted had it been built for him," says the friend.

What is interesting, however, is that Gregory has remained a warrant officer all these years and has never been promoted, says a man close to the family.

Mr Mandela's visitors are searched and screened upon entering the prison property. However, guards are not present in the same room during discussions between Mr Mandela and his guests.

Both with only a day or two notice is an example of the foresight of the impact of the things haven't been quite the same since I think the impact on the National Party was the greatest.



WHEN Mr Mandela fell ill and had a prostate operation in the 80s he was removed from his cell and kept in the hospital wing at Pollsmoor. He never went back to his colleagues again.

Mr Mandela was moved from the hospital wing for treatment when he got tuberculosis and following further treatment to Victor Verster Prison. So it has been many years since he has had the company of his colleagues, the friend says.

PHYSIQUE of a 56-year-old be varied. He said to be "fairly well", he has his own kitchen in the house, and a man does his cooking.

It is not prison fare, says one visitor, who points out that this is certainly the case while Mr Mandela has visitors.

It may of course be different when he has no visitors, Mr Mandela's house consists of a lounge, a small dining room, three bedrooms, a study-cum-exercise room and a doctor's consulting room.

One lounge wall consists almost entirely of one-way tinted glass through which Mr Mandela can look out but nobody can look in.

The house was originally on a farm near the prison. The farmer then sold the entire farm to the Prisons Department and the land was used to provide vegetables for the prison.

The deputy commander of the house is through a high black steel gate at the back, which is in turn surrounded by a fairly high white fence with two or three watchtowers.

IRONICALLY, in South Africa terms, the house also has traditional outbuildings which would have served as the "servants' quarters".

Today, these quarters are occupied not by black servants but by prison guards who use them as offices.

What is unusual about the house is that the front gate has been sealed. There is a front door but it leads only to a garden.

The only access to the house is through a high black steel gate at the back, which is in turn surrounded by a fairly high white fence with two or three watchtowers.

There is armed security on the property 24 hours a day as a dozen guards for the Mandela property, according to a visitor.

The house is set to one side of the main prison and is totally isolated, about 3km from the main road. To get there visitors have to travel about 7km from the main gates of the prison. They are usually driven to the house on a gravel road and, depending on the numbers, this is done by car or a minibus/station wagon vehicle.

THE MANDALA house is comfortably furnished, but is not particularly luxurious. It is a bit middle-class, Mr Mandela it is said, has no access to the main prison complex.

His closest companions on a day-to-day basis are three prison wardens — a major and two warrant officers.

The three wardens accord Mr Mandela a special status. They are not allowed to enter the house without his permission.

Mr Mandela's reading habits are not well known. In his house he has a small library, among which are several biographical books such as Sir Simon Rampthal's biography and the biography of Benazir Bhutto.

Mr Mandela buys his own toiletries and lives "comfortably". Those who know him well say his needs are limited particularly in the early

including hard labour such as breaking limestone pickets and building roads. It was very tough as time went on they did not have to do all of this. Conditions improved over a period and by the late 70s and early 80s they were not required to do any kind of labour at all.

THE MANDALA house is said to be used for swimming pool, which Mr Mandela is said to use from time to time.

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Star 29/11/90

Thatcher visit virtually certain

Easing sanctions hinges on Mandela'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain is quietly preparing to relax some sanctions against South Africa if Nelson Mandela is released and restrictions on political activity are eased, according to a report released in Britain

The *Sunday Correspondent* report also claimed that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is now virtually certain to visit South Africa if Mr Mandela is released

"September is a probable date for the visit though it could be as early as the Easter recess if there are changes before then," wrote the newspaper's Political Editor, Mr Donald McIntyre

"At the same time, ministers are likely to draw up a limited list of more minor sanctions which could be lifted to increase dialogue with the Pretoria government without breaking hard-and-fast international agreements."

Such relaxation would stop far short, for example, of any withdrawal from the UN embargo on arms or oil sales

President de Klerk's speech to the opening of Parliament in Cape Town on Friday could pave the way for a relaxation of trade sanctions, such as the denial of financial support to trade missions to South Africa or advice to companies planning to invest there

There could also be an easing of restrictions on scientific and cultural contacts

It was the lead story on page one of the new *Independent on Sunday*, launched yesterday, which reported that Mr Mandela was refusing to be freed until certain conditions set by the ANC had been met

The foremost among these is the unbanning of the ANC, reported the newspaper's correspondent, John Carlin

He quoted

Mrs Winnie Mandela as saying Mandela would simply turn back at the prison gate if the conditions were not met

In a lengthy interview in the same newspaper Mrs Mandela gave an indication of the role Mr Mandela intends to play once he is released "He sees himself, in his own words, as merely 'a facilitator' That he was chosen as a symbol of resistance through whom the aspirations of the people are expressed was not his choice, so he wouldn't see himself as such," said Mrs Mandela

Political differences

"But he is not only the facilitator, he says He transcends all political differences So he would see it as his duty to the nation to facilitate a motion whereby the people of this country are brought together to find a peaceful solution that will be for the good of all"

The *Sunday Express*, in an editorial, recalled that Mrs Thatcher's critics said South Africa would never move towards ending the "odious system of apartheid" unless she imposed sanctions

Legal bid for release order halted

CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela has forbidden lawyers to seek a court order releasing him from prison, a move they believe could have freed him in hours, lawyers and friends said at the weekend

Lawyers said yesterday that almost the entire South African legal community believed Mr Mandela's continued imprisonment was illegal and unconstitutional

Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, said after visiting him for four hours on Saturday that he was depressed and lonely in his prison-farm bungalow

She said hopes for his early release seemed to have dimmed She slammed the Government for playing with his emotions by raising the prospect of his release and then removing it

She said her husband would not accept release until minimum conditions, including the dropping of the 30-year ban on the ANC, had been met

Cape Town lawyer Mr Essa Moosa said "Nelson Mandela is living in a luxurious house, he is

allowed all the visitors he wants, he is in consultation with the Government and the African National Congress in exile.

"Mandela is not being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act or any law, he is being held to suit the political agenda of F W de Klerk"

Mr Moosa said Mr Mandela refused a year ago to authorise a court application for his release even though he knew he could have been free in days.

Another lawyer who asked not to be named said he had discussed a court application with Mr Mandela more recently, but had been forbidden to take the idea further

"Given the statements that have been made by various Government Ministers, I believe we could have Mr Mandela out of prison in 12 hours"

He said, however, that Mr Mandela insisted it was his right to be freed and wanted Mr de Klerk to free him immediately and unconditionally — Sapa- Reuter

Morale is low in Swazi schools

Peace plan report accurate - Mandela

THE Mandela peace plan published last Thursday by *South* newspaper is an accurate version of a document the jailed ANC leader handed to a team of Government officials during the first half of 1989, Mr Mandela said in a statement released by the SA Prisons Service.

"However, this document was definitely not handed by me either to the retired State President P W Botha or State President F W de Klerk or Justice Minister H J Coetzee," said Mandela.

Document

The Cape Town weekly newspaper *South*, using the peace plan as its front page story, said it believed the document was the same as that submitted by Mandela to State President F W de Klerk at their Tuynhuys meeting last month.

Meanwhile, in an addendum to Mandela's statement, Justice Minister H J Coetzee confirmed that a document corresponding to that published in *South* had been handed to a team of officials during the first half of 1989, as a "non-paper"

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Sowetan 29/1/90

Coetzee said that as far as Mandela and the Government were concerned, there was only one document presently in the Government system, entitled "A Document to Create a Climate of Understanding", which had been made available to the Minister on December 12 1989.

"The document is confidential and enjoys the status of a useful background document," Coetzee said.

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Religious objectors' jail sentences could be cut by half

CAPE TOWN — Community service for religious objectors and jail terms for those refusing to do military service would be cut by up to 50% from February 1, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan announced last night. **8/Dec 73 30//90**

Religious objectors would automatically have their six-year period of community service halved.

People convicted for refusing to do military service could be considered for remission of sentence which, subject to good conduct and other factors, could be "as much as 50%," he said.

Political Staff

No person in these two groups would be required to do further military service after completion of his community service or prison sentence.

Malan said the concessions were in line with an announcement in April regarding the reduction in camp commitments for Citizen Force and Commando members and the announcement by President de Klerk in December regarding the reduction — by half — of national service. The changes followed SADF investiga-

tions into the matter by, among others, the Van Loggerenberg Committee, and subsequent representations to Malan.

"It is only fair and right that the alleviation of military service, which has already been announced, be made applicable to religious objectors and those who refuse to render military service," Malan said.

According to Malan religious objectors who had already completed half or more than half of the maximum period of community service on February 1 would be exempted from the remaining period. The period of community service would

be reviewed constantly in relation to the period of national service, he said. But the sentence for those convicted for refusing to do military service remained unchanged.

Malan said Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee had acceded to a request to amend the Prison Service's release policy regarding this category "in order that those serving sentences for refusing to render military service can, as other prisoners, be considered for remission of sentence." Remission could be as high as 50%.

Protests could derail reforms

CAPE TOWN — As speculation continues over a release date for ANC leader Nelson Mandela, there is consternation in government ranks that protest marches planned for this week could delay his release — and plans to unban outlawed organisations.

There is also growing concern about protests against Mike Gattings' English rebel cricket team.

A government source said yesterday it was highly unlikely Mandela would be released within a week either side of President F W de Klerk's opening address to Parliament on Friday.

But a mid-February release could be delayed if the planned marches got out of hand, he said.

He warned that any outbreak of the lawlessness which characterised the 1984-86 years would set back the pace of reform, halt plans to lift the state of emergency and unban organisations and even delay the release of Mandela.

If government is concerned about events leading up to Friday's speech, Mandela has

Political Staff

apparently also added a new dimension to release plans, because he is not happy with the planned staggered lifting of the emergency, and the ban on certain organisations.

An indication that a further snag had arisen was given by Winnie Mandela when she was interviewed after visiting Mandela at the weekend.

The source said that at this stage government planned a phased change, starting with a partial lifting of the emergency on Friday. This would effect the print media and also end the restrictions on a number of organisations — organisations such as the UDF, Cosatu and Azapo, some of which have unofficially unbanned themselves already.

The emergency would be further relaxed in time, depending on the security situation.

The second phase involved the release of

□ To Page 2

Protests

Mandela and the third an end to the ban on the ANC and PAC, he said.

Government not only wanted the changes staggered because of the security situation, but, according to a Cabinet Minister, because it wants to "milk" the events to its own advantage.

He said the British and US governments would not be unhappy with the package envisaged by government.

At this stage a great deal depends on the "security climate" over the next few days and whether marches and protests against the cricket tour take place without incident.

Sapa reports that Winnie Mandela and her children will take part in a protest march to Parliament on Friday organised by the mass democratic movement (MDM) to demand the end of apartheid.

UDF publicity secretary Cheryl Carolus said at a Press conference that one of the

demands would be the immediate release of Mandela.

Marchers would also demand the resignation of the government and the dissolution of the tricameral parliament.

The MDM will not ask magisterial permission for the march but had "no problem" in co-operating "fully" with the Cape Town City Council. It had met traffic officials yesterday afternoon to discuss traffic arrangements for the march — scheduled to start at 9 am.

Carolus said the council had indicated its support for the right to peaceful assembly. The MDM hoped nobody in the city council would ask permission for the march on behalf of the movement.

UDF regional vice-president Dullah Omar said the issue of Mandela's release had been used as a "bargain counter" by government and it was unlikely he would be released before mid-February.

□ From Page 1

Mandela wont bargain over his release

Sowetan 31/1/90

(Handwritten initials)

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LONDON - Nelson Mandela is not prepared to sit and bargain over his release - because there is nothing to negotiate - according to the ANC's London spokeswoman, Dr Frene Ginwalla.

In an interview with *The Times* yesterday she said she believed there had been misunderstandings about Mandela's stand on his release

Asked whether his imprisonment had become such a central image of ANC propaganda that he would be reluctant to surrender it without certain other undertakings by Pretoria, she said "That is the wrong way of looking at it

"The demand is, and has been all along, that the regime should release him. He is not prepared to sit and negotiate over his release. Prisoners do not negotiate

"The demand is exactly the same as it has always been - and that is his immediate unconditional release, not linked to anything else. The conditions have always been put not by the ANC, nor by Mandela, but by Pretoria

"What stops de Klerk from releasing

him? Our belief is that de Klerk is not yet ready - and I underline the "yet" - to contemplate seriously the destruction of apartheid. That requires still more pressure, both military and political"

Asked whether Mandela's release would not allow the de Klerk government to vaunt its own liberalism, and even possibly hijack the Mandela symbol, Ginwalla said there were a number of inaccuracies in that kind of assessment "Mandela has *never* been a bargaining chip for the ANC. Inevitably, with the way campaigns go, they focus on an individual, and Nelson Mandela has that charisma, that integrity, that has maintained him."

De Klerk, she stressed, was trying to refurbish, and maybe even restructure, apartheid "We say that we want a democratic society, the political institutions of which will draw our people together so that a move towards a common South African identity and nation is possible.

"Pretoria looks at it in exactly the opposite way. They say that *this* is the way things should be, and therefore that the institutions should perpetuate the divisions" - Sowetan Foreign News Service.

Mandela's conditions for release are fully justified

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WILSON KELLER & ASSOC 5393/E

AT the time when the whole world is dying to see him out of prison, it would seem - at face value - that Mr Nelson Mandela is perhaps trying to become difficult by laying conditions for his release

He is reported to be insisting that he will accept his freedom only if the state of emergency and restrictions placed on 30 organisations are lifted and the ANC is unbanned. Could that be unreasonable?

If you took into account the kind of challenges he already faces and the political climate prevailing in the country at the moment, you'd find his conditions to be not only justified, but very mild.

The state of emergency for instance has been around since 1985. But even prior to that, we did not have freedom of association, freedom of expression and many other freedoms enjoyed in normal societies.

Awareness

For the type of change we are looking for to be meaningful, we have to empower the nation politically, among other things. And political empowerment is about heightening the level of the masses' political consciousness. This can only be achieved through open debates and consultations.

in which left- and right-wingers as well as moderates are free to express their views, or are free to challenge views they disagree with.

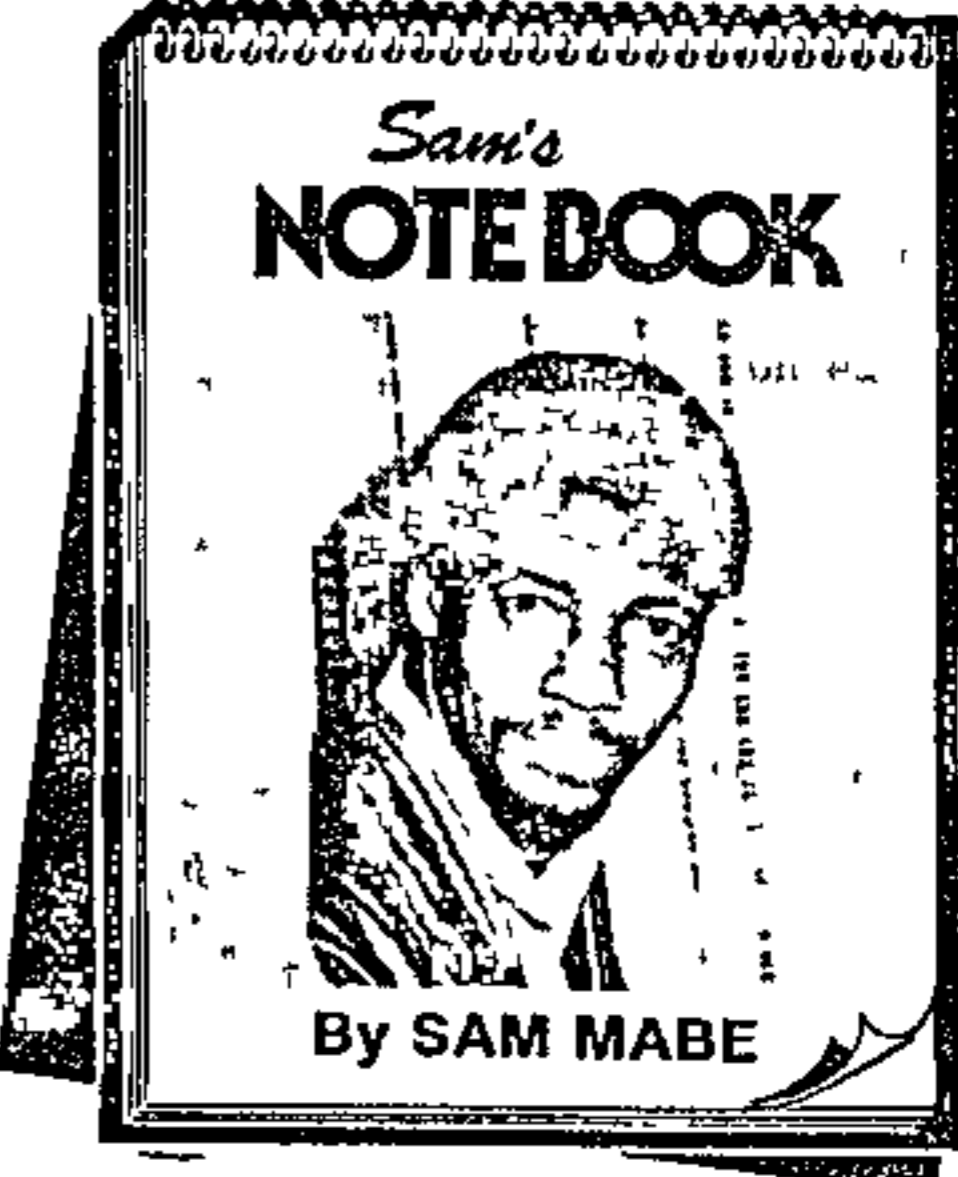
These freedoms are overdue necessities to start a meaningful process of change. Hence the conditions that Mandela is placing on De Klerk's table. Leaders of the ANC, PAC and the BCMA who are in exile are part of us and they are leaders of organisations that influence our everyday lives.

Needed

Their involvement in whatever will be happening in this country is no matter for debate. We need them.

On occasion I have been disturbed by the feeling that some people were elevating Mandela even above the liberation struggle itself. But whatever my arguments may be about this one, they are probably irrelevant to what I am saying here.

Nelson Mandela is a big man. He is one of a handful of leaders if not the only one, who commands support and respect that transcends ideological, ethnic and other barriers. Whatever his views, he is definitely the kind of leader who can call the nation to attention and create a



climate for dialogue not only between blacks and whites, but particularly between black and black.

One of the most touching moments I experienced in many years was when I attended the launch of an album called *The Writing's On The Wall* by Lesotho's music group, Sankomota, at Molemole Nihuse on Sunday.

Unique

At one time I missed the woman who matters most in my life because she is emotionally much stronger than I am. I missed the three boys she mothered for me. I wanted them to experience some of the things I usually say to them when I preach Nation Building.

It was interesting that all the big names in the music field were there to lend support to this unique launch. Ray Phiri, Siphon Mabuse, Rebecca Malope, Steve Kekana, Brenda Fassie and others. Tsepo Tsola, Sankomota's lead singer was just oozing with charisma as he walked up and down the stage. He had everyone eating out of his hand.

On two or three occasions he called all these singers to the stage to join

him - Steve Kekana, Rebecca Malope, Brenda Malope. All of them took the challenge and they just painted the whole place red.

I thought about this in a political context. If it is possible, in the name of entertainment and strengthening the nation's culture, for singers to attend other singers' festivals and even agree to share the stage with them, why can't we do it in other fields?

I know we sometimes expect far too much from him, but could Nelson Mandela - maybe in the same way that Tsepo commanded the other singers to come on stage - get all of us to put the interests of the nation before our own?

Lyrics

I remember the lyrics of Tsepo's first song that day went something like "Why don't you reach out and touch, there must be some way to effect change."

Why, in the name of national unity, of power and freedom, can't we once in a while do what is expected of every leader in any community - take the challenges that face us by reaching out and touching somebody out there. Surely that is how we lead the people to their freedom?

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Soweto man dies in Jhb police cell

Sowetan 1/2/90

253

A PRISONER was found dead in his cell at John Vorster Square police station late on Tuesday afternoon, an SAP report said yesterday.

The SA police regret to announce that Mr Clayton Sizwe Sithole (20), who was detained at John Vorster Square on January 26, 1990, was found hanging from a shower pipe at the police cells late yesterday afternoon, the report said.

Sithole was allegedly already dead when discovered.

AK 47

The deceased was apparently arrested with four others on suspicion of being involved in the murder of a number of people in Soweto.

He was allegedly found in possession of an

SAPA

AK47 rifle, two magazines, 27 rounds of ammunition and a 38 revolver.

The deceased allegedly made a confession before a magistrate prior to his death, in which he implicated himself in a number of murder cases.

The circumstances surrounding his death are being investigated as a matter of urgency. Upon completion of the investi-

gation, the relevant documents will be submitted to the Attorney-General, the report said.

The post mortem will be conducted by Dr Kemp, a state pathologist from Johannesburg.

Sithole's next-of-kin have been invited to consult with Kemp should they wish to appoint a pathologist of their own choice.

It is understood that the family have in fact appointed a private pathologist - Sapa.

Names will be known tomorrow

253

Political Correspondent

STAR

2490

A Government Gazette published tomorrow will identify the political prisoners to be released and 374 people whose restrictions under the security emergency regulations are to be lifted in terms of the concessions made by President de Klerk today.

In a briefing on the speech, Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said that the preparations for the measures had been completed after a week of hard work and would be published as soon as possible.

All cases had been carefully considered to identify those who would be affected.

Explaining the Government's decision not to release political prisoners who had committed ordinary crimes such as murder, even with a political motive, Dr Viljoen said the Western governments consulted by the South African Government did not believe that these should be treated as merely political crimes.

The huge weight on Mandela's shoulders

To most South Africans, the idea of a free Mr Nelson Mandela is no longer as unthinkable as it once was.

The African National Congress leader may walk out of Victor Verster Prison as a free man any time now.

What role, if any, will a free Mr Mandela play in the country's wide political field?

That is the question *Time* magazine tries to answer in its cover story this week.

Mr Mandela, *Time's* South African bureau chief Scott MacLeod writes, will have on his shoulders a huge responsibility.

Unity

He will be expected to unify the different anti-apartheid organisations in this country and bring the Government and these extra-Parliamentary forces to the negotiating table.

MacLeod points out that the eyes of South Africans and the international community will focus on Mr Mandela who, on his release, will be expected to perform acrobatic political feats.

"Mandela," MacLeod writes. "The name reverberates like a

"Mandela Free at last? After 27 years, a changing South Africa prepares to release its most famous political prisoner," says *Time* magazine, which features the jailed ANC leader on its cover. KAIZER NYATSUMBA reports

mantra through South Africa these days, half in excitement, half in anxiety. Mandela will soon be free. Mandela will solve the problem. If Mandela can't do it, who can?"

In a report accompanied by portraits of Mr Mandela, MacLeod says the world famous ANC leader's description of himself as a "facilitator" indicates that he has accepted "the job of wresting tangible results from this moment of opportunity."

According to the report, for the past three years Mr Mandela has held a series of meetings with a team of Government officials and since last November has held meetings with Cabinet Ministers.

His unconditional release was widely regarded as the key to implementing the Government's promises of reform.

It was believed, MacLeod said, that if anyone could bridge the vast divide between whites and blacks, and among blacks themselves, Mr Mandela,

was the man to do it.

"The white Government looks on him as a born-again moderate, a man they can do business with."

"For blacks, Mandela may be the one who, as the personification of their long suffering, can help them transcend the disagreements over strategy and allegiance that have splintered their strength, and bargain on equal terms with the whites," writes MacLeod.

He says that on his release Mr Mandela will walk out "into a world vastly different from the strict apartheid society he vowed to overthrow."

Healthy respect

The first meeting Mr Mandela held with State President F W de Klerk, at Tuynhuys, Cape Town, resulted in the two men having a healthy respect for each other, with each man thinking the other was someone he could "do business with," ac-

ording to MacLeod's report.

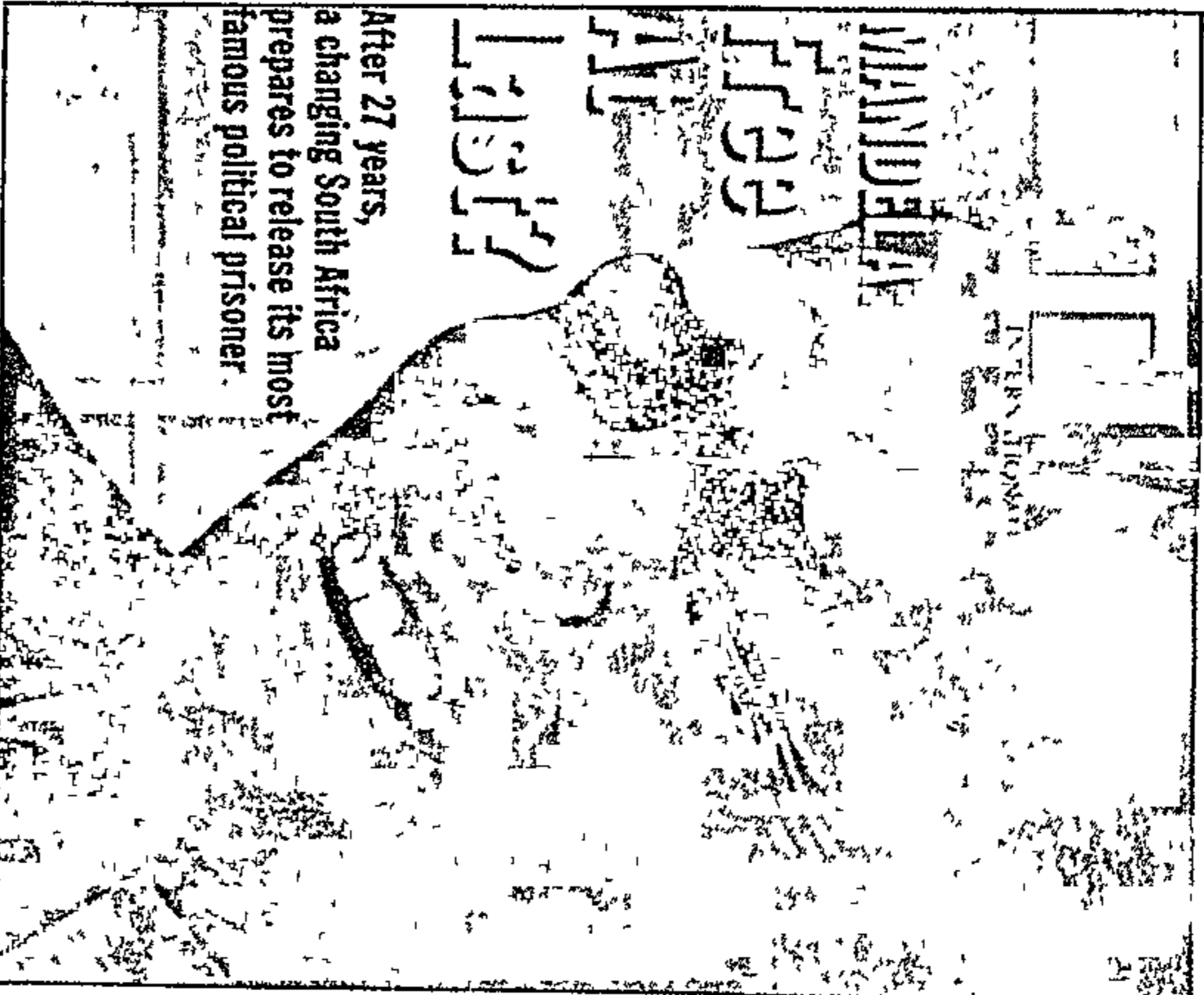
He says Mr Mandela's biggest challenge may come from within the ranks of the ANC and the Mass Democratic Movement, "where some in the new generation of leaders resent his automatic resumption of leadership and consider him too willing to compromise."

MacLeod quotes trade unionist and MDM leader Mr Cyril Ramaphosa as saying Mr Mandela's status "was no different" from any other member.

MacLeod concludes, "Mandela is the sole black leader in South Africa who has a chance to bring both sides (the Government and anti-apartheid forces) to compromise."

"Despite his advancing years and his near-fatal bout with tuberculosis in 1988, he was described by a visitor to Victor Verster as 'very nimble, alert, self-confident, charismatic, not a mere symbolic leader but someone who is in touch with events'."

"Few others possess the pragmatism that Mandela has honed over the years, which may enable him to grow from a facilitator of negotiations to a reconciler of men."



Centre stage... Nelson Mandela on the cover of this week's *Time* magazine.

After 27 years, a changing South Africa prepares to release its most famous political prisoner.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

W/Mail 2/2-8/2/90

MARION SPARG, 33, ANC and Umkhonto weSizwe member, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act in March 1986, held in solitary confinement for five months, and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for treason on November 6 1986. She is in Pretoria Central Prison.

A Rhodes University journalism graduate, Sparg first became politically active 13 years ago as a member of the National Union of South African Students and the Delta self-help organisation

After graduating in 1979 she worked as a reporter on the *Daily Dispatch* and then the *Sunday Times*. In 1981 she assisted in petrol bombing the offices of the Progressive Federal Party in protest against the party's participation in the Republic Day celebrations. She later said the choice of the PFP as a target had been "immature and emotional".

She left the country and travelled to Botswana to join the ANC. Sparg attended a three-month military training course in Angola and later worked for the ANC's Department of Information and Publicity in Lusaka. In 1983 she received further military training. After returning to South Africa as an underground operative she carried out attacks on the Cambridge police station in East London and John Vorster Square and Hillbrow police station in Johannesburg.

She is one of four white women political prisoners being held at Pretoria Central. (253)

Murder charge investigated after cell death

DANIEL SIMON

POLICE are investigating a charge of murder against five Hillbrow police-cell prisoners after the death of a 49-year-old "mentally disturbed" man who was arrested and placed with them about three hours earlier.

In a statement, police said the deceased man, Brian Camm, was detained by police early yesterday morning and was scheduled to undergo a mental examination.

Prior to that, shortly after midnight, police attended to a complaint at Honey Heights in Berea where a man had apparently gone berserk and created havoc in a flat.

His wife feared for her safety and requested police to remove Camm from the flat.

Police said they placed Camm in a cell with five inmates and that he was calm.

619cm
2/2/90 Fight (253)

He was to be taken to a doctor yesterday morning as it appeared he was mentally handicapped, the statement said.

Police found Camm dead when they visited the cell at 3am. Inmates alleged Camm became embroiled in an argument with them and a fight ensued.

Police were investigating a charge of murder, the statement said.

A post mortem was carried out on the body of Section 29 detainee Clayton Sizwe Sithole, Sithole's lawyer Dall Mporu said.

A judicial commission of inquiry, headed by Mr Justice Goldstone, was appointed by President F.W. De Klerk after Sithole's death by hanging in the John Vorster Square police cells on Tuesday night.

Mporu said the post-mortem was carried out by state and independent pathologists and a report was expected early next week.

He said it was too early to say if legal proceedings were to be instituted against Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Inquiry into Sithole's death in jail

STATE President FW de Klerk yesterday appointed a judicial commission of inquiry into the death of Mr Clayton Sizwe Sithole (20) who, according to police, was found hanged in a cell at John Vorster Square late on Tuesday afternoon.

Sithole was the boyfriend of Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of Mr Nelson Mandela, according to sources including family friends. They said he was the father of her child (253) ~~31~~

Rethink on psychos

From PATRICK BULGER
Weekend Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Sixty-nine psychopaths with a history of violent crime have been released on to South Africa's streets after receiving treatment that has probably not helped them

Of these, 21 had reverted to crime, the South African Prisons Service said this week.

A prisons spokesman said psychopaths were treated for four years in a special hospital at Zonderwater Prison.

"The aim of the programme is to change the psychopath's behaviour to fall within socially acceptable norms and to get him to accept responsibility," the spokesman said.

But a top psychiatrist who heads the Sterkfontein Hospital forensic unit, Dr Merryll Vorster, said psychopaths should be imprisoned indefinitely as there was no way of treating them.

Raped girl

Dr Vorster, who has dealt with some of South Africa's most notorious psychopaths, including Pikkie van der Westhuizen, who raped a young girl and killed her brother, said indeterminate sentences might be the only way of protecting society from psychopaths.

Her suggestion comes in the wake of growing concern about the tendency of psychopaths to repeat their crimes, as in the case of paedophile Gert van Rooyen, who abducted at least five schoolgirls who have yet to be found.

In 1979, Van Rooyen was diagnosed as a psychopath, although he was never certifiable.

Dr Vorster painted a chilling picture of psychopaths who tend to be charming and intelligent, but dangerous.

She told of interviewing Van der

Westhuizen who was "very pleasant to chat to".

"He was never directly aggressive and he was not concerned about telling all the grisly details. He almost bragged about it," she said of the man who murdered a 14-year-old boy so that he could rape his 13-year-old sister.

"He was not concerned about the death."

Typically, Van der Westhuizen lived a hand-to-mouth existence after his release from prison, sleeping in cars and in the veld.

According to Dr Vorster, there are two types of psychopaths — the aggressive and the inadequate.

Immaturity

Both types of people would have become psychopaths during childhood when, for example, they found they enjoyed inflicting violence on other children.

Some studies on twins had found that even though they were brought up separately they both tended to become psychopaths.

She said they had abnormalities in their electro-encephalograph patterns and that this demonstrated an underlying immaturity.

As children they tended to be cruel to animals.

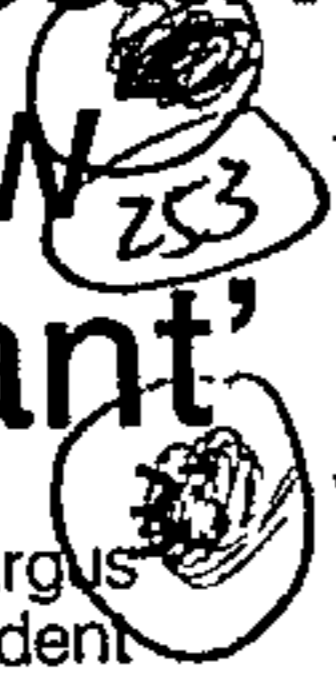
As they grew older, the symptoms started showing in their lack of self control, self-centredness, lack of an ability to develop stable relationships, a low frustration level and a marked lack of conscience.

In terms of South African law, psychopaths were not classified as mentally ill and were therefore fit to stand trial.

The Prisons Service refused to comment on rumours that the prison hospital for psychopaths was being closed because of its poor success rate.

Prisoners on Death Row 'jubilant'

w/1-Argus
3/2/96



Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Death Row prisoners were "overjoyed" and "jubilant" and planned to spend the weekend playing table tennis to celebrate President F W de Klerk's moratorium on executions

According to Lawyers for Human Rights lawyer Mr Shucks Sefanyetso, who visited the prisoners on Death Row at Pretoria Central Prison, the mood was "very positive".

"They listened to President De Klerk's announcement on the radio, but because it was in Afrikaans, many could not understand and I had to explain it to them"

He said ANC prisoners on Death Row "are hopeful they are going to leave soon"

Mr De Klerk's announcement has been widely welcomed in legal circles

Intense pressure

It is understood the government has come under intense pressure from judges concerned at the deteriorating image of the South African judiciary and comparisons with countries like Iran

According to the Director of Wits' Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Professor John Dugard, judges were recently sent a questionnaire by the government sounding their views on capital punishment.

"The judges have not been happy with the spiralling rate of executions. Many judges are strongly opposed to the death penalty, and feel their hands are tied by the present law."

Mr De Klerk's announcement gives judges more discretion in applying the death penalty and gives the accused the automatic right of appeal

Professor Dugard said the announcement would go a long way towards the abolition of the death penalty, which he believed was not as strongly supported as it may have been in the past.

Professor Etienne Murenik, a national executive member of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in South Africa, welcomed the move

"I believe he would have been supported by a significant number of judges

"Weaknesses"

"I would not imagine the complete abolition of the death penalty would be imminent. But these developments entail a recognition of weaknesses in the notion of the death penalty"

Lawyers for Human Rights director Mr Brian Currin predicted a "drastic reduction" in the number of executions in the near future. He said broadly based political pressure had had an effect

He said there was a feeling among judges that the number of executions was "unacceptably high"

He said the judiciary was being discredited and that blacks "saw it as part of the oppressive system"



Paula McBride . . . petition for a stay of execution is now irrelevant.

Hope for reprieve of Robert McBride

City Press 4/2/90
By SANDILE MEMELA

253

PAULA McBride's hopes to save the life of her husband, condemned ANC bomber Robert McBride, were satisfied when President FW de Klerk halted all executions of political prisoners on Friday.

"It is almost too much to take in. Although I have always been optimistic I did not expect a moratorium. I just did not know what to expect, but this is too much," said Paula.

Paula, a committee member of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, vowed never to let Robert die. But this week she was forced to abandon her campaign to draw up a petition to have his life spared.

"With the stay of his execution it is now reduced to irrelevance," said a beaming Paula.

She told *City Press* she was so overjoyed that she immediately dashed off to Pretoria Central Prison to share her happiness with her husband.

While she welcomed De Klerk's decision to halt all execution of political prisoners on Death Row, Paula was saddened by the distinction between criminal political activists and those of a non-violent nature.

"When Robert was involved in the bombing there was no other way for him to express his political convictions. He has been dulled by the distinction, but there is little doubt that his release is the next project," said Paula.

"When I spoke to Robert's mother on Friday she said she will have a peaceful sleep for the first time in many months," she added.

Parents show delight at stay of executions

Apr 21/90

(253)

By SANDILE MEMELA

TEARS of relief streamed down the face of 67-year-old George Mncube of Diepkloof, Soweto, when President FW De Klerk announced a moratorium on executions.

Mncube's son Mthetheli and Mzondeleli Non-dula are now to be spared after they were sentenced to death 11 times and 50 years in jail at the sensational Messina trial for murder, treason, attempted murder and terrorism.

what was said was far beyond our expectations. De Klerk has shown himself to be a compassionate man. The next step is for him to release our son," said Mncube.

"Since De Klerk has gone a long way towards defusing the potential conflict in the country. He can make my family and hundreds of others very happy if he releases the children to be reunited with their families.

"I am happy that my

son's life has been spared, but I will be happier when he can return to his home to sit at the same table with me," said Mncube.

Mncube said his wife last year wrote an open letter to De Klerk pleading for clemency for her son.

"Her weekly visit marks the renewal of our hope to be reunited with our son. We are looking forward to see him in his home where he belongs," said Mncube.

Mncube and his wife Winnie both burst into tears when De Klerk announced that the lives of those convicted for acts of violence on behalf of the ANC would be spared for now.

Mncube said the moment the news was heard in his sitting room, he and his wife Winnie sat in a trance as they struggled to contain their joy.

"In the past few years we have not known so much happiness in our home. We were so overjoyed by the impact of the announcement that we could not believe it was true.

"The news moved me so much that tears just flooded uncontrollably down my cheeks, while my wife moved around the house as if she were in a trance. The day was a milestone in our lives," said Mncube.

The grey-haired old man told *City Press* that his family had gathered at the radio to hear the broadcast of the speech as early as 9am.

"I must admit that



George Mncube... "a milestone in our lives".

Questions over return of exiles

South 5/2/90 - 14/2/90
253

THE return of ANC, PAC and SACP exiles hinges on the government's exclusion of so-called "terrorists" and freedom fighters from its limited offer of amnesty.

ANC leaders and civil rights lawyers are now questioning the government's pledge to release political prisoners convicted of membership of the liberation movements.

Said ANC stalwart Ahmed Kathrada: "There are a lot of things which have to be explained, such as why only prisoners who participated in the activities of the unbanned organisations will be released and political trials for only such people will be scrapped, while others are left in the cold."

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's secretary for international relations, said while ANC members who were jailed for terrorism remained in prison, it was unlikely he would return.

"The ANC regards these members as political prisoners," he said.

A spokesperson for the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said that 77 political prisoners had already been identified for release within the next few days.

Amnesty

Officials were examining all warrants to determine other prisoners who qualified for release or reduction of sentence.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said ANC president Oliver Tambo and other South African political exiles now facing criminal charges were welcome to come home.

Viljoen emphasised that there was no general amnesty and made it clear that the government's intention was to move its focus from people who faced prosecution through membership of formerly banned organisations to individuals guilty of purely criminal acts.

"The purpose of the package is to normalise the situation and to encourage all those who followed the peaceful course to involve themselves in negotiations," Viljoen said.

"Mr Tambo is welcome to return. As far as I know he faces no charge. So is any other South African who is not guilty of criminal activity," he added.

Natal University's Political Science academic, Mr Ian Phillip, said Umkhonto we Sizwe was an integral part of the ANC, bound into the organisation historically by membership and administratively and institutionally.

"The exclusion of army soldiers from the terms of the statement also fails to address the whole campaign for prisoner of war status for captured cadres," he said.

"The same problem, the severe distinction between the military and the political, affects the definition of re-

leased prisoners."

Phillip said it appeared a very small proportion of political prisoners would be released in those terms because of the state's widespread policy of charging people as members of the ANC and MK respectively and independently of terrorism.

He said the "extremely generous" definition of terrorism contained in the Internal Security Act provided the state with extreme ammunition to restrain future action.

Lawyers urged caution, warning families of political prisoners not to raise their hopes.

It seems at this early stage that none in Cape Town qualifies for early release, said Athlone attorney Mr Ibrahim Mohamed.

However, the trial of community leader Mr Johnny Issel came to an abrupt end on Friday.

He was informed by a prosecutor that he need not appear in court today as his charges of promoting the aims of the ANC have been dropped.

On death row, political prisoners are reportedly excited by the news that their executions have been suspended pending judicial review.

Mr Shucks Sefanyetso, Lawyers for Human Rights' executions monitor who rushed to Pretoria Central on Friday afternoon to break the news to prisoners awaiting the hangman, said they were celebrating with a party.

"I broke the news to them, no one had told them that the State President had suspended all executions," he said.

"I saw Almond Nofomela, I saw Selwyn Simon, I saw many of the others and they're all having a big party tonight."

While the suspension of all executions was welcomed by human rights and legal organisations, they pledged to continue to campaign for the total abolition of the death penalty.

Discretion

A spokesperson for the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Mr A Soman, said his organisation was 'disappointed' that De Klerk had not abolished the death penalty from the statute books.

"The granting of judicial discretion to judges in the imposition of the death sentence and an automatic right of appeal does not address the fundamental objections to the imposition of the death sentence."

"The death sentence does not act as a deterrent and there will still be the danger of judicial error," Soman added.

The national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Curran, said he believed the reform initiatives would move South Africa towards abolitionist status within the next few years.

"Giving judges a wider discretion and the principle that the death sentence will only be exercised in exceptional cases will, I believe, result in a dramatic reduction in executions over the coming years," Curran said.

"We of course also support the State President's decision to suspend all executions, pending appropriate law reform. We remain committed to total abolition."

Freedom

Mandela free by February 16, say top Govt sources

By THEMBA MOLEFE and Sapa

NELSON Rolihlahla Mandela will be out of prison by February 16, highly placed Government sources have said.

State President FW de Klerk is expected to make an announcement towards the end of the week

"Mr Mandela might even be home next Monday, February 12," a source said after De Klerk's historic speech in Cape Town on Friday.

But yesterday Mandela's wife, Winnie, said outside Victor Verster prison that there were still "certain obstacles" standing in the way of releasing him

She told reporters she was "extremely disappointed and sorry I was unable to bring Nelson along with me"

This was due to the obstacles, which she would not name, that still stood in his way

She said the onus was not on her husband as to when he would be released

She added that she too had no idea when he would be released, but Mandela was preparing a statement to be released soon

She would not comment further on the the statement but said the present State of Emergency and certain other conditions stood in the way of Mandela's release.

Winnie Mandela, dressed in a blue tartan suit and accompanied by her husband's legal adviser Mr Dullah Omar, entered the prison about 10 30am on Sunday and left about 3 45pm

Before leaving, Mandela told journalists her husband

was in good health

Many political observers expected De Klerk to announce Mandela's release in his speech

Mandela's release was no longer a matter of speculation as the Government had already made a decision, the Government sources said.

Serious

On Friday De Klerk said in Parliament "I wish to put it plainly that the Government has taken a firm decision to release Mr Mandela unconditionally I am serious about bringing this matter to finality without delay The Government will take a decision soon on the date of his release Unfortunately a further short passage of time is unavoidable."

Said the parliamentary source "President De Klerk is also under pressure from some of his influential Cabinet members who want him to release Mandela immediately"

Meanwhile anticipation over Mandela's release has reached fever pitch Journalists from all over the world began arriving in Cape Town at the beginning of the year

Most hotels and flats

● To page 2

ing on the statue of parliament in Cape Town try after President de n Friday (304A)

Pic MOFFAT ZUNGU



Mr FW de Klerk



QUALIFY AS A SUPERVISOR AND GET TO THE TOP

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Mandela to be free soon

● From page 1

in the city have been fully booked as "Mandela-watching" reaches a climax

Mandela lives in a luxury bungalow at Victor Verster Prison, Paarl, the scene of another drama which unfolded on the eye of De Klerk's speech

Journalists flocked to the prison after rumours were spread that Mandela and De Klerk were to meet, ostensibly to dis-

cuss his release.

Others claimed they saw a luxury car enter the prison at about 4 am on Thursday and was seen leaving at high speed about an hour later

However, Government officials later said no meeting between the two men had taken place

Mandela, billed South Africa's most famous political prisoner by the foreign media, was jailed for life for high treason in the "Rivonia trial" on June 11, 1964 He is now 71 years old

DAMELIN MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

DMS COURSES ARE HELD IN JOHANNESBURG, ROSEBANK, PRETORIA, MAASBATHO DURBAN, PIETERMARITZBURG, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN

S 3453

Probe into Sithole's death

MR Justice R J Goldstone will tomorrow begin his one-man judicial commission of inquiry into the death of Mr Clayton Sizwe Sithole, who was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square last Tuesday.

Announcing this on Friday, Goldstone said the Commission would report on the factual circumstances relating to Sithole's death, the circumstances which might possibly have given rise to his death, the cause or

likely cause of death, and finally, the question whether death was caused by any act or omission involving or constituting an offence by any person.

Earlier reports said Sithole was arrested on January 26 with four others, in connection with the death of five policemen. (253)

Police took possession of two firearms, including an AK-47, and ammunition.

Goldstone has invited verbal and written evidence

He will conduct his inquiry at the Mayoress' Parlour in the Johannesburg City Hall. - Sapa.

Mandela rejects

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South Sp/1 - 14/2/90

W's measures

by CHIARA CARTER

NELSON MANDELA has rejected the measures announced by State President F. W. de Klerk at the opening of parliament last Friday as "not enough" and has said that there remain "considerable obstacles" to his release.

Advocate Dullah Omar, who accompanied Mrs Winnie Mandela on a visit to Victor Verster Prison on Sunday, confirmed that unless the government removed these "obstacles", Mandela would not go free even though the government had said it intended releasing him as soon as possible.

"Mr Mandela has said that his freedom rests in De Klerk's hands and that he cannot leave prison until certain conditions are met," Omar said.

Cadres

Mrs Mandela said she was "very disappointed" that her husband's release was still not imminent.

She said that Mandela demanded that the government lift the state of emergency entirely.

She said he also wanted the definition of political prisoners to be widened to include people presently imprisoned for "terrorism".

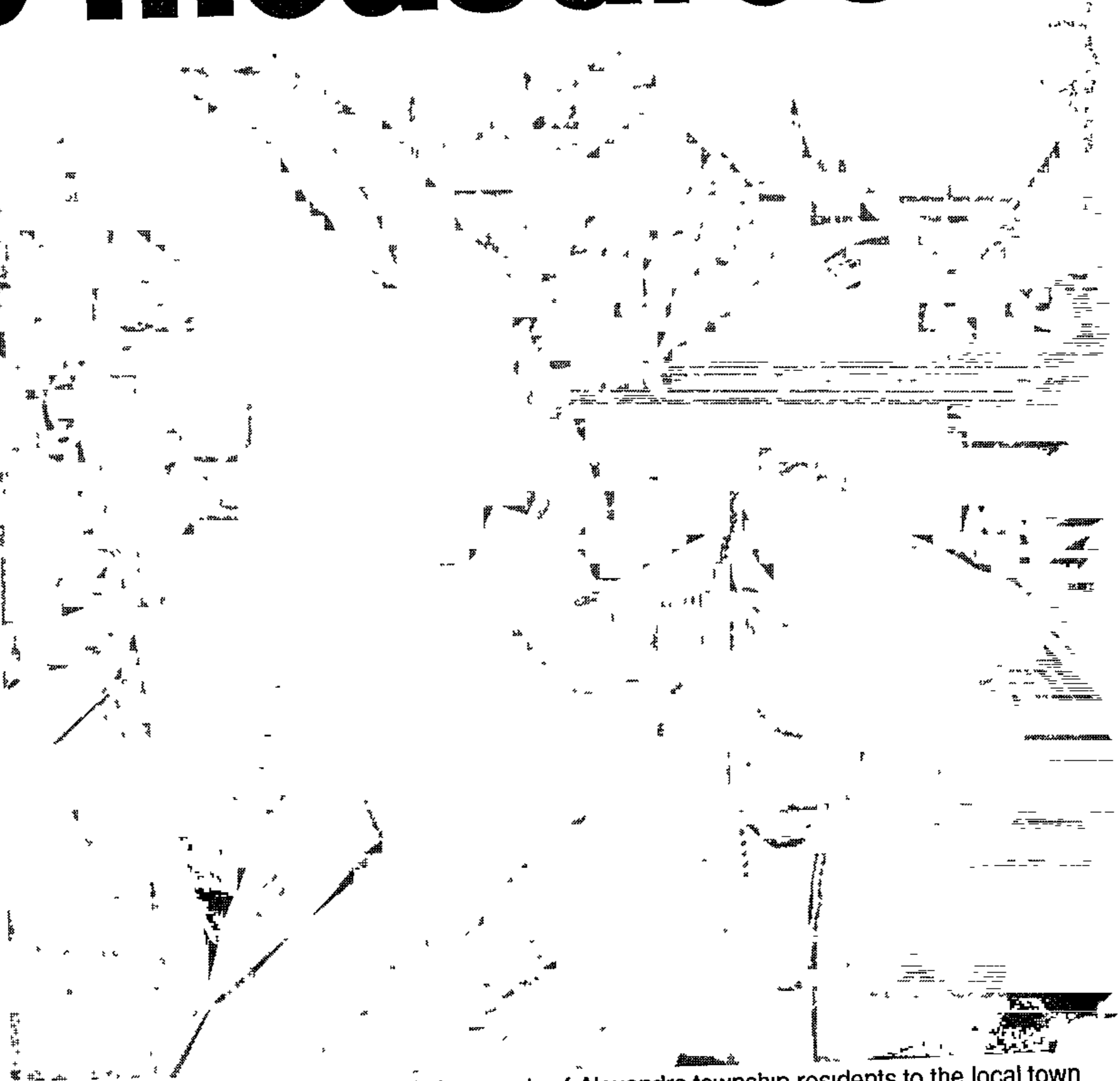
In terms of Friday's announcement, only those convicted of being a member of a banned organisation will be released from prison.

And although De Klerk said that exiles who had not committed any crime were welcome to return home, there is uncertainty about the status of cadres abroad as well as that of conscientious objectors.

After the initial euphoria wore off, a range of organisations echoed Mandela's view that the announcements had not gone far enough.

'Go further'

They pointed out that the state of emergency remained, detention without trial had merely been



Mrs Winnie Mandela led a march of thousands of Alexandra township residents to the local town council offices and police station on Saturday.

"upgraded" and apartheid legislation including the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Land Act remained on the statute books.

An NEC member of the ANC, Mr Aziz Pahad, said that while De Klerk had made a "qualitative leap, he needed to go further".

Another NEC member, Mr Pallo Jordan, said the organisation would not shift its headquarters to South Africa or abandon its military campaign.

Problems are on point of solution, say Cabinet sources

'Public safety' key to Mandela release

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent
Cape Town

Government concern about the public safety impact of releasing Mr Nelson Mandela seems to be the major snag still delaying his release.

Additionally, sources indicated that the Government was still trying to secure some assurance from Mr Mandela about the role he would play once released.

Cabinet sources have confirmed that some — unspecified — political problem is still causing a delay.

They said, however, they expected the problem would be cleared away soon, leading to Mr Mandela's release.

It has now emerged that Mr Mandela is no longer placing any conditions on his release — despite a report to the contrary from his wife Winnie.

UDF leader Dr Allan Boesak said this yesterday after visiting Mr Mandela at Victor Verster Prison.

He said Mr Mandela still believed the Government should lift the whole state of emergency and release all political prisoners.

But if he were released before these conditions were met "he would not hold on to chairs and tables kicking, but he would then have to state that his release was under circumstances that he himself would not have wished".

Returning exiles

It seems the Government is unlikely to budge from its stand on the return of political exiles before talks with the ANC begin.

The Government's insistence that amnesty will not be granted to militants guilty of ordinary crimes such as murder and sabotage — even if politically motivated — seems still to be a major sticking point obstructing ANC entry into discussions.

ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu returned to South Africa yesterday from the Stockholm ANC summit to say that the ANC would seek clarification from President de Klerk on the return of exiles before deciding whether to enter negotiation talks.

Government sources have indicated that although they are prepared to discuss the position of exiles they cannot afford to budge now from their position. It is likely that the Government's attitude is that ANC leaders will not be prevented from returning whatever their role in the planning of the armed struggle.

However those responsible for the actual perpetration of a crime will not be granted amnesty.

The sources said they believe they have Western support for their stand.

The ANC on the other hand believes that crimes committed by their guerillas are acts of war which should be condoned.

But while the South African Government seems to be digging in its heels on the exile issue as a precondition for negotiations, some sources concede that eventually amnesty will have to be granted to all ANC operatives.

This was the case with all the returning Swapo fighters under the UN-supervised Namibian peace settlement.

See Pages 5, 10 and 11.



The new boys South African cricket's newest Springboks were officially capped at a function in Sandton yesterday. Kepler Wessels (front), Richard Snell and Dave Rundle will be in the Bok side that takes on the rebel English cricket side in the first test starting tomorrow at the Wanderers. See Page 3, Page 6 and Back Page. Picture by John Hogg

Fewer cars are stolen but insurance premiums rise

By Craig Kotze

Vehicle insurance premiums are to rise again soon, despite a significant drop in car thefts, the chairman of the South African Insurance Association (SAIA), Mr Ron Carter, said today. The reasons were that replacement costs of vehicles and of repairs had shot up.

Premiums, Mr Carter said, were due to go up anyway because they had not kept pace with inflation.

BURDEN

Car theft has been reduced nationwide. But police also conceded that the emphasis had changed in obtaining and hijack-

way below rates in Britain and America, Mr Carter said.

SAIA has in the past said rising car theft, which reached the proportions of a national crisis in the mid 80s — was one of the reasons for steep rises in premiums.

Police confirmed yesterday that there had been a drop in car theft, although statistics were not available.

One source said car theft in Johannesburg had dropped from up to 60 cars a day to an average of about 30 or 40.

Police statements 'wild' magistrate's court told

253

A defence counsel criticised police statements as "wild and unsubstantiated allegations" about the arrest of a 17-year-old youth who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Advocate P Shapiro made the criticism before the magistrate, Mr H Ver-

By **MANDLA NDLAZI**

hoef, ruled that the proceedings should be heard in camera. Shapiro blamed the police for having inflamed the matter in a "highly inflammatory situation". The statements, he said, were made on SABC TV and to the Press.

Sowetan 8/2/90
The magistrate then informed the prosecutor Mr JT Britz to refer the matter to the investigating officer who was not present in court.

Shapiro said the youth had been assaulted in detention and requested the magistrate that the boy be moved from the Moroka Police Station to the Johannesburg Prison

cells. The court accepted the request.

The court's public gallery including the Press was cleared when the boy's mother was called to testify on his age. The charge sheet was blank and the matter was postponed to February 14.

The boy is still in custody.

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Appeal for a clear policy on prisoners

The Government had to state a clear policy regarding all political prisoners, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives Mr Abe Williams said yesterday.

Speaking during the joint debate on the State President's opening address, he said the danger existed that if only the leaders were released, they could be seen as sellouts.

He raised laughter when he said that if white South Africa did not want the State President, Mr de Klerk would feel very much at home in the LP. — Sapa.

of glowering at one another across the ramparts of the laager".

Parties may have to dissolve — LP

Existing political parties may have to pay the price of disappearance as an investment in the future of South Africa and all its people, the chairman of the House of Representatives' Ministers' Council, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday. *Sapa 9/2/90*

Speaking during the debate on the State President's opening speech, he also called for the three Houses of Parliament to be scrapped as separate entities.

"Let us in future meet as one House."

He asked how a new South Africa could be born if the old one did not die.

He said the National Party might have to dissolve to form something new. — Sapa.

'It would make life easier'

Common-crimes amnesty possible, says Minister

STAC 9/2/90

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An amnesty for political prisoners convicted of common-law crimes could be negotiated which would "make life easier for all of us", Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

This follows statements by two other Cabinet Ministers, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, (Constitutional Development) and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (Education and Development Aid), that this point of dispute between the previously banned organisations and the Government was up for discussion.

Crimes

President de Klerk has said such prisoners were not affected by the unbanning of the ANC, PAC and SACP.

And General Johan van der Merwe, Commissioner of Police, has said returning exiles could also face prosecution if they had committed crimes.

Mr Vlok replied "yes" yesterday when asked at an international press conference in Cape Town if an amnesty was a possibility. He said an amnesty could be negotiated.

He also said the Government was busy discussing with Mr Nelson Mandela the question of his security after his release.

Asked if police would guard Mr Mandela, Mr Vlok said:

"We have to discuss it with him. We do not want to enforce our presence on him. We want him to get out of that prison and walk the streets of our country as a free man, and alive."

Mr Vlok said police were aware through their security network of threats to Mr Mandela's life from the ranks of the ANC, black communities and from right-wing sources.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

Wmail 912-1512190

MOSIMA SEXWALO, 37, African National Congress and Umkhonto weSizwe member, was detained 14 years ago, charged in April 1977 and in April 1978 was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment on Robben Island.

Sexwalo, one of six children who grew up in Soweto, first became politically active in the early 1970s. He studied towards a BCom in Swaziland and was recruited into the ANC. After being captured he and 11 others were charged in April 1977 with conspiracy and terrorism. Their trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court was interrupted in November that year when the judge died. Six of the 12, including Joe Gqabi, were acquitted after several of the state witnesses left the country, having been released after six months in detention.

(253)

In April 1978 Sexwalo and five others were convicted. He was sentenced to 18 years on Robben Island. He was found guilty of throwing a hand grenade into a police landrover, seriously injuring two policemen, as well as receiving military training in Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

While on trial he was married to his fiancée, Hazel, and they have a daughter aged 14. He is currently secretary of the General Recreation Committee on Robben Island.

The De Klerk announcement on prisoners has confused both the jailed and the jailers, reports VUSI GUNENE

THE release of political prisoners promised by State President FW de Klerk last Friday, gave rise to frantic enquiries — from lawyers' offices to prison authorities, from families to lawyers.

Despite the joy with which the announcement was greeted, many are unsure exactly who will be included in the term "political prisoner".

Prison officials this week announced that "preliminary calculations showed that about 77 political prisoners may benefit".

But this number excludes about 717 political prisoners known to have been sentenced as at July last year, including those who do not fall within the official description of "political prisoners".

Enquiries this week revealed that neither prison officials nor the state attorney's offices could reveal the names of those who would be released, nor could they comment on when the releases could be expected.

Lawyers said it was difficult to distinguish who among the political prisoners would benefit, as many had been convicted of charges besides membership of banned organisations.

The amnesty will not be granted to militants guilty of ordinary crimes such as murder and sabotage — even if politically motivated. This is still to be a major obstruction to the entry of the African National Congress into negotiations. This week the ANC rejected the offer and called on the government to release all political prisoners unconditionally.

The ANC maintains that all those imprisoned for "acts of war" should be regarded as political prisoners.

There are believed to be 325 political prisoners on Robben Island's maximum security prison. Of these, 22 are serving life terms.

Among those most likely to be released are ANC leader Harry Gwala's co-accused in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial, who were sentenced to life imprisonment on July 25 1977.

One of them is Vusumuzi John Nene, South Africa's second longest serving political prisoner after Nelson Mandela. Nene, 47, has now spent a total of 25 years and six months behind bars.

Another is his co-accused Zakhele Elphas Mdlalose, 66, who joined Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, in 1963, which led to his arrest and conviction a year later. He was released in February 1974, but was rearrested the following year and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Another long-serving political prisoner who may well be released is Joseph Nduh, 50, who has spent nearly 14 years behind bars.

A veteran of the ANC's 1967 Wankie operation he was abducted from Swaziland in 1976 and sentenced to 18 years in jail the following year.

Two other co-accused are Anthony Mfene Xaba, 56, who has been behind bars for 25 years, and Msomi Meyiwa, 66, a member of the ANC and the SA Congress of Trade Unions, imprisoned for nearly 23 years. Both are likely to be released.

Of the white political prisoners — 14 are being held — Barbara Hogan is the most likely to be freed.

Hogan, 38, was detained in September 1981 and convicted a year later for membership and furthering the aims of the ANC.

Less likely to be released is Rob Adam, 34, who was also detained in 1981. He was jailed for offences under the Internal Security Act. After nine months in solitary confinement, he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for charges arising from his membership and furthering the aims of the ANC in June 1982.

8 WEEKLY MAIL, February 9 to February 15 1990

NO-ONE IS YET CLEAR ABOUT WHICH PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED

253

Frantic prison enquiries over who may go free

Laws fortify emergency

 253
SOWETAN Correspondent

LESS than 5 percent of the estimated 3000 political prisoners currently in jail would appear to be eligible for release following the legalisation of more than 30 organisations last week, according to the Human Rights Commission (HRC)

All "unrest" political prisoners were excluded as were probably three quarters of the "security" political prisoners because of convictions of violence *Sowetan 9/2/90*

In an update on repression in South Africa released yesterday, the HRC noted that although organisations such as the UDF and Cosatu had been legalised, both Nusas and the UDF remained affected in terms of the Affected Organisations Act, and the UDF was still legally prohibited from receiving foreign funds

Three youths had died in detention recently

With the withdrawal of the media and education emergency regulations, the definition of "subversive" statements had fallen away. However, the wide powers of the Internal Security

Act still existed which "placed a question mark over what political actions such as boycotts, campaigns and creation of alternative structures will be permitted".

The blanket ban on all outdoor political gatherings without permission continued.

"Powers under the state of emergency and the Internal Security Act to break up such gatherings continue to be exercised on an almost daily basis, frequently involving a high level of force. Funeral restrictions in over 70 townships are still in effect," the HRC said.

They added that 67 people were currently being held under the emergency regulations, 63 of them in Natal

Although the media regulations had been scrapped - except for publication or broadcasting of visual material of unrest situations - restrictions on the media continued under the Internal Security Act, the Police Act, the Prisons Acts and many others.

Liaison officer for Soweto Police Captain Joseph Ngobeni confirmed that police conducted a search on Tuesday.

"Divers have not been to the scene since then but have promised to continue with the search today. An inquest docket has been opened," he said.

RSC's finance

The East Rand Regional Services Council has spent about R282 million in the past three years to upgrade services in the area. *(Sowetan)*

The chairman of the ERRSC, Mr Leon Ferreira, said the money was spent on 176 projects including the planning, design and construction of community projects *Sowetan 9/2/90*

He was speaking at the official opening of the Wattville Day Care Centre for the Aged

Freed

FROM PAGE 1

is a lot of people together at one time."

She said she got news of her impending release about three weeks ago, but the unbanning of the ANC overshadowed that.

"What we stood for is becoming a reality," she said "The unbanning was a triumph for the movement and we both feel vindicated for our involvement."

"I am naturally very happy to be out, but my happiness is also tempered by a feeling of sadness, because there are people left inside who did the same thing"

Mr Adam said his sudden freedom had left him with a feeling of unreality

"I had hopes for an early release, but I did not believe I fell into

the President's category of prisoners who would be let out"

Questioned about the response of former fellow prisoners when news of their release spread through prison, Ms Hogan and Mr Adam said. "Their mood is expectant and almost joyful and triumphant Everyone is hopeful that times are changing"

Ms Hogan was welcomed home yesterday by her father Paul, stepmother Hester, sister Sally, brother-in-law Mr Jonathan Cook, and nephews Martin and Paul

Close friends of the two released prisoners were also present at yesterday's celebrations

Mr Adams's father, who lives in Cape Town, was not present — but he was told the news by his son, who phoned him shortly after being let out of prison.

Taste of freedom sweet and bitter

DAWN BARKHUIZEN and SUE OLSWANG

THE FIRST woman convicted of treason in South Africa, Ms Barbara Ann Hogan, and fellow ANC member Mr Rob Adams were released from prison yesterday — two years before the end of their sentences.

They are the first of at least 77 political prisoners expected to be released because of the unbanning of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and other political organisations.

Both were jailed in 1982 on charges relating to activities in the ANC. They were serving 10 years' jail.

They faced the press a few hours after release, clearly overwhelmed by their sudden freedom and the mass of foreign and local media representatives who invaded the home of a friend in Bellevue, Johannesburg, for a hastily arranged conference.

Ms Hogan said: "After eight years in prison, this

TO PAGE 2.

STARS 10/2/90

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Freed ANC pair thrilled

CP 11/24/90
BARBARA Ann Hogan, 38, one of the first two ANC members to be released from prison was "happy beyond belief" when she was told. "You're going home"

She and Rob Adams, 34, were freed on Friday, following State President FW de Klerk's announcement last week that certain categories of political prisoner would be freed

Hogan was the first white woman convicted of treason in South Africa

They were freed two years before completing their 10-year sentences and are the first of at least 77 political prisoners expected to be released because of the unbanning of the ANC, PAC and other political organisations

Hogan was sentenced for high treason for carrying out the activities of the ANC in the labour field and for establishing a communications network with the then-banned organisation which entailed a secret code

Adams was sentenced for "conspiring with the ANC and with members of the ANC" to blow up the Brixton tower in Auckland Park, Johannesburg, and destroy radio and television transmitters with limpet mines

Along with Mandla Tembisa, who was sentenced to five years, he was also found to have endangered "the maintenance of law and order in South Africa"

Both Hogan and Adams were with family and friends having a "wild celebration" on Friday night

Adams said that his release was "unexpected" since he had not thought he would fit into the category of political prisoner specified by the State President

Adams said he would now become involved in black education - Sapa

Morale among political prisoners 'fantastic'

6/10/74 2/90 SUSAN RUSSELL

253

MORALE among political prisoners had been "fantastic" since President F W de Klerk's announcement that the ANC was unbanned and that Nelson Mandela would be released, ANC member Barbara Hogan said yesterday.

Hogan, who was convicted of treason and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in 1982 for trade union activities as an ANC member, was released from prison on Friday.

She said political prisoners believed that recent events would have a bearing on their own situation.

"I think political prisoners are expecting moves for their own release, if not this year then within the next two or three years," she said.

"There is a definite feeling that they are not going to be in prison for a long time."

Hogan said prisoners had received communication from "fairly reliable sources" that the release of political prisoners was on the agenda.

There had also been talk of sentences being reduced, she said.

"I only had contact with white women and male prisoners and their morale is very good."

"Since the unbanning of the ANC it has been just great."

"There is a feeling of vindication and that they are not going to be sitting there for ever and ever," Hogan said.

1/04/90 12/2/90

Personal warder remains at prison

ALAN FINE

(253)

"EVERYONE is human," said Warrant Officer J J Gregory yesterday, on being asked whether he expected to feel any emotion when Nelson Mandela left prison later in the day.

Gregory, who was Mandela's "keeper" for 24 years, said he was far too busy on the morning of Mandela's last day as a prisoner to think about his feelings.

Business Day reached Gregory by telephone at Mandela's Victor Verster prison bungalow.

He said Mandela was in conference with a National Reception Committee delegation, and could therefore not be called to the phone.

Gregory was reluctant to speak to the media, but said the telephone had been installed in the bungalow on Saturday, the day State President F W de Klerk announced Mandela's release.

Prior to that, Mandela had used the official prison telephone to contact people in the outside world.

Gregory said Mandela had had free access to the prison telephone ever since he arrived at Victor Verster Prison a year ago, but had requested that this not be made known to the public.

Gregory said he intended continuing his job with the Prisons Department.

Release date (253)
caught reception
team by surprise

Monday 12/4/90
CHARLENE SMITH

FEBRUARY 11 was a date no-one had ringed in red as a likely release date for Nelson Mandela — and that includes the MDM's National Reception Committee (NRC)

The NRC, formed last year when seven ANC leaders were released on October 15, has co-ordinated their movements, interviews, appointments and security. It has also been planning the details around Mandela's release since late last year.

UDF secretary general Popo Molefe, who was among 20 UDF leaders who met Mandela on Friday, said Mandela had received no indication by then of his release date.

Some NRC leaders were tipped off late last week that the release of Mandela would be either on Sunday or Monday, but no concerted planning was undertaken as a result.

Among the issues the NRC is now working on are the timing and circumstances of Mandela's Johannesburg arrival, his first Johannesburg rally and when he will travel to Lusaka for consultations with the ANC in exile.

It is believed Mandela's wife Winnie wanted her husband to hold his first rally in Johannesburg, but those who have visited him recently said he felt an affection and commitment to the people of Paarl and the Western Cape, and wanted his first rally to be in the Cape.

Freeed prisoners still on the run

By MZIKAYISE EDOM (253)

THE 13 awaiting-trial prisoners who were freed from a police van by a group of youths in Soweto on Monday are still on the run, police said yesterday.

The youths were returning from an aborted rally at Orlando Stadium where they had hoped to see released ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela

The prisoners are Johannes Mokoena, David Rakomane, Moses Mdalose, Zanolokhe Mbatsha, Matthews Malinga, Paulos Zamxaka and Ishmael Molosi, Samuel Modikoe, Benedict Khumalo, Prince Mdiluli, William Mthimkulu, Petros Seloenyane, Solomon Cheni - all from Soweto

Soweto police spokesman Captain Hennie Coleman said police had received a report about the whereabouts of some of the prisoners. "We expect to make an arrest within the next few days," he said

The prisoners were awaiting trial on charges ranging from robbery and rape to housebreaking

They will be charged with escaping from custody

Coleman said the prisoners were being transported to Orlando police station cells when the youths surrounded a police truck. Youths were seen hanging from the back and padlocks were smashed.

People with information on the prisoners are asked to contact Coleman at (011) 935-1002 or the Soweto police media centre at (011) 986-2165

One killed as taxi overturns

A WOMAN was killed and 15 people injured when a minibus taxi rolled on the Mabopane Highway near Pretoria at about 6.45am yesterday after its rear left wheel snapped off.

Although the minibus was not overloaded, it was apparently speeding on its way to the city. Paramedics said the injured people were not serious and taken to the Kalafong Hospital. The dead woman has not yet been identified. - Sowetan Correspondent

10 000 angry teachers besiege DET

Sowetan 15/2/90

MORE than 10 000 teachers, demanding better working conditions from the Department of Education and Training (DET), kept the regional office in Braamfontein under siege for more than two hours yesterday.

Coming from Soweto, Eldorado Park, the East Rand, Reigerpark, the Vaal and Alexandra, the teachers gathered outside the City Library in Johannesburg and marched to the DET offices in Braamfontein where they demanded to meet the regional director, Mr Peet Struwig.

On arrival at the DET's offices, Struwig came out to meet the crowd and it was later agreed that a delegation of nine be allowed to enter the premises. The delegation was led by Mr Curtis Nkondo, the president of the National Education Union of South Africa, which had spearheaded the march.

The meeting was described as "a hell of a success" by Nkondo.

In 1944 black teachers, organised by the Transvaal African Teachers Association, demanded better salaries in a march

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE and SONTI MASEKO

in which ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, PAC president Mr Zephania Mthopeng and Professor Es'kia Mphahlele took part

* Meanwhile all schools in Soweto were deserted yesterday, writes MZIKAYISE EDOM

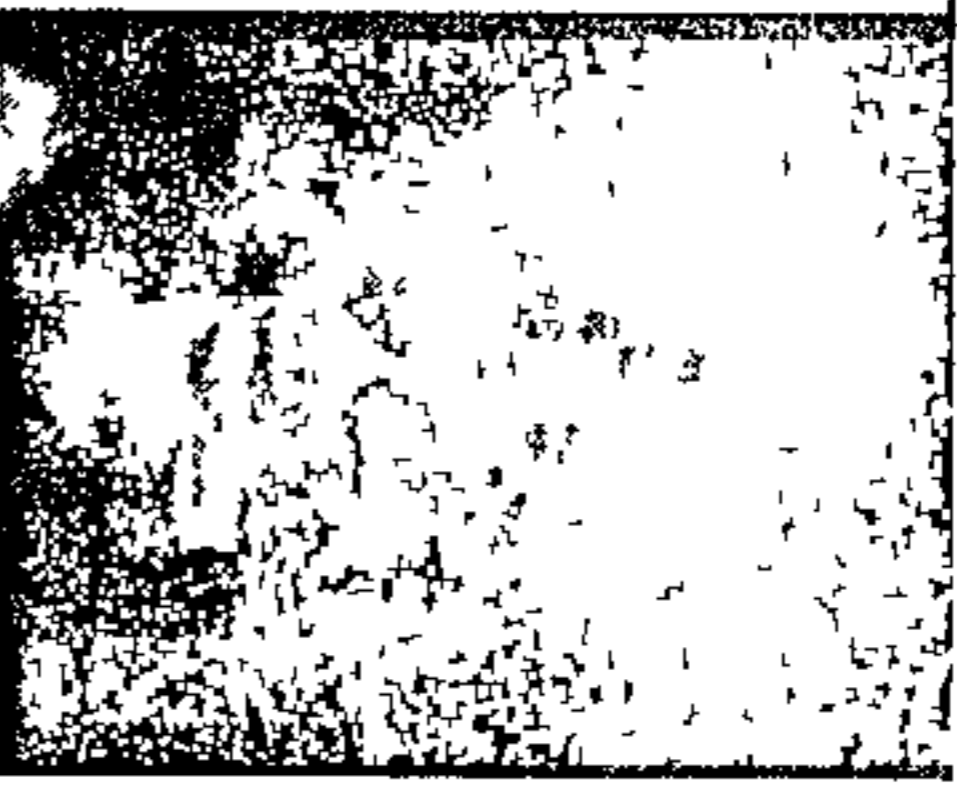
Some children kept themselves busy playing football games, while others stood on street corners singing freedom songs, chanting and toy-toying

This was the first time in four decades that teachers took such action.

The teachers handed a memorandum containing their grievances to Struwig. It is to be passed on to the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe.

* The scene at Mr Nelson Mandela's Orlando West, Soweto, home was quiet during the day yesterday

About 20 foreign reporters waited patiently outside his home



CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

From page 1

to meet the organisation's leadership in exile

He is also to visit ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo who is recovering in Sweden after suffering a stroke.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Home Affairs has said that no application for a passport Mandela had yet been received by them

However, it was possible Mandela had submitted an application at a regional office and it had not yet arrived at headquarters

Mr Mandela has said this week he would be visiting Lusaka soon for consultations with the ANC leadership.

Meanwhile, Mandela

ANC, UDF in talks

yesterday spent the first morning of his five days of freedom in Orlando West, Soweto, the home he had not seen in 27 years

Mandela and his wife Winnie also visited his ailing fellow-Rivonia inmate Mr Elias Mosecaledi in the township

A representative of Swapo, and chief executive of the Namibian consultative business forum, Mr Udo Froese arrived mid-morning at Mandela's house with a message from the secretary-general of Swapo Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo.

Part of the day Mr Mandela spent by granting interviews to foreign and local journalists

3 more killed in strife-torn Venda

From page 1

Sowetan 15/2/90

Paarl warders join Popcru ²⁵³

South 1512-21/2/90

SEVERAL warders at the Victor Verster prison — where Nelson Mandela spent the last spell of his imprisonment — have joined the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru)

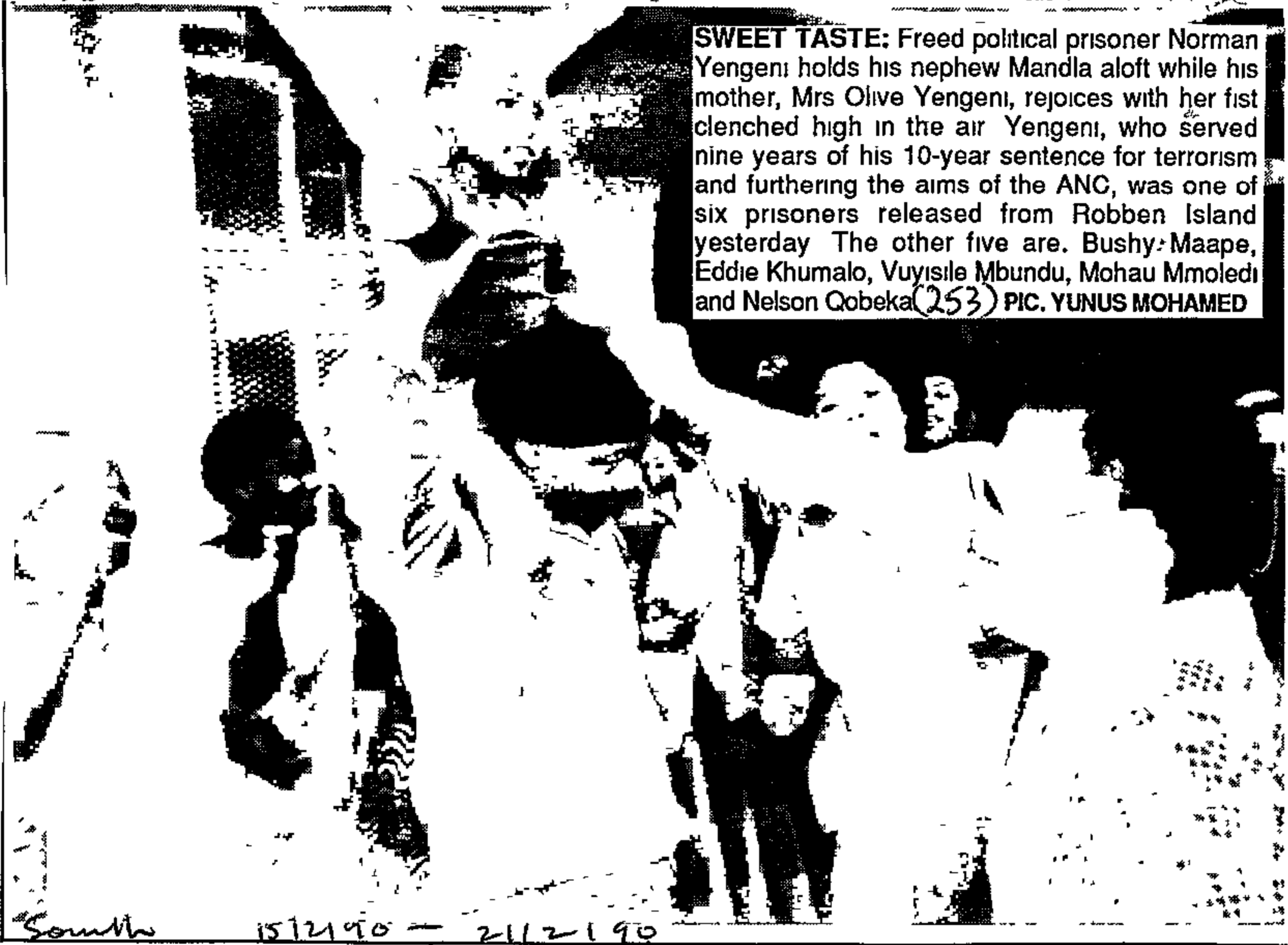
At a meeting held at the Bethel Congregational Church in Paarl East on Tuesday, 30 warders and one policeman signed up as members to a roar of approval from the 500 people present.

Paarl community leader Mr Allan

Paulse called on warders and police to "make a decisive break and join the people in their march to freedom"

Popcru chairperson Lieutenant Gregory Rockman told the meeting the organisation had adopted the Freedom Charter and was discussing affiliation to Cosatu.

Major Michael Esterhuizen, station commander of the Paarl East police station, was among the policemen present at the meeting



SWEET TASTE: Freed political prisoner Norman Yengeni holds his nephew Mandla aloft while his mother, Mrs Olive Yengeni, rejoices with her fist clenched high in the air. Yengeni, who served nine years of his 10-year sentence for terrorism and furthering the aims of the ANC, was one of six prisoners released from Robben Island yesterday. The other five are, Bushy Maape, Eddie Khumalo, Vuyisile Mbundu, Mohau Mmoledi and Nelson Qobeka. (253) PIC. YUNUS MOHAMED

South 15/2/90 - 21/2/90

Man barred from the Island

60wefan 15/1/90

A PORT Elizabeth man who wanted to visit a political prisoner on Robben Island was prevented from travelling on the ferry to the island on Tuesday because he wore an ANC T-shirt.

Mr. Zolandile Ntlok-wana wanted to visit a friend, Mr. H. Hlopo, who is serving a sentence on the island on terrorism charges, but a prison warden refused to let him go through the gates to board the ferry because he wore a T-shirt with the words "ANC lives, ANC reigns".

Ntlok-wana said he told the warden that the State President had unbanned the ANC but was told the ANC was still banned on the island (253)

He then borrowed a jacket and covered his T-shirt but the warden

turned him away and said he was a "terrorist and terrorists can't visit other terrorists"

The SA Prison Service confirmed the incident and said it was an "unfortunate error of

judgment on the part of the warden" The inconvenience was regretted

Arrangements have now been made for the visit to take place on Wednesday, the Prison Service said - Sapa

AWB men ²⁵³ begin prison hunger strike

Staff Reporter

Two men awaiting trial in the Rand Supreme Court on charges of robbing and murdering left-wing activists began a hunger strike yesterday in Johannesburg Prison.

The Prisons Service confirmed that two men — AWB members Mr. Fanie Goosen (29) of Three Rivers, Vereeniging, and Mr. Corrie Lottering (24) of Sandton — refused breakfast yesterday morning.

A statement by Mr. Goosen was released on Tuesday by his father, Mr. Fanie Goosen, sen., stating that the men were protesting against the reformist policy of Mr. FW de Klerk with the release of Mr. Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

The men have called for an immediate general election and for the unconditional release of Hendrik Strydom, who is on Death Row for murdering eight people.

Victor Verster: We know the name, but who was he?

Mail 142-22/2/40 (253)
If Nelson Mandela was the world's most famous prisoner, then Victor Verster must surely have become the world's most famous jailer, albeit several years after his passing away.

According to an obituary in the SA Prison Service's magazine *Nexus*, Verster retired from the service in 1963 after reaching the rank of Director of Prisons.

Following his departure, the civilian post of director was given its present title of Commissioner of Prisons as a result of a reorganisation for which Verster himself has been given much credit — and the honour (if you will) of having a jail in Paarl named after him.

Nexus also credits Verster for having a guiding influence on the 1959 Prisons Act, which, it says, established the Prisons Service as a separate entity less subject to control by and dependence on other branches of the government.

The Act also brought South Africa's prisons administration into line with "the standard minimum rules for the treatment of offenders which are subscribed to by the United Nations," *Nexus* says.

As Director of Prisons Verster established "contacts with international bodies and persons in the field of prison administration," says the magazine, adding that "these contacts led to many foreign visitors visiting South African prisons".

Verster died in December 1984, survived by his wife, a daughter, two grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

July 22 1990 |

METER

handgrenades after an 11-week training (253)
course in Angola. He crossed the border ille-
gally and rented a flat in the centre of Joha-
nensburg under a false name. He did not get
to use the weapons and was arrested several
weeks later by security police acting on a
tip-off. w/mul 16/2 - 22/2/90
As a result of his conviction he remains a
'listed' person and may not be quoted.

Death Row prisoners embark on food strike

Star 16/2/90 (253)

ABOUT 300 death row prisoners, 80 of whom are political, are said to have embarked on a hunger strike at Pretoria Central Prison in protest against "poor prison conditions".

This was claimed on Thursday by a spokesman for the Detainees Aid Centre (Dac) and a mother of one of the prisoners, who said the prisoners embarked on the hunger strike on Sunday and vowed to continue with it until their demands for better conditions were met.

In a separate incident, 20 political prisoners awaiting trial at the Johannesburg Prison entered the 13th day of a hunger strike today. The hunger strike was called in support of two fellow activists who were placed with common-law prisoners, a spokesman for the DAC said.

The Prisons Department has confirmed the two hunger strikes but disputes the number of prisoners involved.

Demands

According to the Dac spokesman, the 298 prisoners held in Pretoria have listed their demands to prison authorities. These include the right:

- To sufficient clothing, to study and have greater access to literature
- To have access to their children, and specifically that the age restriction on children who may visit them be dropped. Only children over the age of 17 are currently allowed visits.

Prisoners are also demanding that family visits be allowed without prior application.

Mrs Thandem Joyce Masina, the mother of death row prisoner Mr Jabu Masina, said her son had informed her during a visit on Wednesday of the hunger strike.

She said "Jabu told me all the Death Row prisoners had been on a hunger strike since Sunday because they were very upset at the prison authorities, who refused to allow them to study."

"Some of the prisoners, including Jabu, were upset because they were not allowed to see their children."

Mrs Masina said her son had last seen his daughter, Nobuhlalo (6), and son, Nethu (3), before he was sentenced 10 months ago.

"I have never seen Jabu so upset. He said he longed to see the children. The prison authorities say they only allow children over the age of 17 to visit prisoners," she said.

Prisoners had vowed to call off their protest once their demands were met, Mrs Masina said.

"I know what they doing is right but I am afraid that they will all get sick."

300 fasting in protest against bad conditions?

How can I eat when my son is hungry?" she asked.

In a statement yesterday, the South African Prisons Service said the claim that 298 prisoners were on a hunger strike at Pretoria Central Prison was untrue.

A total of 66 prisoners at the prison were presently not taking their meals.

In cases where prisoners refused to eat, the service said, they were warned of the adverse effects and treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines relating to the handling of such prisoners.

The service said all requests or complaints brought to the attention of the prison authorities through the proper channels received due and prompt attention and were dealt with in a responsible manner within the ambit of prevailing policy.

"It is therefore unnecessary for prisoners to resort to undisciplined behaviour in order to get their requests attended to," it said.

It added that all prisoners in South African prisons received suitable and sufficient clothing. Most prisoners were allowed to study and have access to the prison library, and were allowed to buy newspapers and magazines.

Contact

The service said visits to prisoners by family and friends were regarded as an important factor which contributed to the prisoner's general wellbeing. "The Prison Service therefore endeavours to promote contact between prisoners and their relatives."

It added "The new arrangements at Pretoria Maximum Prison have been instituted to organise visits more effectively. This new procedure was intended to facilitate and improve arrangements for visits. Regarding visits to prisoners by their children, it can be stated that this issue has been under consideration for some time and has been recently approved."

The service confirmed that 19 people awaiting trial on ordinary criminal offences in Johannesburg were not taking meals served to them in prison. "They do, however, have foodstuffs in their possession."

2 ex-spies freed

253



Three of the seven political prisoners released on Wednesday. Lucas Mabe (centre) is flanked by Cedric Rabuli (left) and Daniel Mokgahudi - ex-security branch members who spied for the ANC.

TWO former security policemen who were sentenced to 14 years imprisonment each for spying for the ANC three years ago, were released this week in terms of the Government's pledge to release political prisoners.

Mr Mashwenyego, Daniel Mabe of Altheridgeville and Mr Tshifangang Cedrick Rabuli of Soshanguve were released with five other political prisoners from the Johannesburg prison of Wednesday afternoon.

Mokgahudi said he, Rabuli and another political prisoner, Mr Lucas Mabe of Altheridgeville, were on their way from a football match inside the prison grounds and were preparing to have a bath when a Major Maïe told them and four others to pack their belongings as they had been freed.

Speaking from his home, where he was accompanied by Rabuli, Mokgahudi yesterday said: "We knew that we could be released but we did not expect it this soon. I was stunned by the news, and could not believe it. Although we are happy to be out, we feel bad about the comrades we left behind. We hope they too will be released soon."

The two former policemen, who were attached to the security branch in Pretoria before their arrest in 1986, were jailed for 14 years by Mr AF Snyman in the Pretoria Regional Court on December 3, 1987. They were convicted on charges of being members of the ANC, furnishing its aims and of disclosing sensitive security information to the ANC.

Their sentences were reduced to six years each after an appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court on March 20 last year.

By MONK NKOMO

Prisoners end hunger strike (253) 19/4/90

A hunger strike in the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison ended at lunch-time on Saturday when all the prisoners began eating again.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said that the prisoners' grievances had been resolved.

According to media reports, the prisoners began the hunger strike in protest against the conditions under which they were being held.

Initial reports said that 298 prisoners were taking part in the hunger strike. The Prisons Service denied this and said that only 66 were refusing to take their meals. — Sapa

Police dragnet for nine on run

APC 45 19/2/90
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A police dragnet was cast over the Reef for nine prisoners, charged with terrorism and high treason, who broke out of the Modderbee Prison near Benoni after overpowering warders.

The nine were to have appeared in the Delmas Cicut Court today, said Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

The prisoners are armed and at least one of them has a prison warden's uniform.

Captain Opperman said the suspects attacked warders about 10am yesterday and overpowered them.

The suspects are Mr Alfred Kgasi, Mr Ernest Ramodika, Mr Francis Pitse, Mr Johannes Maleka, Mr Joseph Nkosi, Mr Reginald Legodi, Mr Tapelo Kapotse, Mr Maketse Toka and Mr George Mate.

They are regarded as "extremely dangerous."

The nine took a warden's car and drove towards Johannesburg.

Police immediately began an extensive search and roadblocks were set up.

THE editors of two alternative newspapers are asking the prison authorities to release letters Nelson Mandela had written to them from prison

The editors, Max du Preez of Vrye Weekblad and Ameen Akhalwaya of the Indicator, confirmed at the weekend that they would write to the authorities requesting that Mr Mandela's "uncensored letters" be forwarded to them

The existence of the

Editors act on letters

253

letters was revealed last week when the ANC leader addressing representatives of the alternative press, said prison authorities had kept the letters he wanted to send to Mr du Preez and Mr Akhalwaya because he refused to change the

letters' contents.

Mr Akhalwaya said later. "I am absolutely thrilled to get the ultimate accolade from my leader. It is as much a compliment to me as it is to the very many brave journalists - especially black journalists

The ANC leader said he had requested to meet the alternate press "so that I should have the opportunity of thanking you from the bottom of my heart

Mandela: Jail guards 'very close friends'

NEW YORK — Freed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela said the three men charged with guarding him during his final years of captivity at Victor Verster Prison had become "very close friends".

Mr Mandela, who was released on February 11 after 27 years in jail for plotting the violent overthrow of white rule, said in an interview with Time Magazine to be published next Monday his prison "sacrifice" had not been in vain.

"It is an achievement for a man to do his duty on earth irrespective of the consequences," Mr Mandela said.

Meet again

The 71-year-old anti-apartheid leader said that given the opportunity he would meet again his three jailers at Victor Verster Prison, where he was held during the final leg of his imprisonment.

"I got on very well with all of them," he said. "We became very close friends."

Sapa-Reuter reported Mr Mandela identified the guards as Major Marajs, who he said was in charge of the prison farm, Warrant Officer Gregory and Warrant Officer Swart.

The black leader said that "from seven in the morning to four in the afternoon" he had virtually lived with Swart in a house on the prison farm.

During his early years of imprisonment and forced labour on Robben Island he and other ANC officials had slept in tiny

one-man stone cells lit only by a 40-watt bulb and furnished with a bed roll and mat.

Mr Mandela told Time that although these early prison experiences had been "very hard" he was never brutally assaulted, although many of his colleagues were.

Mr Mandela was also asked how seriously he took reports of threats against his life.

"There is no threat whatsoever from the so-called radical left," Mr Mandela said. "The only threat can be from the right wing."

He was asked when South Africa's blacks would be free.

"I am no prophet," Mr Mandela replied. "I cannot say."

● From London the Argus Foreign Service reported that British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock had a 10-minute telephone conversation with Mr Mandela last week.

The Sunday Telegraph said Mr Kinnock had received a message from Mr Mandela to phone the ANC leader's home. Mr Mandela wanted to express his thanks for support from the party for his cause and outlined some of his plans, including a visit to the ANC headquarters in Lusaka.

● Copies of Mandela — "The Road to Freedom, the exclusive four-part special section on Nelson Mandela published last week, can be bought at the front counter of Newspaper House, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, at 60c for each special section.

253 ARGUS 19/2/90

'Dangerous 9' on run

NINE men charged with terrorism and due to appear in the Delmas Circuit Court today overpowered warders and escaped from Modderbee prison near Benoni yesterday morning, police said.

Captain Eugene Opperman, a Witwatersrand police liaison officer, said the men overpowered an undisclosed number of warders and escaped at about 10am.

The men - Mr Alfred Kgasi, Mr Ernest Ramodika, Mr Francis Pitse, Mr Johannes Maleka, Mr Joseph Nkosi, Mr Reginald Legodi, Mr Tapelo Kapotse, Mr Makeise Toka and Mr George Matc - are said to be armed and extremely dangerous.

They made their getaway in a car, a beige Nissan Skyline with the

registration HFW 976 T, belonging to one of the warders (253).

The men apparently drove off in the direction of Johannesburg.

An extensive police search is under way.

One of the suspects took the uniform of one of the warders and this might be used by the escapees to commit other crimes, Opperman said.

Anybody with information should contact their nearest police station or the security branch of the SAP, but should not confront these people as they are armed and "extremely dangerous".

Details of their escape could not be divulged for "obvious security reasons", Opperman said.

The men were due to appear in court in Delmas today - Sapa.

Sowetan 19/12/90

9 terror-accused escape

CPT. TIMS 11/2/96
JOHANNESBURG (253) Nine men charged with terrorism and due to appear in the Delmas Circuit Court today overpowered warders and escaped from Modderbee prison near Benoni yesterday, police said.

The men, who are armed and said to be extremely dangerous, made their getaway in a beige Nissan Skyline belonging to one of the warders — Sapa

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a scanning artifact or bleed-through from the reverse side. It consists of a long, narrow column of small, illegible characters and symbols.

TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1990

- (1) Whether the South African Nursing Association is a recognised body for the purposes of negotiating conditions of service for nurses, if not, why not,
- (2) whether any bodies are recognised for negotiating conditions of service for nurses, if so, which bodies, if not, why not?

B124E

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION *Hansard 20/2/90*

- (1) No, but the Commission for Administration has recently, after receiving an application from the South African Nursing Association (SANA), given a recommendation for the recognition of SANA as a staff association within the Public Service. The recognition will come into effect after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of an amendment to the Public Service Regulations which is related to the matter. This recognition will mean that SANA will in future be able to furnish inputs for the improvement of the remuneration and conditions of service of nursing staff directly to the Commission for Administration instead of furnishing it as up to now via the Department of National Health and Population Development.
- (2) Yes, the Hospital Staff Association of South Africa, Natal Provincial Staff Association, Public Servants League of South Africa, Public Servants Association of South Africa, Public Servants' Union and Institute of Public Servants

Public Service Bursary Scheme: military service

*15 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation

Whether it is intended to review the policy in terms of which military service does not count towards the redemption of bursary obligations in the case of the Public Service Bursary Scheme, if so, (a) what revision is envisaged and (b) when will it take effect?

Hansard 20/2/90

B125E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

No

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1990

Note: However, the Commission has recommended that obligations resulting from military service and the Public Service Bursary Scheme, be redeemed simultaneously with effect from the date on which the bursary holder is appointed in the Public Service. Previously, these obligations had to be redeemed consecutively. This new arrangement came into operation this year.

Private hospitals development

- *16 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development
- Whether her Department has taken a decision not to allow the building or development of any further private hospitals in South Africa, if so, why?
- Hansard 20/2/90*

B126E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the registration of Black private hospitals in South Africa only. The respective own affairs administrations are responsible for White, Coloured and Indian private hospitals.

The Department of National Health and Population Development recommended on 17 November 1989 that a moratorium on the construction of new private hospitals be instituted. In view of the present resource constraints in the health sphere, further deployment of hospitals in South Africa should be evaluated on the basis of a national health strategy. The Department of National Health and Population Development in collaboration with the other health authorities is in the process of developing such a strategy.

Prisoners hired out for labour

*17 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

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- (1) Whether prisoners are hired out for their labour, if so, subject to what terms and conditions, *Hansard 20/2/90*
- (2) whether the prisoners concerned receive any benefits resulting from their being so hired out, if not, why not, if so, what benefits.

TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1990

- (3) whether such hiring out is voluntary, if not, on whose instructions are prisoners hired out?
- 253

B127E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) Yes *Hansard 20/2/90*

Section 75 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) determines that sentenced prisoners may be made available by the Commissioner of Prisons to employers upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between such parties. This is in accordance with internationally acceptable practices which are aimed at providing sufficient work opportunities for prisoners with a view to keeping them constructively occupied and at the same time fostering habits of labour. The following general terms and practices apply inter alia

— Prisoners who are made available for work outside the walls of a prison, are carefully selected to prevent escapes and to accommodate the interests of the community.

— It is policy that prisoner labour is, in the first instance, utilised by the Prisons Service especially with a view to training. Thereafter prisoner labour is also made available to the larger public sector. Should further prisoners be available they are made available to private individuals on a voluntary basis.

— Heads of Prisons visit all places of employment periodically to ensure that working conditions and the handling of prisoners are in line with the stipulations of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959), the Regulations promulgated thereunder and the provisions which apply in general.

— If policy requirements are not complied with the prisoner labour is withdrawn immediately.

- (2) If the hon member has direct financial benefits in mind, the answer is no.
- The tariffs at which prisoners are made available to private employers are re-

TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1990

viewed periodically and are based on the minimum wage-scale which is determined by the Department of Manpower. Revenue received in this manner is paid into the Treasury.

- (3) Yes

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Pollsmoor Prison: accommodation/recreational activities *Hansard 20/2/90*

*18 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

253

Whether there are any differences in the (a) accommodation, (b) recreational facilities and/or (c) remuneration offered to White and Coloured warders at Pollsmoor Prison, if so, (i) what differences in each case and (ii) why?

B128E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) Yes

(i) In terms of the date of erection, type size and in some cases the quality of amenities. A few White families, however, reside in houses similar to some of those in which Coloured families are housed at Westlake.

(ii) White personnel reside at the Pollsmoor Prison Complex while Coloured personnel and a few White families reside on the premises known as Westlake. Initially White families resided in the permanent accommodation at Westlake but as the development of the Pollsmoor Prison Complex progressed and White families moved into the houses on the Pollsmoor Prison grounds, the houses at Westlake were evacuated and made available to Coloured personnel. A new residential area with sports and recreational facilities for Coloured personnel, replacing the Westlake accommodation has been on the planning schedule since February 1975. According to planning tenders for Civil works should go out shortly and it will probably commence during 1990/91, subject to the availability of funds.

(b) Yes

253

(i) In terms of variety and quality

(ii) Some of the recreational facilities at Westlake have been established in existing buildings which were adapted and recreated for such a purpose while at Pollsmoor new facilities were established over a period of time in the process of the development of the Pollsmoor Complex. To the extent that sports facilities at the Westlake premises are inadequate, certain facilities at Pollsmoor are already being shared. The new residential area for Coloured personnel which is presently being planned makes provision for sufficient sports and recreational facilities

(c) No

Answer 20/2/90

(i) and (ii) falls away

Gill nets: permits

*19 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

(1) Whether any permits to be in Cape Town Harbour were issued to fishing vessels equipped with gill nets, if so, (a) how many were issued and (b) (i) on what dates and (ii) on whose authority were they issued, Answer 20/2/90.

(2) Whether they were issued in terms of Government policy in relation to vessels equipped with gill nets, if not, why not,

(3) whether any of these vessels were also given permission to offload all or part of their catches, if so, why?

B120E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Fifty (50)

(b) (i) From 23 to 25 January 1990

(ii) Fifteen (15) on the instruction of the Minister of Environment Affairs. Thirty five (35) by the Chief Director Sea Fisheries in terms of the authority granted to him by Law

(2) No, fifteen (15) as a once only, special concession, and thirty five (35) as a result of a misinterpretation

(3) Yes, permission was granted to tranship the cargo for further transport overseas, not for import. All vessels have to be in possession of permits before tuna may be landed. The transhipping of tuna from foreign vessels has been established practice for years in Table Bay Harbour

Development Bank: decentralisation policy

*20 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs

(1) Whether he has received a report from the Development Bank on decentralisation policy, if so, (a) when was the report completed, (b) what were the main findings of the report and (c) what action arose from these findings, if not, why not,

(2) whether the report will be made public, if so, when, if not, why not?

Answer 20/2/90

B129E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

(1) No

(2) Falls away

Brown's Farm, Phillippi: drinking water

*21 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs

(1) Whether the Cape Provincial Administration or any of its officials who are involved in the site-and-service development at Brown's Farm, Phillippi, have since July 1989 received any requests that drinking water be provided in the interim before the developments there have been completed, if so, Answer 20/2/90

(2) whether these requests have been acceded to, if so, with what result, if not, why not,

(3) whether the said Administration will reconsider its decision in this regard, if not, why not, if so, subject to what conditions,

(4) what is the earliest date by which developments in the area are expected to reach the stage at which drinking water will be available?

B130E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

Answer 20/2/90

(2) No. But in the meantime Ikapa Town Council decided to supply drinking water to the squatters by means of tankers and this step is supported by the Cape Provincial Administration and the Western Cape Regional Services Council

(3) No. But in the meantime Ikapa Town Council decided to supply drinking water to the squatters by means of tankers and this step is supported by the Cape Provincial Administration and the Western Cape Regional Services Council

(4) Drinking water should be available within the next fortnight

For the information of the honourable member I would like to state that the Cape Provincial Administration is at present busy servicing 2 300 sites where the squatters of Brown's Farm will be relocated and which will be available during August 1990

Department of Education and Training: financial assistance to students

*22 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

Whether any students who qualified as teachers at the end of 1989 and had received financial assistance from the Department of Education and Training have not been appointed as teachers in that Department in 1990, if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) (i) how much financial assistance was granted to these students and (ii) on what conditions was it granted? Answer 20/2/90

B131E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Yes

(a) 1 794 — as on 12 February 1990

(b) The appointment of teachers who completed their studies in 1989 has not yet been finalised. New appointments are still taking place. Details of teachers appointed in the Self-governing Territories reach the Department at a later stage

There is, however, also the problem of an oversupply of teachers in the urban areas. Newly qualified teachers are often not prepared to accept posts in the rural areas. Teachers to whom posts are offered frequently do not turn up at the schools where they have been appointed. There are also teachers who are not acceptable to specific communities

(c) (i) Students at Colleges for Education

First year 1987	R 800	Answer
Second year 1988	R 1 100	20/2/90
Third year 1989	R 1 100	
Total	R 3 000	per student

— Bursaries of approximately R5 172 000 have been granted to students in this category who have not yet been appointed to posts

Students at Universities	
First year 1987	R 2 100
Second year 1988	R 2 600
Third year 1988	R 3 250
Fourth year 1989	R 3 250
Total	R 11 200

— Bursaries of approximately R784 000 have been granted to students in this category who have not yet been appointed to posts

(ii) The student enters into a contract with the Department in which he undertakes to join the teaching profession within a period of two months after having qualified and to serve the Department of Education and Training or an Education Department in the Self-Governing Territories continuously for at least the same number of years for which he received bursary moneys. Should the student not assume duty, he must refund the bursary moneys plus interest

Sta 21/2/90 () () (253)

How 9 terror accused escaped

Staff Reporter

Nine awaiting-trial prisoners who escaped from Modderbee jail on Sunday obtained door and car keys and a uniform from a warder before making their getaway, a Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday.

Unlocked doors

The nine, accused of terrorism, were armed with a pistol but it was not known where they had obtained it, he added.

Initial information, he said, revealed that the prisoners had tied up three members of the Prisons Service, unlocked the

doors and escaped in a car "after having forced members on duty at the access gate to the reserve to open the gates at gunpoint".

The spokesman added: "The car, car keys, uniform as well as the prison door key were recovered in Daveyton later that afternoon. The necessary steps were taken to secure the prison doors."

The Regional Commissioner of Prisons for the Transvaal, Brigadier A J van Zyl, has been commissioned to investigate the escape departmentally.

He said relevant measures would be instituted depending on the outcome of the investigations.

Are political prisoners criminals or victims?

stars 21/2/90

(253)

The South African Government has long maintained that it does not hold political prisoners, a claim which has often in the past triggered debate as to what constitutes a political trial, political imprisonment or a political prisoner.

It is an issue which has come alive in a compelling and practical way ever since the release of political prisoners has been identified as one of the preconditions for the creation of a negotiating climate. State President Mr F W de Klerk, in his address to Parliament was careful to avoid the use of the phrase "political prisoners" and in fact limited the announced release of prisoners to those convicted solely on account of their membership of previously banned organisations. Clearly, however, this limitation is not going to satisfy the calls, both internal and international, for the release of all political prisoners, and already two Cabinet Ministers have gone on record as saying the issue is negotiable.

So, what is an acceptable definition of a political prisoner? Within the South African context probably the simplest and most essential definition is a person who finds himself or herself in prison as a direct result of opposition to the system of apartheid.

This opposition can take many forms, ranging from peaceful protest to being caught up in political unrest, to opting for armed struggle. Political activists involved in peaceful protest have found themselves in contravention of laws by means of which the apartheid gov-

ernment has criminalised activities which in any democratic country would be considered normal, legitimate and healthy political opposition.

Such persons have faced charges (and sentences) all the way from attending an unlawful gathering, of possession of banned literature, up to subversion and even treason and terrorism, depending upon the interpretation of the courts.

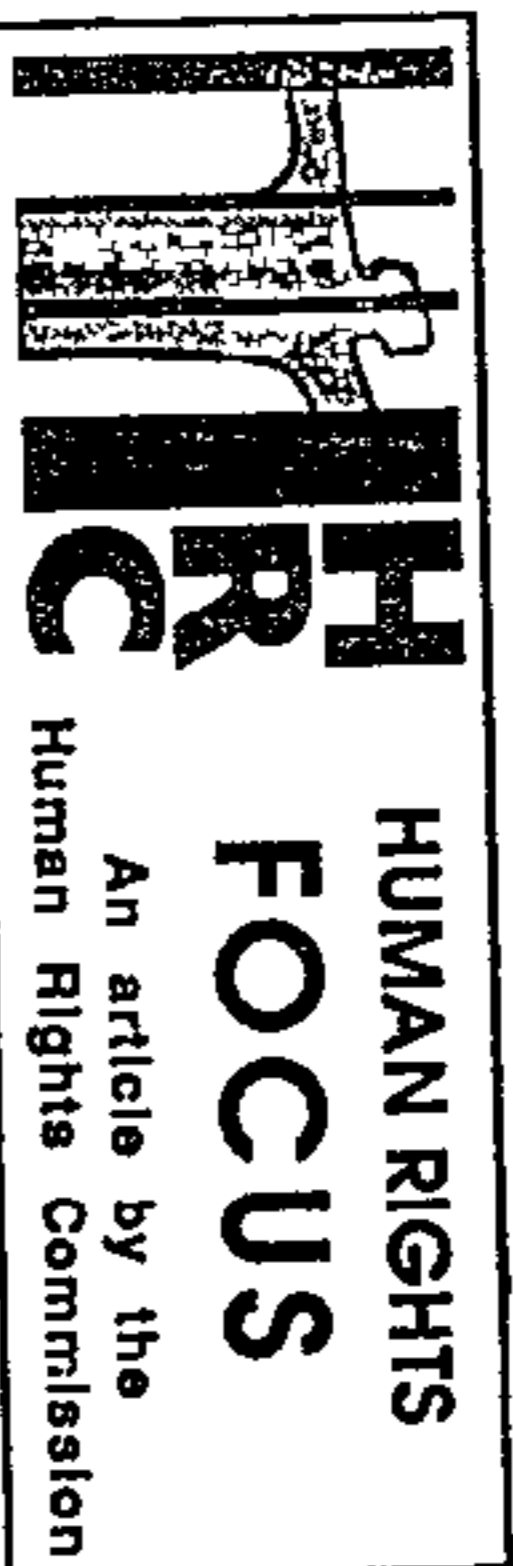
An estimated 50 000 people over the last five years have found themselves in court as a result of being caught up in the violence of political unrest arising from mass resistance to apartheid.

Public violence

Many of these have been convicted for public violence, arson, malicious damage to property, incitement, intimidation and some for murder.

Again, convictions and sentences have been heavily dependent on the interpretation of the courts.

Those who have engaged in armed struggle by choice, have faced charges of treason, terrorism, sabotage and sometimes murder. In the recent "Delmas 12" trial, the accused refused to participate in the trial proceedings, claiming prisoner-of-war status and rejecting the



competence of a civilian court to try them.

When passing sentence, although overruled by his two assessors, the judge found mitigating factors of a political nature.

It is clear that all three categories of political prisoners as outlined above will have to be taken into account when responding to calls for the release of political prisoners and also for the cessation of political trials and executions.

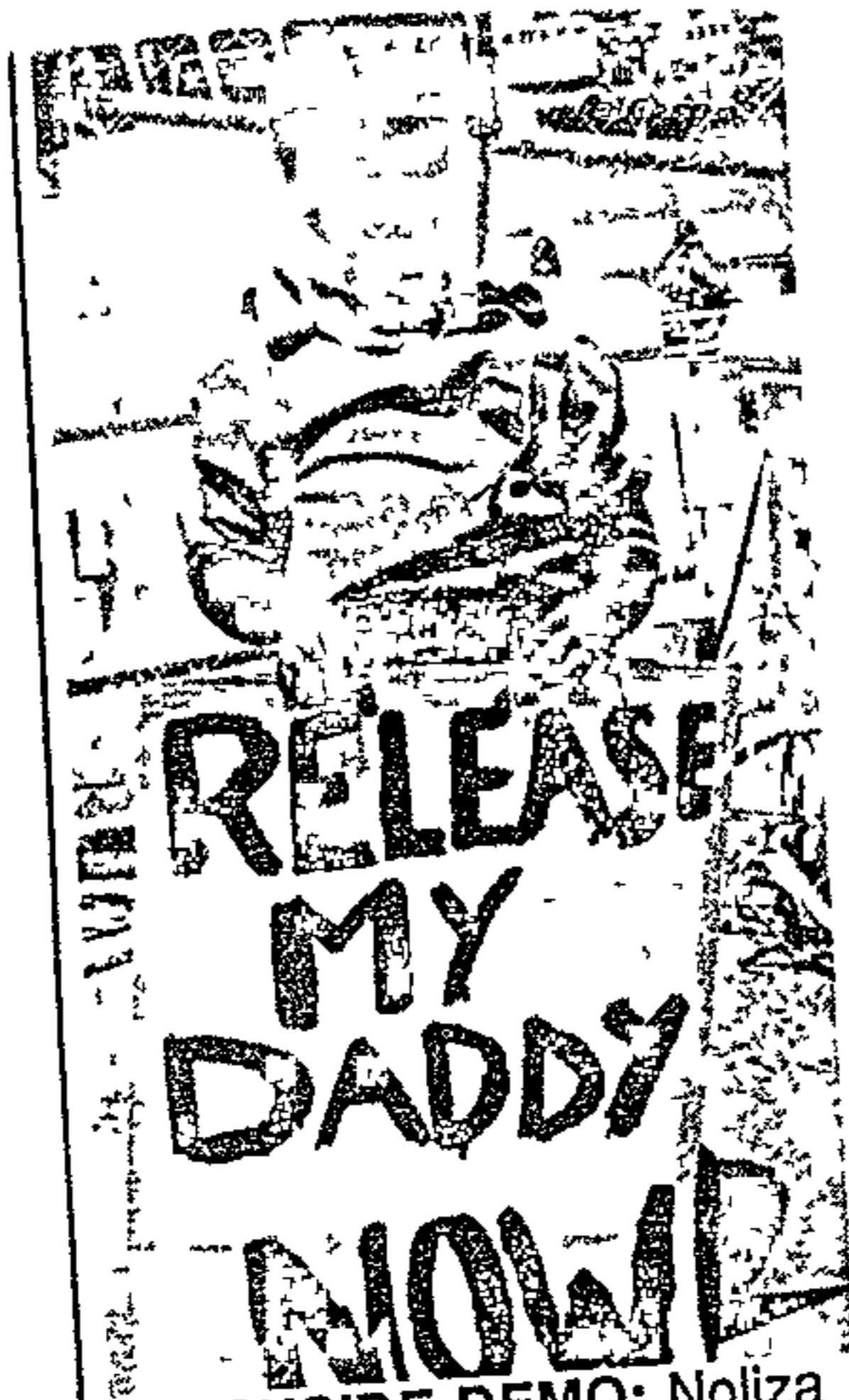
We are not then simply talking about the 70-odd prisoners whom the authorities have identified for release (or reduction of sentence) but about a far larger number.

The Government admits to holding about 350 prisoners convicted for "offences against the security of the State" (as the jargon goes).

This figure increases to about 3 000 if one includes those political prisoners sentenced for "unrest" offences.

All of these prisoners can properly claim they find themselves in prison as a direct result of their opposition to apartheid. All are political prisoners.

Inevitably there will be a few cases which are not clear-cut, and in such cases the Namibian experience of appointing an independent tribunal could be followed.



DOCKSIDE DEMO: Noliza Ngqungwana, aged 3, calls for the release of her father, Lizo Bright Ngqungwana, 'serving a life sentence on Robben Island. Noliza was among about 100 relatives and friends of political prisoners who held a demonstration at the Robben Island ferry in the Cape Town docks last Saturday (253)
PIC BENNY GOOL ^{South} 222-242190



DOCKSIDE DEMO: Noliza Ngqungwana, aged 3, calls for the release of her father, Lizo Bright Ngqungwana, serving a life sentence on Robben Island. Noliza was among about 100 relatives and friends of political prisoners who held a demonstration at the Robben Island ferry in the Cape Town docks last Saturday (253)

PIC: BENNY GOOL ^{South} 222-242/90

US political prisoners continue to trickle out of jails around the country. Prisoners Winnie and George Mncube anxiously await the fate of their son, Mthetheli, who has been on death row for almost two years.

The elderly couple sit against the background of huge ANC banner which covers an entire wall of the living room.

A tale of enduring hope

year begging him to save Mthetheli's life and those of other prisoners on death row.

In the letter Winnie told the State President to please spare me and other mothers, wives and children all the suffering we are faced with daily.

She views his opening speech in Parliament on Friday February 2 as a step towards fair play.

Although the State President has not committed himself to the release of all political prisoners, there is hope that the issue could be negotiated.

Mthetheli, like others, is a freedom fighter. When they are released he too should be let out," she said.

got to know in August. I thought I was dreaming when I heard him over the phone.

Tears just rolled down my face. He had been gone so long and our reunion was so awkward. I wanted to go to him immediately.

Everybody discouraged me and told me I would be locked up too. But I didn't care," said Winnie.

She only got to see her son the day the trial began. She did not mind the uncomfortable night she and her husband spent in

the veld that day. She was only happy to see her son for the first time in seven years. Everything went smoothly until the end of the trial when, struck by the unexpected death sentence, she fell ill.

"I spent three weeks in hospital with an ailment I still do not understand. The experience has been rough on us. I have developed hypertension and sugar diabetes as a result and my husband is on constant medication for heart disease," said Winnie.

Traced

The Mncubes believe their son's contention in court that he was a prisoner of war and could not be tried in a court of law should hold now that the army, Umkhonto-we Sizwe, of which they were soldiers, has been unbanned.

Mthetheli left the country in 1980 while still a pupil at a high school in Soweto. He had still not been traced when the police in Louis Trichardt phoned his home in 1987 to tell them about his arrest.

He had been arrested in January and we only

other soldiers were released and he stayed behind," Winnie Mncube said. President de Klerk's announcement, she said, had lifted her from a depression which had set in after futile attempts to save her son from the hangman's noose. The last of those attempts was a letter written to De Klerk in September last

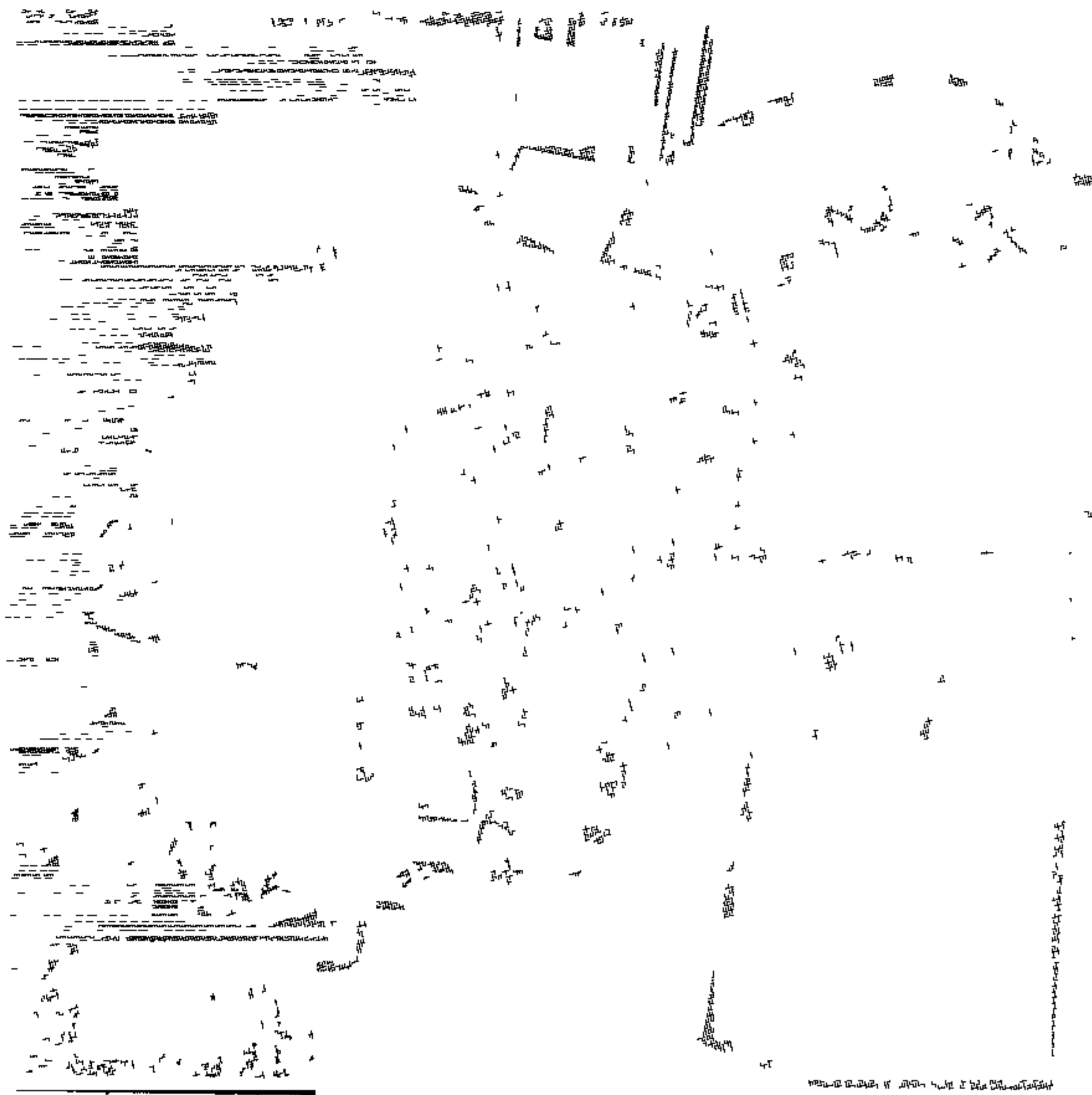
Depression

Our son told the court he was a soldier and not a terrorist. We too regard him thus. We would feel deeply hurt if

symbol of hope and a reassurance that their son could soon be home. Mthetheli and a co-accused Mzondeleli Nondula were given multiple death sentences in the Messina circuit court following the death of 10 people in the eastern Transvaal during an ANC mission.

The Mncubes and parents of about 80 other political prisoners languishing on death row, some of whom have been left in limbo for over a year, believe their children, like all political prisoners, should be freed. The State President has said that only those prisoners who did not commit criminal crimes were liable for release.

Mrs Winnie Mncube patiently awaiting her son's release.



De Klerk to get list of prisoners

23/1/90 KIN BENTLEY 253

LONDON — The ANC delegation which meets President F W de Klerk soon is expected to demand the release of 3 000 of its members who, according to "international conventions", are political prisoners.

A failure to meet this demand could delay the start of meaningful negotiations.

An initial list of names is expected to be handed to De Klerk.

Senior Nelson Mandela National Reception Committee member Sakhumacozoma told a Press conference here yesterday he feared the government intended using prisoners it did not release as "hostages" or bargaining chips in the negotiation process.

The prisoners were mainly people convicted of public violence and related offences under the state of emergency.

Macozoma, himself a former political prisoner, also indicated that Robert McBride, the ANC Durban Magoo's Bar bomber and right-wing mass murderer Barend Strydom should be released if this speeded up the negotiation process.

He also argued that the question of scrapping security legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, by which people become political prisoners, would have to be addressed.

An initial list of 753 South Africans sentenced to imprisonment in politically related trials, compiled by the International Defence and Aid Fund, was released at the Press conference.

ANC spokesman Essop Pahad said the list would almost certainly be handed to De Klerk. It would also be handed to other governments, the UN and the OAU.

Police looking into Phiri's death in jail

253
Soweto
23/1/90

POLICE in Pretoria confirmed yesterday they were investigating the death in police custody of 16-year-old Nixon Phiri.

They were responding to allegations by three people, published in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday, that they heard Phiri's screams as he was being tortured by police.

Phiri died during interrogation at the Welverdiend police station near Carletonville on January 16.

The three - who asked not to be named because they feared for their lives - said in statements to lawyers they were also assaulted at the police station on January 16.

One witness said a canvas bag was placed over his head and he was shocked while police questioned him about arson charges.

Phiri's screams could be heard from another room at the station, while his body was heard striking the wooden floor.

Two other witnesses corroborated the account.

Post mortem results showed Phiri died of cerebral haemorrhage and external injuries, which induced shock. - Sapa.

Dough for dialogue

Soweto 26/2/90
THE Canadian Embassy paid the National Reception Committee, formed to deal with the release of political prisoners including Mr Nelson Mandela, R41 000 to help set up an administrative core, the embassy said in a statement from Pretoria at the weekend.

The Canadian contribution was designed to assist with the establishment of an effective administrative infrastructure for the committee and "thus to help in preparations for the dialogue and negotiations which are so essential to a future just, prosperous and democratic South Africa," the embassy said. - Sapa (253)

B/DW 27/4/90

(253)

Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike

CAPE TOWN — About 350 political prisoners on Robben Island were understood to have started a hunger strike yesterday as part of a new campaign for the release of all political prisoners, irrespective of whether they have committed acts of violence.

The strike was in response to President F W de Klerk's announcement at the opening of Parliament earlier this month that government would grant an amnesty to prisoners whose sole offence was membership of a banned organisation. The offer excluded prisoners who had been found guilty of committing acts of violence.

In another development yesterday, police arrested about 20 people involved in a peaceful protest against continued incarceration of political prisoners. The protest

LESLEY LAMBERT

was aimed largely at supporting the Robben Island hunger strikers.

A police spokesman said they would be charged under the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act.

It is understood that a memorandum of prisoners' grievances will be presented to government on Thursday.

□ Sapa reports that the Prisons Service in Pretoria confirmed a "number" of Robben Island prisoners had gone on hunger strike yesterday.

The Prisons Service said although the prisoners had not been taking their meals, they had "ample other foodstuffs in their possession".

343 start 7/2/90
hunger strike

Staff Reporter

253

erp

ROBBEN ISLAND prisoners refusing food were warned of the "adverse effects" of their action and treated strictly in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines, the Prisons Service said yesterday.

The service's comment followed the arrest of 20 picketers on Stalplein outside Parliament yesterday morning to draw attention to 343 Robben Island political prisoners who started a hunger strike yesterday.

The prisoners believe themselves incarcerated for political reasons and are demanding release.

Police spokesman Major Jan Calitz, said the picketers were arrested under the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act.

(3) what is the Government's policy regarding street children? B231E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 2055
 - (b) 1 January 1990
- (2) Yes, financial assistance for the provision and running of registered institutions for youths and children in need, for example places of safety, subsidised children's homes, a state children's home, schools for industries and reform schools. The latter two are provided by the Department of Education and Training. Funds are also provided for the employment of social workers to render preventative and statutory services. Financial assistance is given in the form of maintenance and foster care grants.
- (3) These children are dealt with in terms of existing laws, namely the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983) or the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977).

Licensing of private satellite dishes

*18 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises

- (1) Whether any applications and/or representations have been received by the Post Office for the licensing of private satellite dishes, if so, ~~Haussard~~ 27/2/90
- (2) whether any permits for such dishes have been granted, if not, why not? B232E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (1) Yes, approximately 50 applications/representations have been received since June 1986,
- (2) yes, the SABC is licensed to operate private satellite earth stations. I am awaiting the recommendations of a task group which has been formed to review the whole matter. After I have had the opportunity to study the recommendations a policy statement will be issued.

Prisoners sentenced to death visits

*19 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice ⁽²⁵³⁾

- (1) What procedures are in operation regarding visits to prisoners sentenced to death, whether any changes in visiting procedures were implemented recently, if so, (a) what changes, (b) why and (c) on whose instructions? ~~Haussard~~ 27/2/90 B233E
- (2) There are no limitations on the amount of visits by family and friends to the relevant prisoners. Due to practical reasons and in order to utilise visiting facilities optimally and to minimise waiting by prisoners and visitors, a procedure was implemented according to which visitors are required to make prior arrangements for a visit with the relevant personnel at the prison. Such arrangements for a visit on a specific date and time may be made in any of the following ways:
 - Telephonically
 - Telegraphically
 - In writing
 - By facsimile transmission
 - Personally—after a visit, arrangements can be made on the spot for a next visit.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Concessions are made in respect of visitors who are visiting for the first time until they are fully informed of the procedure and are familiar therewith

- (2) Yes
 - (a) The arrangement that visits must be booked beforehand, was implemented
 - (b) The more proportionate distribution of visits and the resultant optimal utilisation of the visiting facilities
 - (c) The Head of the Prison

Subject Flight Crew differences between examination documents

*20 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport ~~Haussard~~ 27/2/90

- (1) Whether there were any differences between the examination documents handed out to the various candidates during the technical examination for aspiring commercial pilots in the subject Flight Crew that was written on 21 June 1988, if so, what differences,
- (2) what percentage of the candidates for this examination were successful? B238E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) and (2) No examinations in the subject Flight Crew were set on 21 June 1988. It can be mentioned for the honourable members' information that examinations for commercial pilot licences were set on 20 and 21 June 1988 and that the examination consisted of a part A and a part B and the passing percentages were 23,6% and 39,43% respectively.

Part A of the question paper dealt with the following—

- Aviation Meteorology; Flight Planning and Performance, Radio Aids, Navigation, Instruments that include magnetism, Air Law, and Aircraft Technical (general)
- Part B of the question paper dealt with the following—
- Applied Meteorology, Applied Flight Planning and Performance, Radio Aids, Applied Navigation that includes plotting, Operational Procedures, Communication, and Facilities

RSA: water plan

*21 Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Water Affairs ~~Haussard~~

- (1) Whether a water plan has been drawn up for the Republic of South Africa, if so, (a) when and (b) how many hectares are considered for irrigation purposes in terms of this plan,
- (2) (a) how many dams are expected to be built in the next five years and (b) where, in each case? B246E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

(1) Yes. In 1986 the Department of Water Affairs published a book in both official languages entitled "Management of the Water Resources of the Republic of

South Africa" which covers the full spectrum of the water resources of the RSA, including the expected demand for water by the various consumer sectors, the availability of water, policy with regard to water resources development and a large variety of other relevant aspects including matters such as water quality and environmental impact. The members of the Joint Committee on Agriculture and Water Affairs received copies of this authoritative book in October 1987 and I have already arranged that members of the Joint Committee on Agriculture and Works, who will in future handle the matters concerning the Department of Water Affairs, and who had not previously received a copy, will now each receive a copy. Any other member of Parliament requiring a copy can apply to the Parliamentary Office of the Department of Water Affairs and a copy will be furnished gladly. I am sending the honourable member an Afrikaans copy which he can study and keep for future reference purposes.

(a) and (b) The Department of Water Affairs is not responsible for the development of all the water resources to facilitate irrigation development in the RSA, but Government water schemes will be developed as the need arises. Investigations into possible irrigation development are undertaken on a continuous basis in consultation with the other Government authorities concerned, whilst other institutions and private initiatives are also actively undertaking investigations in this field. In total approximately 400 000 hectares throughout the RSA is under consideration for irrigation development, but since planning is a dynamic process which is directly and indirectly influenced by a variety of factors, such as demand and supply, priorities and the availability of funds, the occurrence of droughts and water shortages, to name but a few, it is not possible to give a fixed pattern of envisaged development.

(2) (a) At present 13 dams are either already approved or under consideration in the RSA and in some of our neighbouring states. The dams in our neighbouring states will also be able

Soweto 27/1/90

Nelson visits Sun City prison

RELEASED ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday returned to jail -- this time to visit some people detained at Soweto's Diepkloof prison.

He spent almost four hours visiting an undisclosed number of prisoners, most believed to be political.

The rest of Mandela's day, his last in South Africa before flying to Lusaka and Europe, was spent in meetings with top businessmen, a black consciousness trade union delegation, and foreign diplomats from Swaziland and Italy.

His meetings with businessmen included a 40 minute visit with Anglo American head Mr Gavin Relly and the former head of the giant Premier Milling, Mr Tony Bloom, who now resides in London.

Both businessmen expressed optimism about South Africa's future following their meetings with Mandela.

Tribute

Bloom said the situation in South Africa would be very different today had Mandela been released 10 years ago.

Bloom, whose 2.30pm meeting was rescheduled to 5pm to accommodate the afternoon prison visit, also paid tribute to President F W de Klerk's "extremely courageous, far reaching and visionary moves" over the past few weeks.

Mr Relly said his discussions revolved around ways to sort out mutual industrial relations in South Africa.

He said a more equitable system with regard to education and housing resources had to be found. It was the government not private enterprise that had to get rid of distortions caused by apartheid.

Both businessmen felt the meeting was fruitful and following the discussions. Mandela said: "This is the spirit in which the ANC would like to see problems settled."

Relly's meeting ran five minutes shorter than the time allotted to the Anglo head, while Bloom spent less than half-an-hour with Mandela than the 45 minutes scheduled for the meeting.

Speaking about sanctions, Mr Bloom said the situation in the country up until recently had warranted "some stick", but it seemed the time for carrots was now due.

NEWS 27/2/90

Island⁽²⁵³⁾ prisoners go hungry for release

Staff Reporters

MORE than 300 "political prisoners" on Robben Island are on a hunger strike in support of their immediate and unconditional release.

The Prisons Service confirmed in a statement that the prisoners had not taken meals since yesterday morning.

At a Press conference in St George's Cathedral Hall today, United Democratic Front Western Cape vice president Mr Dullah Omar said the definition of "political" by organisations within the broad liberation struggle and the prisoners themselves differed radically from that of President F W de Klerk, who had announced a limited amnesty in his speech at the opening of parliament.

There had been no indication since Mr De Klerk's speech that the government was moving towards further releases. The situation on Robben Island was becoming "more and more critical", and tension was increasing, Mr Omar said.

"The prisoners have decided to act in terms of their own demand."

THEIR DEMANDS

Their demands included:

- The unconditional release of all political detainees, political prisoners and combatants;
- Rights for incarcerated political prisoners;
- The lifting of the state of emergency;
- The immediate withdrawal of the SADF, kitskonstabels, "racist" police and other "agents of the apartheid regime"; and
- Immediate and unhampered consultation with the leadership of organisations and legal representatives to discuss their demands.

Several mothers and wives of the prisoners addressed the Press conference and said they supported the prisoners "100 percent".

The UDF announced details of a campaign in support of the hunger strikers, which will include the daily picketing of parliament, a vigil at Bonteheuvel Civic Centre tomorrow at 7 30pm, and a march on Friday afternoon to deliver a memorandum from the prisoners.

● See page 4



Wives, mothers plead release of hunger strikers

Arbuds 28/2/90

By JOHN YELD
Staff Reporter

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"ENOUGH is enough
we have waited too long"

These are the words of a wife whose "political prisoner" husband, jailed for life on Robben Island, is now on a hunger strike in protest against his exclusion from the amnesty announced by President F W de Klerk in his speech at the opening of parliament

Mrs Pina Ncata was one of several women who addressed a Press conference at St George's Cathedral Hall yesterday in support of the more than 300 prisoners on Robben Island who have started their hunger strike to secure their release

"We thought our people would be released (after Mr De Klerk's speech)," said Mrs Ncata, common law wife of Mr Lizo Ngqungwana who was jailed for life in 1987

"We still need them We long for our loved ones I wonder if the government knows how

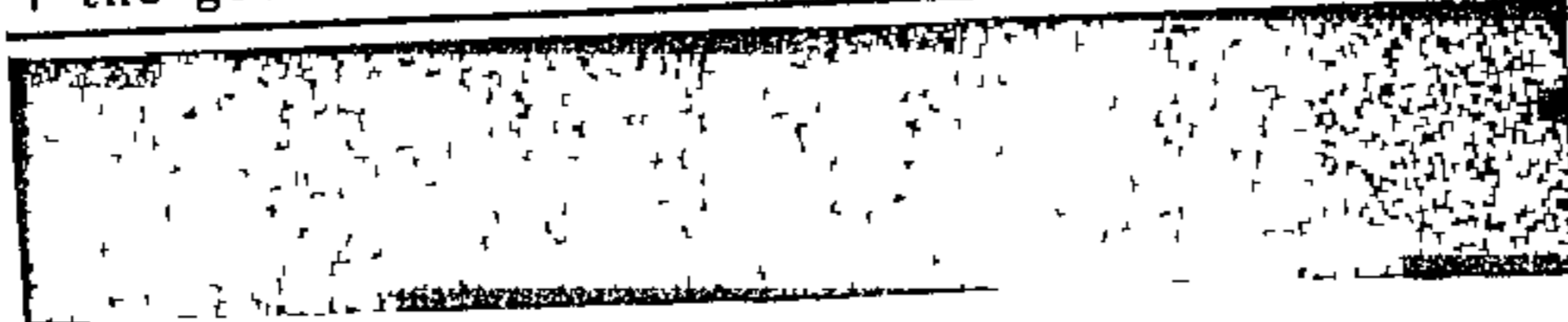
painful it is to bring up a child without a father"

Mrs Patricia Jacobs, mother of University of the Western Cape student Mr Peter Jacobs who was arrested in May 1987, said she had been "quite shocked" by his arrest, but now understood his reasons for joining the liberation struggle

"I've also changed, although I don't go out and throw stones here in my heart I know the things he fought for are right

"We say to Mr De Klerk 'Please release our boys, they are not terrorists, they are fighting for their freedom, for what they know is right' I am with my son"

The Western Cape branch of the United Democratic Front announced a campaign in support of the hunger strikers which will include a vigil tonight at the Bonteheuwel Civic Centre at 7 30 pm, a picket outside parliament each day until the hunger strike is over, and a march on Friday afternoon to hand over a memorandum on the prisoners' demands to the President



Island prisoners still refuse food

CAPE TOWN — Tensions have increased since a hunger strike began on Robben Island on Monday, Mr Dullah Omar of the Defiance Campaign's Hunger Strike Committee said yesterday.

He said the committee rejected President de Klerk's definition of political prisoners. Mr Omar added there were about 3 000 political prisoners countrywide according to the committee's definition, 300 of whom were on Robben Island, Sapa reports.

The striking prisoners' main demand was that they should be released immediately and unconditionally.

United Democratic Front media and information representative Mr Wilhe Hofmeyr said the prisoners had set up a joint committee. They had demanded access to legal representation and to the heads of their respective organisations (PAC, ANC and Black Consciousness Movement) but there had been no response as yet to these requests.

The committee intended posting pickets around Parliament every lunchtime until the strike was over. It was also organising a march in Cape Town on Friday from St George's Cathedral to Stalplein in protest against the continued detentions.

PRESS CONFERENCE

The Star's Own Correspondent reports that a woman whose husband has joined the hunger strike said "Enough is enough. We've waited too long." Mrs Pina Ncata was one of several women who addressed a press conference at St George's Cathedral hall yesterday in support of the strikers.

"We thought our people would be released (after Mr de Klerk's speech)," said Mrs Ncata, common law wife of Mr Lizo Ngqungwana, jailed for life in 1987.

"We still need them. We long for our loved ones. I wonder if the Government knows how painful it is to bring up a child without a father."

Mrs Patricia Jacobs, mother of student Mr Peter Jacobs who was arrested in May 1987, said she had been shocked by his arrest, but now understood his reasons for joining the liberation struggle.

"I've also changed, although I don't go out and throw stones. . . Here in my heart I know that the things he fought for are right. We say to Mr de Klerk: 'Please release our boys. They are not terrorists, they are fighting for their freedom, for what they know is right. I am with my son.'"

On being asked whether the UDF campaign would include those convicted of "right-wing" crimes, Western Cape chairman Mr Bulelani Ngcuka said they were concerned with offences politically motivated against the "obnoxious system of apartheid".

"Offences by the right wing are in perpetration of this system, which has been internationally described as a crime against humanity." Right-wing crimes were therefore not regarded in the same light.

Asked whether the hunger strike campaign would be effective, Mr Ngcuka replied that emergency detainees had embarked on a successful hunger strike during the defiance campaign last year.

"We are just as determined as we were last year."

Families visit Island prisoners

CML 11/3/90

11/3/90

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Staff Reporter

ABOUT 25 family members of political prisoners were allowed to visit their relatives on Robben Island yesterday. The prisoners are all on hunger strike.

Mr Shadrack Motau of Soweto, who visited his 31-year-old cousin Mr Maiden Motsa, said the hunger strike had started on Monday, and nobody had yet dropped out.

"Morale is high," he said. "Since Nelson Mandela has been released, those on the island feel they are also entitled to be released, especially now that the movement (the ANC) has been unbanned."

Family members and friends said there were about 340 prisoners on hunger strike at present.

There were two doctors among the political prisoners, and on their advice all hunger strikers were drinking two litres of water a day and two teaspoons of sugar in each litre.

ARBUS 1/3/90

Mandela's release sparked decision for hunger strike

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By EDWARD MOLOINYANE
Staff Reporter

ROBBEN Island political prisoners on a hunger strike believe they should be released now that their "head" Mr Nelson Mandela has been freed, relatives have said

At least 343 political prisoners on Robben Island have been on a hunger strike since Monday, demanding that they be freed unconditionally

Yesterday 25 people, including parents, spoke at a Press conference after a visit to relatives held on Robben Island

Mr Shadrack Motau, whose cousin Maiden Motsa has served four of an eight-year

term for African National Congress activities, said the prisoners were taking only liquids

He said prisoners told relatives that although the idea to embark on a hunger strike had long been contemplated, it "took shape" after Mr Mandela's release on February 11

"They said (President) De Klerk raised hopes when he announced that political prisoners would be released. However, they were disappointed with his definition of a political prisoner. They maintain he should do away with his pick-and-choose policy"

The relatives, including women from Johannesburg,

East London and Port Elizabeth, said the morale of the prisoners was high and they were determined to continue with the strike until their demands were met

● About 30 people held a placard demonstration in Greenmarket Square at lunch-time yesterday in support of the hunger-strikers

Police confiscated two sets of placards but no arrests were made, said political activist Mr Graeme Bloch

He said demonstrations for the release of political prisoners would be held in the city centre three times a day for an indefinite period

(253)



NORMAN YENGENI: Struggle for better conditions

Island fast poser to state

South 1/3 - 2/3/90

ROBBEN Island, a rocky outcrop in the middle of Table Bay, has over the centuries become synonymous with political resistance.

Set against the "Farrest of Capes", the Island has been used for centuries to incarcerate political

(253)

the release of those prisoners who had been convicted of belonging to banned organisations or furthering the aims of these organisations.

Monitoring groups have listed more than 700 political prisoners.

THE hunger strike on Robben Island is a bold but risky attempt by 343 political prisoners to play a role in South Africa's peace process. This was said by Norman Yengeni, released from the maximum security prison a fortnight ago and who was involved in the planning of the hunger strike.

Yengeni, who was held for nine years after being sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for terrorism, revealed the details behind the drama unfolding on Robben Island. His release was linked to the statement made by the state president, Mr FW de Klerk, at the opening of parliament on February 2

Yengeni said political prisoners on Robben Island had planned the hunger strike for more than a year and had been spurred into action by De Klerk's speech

"In prison, your whole life revolves around the struggle for better conditions," Yengeni said

"You never get anything right in prison. Their aim is to keep you uncomfortable and frustrated

"Our priority was always food, we never received enough and it was never decent"

Yengeni said his experience of prison life was that it was a daily struggle to maintain his sanity and improve his conditions

Dignity

"From the day I arrived on the Island, the food was terrible," he said

"Over the years I could only conclude that the prison authorities were treating us like that deliberately to degrade us, to force us into a state of despair and submission

"We had to engage them daily, to struggle to maintain our dignity as human beings"

Yengeni said the present hunger strike was not the first one on Robben Island. Most of the previous strikes

FIGHTER in the

South 1/3 - 2/3/90

belly

(253)

of the

ARMY

rebels to the Xhosa chiefs who led the Eighth Frontier War.

In the latter half of this century, it has come to be known as "the university" because of the vast range of political leaders and cadres who have been imprisoned there and who describe the political education received there as "invaluable"

Prisoners on the Island are now spearheading a new battle against the state — one that could have an impact on the peace process underway in South Africa.

A year after the hunger strike by hundreds of emergency detainees, political prisoners on the Island have begun a hunger strike which poses a major headache for the state.

Like the detainees, the prisoners have vowed to continue their hunger strike indefinitely. There are signs that political prisoners elsewhere in the country might join them

"Enemy lines"

Those on hunger strike include supporters of the ANC, PAC and Black Consciousness Movement — the entire "liberation movement behind enemy lines".

Hunger strikes are not new on Robben Island

In the past, prisoners — including the Island's most famous prisoner, Nelson Mandela — took a part in hunger strikes to protest against the harsh prison conditions

On several occasions Mandela negotiated with the authorities on behalf of the prisoners.

But the hunger strike which began this week aims not at improving conditions but at securing the prisoners' release.

The release of all political prisoners is one of the steps identified in the Harare Declaration as a prerequisite for creating a climate for negotiations

But the government has indicated that it sees this as a bargaining chip in negotiations.

In his February 2 speech, state president FW De Klerk announced

is between 2000 and 2000. Nobody knows how many political prisoners there are in the homeland states.

The situation is further complicated by the suspension of visits by the International Red Cross since the end of 1988.

Of known political prisoners, 14 are serving life sentences and more than 50 have been imprisoned for 20 years or more

The hunger strikers say their continued imprisonment is an obstacle to freeing the political process

They say that as experienced political activists, their absence from the political arena weakens the liberation movement.

The hunger strike poses a problem to the government which is keen not to see the negotiating process bedevilled.

Government sources have indicated that it has "no ready-made" answers to the question of political prisoners

merely aimed at reforming prison conditions

He said it had never been an easy decision for prisoners to embark on hunger strikes which hurt them directly and not the prison authorities, but prisoners felt they had no alternative in the face of the intransigence of authorities who ignored their grievances

"We began our discussion on the hunger strike more than a year ago when the new administration took over on Robben Island," Yengeni said

"In prison they have changes in the administration, and the staff complement changes completely"

Yengeni claimed when the new prison administration took over on Robben Island under the leadership of a Lieutenant-Colonel Stassen and a Major Marais, conditions deteriorated. Prisoners experienced severe shortages of food and abusive behaviour from warders, he claimed

"We complained and wrote to the prison authorities, explaining our grievances, but nothing happened. We tried to persuade the administration to take our complaints seriously but we experienced no changes in the conditions

"That is why we embarked on the hunger strike. We felt it is one of the ways of engaging in a stronger form of protest to force the authorities to take our complaints seriously"

He said the hunger strike was not something that originated after the February 2 speech of FW de Klerk — it had been debated before that

"Coincidentally, when the announcements were made in parliament, it stimulated the pregnant political ideals within us," Yengeni said

"The release of all political prisoners is not a new demand. Inside and out-

side prison, our organisations have always called on the government to do so"

He said the prisoners' frustration with their conditions culminated in action soon after the government announced the possibility of the release of political prisoners

"Time moves very slowly in prison and we debated constantly the current questions arising from the changing political situation in South Africa."

Yengeni said although the prisoners on Robben Island were cut off from contact with their organisations and were not allowed to consult, they continued discussing political developments

"On Robben Island, we reacted very negatively to the statement that only certain political prisoners would be released and that people classified as

DEFIANT: National Education Crisis Committee executive member Graeme Bloch struggles with police as they attempt to remove a placard from him

South 1/3-1/3/90

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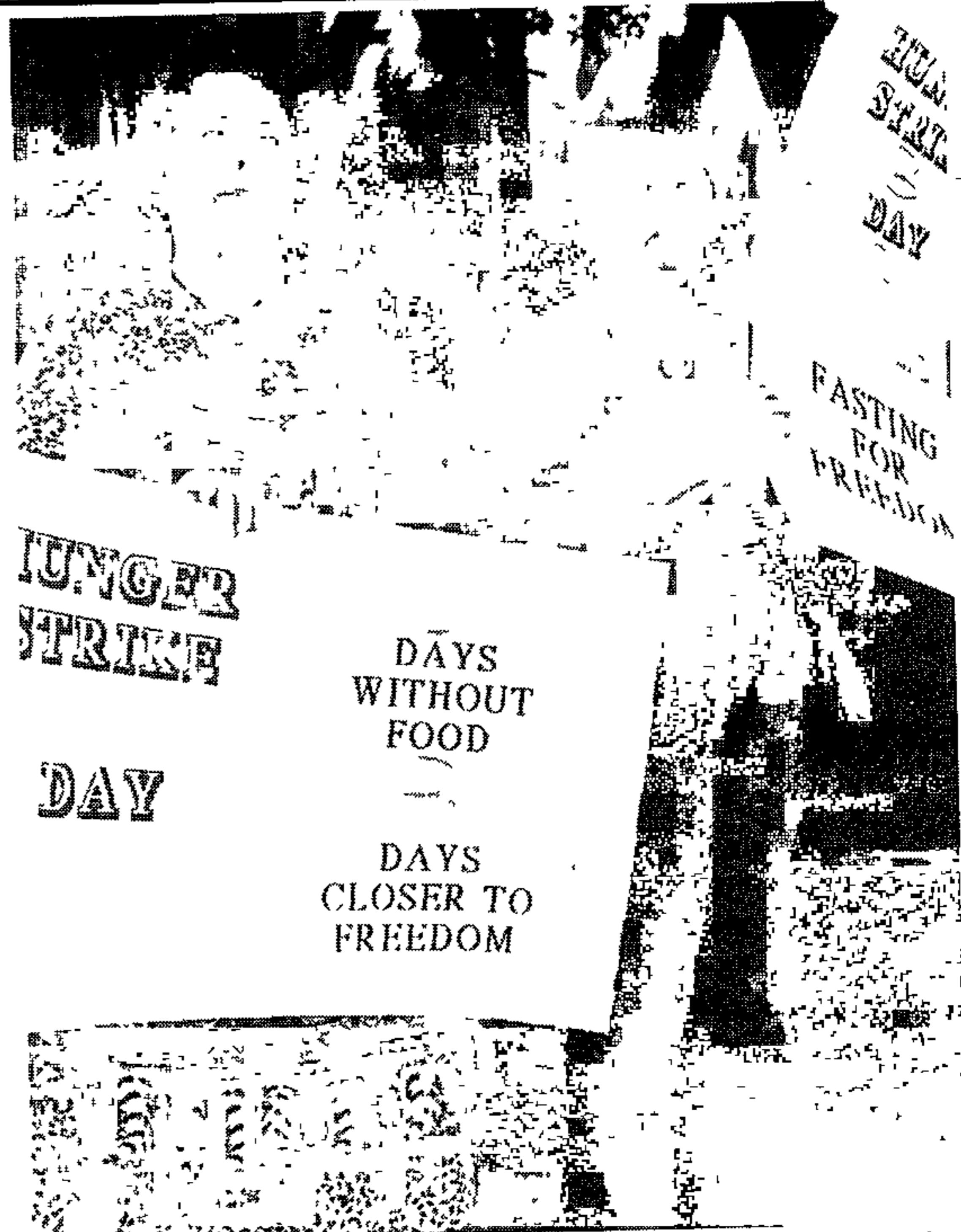
A fast to the death by 343 political prisoners on Robben Island is about to grab centre-stage as the peace process in South Africa gathers momentum.

Their risky but bold move will force sharp attention on the international campaign for the release of South African political prisoners. It is also bound to have an impact on the negotiation initiatives of the government and force it to respond.

REHANA ROSSOUW and CHIARA CARTER report on the life-and-death struggle unfolding on the rocky outcrop in the middle of Table Bay:



TAKING NOTES: Cape Areas Housing Action Committee member Wilfred Rhodes holds his placard high outside Tuynhuis while police note the slogan



COUNTING DAYS: Mrs Andrina Forbes, mother of jailed ANC member Ashley Forbes who is on hunger strike on Robben Island protests with Mrs Gladys Thomas

Battle-hardened mums in the lead

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Pics by Yunus Mohamed



SUPPORT: Mrs Shenaz Dramat, whose son Anwa was sentenced to 12 years on Robben Island, at a press conference this week

IN the vortex of the campaign for the release of political prisoners are 10 Cape Town mothers hardened by three years of tribulations and trauma.

Most were ordinary housewives when their children were detained in May 1987 and later prosecuted for ANC activities.

Their arrest this week after a demonstration outside parliament is the latest in numerous clashes with the authorities.

Mrs Patricia Jacobs, mother of ANC commissar Peter Jacobs, was shocked when he was detained. She knew little of the banned organisation or the struggle it was waging.

But three years of visits to security police offices, a Supreme Court trial and regular trips to Robben Island have changed the views of Mrs Jacobs, a resident of Mitchells Plain.

"I now know that all Peter did was to fight for our rights," she told a press conference called to support political prisoners on hunger strike on the Island.

Peter Jacobs, serving a 14-year sen-

South 1/3 - 7/3/90

tence, is one of 343 prisoners who are refusing prison meals. They are demanding the release of all political prisoners.

The mothers have forged strong links in the years since their sons' detention and incarceration. They meet often to provide emotional and physical support, and campaign tirelessly for the release of their children and other political prisoners.

"Before my son was detained, I was never involved. Although I am a Christian I was not involved in the struggle," Jacobs said.

"I knew Peter was involved since Standard Seven and I understood his reasons for doing so. I was shocked when he was detained and found out he was a member of the ANC. I didn't know."

"Since then I have come to learn and understand a lot."

"I've also changed. In my heart I know the things he fought for were our rights. I know his motives were right."

She said she believed her son and others sentenced with him had

suffered enough and should be released. Her son had spent six months in detention in solitary confinement, had been interrogated heavily and had been held at both Pollsmoor and the Robben Island prisons.

"I have a message for Mr De Klerk, please release our boys. They are not terrorists, they are fighting for freedom and what we believe is right."

"I stand by my son and ask Mr De Klerk to let them go."

Mrs Annette Veary, whose son Jeremy was sentenced to two years imprisonment on Robben Island, said she was "sad" that her son had to resort to a hunger strike to secure his release.

But like the other mothers, she supports her son.

"I was also shocked when I was told Jeremy was a member of the ANC. But since then he has explained it to us and we understand," Veary said.

"Now the whole family are members of the ANC."

The mothers began the campaign with a demonstration at Cape Town harbour near the Robben Island ferry and intensified their protest this week after the hunger strike began on Monday morning.

Since then more than 50 people were arrested during lunchtime protests outside parliament.

On Wednesday a vigil was held at the Bonteheuwel Civic Centre.

A march to Tuynhuys to hand over a memorandum, drawn up by political prisoners, to De Klerk is planned for Friday.

There are 28 Western Cape political prisoners held on Robben Island who are probably on hunger strike.

They are Lizo Ngqungwana, sentenced to life imprisonment with Douglas Myanya, Siseko Macanda, Anderson Ncivata, Sazi Veldtman, Cyril Ntabeni, Gladwin Mabenseza, Cecil Esau, Reed Macozoma, Joseph Mkhulwa, Joseph Ngoma, Quinten Michels, Thembinkosi Mzukwa and Allen Ndodomzi Mamba.

Donovan Saayman, of Oudtshoorn, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment with Johannes Boesak, Colin Ndevu, Mxolisi Petane and Ashley Forbes who was sentenced to 15 years with Peter Jacobs, Nicklo Pedro, Nazeem Lowe, Anwa Dramat, Clement Baadjies, David Fortuon, Jeremy Veary, Wayne Malgas and Ashraf Karnem.

No reason to keep us jailed, say cadres

South 1/2 - 7/3/90

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ANC cadres on Robben Island, in a separate memorandum, said there was no justification for their continued incarceration.

They said:

"We, the Political Prisoners and Members of the African National Congress incarcerated on Robben Island

Note the positive course chartered by President FW De Klerk and his Nationalist Party government, mainly the unbanning of the people's organisations such as the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party, the United Democratic Front, Congress of South African Trade Unions and others,

Further note the worldwide response to these dramatic and far-reaching measures embarked upon by the National Party government,

Reaffirm our unquestionable commitment to contribute towards the to-

tal destruction of apartheid and the creation of a non-racial democratic South Africa,

Further reaffirm that these drastic changes are as a result of the tireless and heroic struggles waged by our oppressed and exploited masses and the world at large,

Realise that the state of emergency is still one of the obstacles in the way of free political development to a democratic future,

Pledge our unwavering loyalty to our glorious organisations and our tried and tested leadership,

Endorse unreservedly the principles of the Harare Declaration as a basis for negotiations on South Africa,

Commit ourselves to furthering the noble objectives of our organisation for a peaceful political solution in South Africa which would contribute towards world peace and progress,

Observe that the conditions of our

imprisonment are progressively deteriorating and degenerating in proportion to the rate of the so-called reform and renewal pursued by the Nationalist government,

Are convinced that there is no more legal, political, security and moral justification for our further imprisonment and incarceration when our organisation is now a legal political organisation and our further confinement does not create a climate for the process of negotiations to begin

Therefore we, comrades, brothers and members of the African National Congress, reject in toto FW De Klerk's categorisation of political prisoners and we say all politically motivated offenders are political prisoners, and we now demand from the South African government.

The immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners,

The lifting of the State of Emergency

terrorists by the government would remain in prison," he said.

"We knew it was a manoeuvre on the part of the government to divide us and weaken our organisations.

"We believed on Robben Island that the government should declare a total amnesty and release all political prisoners and halt all political trials if they seriously want to create a climate for negotiations and solve the political problems peacefully."

Yengeni said the prisoners believed the ANC did not make any demands the government could not meet immediately. He said the ANC's preconditions for talks were "very simple."

"We discussed all these things on Robben Island. We have an organisation, although we are working under strange circumstances in the belly of the enemy."

During their discussions, prisoners felt they should not be left out of the process of negotiations. They believed the government was using them as "bargaining chip" to break the ANC's strategy of preconditions.

"When the government goes to the negotiating table, they want to be in a position of strength, to dictate the terms of the negotiations," he said.

"We were not prepared to be used by them. We want to be part of the process of negotiations."

The prisoners urged the community to mobilise around the hunger strike so that people could understand their demands, conditions and thoughts.

"We felt we were not moving contrary to the demands of our organisations. As cadres, we have a duty to take the initiative," he said.

"We could not remain on Robben Island like sitting ducks. Our voices had to be heard."

"We felt a great need to tell people of our demands and get guidelines from our leaders."

Yengeni said prisoners wanted to show the world that they were still alive and active.



NORMAN YENGENI: Struggle for better conditions

Island fast poser to state

South 1/3 - 7/3/90

ROBBEN Island, a rocky outcrop in the middle of Table Bay, has over the centuries become synonymous with political resistance.

Set against the "Fairest of Capes", the Island has been used for centuries to incarcerate political prisoners, ranging from Indonesian rebels to the Xhosa chiefs who led the Eighth Frontier War.

In the latter half of this century, it has come to be known as "the university" because of the vast range of political leaders and cadres who have been imprisoned there and who describe the political education received there as "invaluable"

Prisoners on the Island are now spearheading a new battle against the state — one that could have an impact on the peace process underway in South Africa.

A year after the hunger strike by hundreds of emergency detainees, political prisoners on the Island have begun a hunger strike which poses a major headache for the state.

Like the detainees, the prisoners have vowed to continue their hunger strike indefinitely. There are signs that political prisoners elsewhere in the country might join them

"Enemy lines"

Those on hunger strike include supporters of the ANC, PAC and Black Consciousness Movement — the entire "liberation movement behind enemy lines"

Hunger strikes are not new on Robben Island

In the past, prisoners — including the Island's most famous prisoner, Nelson Mandela — took a part in hunger strikes to protest against the harsh prison conditions

On several occasions Mandela negotiated with the authorities on behalf of the prisoners

But the hunger strike which began this week aims not at improving conditions but at securing the prisoners' release

The release of all political prisoners is one of the steps identified in the Harare Declaration as a prerequisite for creating a climate for negotiations

But the government has indicated that it sees this as a bargaining chip in negotiations

In his February 2 speech, state president FW De Klerk announced

THE hunger strike on Robben Island is a bold but risky attempt by 343 political prisoners to play a role in South Africa's peace process.

This was said by Norman Yengeni, released from the maximum security prison a fortnight ago and who was involved in the planning of the hunger strike.

Yengeni, who was held for nine years after being sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for terrorism, revealed the details behind the drama unfolding on Robben Island. His release was linked to the statement made by the state president, Mr FW de Klerk, at the opening of parliament on February 2.

Yengeni said political prisoners on Robben Island had planned the hunger strike for more than a year and had been spurred into action by De Klerk's speech

"In prison, your whole life revolves around the struggle for better conditions," Yengeni said

"You never get anything right in prison. Their aim is to keep you uncomfortable and frustrated

"Our priority was always food, we never received enough and it was never decent"

Yengeni said his experience of prison life was that it was a daily struggle to maintain his sanity and improve his conditions

Dignity

"From the day I arrived on the Island, the food was terrible," he said

"Over the years I could only conclude that the prison authorities were treating us like that deliberately to degrade us, to force us into a state of despair and submission

"We had to engage them daily, to struggle to maintain our dignity as human beings"

Yengeni said the present hunger strike was not the first one on Robben Island. Most of the previous strikes had not been politicised but were merely aimed at reforming prison conditions

He said it had never been an easy decision for prisoners to embark on hunger strikes which hurt them directly and not the prison authorities, but prisoners felt they had no alternative in the face of the intransigence of authorities who ignored their grievances

"We began our discussion on the hunger strike more than a year ago when the new administration took over on Robben Island," Yengeni said

"In prison they have changes in the administration, and the staff complement changes completely"

Yengeni claimed when the new prison administration took over on Robben Island under the leadership of a Lieutenant-Colonel Stassen and a Major Marais, conditions deteriorated

Prisoners experienced severe shortages of food and abusive behaviour from warders, he claimed

Fight 'In the belly of the enemy

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"We complained and wrote to the prison authorities, explaining our grievances, but nothing happened. We tried to persuade the administration to take our complaints seriously but we experienced no changes in the conditions

"That is why we embarked on the hunger strike. We felt it is one of the ways of engaging in a stronger form of protest to force the authorities to take our complaints seriously"

He said the hunger strike was not something that originated after the February 2 speech of FW de Klerk — it had been debated before that

"Coincidentally, when the announcements were made in parliament, it stimulated the pregnant political ideals within us," Yengeni said

"The release of all political prisoners is not a new demand. Inside and out-

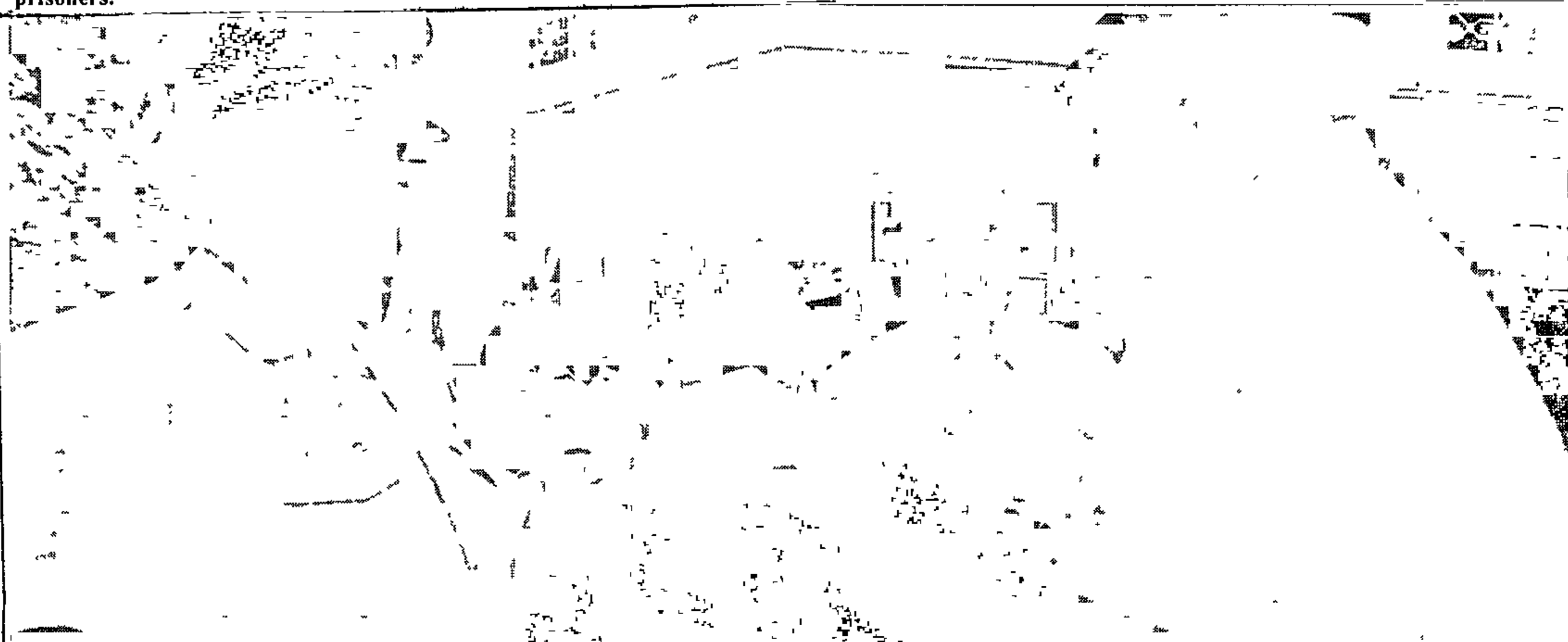
side prison, our organisations have always called on the government to do so"

He said the prisoners' frustration with their conditions culminated in action soon after the government announced the possibility of the release of political prisoners.

"Time moves very slowly in prison and we debated constantly the current questions arising from the changing political situation in South Africa."

Yengeni said although the prisoners on Robben Island were cut off from contact with their organisations and were not allowed to consult, they continued discussing political developments

"On Robben Island, we reacted very negatively to the statement that only certain political prisoners would be released and that people classified as



DEFIANT: National Education Crisis Committee executive member Graeme Bloch struggles with police as they attempt to remove a placard from him

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Business exploits the struggle

PLEASE allow me to quote Comrade Murphy Morobe (Weekly Mail, February 16-22): "We are worried about rip-offs and the people who are not related in any way to the Movement, like white businessmen who are getting blacks to sell their T-shirts on the streets ..."

While agreeing with what the Comrade says, I think we need to look closer to home. Some black private businesspeople, too, are exploiting the people's victories.

After years of hiding in the shadows, they suddenly (now that there is no risk) find us and our political organisations suitable to quote, print, pack and see — on cheap material at that!

I have some questions to ask these parasites:

Why do you insist on printing about our first-rate organisations on

'Father of the struggle'

WE salute our Comrade Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, on his release after more than 27 years in prison.

We salute you for your courage, integrity, dedication, strength and true statesmanship. Your release is a victory for all human rights.

We know you as the father of the national democratic struggle. Your release is proof that the government cannot silence the quest for a just and democratic South Africa.

Now we see significant changes which unite us with the ANC which leads in South Africa — and Comrade Nelson is our leader.

We will live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which we all hope to live for — black and white. The freeing of Comrade Mandela is another step to freedom.

We in Touws River hail the release of Comrade Mandela. Apartheid tried, and failed to kill his passion for a non-racial democratic South Africa.

We are reminded that you said, "My freedom was in the hands of our comrades outside."

We believe now in a new South Africa, in democracy and freedom for all. We also demand the release of all political prisoners and detainees, the end of the state of emergency, the removing of all troops from our townships, and the removing of the Internal Security Act.

We also need to move quickly on the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Land Act, and that the government must be moved off the crown and the ANC must lead.

We see a better future now for South Africa, since the release of Comrade Mandela. We believe the people shall govern.

This land is ours and we are very proud of, and thank, our comrades for joining the struggle. We will fight to the end, even if we disagree.

Azama, we love you, we honestly do!
Aluta continua

Long live the spirit of Nelson Rohlhlahla Mandela.

**KASSIEF JURGENS, ANC
TOUWS RIVER YOUTH
CONGRESS, TOUWS RIVER.**

third-rate material? Perhaps it is more profitable, since your trustworthy customers will be back within a few months to get the same T-shirt?

What percentage of your profits do you hand over to the people's organisations — if you know they exist?

When you are asked, who you are, where you come from, etc, why are you so vague and secretive?

Comrades, if you too have asked these questions and are not satisfied, it is clear support your tried and tested

PAC 'here to stay'

I READ with much distaste the report by Noel Bruyns about the PAC of Azania (SOUTH, February 1-7).

Mr Bruyns took liberty and attacked the Congress in every way and discredited it to his satisfaction, I suppose.

Stating and explaining the difference between the ANC and PAC is worthy news, but going all the way to speculate, predict, let alone prophesy the PAC's "death" is uncalled for.

For his information, Pan Africanism is here to stay. He, not the PAC, has a problem.

He seems to think everybody must belong to the same movement, have the same ideas and share the same visions. That's not possible in the real world, or "realpolitik".

To state the PAC is out of step with all the organisations he mentioned is laughable.

This gives me the impression that Mr Bruyns thinks the indigenous peoples of Africa don't have an ideology of their own, cannot conduct politics in their own way, they have to fit the mental or ideological



PAC's Jeff Mothopeng

framework of Europeans, or what he calls the international community.

Sir, be aware once and for all that Africa is a continent on its own, with its own peoples who are the owners of the land of their forefathers. Therefore, no ideology will rightly fit this continent unless it comes from the indigenous people themselves.

You can look all over Africa imported ideologies fail. Africa can no longer remain the reflection of Europe or America. It is for the people of Africa themselves to rise up to the occasion and find their own identity, forget imported ideologies or looking at this world through the spectacles of Western or Eastern countries.

We are a people, and want to be recognised as that.

We are not prepared to follow something just because it is popular or shared by organisations Mr Bruyns mentioned.

African countries who imported the Eastern ideology are now a shame because communism is crumbling, and they don't know where they now stand.

Had they adopted Pan Africanism, they wouldn't have suffered — but

cooperatives and non-profit making projects. Do not allow yourselves to be emotionally and economically raped.

After all, comrades, what makes more sense — to support your/a progressive structure which is going to use your hard-earned money to develop itself and thereby advance our struggle, or to feed the mouth of some parasite whose only interest is to advance his/her belly?

**CONCERNED COMRADE,
PORT ELIZABETH**

they wanted to be in line with either the East or the West, at the expense of their own countries.

The PAC is too much of that and has a worthy argument. If Mr Bruyns doesn't understand Pan Africanism, it is better to leave it alone. It will find its course without his prophecies.
**CLEMENT KESWA,
LANGA.**

No 'Hospital of Shame'

AS a member of the public of Worcester, I feel obliged to comment on Miss Carter's article (SOUTH, February 1-7) on her "investigation" of the Eben Donges Hospital.

As far as I can gather from her article, her investigation consisted of taking some pictures and talking to a couple of patients and one other person. She had no permission to "investigate" and never talked to any of the staff.

We all know that this hospital is going through a very rough period because of a staff shortage. I know for a fact that the nurses and doctors are working very hard and are doing their very best for all their patients — black and white.

It is true that the casualty department is sometimes covered in blood, but if you would take the trouble to "investigate" other hospitals, you'll find that all casualty departments are the same.

If the patients would only put their cigarette ends and so on in the waste bins provided, the place would be much cleaner, as it is cleaned twice a day at least. There is no cleaning staff on duty at night, if the doctors and nurses are expected to do the cleaning, patients would have to wait even longer for medical treatment.

Did Miss Carter take the trouble to find out why patients sometimes have to wait very long for treatment? The poor doctors are only human, and can attend to only one person at a time.

If an operation has to be done, the same doctor has to do this — and that takes time. Did Miss Carter ask these doctors how many hours they work over weekends? They very often work 24 hours or more — non-stop!

Some of the "poor" patients are there because they get drunk and stab or hit each other or hit their wives or girlfriends so badly that they need medical treatment. What a waste of time and money.

They only pay a small sum of R2,00 for anything that needs to be done — x-rays, stitches, operation and medicine — something to be very grateful for.

Miss Carter writes that the white patients are being treated first. That is not true. Everyone has to wait his or her turn. If she really did a true investigation, she would have learnt that the only people who are treated before the rest are those, black or white, who have their own private doctors.

These poor people lying around on

LETTERS

Address all letters to The Editor,
P O Box 13094, 7900 Sir Lowry Road

the benches are mostly waiting for transport after they have been treated. Some prefer to stay because free meals are provided three times a day, as well as coffee and tea in between.

Miss Carter did not mention this because it would make the picture she wanted to paint less dark.

I went to the hospital to look for the dividing fence which is supposed to separate the white casualty ward from the non-white one. Of course there is no such thing.

The epileptic patient knows he has to go to the outpatients department for his tablets during the week. Due to people like him, other more urgent cases have to wait even longer.

I challenge Miss Carter to offer her service to work in the casualty department for just one weekend. I'm sure she will not call the Eben Donges a "Hospital of Shame" after that.

**I VAN DER MERWE,
WORCESTER**

Being black, gay similar

SO Tony Leon is about to move a private motion in the House of Assembly, decriminalising homosexual activity. Good for him and for all of us who love in the shadows.

Can you imagine being born black and spending your entire life in AWB territory with a white mask, hiding your colour from your own family for fear of rejection, for they too are members of the AWB?

You pretend to be one of them, listen to their racist jokes deriding blacks and even laugh with them. You hear the regular warnings of their little ones against the "kaffirs" — and the white molesters are regarded as the exception.

Can you imagine the self-hatred, confusion and the endless visits for skin-grafting to change your colour, or visits to the local dominee to rid you of this demonic disease of blackness?

And it never disappears, because it is an inseparable part of you. It's much later that you discover there are others like you, but it's difficult finding them like you, they are compelled to cover up.

Occasionally the need to break out and to be with one of your own becomes so overwhelming that you end up in one of the places frequented by others of your type. There, the AWB vigilantes patrol regularly to ensure that no black activity takes place — for that is a punishable crime.

Being caught means eternal disgrace in the eyes of the "volk", with a few "ag, shame's" — it's a pity that he's black, because he's such a nice guy.

Can you imagine the occasional CP type — liberal by AWB standards — in that territory arguing that blackness by itself may not be a problem as long as the blacks don't try to express it publicly?

Can you imagine the morality of blackness being debated in front of you, and the overwhelming majority of those living around you believing that blackness is an aberration and a perversion of the natural order?

If you can imagine all this, then you have some idea of what it is to be gay. Unless, of course, you are one of

the 10 percent of all people who actually are — in which case, you know.

**NO TO OPPRESSION,
MOWBRAY**

Problems in Sivukile

THE community of the small township of Sivukile in Morgenzenon, about 35km from Bethal in the Eastern Transvaal, is involved in a bitter struggle against high rents which led to a rent boycott by the majority of residents.

Morgenzenon is the area earmarked for a boerestaat by the ultra-rightwing Orange Workers Vereeniging under the leadership of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the son of the late architect of apartheid, Dr H Verwoerd.

Verwoerd (junior) has been encouraging Afrikaner families to come to Morgenzenon so that they can outnumber the black population of Sivukile.

There are at present 32 residents facing public violence and intimidation charges. Four of them are still in jail, 28 were released on bail of R500 each. The united community of this small township contributed the money for bail through their organisation, the Sivukile Action Committee (Saco), which has tremendous support in the area.

A vigilante group, using the white town as a base to attack the township at night, was formed. This was crushed after activists in the area talked the youth (who were being used) out of it, and they were allowed back into the township.

Problems in the area started on January 6, 1990 when permission to hold a peaceful march was refused by the magistrate. On the day of the march, 19 residents were held, and the number has since increased.

A peaceful march will be held in a few weeks time.

SIVUKILE ACTION COMMITTEE (Saco), MORGENZENON

Masifunde empowers

MASIFUNDE Educational Project, born in 1983, is one of the six regional branches of the Trust for Christian Outreach and Education of the Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa.

As a developmental organisation, the short-term objective of Masifunde is to upgrade, improve and develop people's positions in life by means of formal and informal education, developmental and human rights projects.

But the long-term objective is development work which aims to enable people to engage in the transformation of the existing society for a free, non-racial and democratic country.

Masifunde awards bursaries, runs vacation schools, classes in adult literacy, a resource centre, advice office, children's club project, and self-help and co-op projects.

**MASIFUNDE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, c/o
NTSOKOLO DAN SANDI,
(SECRETARY),
GRAHAMSTOWN**

South 113-713/90

Disa squatters to appeal against rulling

SQUATTERS in the small Disa River settlement are to appeal against a Supreme Court decision ordering them to get off the land they have occupied for more than 40 years

This has been confirmed by a lawyer representing the squatters who last week lost their long court battle to stay in Hout Bay

Mr Justice H Conradie ruled in favour of Orpington Investments (Pty) Ltd to have Mr Fraser Anthony, 80, nine of his children and their families ejected from the 64-hectare Disa River farm

Said Ms Vanessa Matthews, spokesperson for the Disa River squatters "Oupa Anthony, who cannot read or write, based his defence on the simple explanation that 40 years ago the land was given to his family by 'the boere'

'Piece of paper'

"Oupa has never lived in a house. We all regard him here as the owner of the land and the leader of the community. He believes he has never needed a piece of paper to stake his claim on land that is his"

She said the squatters were determined to continue their fight, but also very fearful that it won't be long before new eviction orders arrive

"We are all very tense, every time a car pulls up we jump to see whether they have come to throw us off the land," she said

"But the people here are ready to go to Pollsmoor if necessary"

Matthews said the nine defendants in the Supreme Court case would be in contempt of court if they defied the court orders, but they had nowhere else to go

New Port

Nolloth removal

South 113-713/90

threat

By CHIARA CARTER

THE Port Nolloth municipality has made a renewed bid to deport squatters — a year after they won a Supreme Court battle to live in the area

The municipality this week advertised that it intended to seek permission from the Supreme Court to evict 179 squatters living on municipal land

This follows repeated attempts to serve eviction notices on individual squatters

About 1 000 squatters and supporters, including a handful of white residents, marched to the municipality offices last Thursday, demanding decent housing, an end to all evictions, the provision of water and toilets, job creation and a single non-racial municipality

Surplus Peoples Project spokesperson Lala Steyn said the municipality's previous attempts to evict the squatters had foundered because of legal technicalities and the community's determination to resist eviction

She said the new eviction proceedings were "reminiscent of past attempts to evict squatters from Lawaakamp in George"

Neighbours rally to halt eviction

South 113-713/90

IN THE past few weeks a Somerset West resident has learnt what it means to be able to count on some "neighbourly support".

And it isn't often that an entire community rallies in support of a single family facing eviction

In November last year Mrs Doreen le Roux, of Church Street, Somerset West, was given a month's notice to vacate the house her family has lived in for generations

But it wasn't long before residents — incensed by what they regard as an attempt to drive "coloured" families out of the centre of town — had formed an action committee to drive home their dissatisfaction to the local town council who want to build a clinic on the property

The Le Roux's home, situated near the centre of the town, was built almost 100 years ago by the Methodist Church on land granted to freed slaves

No alternative

The eviction notice delivered to the family indicated that a clinic was to be built on the ground after the house was demolished. Residents argue that a clinic further down the road can cope with the town's needs

"My husband has lived in this house for 50 years, he grew up here in his grandparents' home," said Le Roux

"We raised seven children in this house and cared for most of the children in our street. I used to look after them in the afternoons, but now I just care for my three grandchildren

"If I leave now, my grandchildren will be lost. They attend school in the area as well as church, their Sunday school and the brigade"

There is no alternative accommodation for the Le Roux's in Somerset West. The municipality has not built coloured housing for 40 years and the nearest township is Macassar

"We were shocked when we received the eviction notice. Both my husband and I thought we would die in this house and it would pass on to our children and grandchildren," Le Roux said

The community, led by the



Mrs Doreen le Roux outside the house in which her family has lived for generations. The Somerset West community has rallied round to fight her eviction

The small "coloured" community in Somerset West has rallied to support Mrs Doreen le Roux, who face eviction from a home her family has occupied for generations. In nearby Strand evicted residents are hanging onto their homes with everything they've got. REHANA ROSSOUW reports:

Methodist and NG Sending churches in Somerset West, intends to fight for the right of coloured people to live in the town

"What the municipality has said to the Le Roux family, and to hundreds of other coloured families, is get out of your house and get out of our town," said Reverend Gerald Swartz of the NG Sending Church

"What is happening here has been going on for 30 years. In the 1960s hundreds of coloured families had to leave when the area was declared white

"Only Garden Village and Helderberg were reserved for coloureds and no new housing has been built there for 40 years

"We have been asking for housing

all these years and eventually last year an area called erf 2913 was declared coloured. But the municipality is denying that the area has been proclaimed even though we have the Government Gazette to prove it."

Swartz said he believed one of the reasons why the Somerset West municipality had not built houses for coloureds was the community's refusal to elect a management committee

Numerous attempts to elect one has failed and the municipality has recently again proclaimed elections, but no candidates have stepped forward

Swartz is a driving force behind the campaign to keep the Le Roux family in Somerset West and has drawn

in the Helderberg Advice Office, the Legal Resources Centre and the Somerset West Action Committee

Reverend Roy van der Merwe of the Methodist Church said the Somerset West community needed to send a "strong message" to the municipality that they rejected the Group Areas Act and all attempts to move them

"For the past 40 years they've evicted people and have not been motivated to build any houses," Van der Merwe said

"It is unusual to find coloureds in the middle of a white town. The Methodist Church has played a leading role in this and I have a simple message for the municipality — we refuse to budge

"It has been a constant battle for decades with these people. They have tried in many ways to get us out.

"So many young people, once they get married, leave Somerset West. We have lost people with leadership potential. Allen Boesak grew up here"

Consulted

The Somerset West Action Committee plans to march to the City Hall this Saturday. They are collecting hundreds of signatures in a petition calling on the municipality to plan the clinic so that it does not affect existing housing and for the community to be consulted in this process

The committee also intends holding a placard demonstration at the next town council meeting and ringing the church bells in protest against the removal of the Le Roux's

Somerset West mayor Mr HW Kotze said colour did not play a role in the decision to evict Le Roux

"The clinic has to be built within reach of the people. The clinic that exists now is too small and we plan to build one that serves the needs of the people," Kotze said

"It is a blatant lie to say that we have not provided housing for coloured people. We are busy developing Paardevlei at the moment."

Kotze said he was not sure whether there was place for the Le Roux family at Paardevlei but confirmed that the municipality was not providing them with alternative accommodation

No money, no food, no hope

South 113-713/90

YEARS of misery and despair lie behind the lockout of Strand residents who could not keep up with rent arrears.

A recent survey conducted by the Strand Action Committee showed more than 60 percent of residents' income went towards housing costs.

"All of this is happening at a time when the management committee is spending R32 million on building two tidal pools at Harmony Park to keep us off the white beaches," said an Action Committee spokesman

"They are also spending R3 million on upgrading their offices. How can our people enjoy the beaches when there is no food in their houses?"

Strand residents were locked out last Thursday, but worked their way back into their homes

"Somehow my son, who is crippled, managed to get in through the window," said Mrs Betty October, in rent arrears of R160.

She supports a family of four on her son's disability grant of R195 a month

October's house is almost bare of furniture which has been sold to buy food. Her kitchen furniture consists of only a table. There are no cupboards and no food to store

in them.

The family has been without water and electricity since October because they cannot afford to pay the arrears of R37,75

"On Thursday, municipal officials came and told us they were locking us out. What could we do? I can't pay them, so we left the house"

Her plight is similar to that of other desperate Strand residents.

In Johannes Schaeffer Street, both Joyce Koerabie and her sister receive disability grants. Their rent is R300 a month. Koerabie, who is partially blind, has to pay arrears of R340 or leave her house this week.

Another resident, Mr Hendrik Smith, said "I am sick and tired of the way the municipality treats us. If we are only a month late with our rent, they treat us like animals."

Strand town clerk Mr GW Groenewald said the municipality had not decided on further action against residents in arrears with their rents.

He said he believed the Strand Action Committee was consulting with the residents and the "proper channels" would be followed for discussions with them.



Mr David Julius climbs back into his house after he had been locked out by the municipality for failing to pay his rent

STAND DRAVA

South 1/3 - 2/3/90

253

BY REHANA ROSSOUW
and CHIARA CARTER

MORE than 340 political prisoners on Cape Town's infamous Robben Island have become the "wild card" in the South African peace process.

Their four-day old hunger strike threatens to develop into a major political crisis for the government which is trying to attract the African National Congress to the negotiation table.

The political prisoners have vowed to starve until they are released.

The prisoners, who include members of the ANC, PAC and Black Consciousness Movement, have been refusing food since breakfast on Monday.

Political prisoners at other prisons are presently discussing the hunger strike.

The Robben Island prisoners said in a memorandum, smuggled out of the maximum security prison, that they would not "allow ourselves to be used as bargaining chips" in the negotiation process.

An ANC delegation is expected within weeks to meet with the government to discuss the creation of a climate for negotiation.

It is believed that the issue of the release of political prisoners would be high on the agenda at the first meeting.

TO PAGE 3

Schyff

Molefe was due to have been shot in the street near his office in Braamfontein last Thursday.

SOUTH assisted Van der Schyff to contact Molefe to warn him of the assassination plot. As a precaution, Molefe did not go to his office last week.



Popo Molefe

Van der Schyff said the plot was hatched at a meeting in the underground parking garage of the Johannesburg Hotel in Hillbrow and attended by members of a CCB cell.

Molefe left this week for Britain to assist the general secretary of the SACC, the Reverend Frank Chikane, on a pro-sanctions campaign.

The planned assassination was to have been carried out by two black members and a former member of the SAP, Van der Schyff alleged.

TO PAGE 3



HUNGER PROTEST: Relatives and friends of Robben Island prisoners protest in central Cape Town this week. PIC BENNY GOOL.

A.T.O

Robben Island Drama

253

South 113-713/90
FROM PAGE ONE

The ANC has said that it regards the release of all political prisoners as a prerequisite for creating such a climate but the government has refused to release prisoners convicted of "security related" offences.

The prisoners said in the memorandum their release was essential to the freeing of the political process.

Families of the hunger strikers are concerned about the effects on their health but support the campaign.

Commenting on allegations of poor conditions at Robben Island as related by recently-released Norman Yengeni, a Prisons Service spokesperson said ex-prisoners often subjectively related their experiences in prison as though they were facts although they could seldom be substantiated.

"The Prisons Service has demonstrated its commitment to professional and humane treatment of those entrusted to its care at various occasions," the spokesperson said.

"A high premium is placed on the correct handling of all prisoners by trained personnel. Allegations to the contrary are devoid of all truth.

"Food, although not catering for

individual preferences, is provided according to an approved dietary scale which corresponds with international nutritional standards.

"As far as the hunger strike is concerned, it can be mentioned that in cases where prisoners refuse to eat they are warned of the adverse effects thereof and they are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of such prisoners.

"As far as the Prisons Service is concerned, all complaints brought to the attention of the prison authorities through the proper channels receive due and prompt attention and are dealt with in a responsible manner within the ambit of prevailing policy.

"It is therefore unnecessary for prisoners to resort to undisciplined behaviour in order to get their requests attended to."

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)*	24,5	12,9	10,6	6,4
(ii)**	9,4	5,0	3,5	6,6

* Includes

- Central Government
- Provincial Administrations
- Government Trade Establishments

** Includes

- Civil Services of the Self-Governing Territories
- Local Authorities
- Parastatal Institutions
- Universities and Technicons
- Agricultural Marketing Boards
- Public Corporations

Handwritten: 1/3/90

NOTE

- 1) The number of gainfully employed persons is estimated on basis of the mid-year estimate of the economically active population, the number of unemployed persons and the ratio of self-employed persons according to the 1980 population census
- 2) The information furnished is as at 30 September 1989 as the results of the survey for the quarter ending 31 December 1989 are not yet available
- 3) The percentages in respect of (a), (b), (c) and (d), respectively, are based on the total number of gainfully employed workers of the corresponding population group in each case

National servicemen: religious objectors

66 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) How many national servicemen (a) applied for and (b) were granted the status of religious objectors in 1989;

(2) how many of these persons were (a)

Jehovah's Witnesses, (b) Roman Catholics, (c) Anglicans, (d) Methodists, (e) Baptists, (f) Presbyterians, (g) members of the Dutch Reformed Church and (h) members of any other specified religious denominations?

Handwritten: 1/3/90

B162E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a)	286
(b)	263
(2) (a)	167
(b)	9
(c)	11
(d)	13
(e)	4
(f)	2
(g)	0
(h)	57

- Body of Christ Faith Centre
- Buddhism
- Christian Brethren
- Evangeli Workers
- Exclusive Brethren
- Fellowship of the King (Free Church)
- Fountain of Life Community Church
- Glentridge Christian Fellowship
- Jewish Faith
- Lutheran Church
- No church denomination
- Pentecostal Protestant Church
- Plymouth Brethren No 4
- Rosebank Union
- Seventh-day Adventist
- United Congregational
- Victory Faith Centre
- Vineyard Christian Fellowship
- Vineyard Fellowship
- World Wide Church of God

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C3E

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Handwritten: 253

Prisons Service: person employed

1 Mr L T LANDERS 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 in the employ of the Prisons Service at any time during the period 1 January 1962 to 31 December 1986; if so, (a) when, (b) what position did he hold and (c) what is his name,
- (2) whether this person recently made any allegations in regard to the Prisons Service; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what was the purport of these allegations,
- (3) whether he intends taking legal action against this person as a result of these allegations, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (4) whether the Prisons Service has issued a statement in regard to whether this person was in its employ, if so, (a) what was the purport of this statement and (b) why was it made,
- (5) No

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) No

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(2) Yes

(a) 2 January 1990

(b) On a British television programme

(c) He conveyed his impressions and his experiences during his term as a deputy sheriff

(3) No Legal steps against the person concerned do not seem appropriate

(4) Yes

(a) and (b)

In reply to enquires by the media, the South African Prisons Service, amongst others, indicated that

— this person was never a member of the Prisons Service,

— the Prisons Service is not prepared to become a part of any sensationalisation regarding this sensitive matter and related practices, and that

— so far the co-operation of all political parties has been obtained to treat this matter as sensitive and deal with it in a responsible manner

Prisoners examined 252

THE seven prisoners who have been on a hunger strike at Rooigrond Prison in Bophuthatswana since Wednesday last week, were examined by a doctor on Tuesday and Wednesday, said Bophuthatswana prison services.

In a statement issued by the Bophuthatswana government mouthpiece, Bopana, the prison services said the doctor was satisfied with the condition of the prisoners. Sapa.

1/3/90
Sapa

Sowetan 1/3/90

MPs visit Island as hunger strike ²⁵³ goes on

Sowetan
Correspondent

A GROUP of 26 Members of Parliament and officials from the Minister of Justice's office held a social function on Robben Island last night, even though several hundred political prisoners there were on a hunger strike.

More than 300 prisoners have joined in the hunger strike, which started at the beginning of the week.

The Prisons Service has refused to confirm or deny the figure.

The hunger strikers are protesting against being left out of the amnesty for some political prisoners announced by President FW de Klerk.

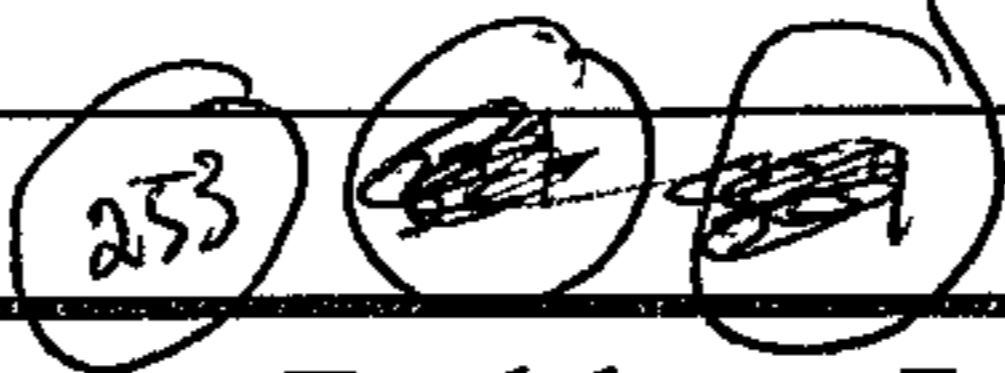
A picket is to be held outside Parliament each day until the hunger strike is over.

A march will take place tomorrow afternoon to hand De Klerk a memorandum on the prisoners' demands.

MPs said they had been invited by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee to go to Robben Island.

A spokesman for the Minister's office said members who dealt with Justice issues from all parties in Parliament would be on the trip.

The purpose was for them to get to know each other and to get to know the Minister's Parliamentary staff.



Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A group of 26 Members of Parliament and officials from the Minister of Justice's office held a social function on Robben Island last night, although several hundred political prisoners there are on a hunger strike.

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Party on Robben Island while hundreds refuse food

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A spokesman for the Minister's office said MPs who dealt with Justice issues from all parties in Parliament would be on the trip, which was intended for them to get to know each other and the Minister's parliamentary staff.

312 1/3/98

Bid to rally support for hunger strike

LONDON — An international campaign in support of the Robben Island hunger strikers is to be launched in London today by United Democratic Front general secretary Popo Molefe.

Mr Molefe is on a short visit to Britain to join a national lobby week by anti-apartheid activists against the British government's moves to relax sanctions on Pretoria.

In a statement issued yesterday through the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, it was announced that Mr Molefe would be detailing plans for an international campaign to mobilise support for the hunger strikers.

An appeal drawn up by the 350 or so political prisoners would also be released. — Sapa

1/3/90

Call for inquiry into cell deaths

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Groups monitoring repression yesterday called on the Government to immediately launch an open and independent commission of inquiry into all recent deaths in police custody.

They said assurances by police that the deaths were being investigated were not "good enough" as history had shown that police could not and should not investigate such matters.

Ms Judith Hawarden, chairman of the Black Sash in the Transvaal, said while the Sash welcomed the Government's quick response to the death of Mr Clayton Sizwe Sithole, who died in custody at John Vorster Square, it noted that the Government remained silent on other cell deaths.

She said there should be an independent inquiry into every death in police custody.

NIXON PHIRI

"Nixon Phiri died at Walverdiend police station on January 16 and there was no initiative on the State's part to handle that case in a swift manner.

"One wonders if President de Klerk responded to Sithole's case because he was said to be the father of Zinzi Mandela's daughter."

Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said an independent commission should be appointed to probe the deaths in police custody during the past two months.

He said the brief of any inquiry should include the question of whether the deaths were a coincidence, or part of a pattern of police behaviour.

More prisoners join strike

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Monday

The hunger strike by 343 political prisoners on Robben Island has led to others elsewhere in South Africa fasting in support — bringing the total to close to 400

Most of them have called on the Government to release all political prisoners unconditionally and end all political trials

Eight prisoners in Bophuthatswana have gone on hunger strike to protest against prison conditions.

A spokesman for the Hunger Strike Committee (HSC) in Cape Town said yesterday that 13 Yengeni terrorism trialists held at Pollsmoor Prison went on strike on Monday

They have demanded an end to their trial, a spokesman said

One of the 343 Robben Island prisoners was admitted to Somerset Hospital in Cape Town on Monday

The spokesman said some of the 343 political prisoners on Robben Island — who have entered their 11th day of hunger — have lost more than 10 kg

A lawyer representing political prisoners at Pretoria Prison said yesterday that 10 prisoners were on hunger strike. Four started on

He named two as Mr Veli Mazibuko and Mr Hosea Lengosane — charged with terrorism. The names of the other two have not yet been released

The other six on strike in Pretoria Prison are all serving sentences for convictions in terms of the Internal Security Act and treason

They started on March 2. They are Carl Niehaus, Steve Marais, Eric Pelsler, Ian Robertson, Damian de Lange and Dieter Gerhardt. They are only drinking water, the lawyer added.

PREVAILING POLICY

A lawyer representing prisoners at Kroonstad Prison said six women political prisoners, all charged for arranging membership of the ANC and assisting the movement, have embarked on a hunger strike

A spokesman for the Detainees' Aid Centre (DAC) said a lawyer representing awaiting-trial prisoners at Johannesburg Prison had informed them that 25 would strike today

The prisoners have called for the abolition of political trials.

A spokesman for the South African Prisons Service in Pretoria

said "It can be confirmed that a variable number of prisoners are not taking meals served to them in prison

"In cases where prisoners refuse to eat, they are warned of the adverse effects thereof, and are treated strictly in accordance with internationally-accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of such prisoners

"As far as the South African Prisons Service is concerned, all requests or complaints brought to the attention of the prison authorities are dealt with in a responsible manner within the ambit of prevailing policy

Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said in a statement on March 1

"The Acting Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice M R de Kock, has been appointed to deal with complaints by hunger-striking Robben Island prisoners, relating to their circumstances of incarceration and privileges.

"The appointment was made despite the existence of 'proven departmental channels' for dealing with complaints. Should any significant change in the situation occur, such information will be made available"

253

CMT-TINTS 2/3/90

Judge to look into Island fast

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has instructed the acting Judge President of the Cape to probe the hunger strike by over 300 Robben Island prisoners

In a statement released last night, the minister said the SA Prison Services "had taken cognisance of complaints" by prisoners.

"These complaints related allegedly to the circumstances of incarceration and privileges," the minister said.

He said that although channels exist for dealing with complaints, "I have deemed it necessary to request the acting Judge President, Mr Justice M R de Kock to deal with these complaints."

"He will be attending thereto as soon as possible," he said.

Mr Coetsee pointed out judges were empowered to visit any prison at any time. — Sapa

● Call to back hunger-strikers — Page 5

Call to back hunger-strikers

CAT T/4 P 2/3/90

253

LONDON — The international community was called on yesterday to exert pressure on the South African government to release the 340 Robben Island hunger-strikers and the remaining 3 000 "political prisoners".

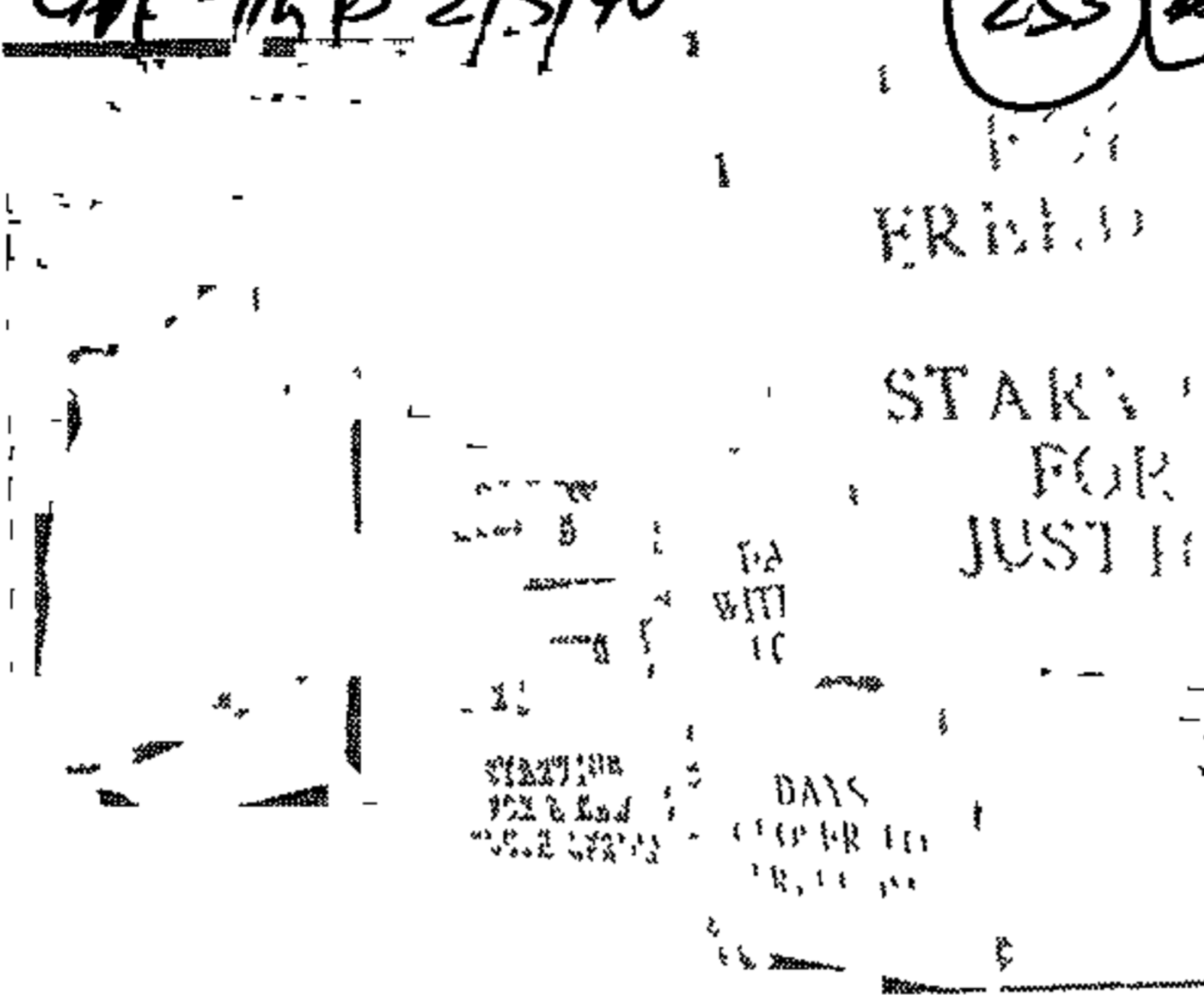
The call was made by Mr Popo Molefe, general-secretary of the UDF, Mr Essop Pahad of the ANC and Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

In the city 20 more protesters supporting the hunger-strikers were arrested in Adderley Street, and in Johannesburg a document claimed to have been smuggled out of Robben Island was handed to a newspaper office by the National Union of Mineworkers.

Thirty-six protesters have been arrested in the city since Monday, when the hunger strike began.

Yesterday the 20 arrested were released on R80 bail each.

Addressing a London press conference, Mr



CONFRONTATION... Chants of "ANC, ANC" were countered by "AWB, AWB" by this supporter of the right-wing organisation when families of the Robben Island hunger-strikers gathered today in Adderley Street to pledge their support to the prisoners

Picture BENNY GOOL

Molefe said the UDF had addressed letters to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the European Community and anti-apartheid groups worldwide, urging international action in support of the strikers and their demands.

The principal demands of the 340 hunger-strikers are the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Mr Terry said the response of the international community was a

key factor in the hunger strike.

There was no reason "why it should not be as successful as the hunger strike by detainees early last year", he said.

In the document apparently smuggled out of Robben Island, the prisoners criticised Mr De Klerk's definition of political prisoners eligible for amnesty.

They demanded that all those whose actions had been directed against apartheid and its structures should be immediately granted all rights pertaining to political prisoners.

White male political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison are to embark on a water-only hunger strike today in solidarity with the 340 hunger-strikers at Robben Island.

A family member who visited the prison yesterday said Damian de Lange, Ian Robertson, Eric Pelsler, Steve Marais and Karl Niehaus were to begin the strike at 6am. — Own Correspondent and Staff Reporter

CURRICULUM VITAE

snack and demanded to

Hunger strike

Sowetan 2/3/9
WHITE male political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison are to embark on a water-only hunger strike today in solidarity with the 343 hunger strikers on Robben Island.

The Island prisoners are fasting to secure the immediate and unconditional release of all political detainees. - Sapa. 253

Katlehong taxi war hots up

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

TWO homes belonging to members of the Katlehong Taxi Organisation were attacked and three mini-bus taxis registered with the organisation torched by unknown people on the East Rand.

The incidents are believed to be a sequel to an ongoing taxi war between the Germiston and District Taxi Association and the newly formed Katlehong Taxi Organisation.

Although no one was injured during Wednesday night's attacks, the feud has already left six people dead and over 50 people injured since the war began last week.

Yesterday, thousands of commuters were left stranded while others were seen hiking to and from work.

Several members of the Katlehong Taxi Organisations were believed to be in hiding yesterday for fear of further attacks by a group seen driving in two mini-buses.

At house 432 Mngadi Section, ac-

ording to Mr Isacc Kone, the men cut off the telephone line, smashed the windows and doused a mini-bus with petrol.

In Maphanga Section, the family of a Kato chairman, Mr Stanley Msimanga, narrowly escaped death when petrol was poured and ignited through the window.

The Katlehong Civic Association said that taxis belonging to the Germiston and District Taxi Association and Kato should be boycotted until the bloody violence comes to a halt.

The civic association said that attempts to reconcile the warring association had been ignored and as a result, "we feel the boycott of taxis is a necessary step."

Putco has been asked to increase the number of buses to ferry commuters and employers have been asked to pardon workers who arrive late

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Amnesty on non-violent prisoners ignores least violent of all

W/Mant 2/3 - 8/3/90

By GAVIN EVANS

FOR Charles Bester, prison is a growing experience

In the 15 months the convicted conscientious objector has spent inside the walls of Kroonstad Prison, he has shot up by over six centimetres

His growth will continue to take place inside prison instead of out — unless State President FW de Klerk grants conscientious objectors the same concessions he gives other political prisoners

Bester, 19, is serving a six-year sentence for refusing to do military service in the South African Defence Force

Also imprisoned is David Bruce, 26, who has completed nearly 20 months of his six-year sentence in Pretoria Central Prison

Both men have been denied political prisoner status and are being held in cells with common law prisoners. They face the possibility of release after three years if the commissioner of prisons decides they have been "well behaved".

Some time in the next six weeks, the Appellate Division will decide on the issue of whether the six-year sentences handed down to objectors who have completed no military service is mandatory.

Bruce and Dr Ivan Toms (released on bail after serving half of an 18 month sentence for refusing to do a one month army camp) have argued in their appeals that the court has discretion with regard to sentencing. If they succeed they will be re-sentenced, and could be free within a few months

Ursula Bruce, mother of David, said she believed the two jailed objectors should be released immediately

"The paedophile Van Rooyen was released unconditionally after serving two years for molesting young girls, yet David and Charles have to serve at least three years for refusing to be party to any violence"

Charles Bester's mother, Judy, said objectors were being put in a unique category where they were the only non-violent prisoners not reaping any benefits from De Klerk's concessions.

"They are political prisoners because they have been jailed because of their political and moral objections to a system they refuse to defend."



ECC members build a replica prison cell opposite the Cape Town Castle and stage a candlelight vigil to highlight the imprisonment of objectors Charles Bester and David Bruce. Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

The Bruce and Bester families have been sending telegrams and faxes to De Klerk and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee over the past three months, asking for a meeting, but have received no acknowledgement.

The End Conscription Campaign launched a "Release Objectors Campaign" on Tuesday night with candlelight marches in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. The processions mark the first public gatherings of the ECC since its restriction order in terms of the Emergency regulations was lifted two weeks ago.

In Johannesburg about 400 march-

ers were told by the organisation's chairperson, Chris de Villiers, that the organisation would be meeting with the African National Congress to ensure that the names of Bruce, Bester and the eight objectors on trial are included on the list of political prisoners whose release will be demanded.

"We regard the concessions announced by General Magnus Malan, in terms of which jailed objectors now qualify for remission of sentence like any other common criminal, as inadequate and grudging. We believe that conscientious objectors

should not be in jail at all, and should instead be given the option of non-military forms of alternative service," he said.

Ursula Bruce said her son welcomed the possible reduction of his sentence to three years, but saw no reason why he should be in jail at all.

"He has already completed a continuous prison sentence longer than the current combined period of initial military service plus camps. If a viable system of alternative service were introduced, people like David could serve the community rather than waste taxpayers' money in jail."

Imprisonment 'part of Govt plan'

Star 2/31/90 Staff Reporter (253)

The Government is deliberately criminalising political activities to distort the status of political prisoners, hunger-striking prisoners on Robben Island said in a statement yesterday.

They demanded the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

The prisoners said their continued imprisonment in "the racist dungeons of South Africa, the persistent conducting of political trials in the various courts of law, the sentencing to imprisonment and/or death of political activists and combatants of the liberation movements represent an orchestrated attempt and strategy of the Pretoria regime to thwart the ultimate realisation of our people's demands and aspirations".

However, they noted "the positive course charted by President de Klerk and his Government".

Prisoners who had been engaged in the "struggle against apartheid" were political prisoners and should be seen as such, the statement said.

They also demanded the withdrawal from townships of "the soldiers of the South African Defence Force, kitskonstabels and racist police".

Further demands were that immediate attention be given to the living conditions in prisons and that the prisoners be allowed to consult the leaders of their political organisations and with their legal representatives.

● White male political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison are to embark on a water-only hunger strike today in solidarity with the 343 hunger-strikers on Robben Island, Sapa reports.

A family member who visited the prison yesterday said Damian de Lange, Ian Robertson, Eric Pelsler, Steve Marais and Karl Niehaus were to begin the strike at 6 am. It is not known if Soviet spy Dieter Gerhardt will join the protest.

Staff Reporter

Robben Island prisoners, who yesterday released a statement demanding their release, also made a demand for improved living conditions at the maximum prison.

With "their patience stretched to the limit", about 300 prisoners had "collectively resolved that we should resort to our last weapon in our arsenal of peaceful methods — the hunger strike", they said.

Along with their decision not to eat anything, the inmates issued a demand for a "non-racial diet" of improved quality

"This island prison (is) right in the centre of a rich fishing zone where private fishing vessels harvest rich catches," the prisoners said. They demanded fresh fish as part of their diet.

For breakfast, the approximately 300 prisoners — who embarked on their hunger strike on Monday — demanded por-

Island hunger strikers spell out demands — and menus

ridge (oats, sorghum meal or mealie pap), bacon and eggs (sometimes boiled), peanut butter, jam (a variety), yellow margarine, sausage, toast, and a sufficient supply of flour and cooking oil for baking fat-cakes.

For lunch, prisoners requested meat, soup, rice, fresh vegetables (a variety), dumplings, samp with beans or peas, and cheese.

For supper — which should be served with cold water — meat, rice, fresh fish, rich sauce, gravy, potatoes, boerewors, spinach and beetroot should be

on the menu — possibly followed by a variety of fresh fruit, and jelly and custard.

Alternatively, the prisoners could do the cooking themselves, and they demanded that food ingredients be made available to them.

On the medical front, the prisoners' demands included specialist treatment, sunglasses for inmates suffering from optical ailments, and that seriously ill inmates be released.

Patients undergoing tonsil operations should get an appropriate diet such as ice-cream, the hunger strikers said.

They demanded that the lives of visitors to the prison be insured, that they be provided with fresh water at all times during their visit and that a tuckshop be set up for visitors.

The 16-page letter of demands ended with a call that inmates' clothing should be appropriate for the prevailing weather.

953
953
953
Friday, March 3, 1990

Police 'sanction' city demo

Marchers hand in petition at Parliament

By PETER DENNEHY

POLICE told the organisers of a march through the central city in support of hunger-striking Robben Island prisoners yesterday that permission had been granted for the march — even though they had not requested it.

UDF executive member Mr Bule-iam Ngcuka, a lawyer, said the organisers had also been told in advance that someone from the State President's office would receive their petition.

Kept order

The march went up to near Parliament — where a petition was handed over — and then down Adderley and Darling streets to the City Hall. Marshals kept order when a large toy-toting contingent of ANC supporters surged up Wale Street to meet the main body of marchers head-on.

When that problem had been overcome, a riot police van and police car drove right up to the marchers. Marshals asked the police to reverse out of the way which they did.

Hundreds of cardboard placards carried by the marchers were inscribed with slogans such as: "We freed ANC generals, now we demand footsoldiers" and "Umkhonto we Sizwe is our Defence Force".

At one stage there were well over 500 people on the march, which was

led by the mothers of several Robben Island prisoners.

Speaking from the City Hall balcony before the rain came down, recently released Robben Islander Mr Bushy Maape thanked those in the crowd for their support, which he said the prisoners were relying on to bring about their release.

Mr Justice M R de Kock, acting Judge President of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, confirmed that he had been to Robben Island yesterday where he met a committee of the hunger-striking prisoners.

He would be reporting to the Minister of Justice last night, he said. Before the march, Mr Ngcuka claimed that women political prisoners in Kroonstad had also started a hunger strike.

The Yengen trialists in Pollsmoor Prison had joined the strike too, along with two ANC awaiting trialists also in Pollsmoor, Mr Micky Gila and Mr Madoda Dahi.

Motorcade

He also said Diepkloof political prisoners were due to start this weekend.

A motorcade in support of the hunger strikers from Athlone Stadium is planned for this afternoon.

Organisers said the motorcade will go to Bloubaergstrand to shine torches and car headlights towards the islanders, some of whom can see that coastline from their cells.



RAIN COMES DOWN ...

Placards go up over the marchers' heads to serve as makeshift umbrellas. Rain cut the speechmaking short. Inset: Mr Maape thanks marchers for supporting the hunger-strikers in their struggle to be released. With him on the City Hall balcony are the mothers of several prisoners, including Mrs F Lowe, mother of Nazeem, on his left, and Mrs Andrina Forbes, mother of Ashley, beside her.

3/3/90

2 Cape Times, Saturday

Robben Island to remain unspoilt

Political Staff

THE government has reiterated that Robben Island will be conserved and will not be turned into a tourist resort.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday that through the years a number of people had dreamt of Robben Island as the main tourist attraction in South Africa.

He said at the handing over of two new ferry boats at Robben Island that proposals for the development of the island included visions of a millionaire's paradise.

"I do not challenge the feasibility of such visions. What I do, however, challenge is the question whether this jewel could be sacrificed to the mere whims of those seeking enrichment.

"I declare myself very strongly in favour of conserving and protecting this island's heritage. This is also the official government view."

The government was, however, aware of the needs of interest groups and tourists to visit the Island.

An ad hoc ministerial committee was appointed in 1983 to look into the matter. It recommended greater access to the island, which has been implemented.

Saved from the

353 Gallows!

Sweet freedom for 4/3/90

innocent trio after

years on Death Row

By CHARLES MCGALE

THREE innocent men were this week saved from the hangman after spending 815 days on Death Row

The trio's death sentences were not only overturned by the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein - they were also found not guilty of murder and discharged

The three are Bookie Mahangu, Johannes Molele and Thomas Malahlela, all of Mashimong Section, Tembisa. They were found guilty of the 'necklace' murder of Dorah Abanatho in 1986

Still reeling from shock, Malahlela said this week "I am not happy I am angry I went to jail and nearly hanged for something I had not done I have lost my job and I spent almost three years in prison for nothing"

He said he felt sorry for the family of the 'necklace' woman and wished he could explain his innocence to them.

"When they see me, they will feel bad I understand and I am very

sorry about that But I had nothing to do with the murder and I pray they believe me," Malahlela said

Abanatho died when a group of people attacked during the night vigil of a former detainee identified only as Verma. The group fetched the victim from her home, put a tyre around her neck, doused her with petrol and set her alight

She was accused of having put poison in Verma's drink which she had bought to celebrate Verma's release from detention

During the men's trial in 1986 Judge de Grange refused leave to appeal His decision was overturned by the Chief Justice who granted the men leave to appeal in June last year On February 15, the Appellate Division found all three accused not guilty and ordered their discharge

Mahangu was overjoyed after his unexpected freedom "I heard the news from Sqwaha (the sheriff) I could not believe him until we drove out of the prison gates I am overjoyed but I still find it difficult to believe I am a free man again," he said

During his stay on Death Row, he had seen many people come and go

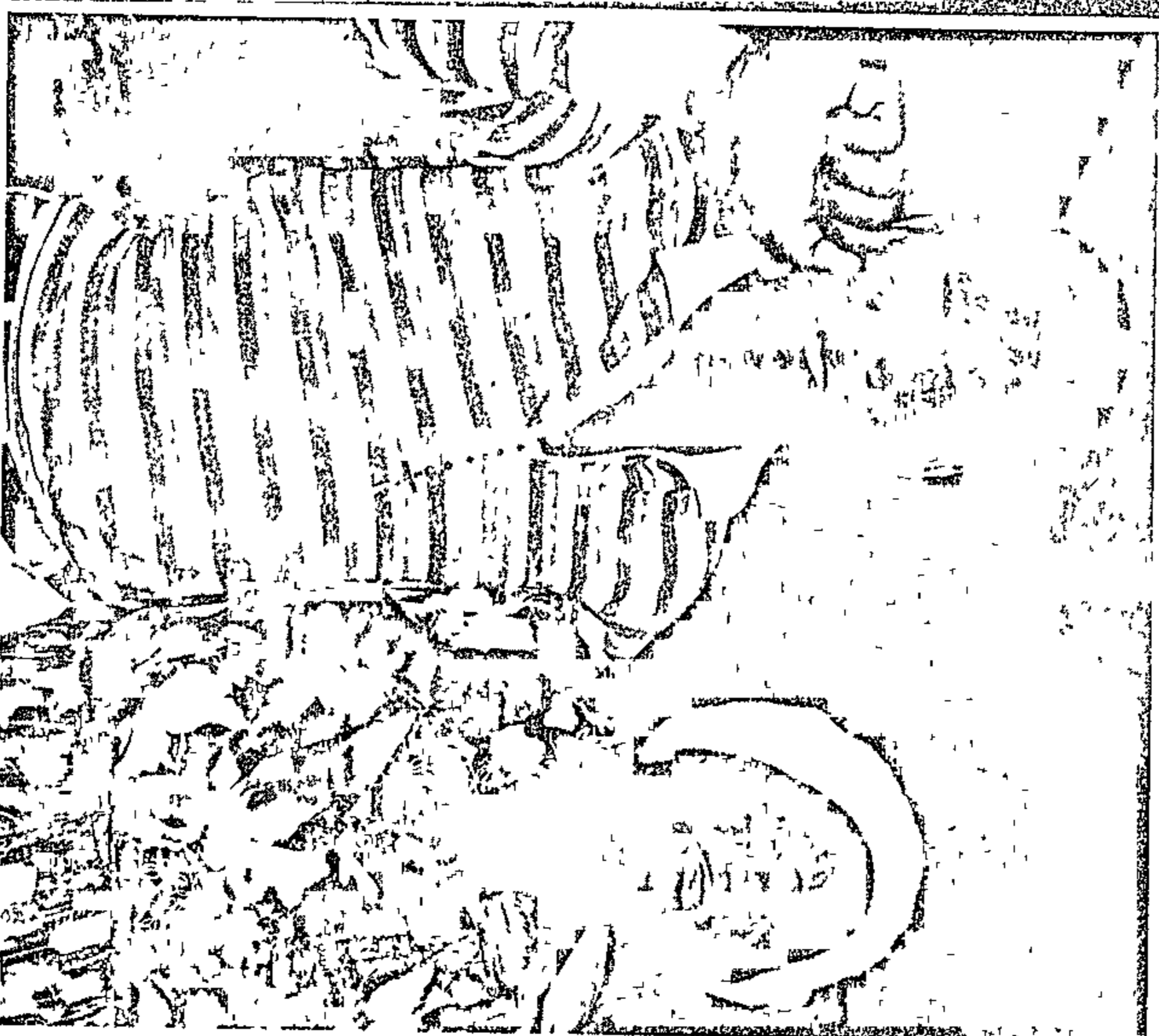
"Every time the door opened I would tremble

He said "My cell was next to the prison church

and I think they had come for me This feeling we all felt whenever we saw the sheriff, who is the bearer of bad news He was the person who told you your time was up and you were going to be hanged in seven days," Mahangu said

He was he said, still disturbed by the memory of seven fellow prisoners brought to the gallows to be executed

It was a nightmare knowing we were also doomed to walk the same path It was a nightmare from the first day we arrived when the sheriff told us, not looking in our eyes 'Here we kill We do not play You have severe (legal) chances to es-



Shocked and angry, but also happy... freed Death Row prisoner Thomas Malahlela is reunited with his excited mother Christianah. He said he felt sorry for the family of the 'necklace' woman and wished he could explain his innocence to them.
Pic: ANDRIES MCINENKA

Rep
4/3/90



Bookie Mahangu welcomed by nieces Jojie Mahangu (left) and Joyce Musi.

One could see the prisoners enter the church at about 6 30 in the morning At 7 55 they would leave and take their last walk to the gallows The prisoner is hanged, he warders escorting them - said, he is taken away to one warder per prisoner - the isolation cells called would carry white hoods

'Prisoners are never allowed to get anywhere near the place of execution

'Then word spreads through the prison that a certain prisoner has already had his chicken. We all know then that he is a dead man," he said.

Prisoners' families were only allowed to identify the bodies in the coffin by a picture stuck on them, he said

'I am not happy. I am angry. I went to jail and nearly hanged for something I had not done. I have lost my job, and I spent almost three years in prison for nothing.' - Thomas Malahlela

By DAN DHLAMINI

RELATIVES of eight Bophuthatswana prisoners — all leaders of the banned People's Progressive Party sent to jail for their role in the abortive 1988 coup — fear for their lives because they are all in poor health.

The eight, who have been on hunger strike since February 20, were this week seen by a doctor.

When sentencing them on August 11 last year, Judge EAT Smith said he took into consideration that their health was poor and that they were receiving medical treatment

The prisoners are Amos Mataboge, 37, Hunter Moreotlhe, 42, Abraham Morake, 40, Lawrence Mahila, 41, and Reuben Molefe, 42, serving seven years each, and Solomon Bopalamo, 61, Shadrack Motswakwa, 66, and Samuel Dlamini, 66, who had two of their seven years jail terms suspended for three years.

They are said to have

Relatives fear for lives of Bop political prisoners

refused food in protest against poor-quality food, having to do manual work and against the withdrawal of study facilities.

City Press inquiries about their condition and reasons for the hunger strike and what Bophuthatswana Prison Department was doing to solve the problem were referred to Bopana — the country's news agency — by Prison Department deputy commissioner SS Tloome.

Head of Bopana Dr Allan Kooper said the only information made available to his agency was a Prisons Department

statement that "seven prisoners who had been on hunger strike since February 21, had been seen by a doctor on Tuesday and Wednesday. He was satisfied with their condition".

The report further states that their reason for embarking on a hunger strike was being investigated

Meanwhile, a spokesman for lawyers Priscilla Jana and Associates, who are representing the prisoners, said they were still waiting for a date when argument on the application for their appeal would be set.

In another develop-

ment, 106 Bophuthatswana political prisoners — all soldiers sentenced for their part in the failed coup, have suspended their hunger strike.

Their lawyer, Ighbal Motala, told *City Press* his clients had been on hunger strike for the first nine days in January.

He said they had refused to crush stones at the quarry at Rooigrond and were subsequently charged under the Prisons Act.

He also said they were protesting against the shortening of their study time by prison authorities as well as poor-quality food.

Motala said their departmental trial case would be on March 22 and they had all pleaded not guilty.

He added that he was to have a meeting with the prison authorities concerning the matter and that if a compromise was not reached, he would take up the matter with the Supreme Court in order to restore the prisoners' rights while dealing with their leave to appeal.

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700 expected to join in countrywide

By **CONNIE MOLUSI**

THE week-long Robben Island hunger strike has spread to major mainland prisons holding political prisoners

And by today, an estimated 700 political prisoners are expected to have joined in the hunger strike

By Friday eight white male ANC members serving terms at the Pretoria Central Prison had joined in the strike. They were expected to be joined by the two white female political prisoners, also at the Central Prison. A prison spokesman confirmed that the two women and eight men had embarked on a hunger strike at the Central Prison.

Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) sources yesterday told *City Press* that

■ Woman political prisoners at Kroonstad have joined in the strike, and

■ Tomorrow political prisoners at Lollsmoor are also expected to join in, including the 14 ANC awaiting-trialists of the famous Yengeni trial, sitting in Cape Town.

The political prisoners are demanding their immediate release. By late yesterday Lawyers for Human Rights were consulting the 343 Robben Island inmates over the hunger strike.

In a snap move to defuse the crisis, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has appointed the Cape's acting Judge President, Judge R de Kock, to deal with the complaints of prisoners relating to the circumstances of their incarceration and privileges.

Coetsee said he made the appointment despite the existence of the "proven departmental channels" for dealing with complaints.

Judge de Kock has indicated that he would attend to the matter as soon as possible.

However, the UDF has expressed reservation to this appointment, "particularly because he is not going to address the central demand, which is the release of the prisoners, but will only look at their conditions."

Those on the hunger strike in Pretoria include white ANC members Carl Niehaus, Steve Marais, Eric Pelsler, Damien de Lange and Ian Robertson. They said they would continue with the strike until the demand for their release had been met or after a directive from the ANC.

In solidarity with the strike, which started at the island on Monday, 2 000 people marched to Parliament on Friday to present the document containing the prisoners' demands, smuggled out of Robben Island.

The document was presented by Bushy Maape and Norman Yengeni who were released on February 14 from Robben Island following President FW de Klerk's amnesty.

Yesterday, a motorcade was expected to leave Cape Town for the Bloubergstrand, the nearest mainland point to Robben Island, where a "flashlight point" would be mounted by MDM volunteers in a night vigil as a sign of solidarity.

It was hoped the island inmates would have a glimpse of the flashes.

Prison spokesman Col Danie Immelman has however refuted reports that women prisoners at Kroonstad had joined in the strike.

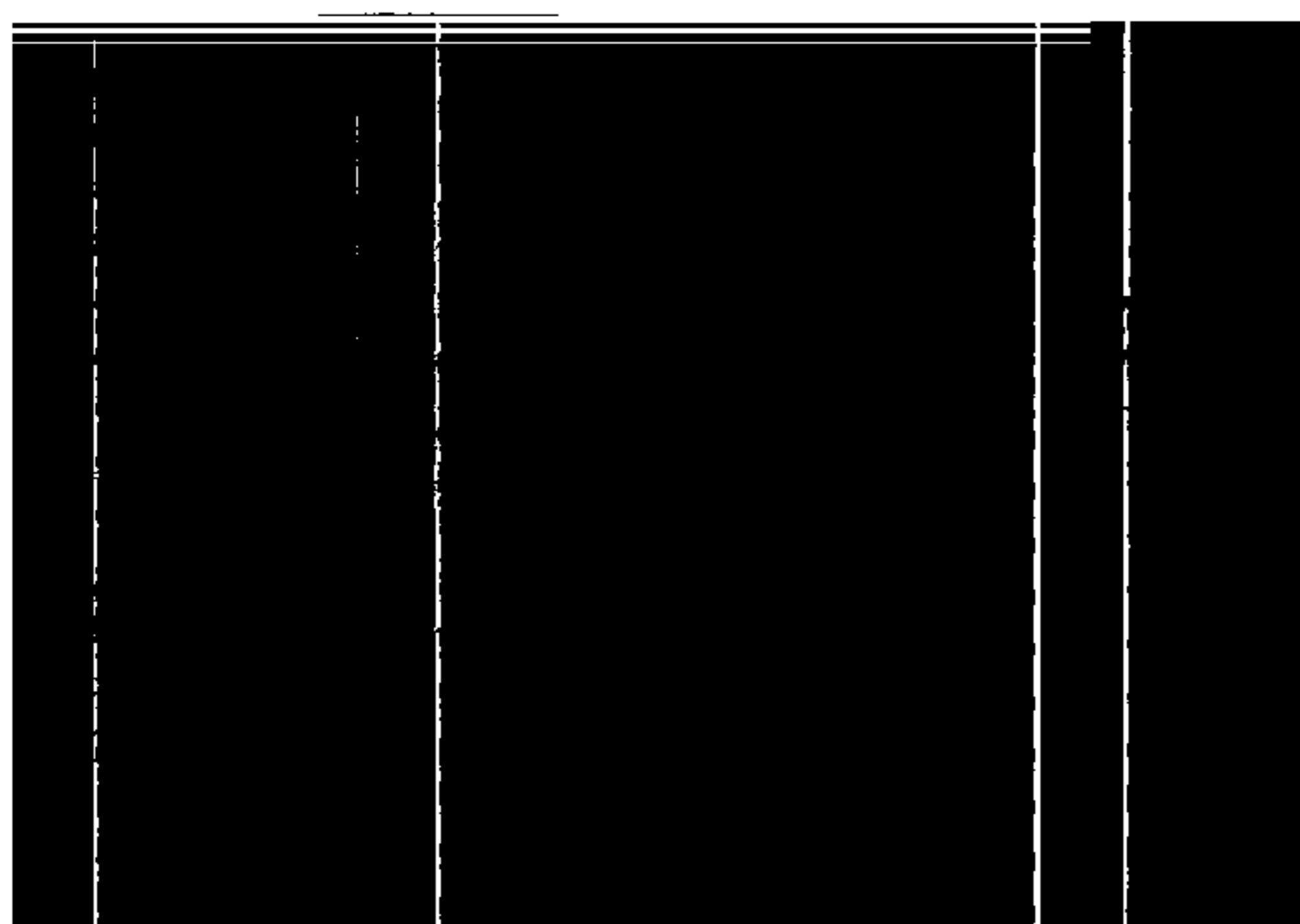
Of 343 prisoners on hunger strike at Robben Island, 305 are ANC members, 26 PAC and 11

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P.T.O.

PRISONERS JOIN STRIKE

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POLITICAL prisoners on hunger strike on Robben Island have taken the lead in trying to bring about unity between the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC).

More than 300 prisoners embarked on a hunger strike on Monday demanding their immediate unconditional release.

According to sources everything possible was being done to ensure unity among members of the different political organisations on the Island.

The prisoners have formed a committee consisting of representatives of the Pac, ANC and Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) to discuss their grievances.

Unity among the three organisations is viewed by leading political figures as being "most important" at this stage.

Platform

A vigil held at the Bonteheuwel Civic Centre this week, was attended by both ANC and PAC supporters and speakers from both organisations shared the same platform.

It is believed that the prisoners on the Island requested that the vigil should be representative of both organisations to try and create a climate for unity.

There are 343 political prisoners on Robben Island of which 302 are on hunger strike.

ANC, PAC men join in prison protest for their freedom

According to lawyers 22 prisoners were exempted from the hunger strike for being medically unfit and over the age of 55.

The 19 kitchen staff are also exempted and are on a go slow accepting only one meal a day.

The prisoners are drinking one litre of water and one litre of sugar water.

It is believed that of the 343 political prisoners, 305 are members of the ANC, 26 are members of the PAC and 11 are members of BCM.

Critical

Mr Barney Desai, a member of the PAC and the first exile to return to South Africa, said "the time has come for unity".

"We are facing critical problems and our country is in a critical situation."

Mr Desai said he supported the unity shown by the prisoners on Robben Island.

He said a vigil called in Bonteheuwel in support of the hunger strikers this week, where the PAC and ANC shared a platform, was the first of its kind.

However, he added that the PAC was invited to the vigil and told that it was to be an interfaith service in solidarity with the hunger strikers, but it turned out to be an ANC meeting.

On accepting the invitation the day before the event, Mr Desai said he was

told he would be a speaker, however, minutes before he was due to speak he was told he could not speak as there would only be one PAC speaker.

He added the PAC supporters were not allowed to raise their flags in the hall "I am most upset about what has happened because they were not quite honest when they invited us".

Mr Desai said he was sad that the plight of "our prisoners were exploited in this fashion".

BY AYESHA ISMAIL

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Report

THE STRIKERS' UNITY

Protesters march through Cape Town in support of the hunger strike. About 80 were later arrested

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Prison hunger strike spreads

By AYESHA ISMAIL

A HUNGER strike which was started on Monday by more than 300 security prisoners on Robben Island has spread to prisons throughout South Africa.

White male prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison and five women at Kroonstad joined the strike on Friday morning.

And security prisoners and awaiting-trial prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison are expected to start their hunger strike tomorrow. The strikers drink two litres of water a day, one of "sugar" water.

According to Mr Norman Yengen, who was released from Robben Island last month after serving a nine-year sentence, the prisoners planned the hunger strike a year ago because of deteriorating conditions on the island.

They cited food, medical care, study, visits, letters, warders' conduct, magazines, newspapers, recreation and welfare as areas of contention.

However, they are now demanding their release in terms of statements made by

President Mr F W de Klerk. The hunger strikers on Robben Island are ANC, PAC and BCM members. A committee, on which all three organisations are represented, has been set up on the island.

According to lawyers there are 302 prisoners on hunger strike on Robben Island.

Twenty-two have been exempted for medical reasons and 15 kitchen staff members are on a go slow, accepting only one meal a day.

In a memorandum released this week from Robben Island, the prisoners said "We know that this (hunger strike) weapon is more harmful to us than it is to those who are responsible for our plight. We are not blind to its fatal consequences.

"Nonetheless, what other avenue do we have besides this peaceful action?"

The prisoners have vowed to continue their hunger strike until all political prisoners are released.

Death Row comic is seen as a test for F W

A BRITISH comic depicting in brutal detail the lives of black prisoners awaiting execution in South Africa, and how they are hanged, will soon be on sale in South Africa.

Published by newspaper tycoon Robert Maxwell with Amnesty International, it will be on local shelves within seven weeks.

The publishers see the comic, called Crisis, as a test of President F W de Klerk's moves to lift media restrictions in SA.

Designed to be read by young adults, it has devoted a section to the trial of the

By JEREMY BROOKS
London

Upington 14 and the controversial "common purpose" doctrine under which they were sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman.

"Many may not have been at the scene of the murder or taken part in the actual killing but were still on trial because they showed common purpose with those directly responsible for his

(the policeman's) death," says a picture caption.

"The judge concluded the stone throwers were aware he would be killed and were therefore equally responsible. Among them were an elderly couple in their 60s."

Crisis pictures, in dark sombre colours, the day-to-day life of the men awaiting the hangman's noose.

Wake-up alarms, showers, exercise time, the food and emotional meetings with parents on either side of a

plate-glass window are all documented. The pictures have largely been drawn from descriptions by the Black Sash in their Death Factory report on Pretoria Central Prison.

There are drawings of prisoners being weighed, and having their neck and body measurements taken.

"At the last moment some prisoners fight back. In 1981 teargas was used to 'calm down' four condemned men who resisted.

"But most go quietly, calling out to those still in the pot (the condemned cell).

"A low murmuring song of the other prisoners accompanies the condemned hymns like Abide With Me and We Are Marching To Heaven."

Accuracy

Amnesty campaigns director Dan Jones said his organisation was strict about factual and historical accuracy.

"We take extreme care in the dialogue we use, and whenever possible use the original language," he said.

"Amnesty, by tradition, imposes strict limitations on its publications to avoid them being labelled propaganda."

Printing of the "comic" had to be suddenly halted on Friday, February 2 — the day that President De Klerk made his famous speech in Cape Town.

The presses were halted for last-minute additions when the moratorium on executions was announced.

ANC talks may hit snag on 450 men still held in prison

By DRIES van HEERDEN
and DOC BIKITSHA

THE FATE of more than 450 ANC supporters still in South African prisons will be the focal point on the agenda for the organisation's first face-to-face meeting with the Government.

The advance team for talks about talks — led by the ANC's newly elected deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela — is expected in SA from Lusaka within a month.

However, in ANC circles this week, there was concern over Mr Mandela's health and his busy schedule since being released from prison last month. Yesterday he addressed a mass rally in Lusaka after a hectic week in Zambia, where he met his ANC comrades for the first time in 27 years.

ANC sources said the first round of the preliminary negotiations with the Government would be dominated by three points:

- The signing of a mutually binding ceasefire.
- The ending of the state of emergency.
- The future of prisoners jailed for security offences.

The ANC expects that the first two issues may be resolved fairly easily on a quid pro quo basis — "if he (Mr De Klerk) lifts the state of emergency we abandon the armed struggle".

The prisoner issue may prove the tougher nut. Informed estimates suggest that there are about 350 security prisoners still on Robben Island, with a further 100 scattered through other institutions — the majority of them in Pollsmoor in the Cape and Diepkloof near Johannesburg.

253 Underground

Of these, at least 80 percent — between 350 and 370 — have been convicted under the Terrorism Act for actions involving violence or sabotage.

It is unlikely the Government will release them all unconditionally, as the ANC has demanded.

ANC sources say they do not expect finally on this issue during the first round of talks.

There may be drawn-out haggling. It is even possible that the matter will eventually be dealt with by way of a general amnesty for long-term prisoners," a senior ANC member said.

The arrival of the ANC's negotiating team will coincide with a vigorous drive by the organisation to re-establish an internal base in SA, after operating underground for nearly three decades.

One of the biggest challenges facing the movement is to raise enough funds to establish itself as a viable political force. Yesterday the ANC's treasurer-general, Thomas Nkobi, said it would need at least \$0 million US dollars this year to put a new organisation in place.

In this process, Mr Mandela, as the most senior leader active in the political scene — ANC president Oliver Tambo is still recuperating in a Stockholm clinic after a stroke — will play a key role.

But doctors close to the 71-year-old ANC veteran yesterday urged him to cut down on his workload. A close friend and former personal doctor to the Mandela family, Dr Nthato Mot-

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FLO

P.T.O.

Prisoner snag feared

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lana, expressed concern about his patient's hectic itinerary. He said Mr Mandela should get out of Soweto to a more relaxed and healthy environment.

Said Dr Motlana "It's strange how those nearest Mr Mandela seem not to realise the undue stress placed on him. He has made his political statements now, let him rest!"

On this week's Lusaka visit, he met seven African presidents and at least 20 ministers or top-ranking officials from governments or world bodies.

But ANC officials in Lusaka said a meeting with Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark was delayed for more than two hours on Wednesday when doctors ordered Mr Mandela to go to bed and rest in the mid-afternoon.

"Even then, three presidents knocked on his door," one official said.

He also left a State banquet well before the end on Tuesday night. No reasons were given.

Mr Mandela's appointment as deputy president has given the ANC's international status a great boost.

The ANC will extract the maximum publicity from his

reputation as the world's most celebrated prisoner.

It is expected that the ANC's internal organisation will be modelled on the M-Plan drawn up by Mr Mandela in 1953 when he was the Transvaal president of the movement.

The M-Plan provides for the setting-up of a grassroots organisation consisting of street committees led by cell stewards, zones, consisting of seven or eight streets, wards made up of four zones, with a prime steward in charge, and branches consisting of two or three zones.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday where he received the freedom of the city, Mr Mandela paid tribute to the role Zambia played in playing host to the ANC in its three decades of exile.

Thousands of well-wishers lined the 10km route from Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda's official residence to the 30 000-seat stadium for the mass rally.

"I salute you for your unstinting support. I salute you for your commitment to our struggle," Mr Mandela told a boisterous crowd of about 10 000 people.

"What greater sacrifice is there than the shedding of blood for other people? We in

South Africa will not forget your sacrifices."

Mr Mandela called for an end to regional conflicts in Angola and Mozambique, where right-wing rebels are fighting to overthrow their governments.

"There are reckless elements bent on destroying the governments instead of pooling resources to develop social, economic and political structures," he said.

Mr Mandela will arrive in Zimbabwe today where he will address an election rally staged by President Robert Mugabe. Zimbabwe's 4-million voters go to the polls on March 28 and 29.

While Mr Mandela and Mr Mugabe address the crowd at the Rufaro Stadium, other ANC leaders will be locked in talks with a high-level group of SA businessmen less than two kilometres away.

The business delegation, led by P G Bison's Christonel, will include the head of JCI, Murray Hofmeyr, JCI's group economist, Dr Ronnie Bethlehem, and a senior executive of the Development Bank, Dr Johan van Zyl.

On leaving Harare Mr Mandela is to visit ANC facilities in Tanzania for six days before flying to Stockholm to see Mr Tambo.

Big boost for hunger strikers

Sowetan 5/3/90 253

POLITICAL trialists will today join the nationwide hunger strike that has spread to prisons across the country in a bid to push Government into releasing all political prisoners.

The 14 accused in the Yengem trial in Cape Town, currently the biggest political trial in the country, will stop eating food this morning.

Trialist Chris Giffard said the four on bail planned to fast publicly,

Sowetan Reporter

in the St George's Cathedral crypt, to highlight the strike.

This is believed to be the first time that trialists have gone on a hunger strike to demand the release and the cessation of their trial and adds momentum to the snowballing strike that began on Robben Island last week.

The Government has appointed Mr Justice M R de Kock to deal with the complaints of the hunger strikers.

More than 340 political prisoners on the island are demanding that President FW de Klerk extend his amnesty to "all incarcerated people who have engaged themselves in various ways in the struggle against apartheid".

They decided on the hunger strike because it was the "only avenue" open to them.

The prisoners are calling for the unconditional release of all political

prisoners and detainees in line with De Klerk's statement on February 2.

They said. "It is a disciplined manner of telling our people and the world that, here in the bowel of the beast, we shall not succumb."

The strike has spread to other prisons, including Pretoria Central. Political prisoners and trialists held at Pollsmoor will join the strike today.

The strike has unified political prisoners across the spectrum including ANC, PAC and the Black Consciousness movement. It has also drawn support outside the prisons and pickets were held outside Parliament every day last week, culminating in a march on Friday.

The thrust of the campaign is that the political prisoners do not want to be used as bargaining chips at the negotiating table, but ought to be freed in line with one of the preconditions set down in the Harare Declaration.



DEFIANT VIGIL . . . Mrs Fawzia Lowe, mother of Robben Island hunger striker Nazeem Lowe who has been in prison for two years, chained to the gates at the main entrance of the Houses of Parliament yesterday Picture OBED ZILWA

Cart-T 6/3/90
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Drama as hunger striker collapses

Staff Reporters

ONE of the 302 Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike has collapsed and been transferred to Somerset Hospital.

As the strike yesterday entered its eighth day, one of the lawyers for the strike committee, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, said that prisoner Abraham Magagula collapsed on Friday.

Prison authorities had refused to transfer him to a mainland hospital and kept him in the prison sick bay, Mr Hofmeyr claimed, but a district surgeon yesterday referred him to Somerset Hospital.

Mr Hofmeyr said that on Saturday the hunger strikers had appointed a team of lawyers, including himself, to make representations to President F W de Klerk. The others were Mr Dullah Omar, Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, Ms Cathy Satchwell, Mr Yunus Mohammed, Mr Pius Langa, Mr Ernst Moseneke and Mr Allie Adams.

Mr Hofmeyr said the team, which was to assemble in Cape Town last night, wanted to go out to the island to meet the strike committee, but prison authorities had so far refused permission.

A prisons spokesman last night said it was "not the policy of the SA Prisons Services to comment on administrative arrangements of this nature through the media".

On the matter of Magagula's treatment, he said the prisons services were "satisfied that the said prisoner did receive the necessary attention by trained medical staff".

"The district surgeon examined the prisoner over the weekend and he was under constant observation until he

was again seen by the doctor today, who referred him to the Somerset Hospital."

Meanwhile, 17 mothers of the hunger strikers chained themselves to the gates of Parliament yesterday and were arrested on charges of taking part in an illegal gathering.

They first gathered at St George's Cathedral and spoke of their support for their children.

At lunch-time they chained themselves to gates at three entrances to the Houses of Parliament.

Police sawed through the chains and they were led to a police van. A large crowd gathered around the van and enthusiastic supporters took the outstretched hands of the arrested protesters and shouted their support.

Mrs Andrina Forbes, mother of Ashley Forbes, said she was "very worried and getting desperate" about her son.

"But I am very proud of his courage, fortitude and endurance and won't give up until he is released. We are doing our bit for our children," she said before her arrest yesterday.

The so-called "Yengeni trialists" (Mr Tony Yengeni and 13 others, currently on trial for terrorism) who are being held in Pollsmoor Prison, yesterday also resolved to join the hunger strike.

● Bophuthatswana prison authorities yesterday said that seven prisoners who had been on a hunger strike at Rooigrond Prison since February 21 were still fit.

They began the strike to protest against hard-labour duties, reduced study periods and lack of study materials.

Meeting with FW urged 253

Strefan 6/3/90

HUNGER-striking prisoners on Robben Island have asked their lawyers to arrange a meeting between them and President FW De Klerk, two Cabinet Ministers and the Commissioner of Prisons to discuss their political demands.

Lawyers were hopeful the meeting between the more than 300 hunger-strikers and De Klerk, the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetzee and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning would take place soon.

Mums chained to Parliament fence

MOTHERS of seven Robben Island prisoners - currently on a hunger strike - chained themselves to the fences of Parliament yesterday.

Four of the 12 women chained themselves to the fence at the entrance to Government Avenue while others were chained to the main entrance to

Sowetan Correspondent

Tuynhuis at Stalplein.

Mother of prisoner Ashley Forbes, Mrs Andrina Forbes, said the parents of the hunger strikers, now in the eighth day of their strike, were "becoming desperate" to draw State President FW de Klerk's attention to their plight.

"We will campaign for the release of our children until we are noticed and they are released," she said.

The women expressed concern over the health of the prisoners and said one prisoner was in hospital after collapsing.

Other prisoners had lost up to 11 kg, accord-

ing to Mrs Fawzia Lowe, the mother of Nazeem Lowe who is serving a 10-year sentence on the island.

Mrs Patricia Jacobs said it was not fair of De Klerk to release certain prisoners as "soldiers had to follow orders and if De Klerk had made peace with the ANC, soldiers of its military wing should be released as well"

Cape hunger striker taken to hospital

By Own Correspondent
and Sapa

CAPE TOWN. — One of the 300 Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike has collapsed and been transferred to Cape Town's Somerset Hospital.

As the strike entered its eighth day yesterday, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, a lawyer for the strike committee, said Abraham Magagula collapsed on Friday.

Prison authorities had refused to transfer him to a mainland hospital and kept him in the prison sick bay, Mr Hofmeyr claimed, but a district surgeon yesterday referred him to Somerset Hospital.

Mr Hofmeyr said that on Saturday the hunger strikers had appointed a team of lawyers, including himself, to make representations to Mr F W de Klerk.

● Mothers of the Robben Island prisoners chained themselves to the fences of Parliament yesterday. Four of the 12 women chained themselves to the fence at the entrance to Government Avenue and others were chained to the main entrance to Tuynhuys at Stalplein.

Mrs Andrina Forbes, mother of prisoner Ashley Forbes, said the hunger strikers' parents were becoming desperate to draw President de Klerk's attention to their plight.

Letter of law important — judge

CAPE TOWN — The provisions of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act were drastic and made serious inroads into the normal rights and privileges of every citizen, Mr Justice R J Goldstone, said in his commission of inquiry report into the death of Mr Clayton Sithole in detention in John Vorster Square in January this year.

"It is of utmost importance therefore that the letter and spirit of the regulations should

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be adhered to by those responsible for the well-being of such detainees" **(253)**

Mr Justice Goldstone, who conducted a one-man commission of inquiry, said he had been asked by the Minister of Law and Order and the police to consider the application of the regulations applying to Section 29 detainees "insofar as they were of practical effect in respect of the deceased"

As a result of this a number of

matters had been debated before the commission by counsel representing the various parties

These included whether detainees should be allowed to keep their shoelaces and belts, whether to withhold them would not amount to degrading treatment in conflict with the regulations, and the inexperience of the two constables, aged 19 and 20, who had been guarding Mr Sithole — Sapa

Spy joins hunger strike

253 By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN

DIETER Gerhard, the former naval commander who is serving a life sentence for spying for the KGB, has joined the nationwide hunger strike by political prisoners

Mr Kieran de Lange, the brother of hunger striker Damien de Lange, yesterday confirmed that Gerhard had joined the strike, but could not say whether Gerhard's wife Ruth had done so too

Meanwhile lawyers for the strikers and De Lange, yesterday said that all the prisoners were in good spirits.

The white political prisoners at Pretoria Central joined the nationwide hunger strike by political prisoners and trialists on Friday.

A spokesman for the Prisons service said yesterday she could not comment.

Sapa reports that Susan Westcott and Marion Sparg, the two female Umkhonto we Sizwe members serving time in Pretoria Central Prison, have been on hunger strike for nearly a week.

Strikers' lawyers sit at Robben ferry

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By PETER DENNEMY

A DELEGATION of lawyers, appointed by the Robben Island hunger-strikers' committee to make representations on their behalf to the State President, sat at the ferry yesterday morning until they got permission to go to the island.

A lunchtime service at St George's Cathedral — originally planned as a thanksgiving service for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela — turned out to be a tearful event.

The cathedral was filled with the family and friends of hunger-striking prisoners, people on trial and people awaiting trial.

Yengeni trialists Ms Gertrude Fester, Ms Zoraya Abbass and Ms Colleen Lombard, who started fasting on Monday and are out on bail, were also among the congregation.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said he supported the hunger strikers' call for their release.

Ms Fester reported that 12 of the 14 Yengeni trialists had started a hunger strike from Monday and that the five of them on bail would stay in St George's Cathedral Hall.

Pollsmoor

She said Mr FW de Klerk had not met the Harare Declaration negotiation pre-conditions that all political prisoners must be released and all political trials and executions stopped.

"Three Pollsmoor prisoners who are awaiting trial, Mr Mickey Qila, Mr Madoda Daki and Ms Mary Mngemtu, have also joined the strike," she said.

• The Robben Island prisoner who collapsed on Thursday and was eventually taken to Somerset Hospital, Mr Abram Magagula, had both his legs manacled to the bed, a doctor who asked not to be identified said yesterday.

The National Medical and Dental Council issued a statement yesterday supporting the demands of the hunger strikers.

The council offered to arrange for "doctors from our own ranks" to attend to them.

Sapa reports that Umkhontu we Sizwe members Susan Westcott and Marion Sparg have been on hunger strike for nearly a week.

Demands to pay political prisoners

713/190
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The National Union of Metalworkers has demanded that political prisoners continue to be paid by industrialists while in incarceration.

This demand was among a host of others put forward to the National Industrial Council for the Motor Industry (NICMI) and the National Council for the Engineering, Iron and Steel Industries (NICISEMI).

Annual negotiations in the motor industry begin today and negotiations in the other industries take place on March 22.

The union has demanded an across-the-board increase of not less than R2 an hour; an immediate end to segregated training schemes and the limitation of the working period to 40 hours a week. 253

Other demands include six months maternity leave, paternity leave, child care leave and free pap smears for women workers. 407

6/26/90 7/3/90

UK GOVT URGED TO INTERVENE IN SUPPORT OF SA'S HUNGER STRIKERS

LONDON — Anti-Apartheid Movement leaders met British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd yesterday and urged his government to intervene urgently in support of hunger-striking prisoners in SA.

Lead by AAM president Trevor Huddleston, the delegation also submitted a memorandum to Hurd urging the British government to reinstate sanctions measures dropped in recent weeks.

The government should adopt a more positive and constructive atti-

tude towards the ANC and the MDM, and not place itself at odds with the organisations, it said.

It has abandoned support for the measures necessary to create a climate conducive to negotiations; it falls to share the vision of a united, non-racial and democratic SA and it is actively sabotaging one of the key pillars of the struggle against apartheid — sanctions.

In a letter to Hurd yesterday, Huddleston said Britain had joined the UN consensus declaration last

December on SA which called for the release of political prisoners and lifting the state of the emergency.

Prisoners on Robben Island and in Pretoria had gone on hunger strike to focus attention on the call for the release of political prisoners and lifting of the state of emergency.

□ Unkhoutu we Sizwe members Susan Westcott and Marion Sparg have reportedly been on hunger strike for nearly a week in Pretoria Central Prison.

Westcott's brother Michael said

last night the two saw no distinction between political prisoners and those who used "so-called violence" toward a political end.

□ SA Prison Services said yesterday hunger strikers were being treated according to internationally recognised guidelines.

"As far as the SA Prisons Service is concerned, all requests or complaints brought to the attention of the prison authorities are dealt with in a responsible manner within the ambit of prevailing policy." — Sapa.

Robben Island prisoners to be freed soon?

ARbus 12/3/90
By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

A "SIGNIFICANT" number of political prisoners will be freed from Robben Island soon, says human-rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar

He said today the general understanding in the "democratic movement" was that the government "has no other alternative but to release a significant number of political prisoners and to end all political trials"

Mr Omar believes the release will be unconditional "I don't know of any political prisoner who will accept conditional freedom."

Hunger strike

Mr Omar, regional head of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, was one of a group of lawyers who consulted Robben Island prisoners after they went on a hunger strike demanding they be freed

More than 300 prisoners on the island suspended their strike last Thursday after lawyers had briefed them on a meeting they had with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee

"I don't think the hunger strikers went without food for nothing I don't think they suspended their hunger strike for nothing. They expect releases soon"

The government would couch these releases as a "sign of goodwill"

Harare Declaration

However, the government is under tremendous pressure to comply with the Harare Declaration to create a climate conducive to negotiations

"I'm not saying they'll negotiate in good faith for a truly democratic South Africa. They are buying time and want to get rid of sanctions and break out of their isolation. Freeing political prisoners is one way of doing this"



Mr Dullah Omar

Police halt solidarity ^{Star} march in ^{12/3/90} city centre ²⁵³

By Marguerite Moody

About 500 people gathered in St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg on Friday to express solidarity with political prisoners still on hunger strike in several prisons around the country.

An impromptu march by about 50 people through the city streets after the meeting was halted by police near the Johannesburg station.

The group dispersed after police issued a warning.

A spokesman for the Hunger Strike Support Committee, which organised the gathering at St Mary's, said that although more than 340 political prisoners on Robben Island had suspended their hunger strike on Thursday, the committee would continue to put pressure on the Government until the prisoners' demands had been met.

The demands are the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the cessation of all political trials.

CONDITIONS

The spokesman said a memorandum, setting out these and other demands, would be handed to Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee today.

The committee, which comprises 30 organisations including the United Democratic Front, the Five Freedoms Forum and the Black Sash, is also demanding the lifting of the state of emergency and the scrapping of the Internal Security Act.

The memorandum said the Government had to meet the conditions set out in the Harare Declaration before negotiations could take place.

Mr Stan Nkosi, a former Robben Island prisoner, told the gathering that prisoners had decided on a hunger strike as "it was the only avenue open to them".

Political prisoners on Robben Island suspended their hunger strike after lawyers for the prisoners met Mr Coetsee on Wednesday.

The Hunger Strike Support Committee spokesman told The Star that prisoners at Rollsmoor, Westville, Johannesburg and Pretoria Central prisons would end their hunger strikes after meeting with their lawyers.

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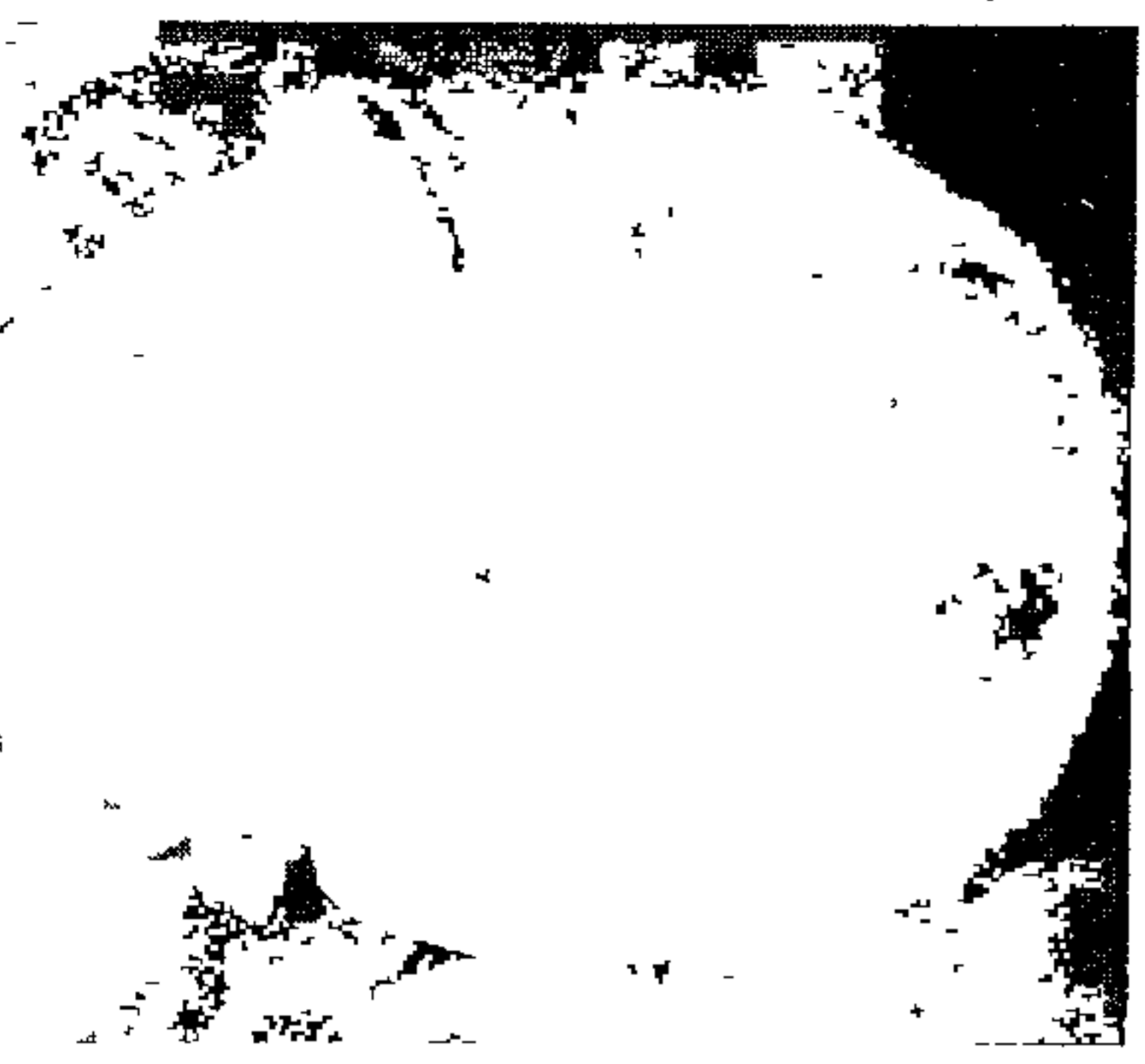
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**WE CELEBRATE
THE RELEASE
OF ANC LEADER
NELSON MANDELA**



**The release of all
political prisoners
must now follow.**

**We would
especially like to
express our
concern for and**

**solidarity with the hunger
striking prisoners on Robben
Island.**

**Continue on the road towards a
climate for negotiations!
Release the political prisoners
now!**



**The Norwegian Reception
Committee for Nelson Mandela**

Ex-political prisoners of SA unite

South
813-1443/90

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From ZOLA NTUTU

PORT ELIZABETH. — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Benson Fihla of Port Elizabeth, has been elected as the first national president of the Association of Ex-Political Prisoners.

Fihla said the association had been formed after Eastern Cape prisoners had complained to a delegation of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) recently that they were neglected.

Some prisoners had experienced difficulty in readjusting to normal family life after they had been released from prison.

Fihla said a delegation to the Paris indaba last November had been instrumental in the association being founded.

The delegation, consisting of Mr Henry Fazzie, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, Mr

Stone Sizani, Mr Mkhuseleli Jack and the Rev Beyers Naude had met the ANC separately during the meeting in France.

ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, at the time said the issue of political prisoners was "very important", according to Fihla.

Although formed by the ANC, the association was open to all former political prisoners.

He said the association was also "paying attention to comrades on Death Row and in exile".

Other office-bearers of the new association are Mr Peter Mogano, Johannesburg (vice-president); Mr AL Lengesi, Western Cape (secretary general); Mr H Sithole, Natal (assistant secretary); and Mr H Tembeni, Border (treasurer).

The finance committee comprises Ms Joyce Mashamba, Transvaal; Mr Prince Madikiyela, Transkei; Mr J Kati, Western Cape; Mr M Sulelo, Eastern Cape; Mr Sabelo Ngobelo, Natal; Mr C Tinto, Western Cape; and Mr J Tingana, Border. — PEN

Breakthrough

SI 253

Souths 8/3-14/3/90

A CRUCIAL breakthrough which could pave the way for the release of hundreds of political prisoners was won this week by Robben Island hunger strikers.

Lawyers representing the strikers, on Wednesday met the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, for "significant talks" which is said to have included an amnesty offer.

This concession may lead to the end of the hunger strike by the end of the week.

Legal representatives of the hunger strikers, Mr Dullah Omar, Mr James Yekiso and Mr Willie Senti, met Coetsee for more than an hour in Cape Town.

They left the meeting optimistic and described the talks as "cordial and useful".

But the outcome of the talks is still subject to discussions with the 343 island prisoners whom lawyers were due to meet on Thursday.

The prisoners went on a hunger strike 10 days ago to demand the release of an estimated 3 000 South African political prisoners.

The ANC has made the release of all political prisoners a pre-condition to talks; the government's response could smooth the way for negotiations.

The eight-year-old daughter of hunger striker, Mr Abram Magagula, travelled to Cape Town from Sebokeng in the Transvaal on Thursday to be at the bedside of her father, who was admitted to Somerset Hospital earlier this week.



Strikers⁽²⁵³⁾ lawyers meet ^{CAF 7mf} Coetsee ^{8/3/90}

Staff Reporter

THREE legal representatives of the hunger strikers on Robben Island met with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday.

According to a statement issued by the team of legal representatives, they were Mr Dullah Omar, Mr James Yekiso and Mr Willie Seriti.

"The meeting lasted for an hour and the discussions were cordial and useful. All the legal representatives will be going to Robben Island today to report to their clients and to take further instructions," the statement said

Meanwhile, three more hunger strikers who collapsed were taken to Somerset Hospital. A senior source at the hospital, who declined to be named, confirmed this last night, but could not provide their names

Sapa reports that two political prisoners at Durban's Westville Prison have gone on hunger strike in support of Robben Island hunger strikers, demanding the unconditional release of all political prisoners and an end to the state of emergency.

The regional secretary of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Ms Linda Zama, said yesterday Westville prisoners Lulamile Xate and Vukani Welcome Mhlongo, the only two political prisoners in the Durban area, had embarked on the solidarity strike on February 28

AR 64)
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Strikers to hear of meeting with Coetsee

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

LAWYERS representing the Robben Island hunger strikers are to report back to their clients today after meeting the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee.

In a statement the lawyers said a delegation — Mr. Dullah Omar, Mr. James Yekiso and Mr. Willie Seriti — met Mr. Coetsee for an hour in Cape Town yesterday afternoon.

Discussions had been cordial and useful.

"All legal representatives will be going to Robben Island today to report to their clients and to take further instructions," the statement said.

High-school pupils in the northern areas were to hold a protest meeting in support of the 300 hunger strikers and University of Cape Town students were to hold a lunch-time rally in the Jameson Hall before marching to Westbrooke, official home of President De Klerk, to hand over a petition calling for the release of the strikers.

"A PLOY"

The Western Cape Traders Association said in a statement that the release of a few prominent political prisoners did not satisfy the aspirations of the general oppressed masses and all political prisoners should be freed immediately.

The association said it viewed the release of "a few" prominent political prisoners as a "ploy" by the government to impress the international community so it could lift sanctions.

The statement, by chairman Mr. Sharief Hassan, called on Mr. De Klerk to release all political prisoners, including those on the hunger strike.

Political (253)
prisoners
Suzman 8/2/90
CONSCIENTIOUS ob-
jectors, who were jailed
in "disgraceful condi-
tions" and treated like
"common criminals,"
should be treated as
political prisoners," said
Democratic MP for
Houghton and successor
to veteran prison rights
campaigner Mrs Helen
Suzman - Mr Tony Leon

(253)



PRISONERS OF APARTHEID

PRISONERS OF APARTHEID

Inside apartheid's jails

Who are the people in apartheid's jails?

The infamous Robben Island in the middle of Cape Town's Table Bay and several other prisons throughout the country hold hundreds of people sentenced for their opposition to apartheid rule.

Their releases, however, have been placed high on the agenda in the unfolding ANC making it a major demand before entering into negotiations with the South African government.

Monitoring groups estimate that there are about 3 000 prisoners in South Africa who, according to "international conventions", are regarded as political prisoners.

They range from teenage girls to grandfathers; from people in jail because they wore an ANC tattoo to those sentenced for high treason.

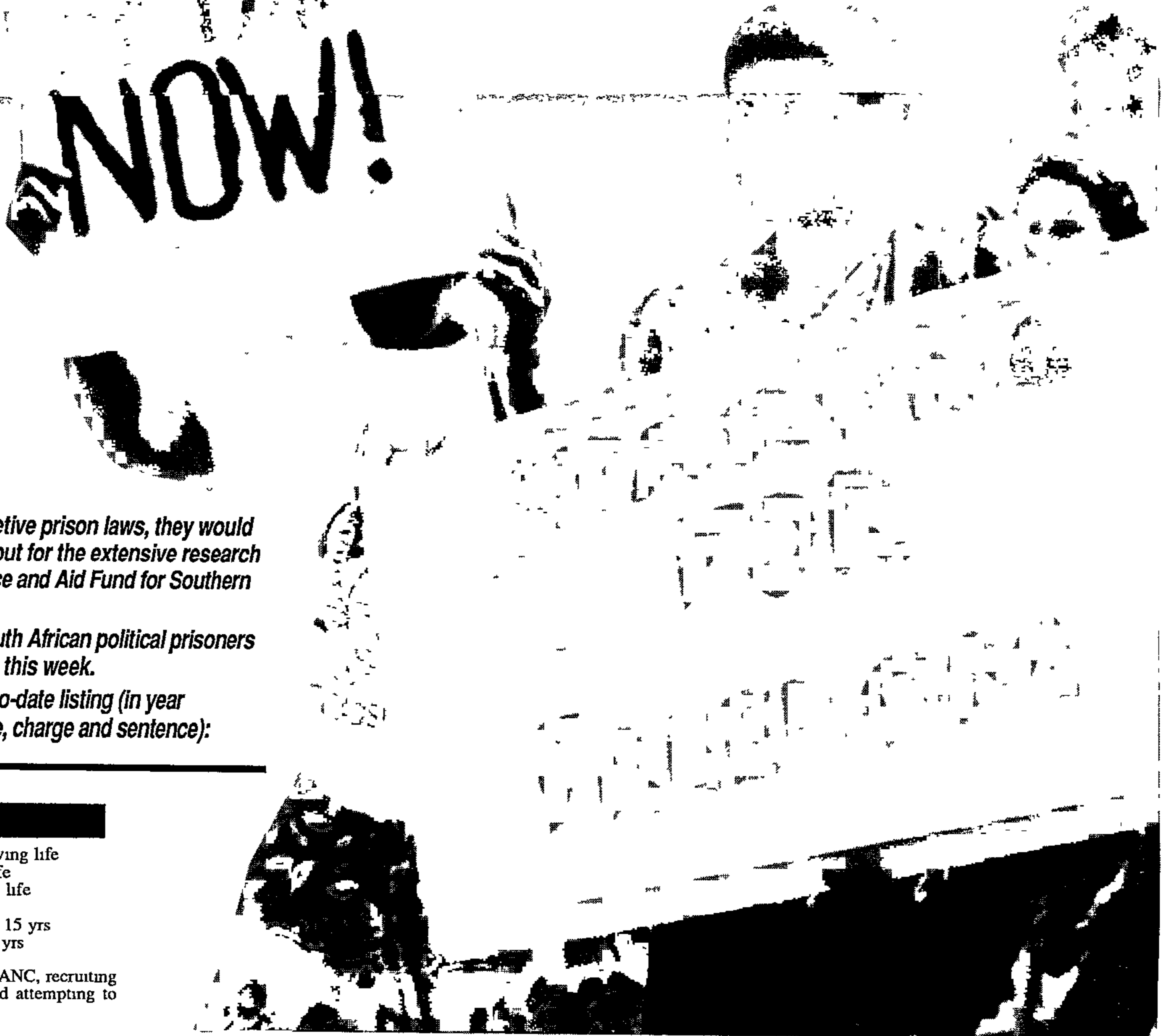
Because of South Africa's secretive prison laws, they would have remained mere statistics but for the extensive research done by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (Idaf).

Idaf's research and listing of South African political prisoners were made available to SOUTH this week.

The following is Idaf's most up-to-date listing (in year categories from 1977, name, age, charge and sentence):

RELEASE

NOW!



1977

- Zaknele Mdalose, 51, terrorism, serving life
 - Matthews Meyiwa, 52, terrorism, life
 - John Vusimusi Nene, 32, terrorism, life
 - Ndoda Xaba, 42, terrorism, life
 - Vusimusi Magubane, 32, terrorism, 15 yrs
 - Cleopas Ndhlovu, 42, terrorism, 15 yrs
 - Joseph Nduli, 35, terrorism, 15 yrs
- (All charged with membership of the ANC, recruiting for military and political training and attempting to overthrow the government)



This page sponsored by the SAMWU, SARHU, POTWA and NEHAWU





(253)

PRISONERS OF APARTHEID

PRISONERS OF APARTHEID

1977 cont.

Sandile Vutuza, 18, public violence, 3 yrs
(Killing of a man and a girl during boycotts, Fort Beaufort, March 1985)
Talhitha Matsitse, 18, murder, 15 yrs
(Killing of a suspected police informer during a mass stayaway, Soweto, April 1987)
Christopher Nzama, terrorism, 5 yrs
(Undergoing military training with the ANC)
Zamuxolo Mojoko, 30, terrorism, 7 yrs
(Undergoing military and political training and furthering the aims of the ANC)
Mxolisi Petane, 28, terrorism, 17 yrs
(ANC combatant convicted of carrying out armed actions, including planting an explosive device in a car in Parow, July 1986)
Ezekiel Motaung, 19, attempted murder, 24 yrs
Aaron Memela, 19, attempted murder, 19 yrs
(Both for the attempted murder of a policeman)
Phanuel Pule, terrorism, 4 yrs
(Harbouring and failing to report guerrillas)
Samuel Hlongwane, 22, attempted murder, 10 yrs
(Attack on a policeman)
Mxolisi Ncaphayi, 20, murder, death
Vuzumzi Jack, 24, murder, death
Samson Booysen, 35, murder, death
Bennet Sonamzi, 22, murder, death
Nontlopeki Mdola, murder, 18 yrs
Eivis Nelani, murder, 18 yrs
Magi Slyoko, murder, 18 yrs
Richard Yebe, murder, 5 yrs
(Stoning a man to death, Hanover, December 1985)
Theminkosi Adonisi, 19, murder, 10 yrs
(Killing of a policeman, February 1985)
Boy-Boy Dick, murder, 14 yrs
(Killing of a man suspected of making an attempt on the life of a UDF leader)
Mncedisi Mclteka, 33, terrorism, 3 yrs
(Assisting three members of the ANC's military wing)
Sipho Maphumulo, 25, terrorism, 8 yrs
(Acting as a recruiter and courier for the ANC and undergoing military training)
Gillindoda Gxekwa, 23, murder, death
Vuyani Jacobs, 19, murder, death
(Killing a suspected police informer, Kwanobuhle, December 1985)
Charles Madetshowane, 39, sabotage, 5 yrs
(Mineworkers leader, charged during NUM strike of 1987)
Xolile Matabese, 29, terrorism, 6 yrs
(Alleged ANC combatant convicted of participation in the ANC's armed struggle)
Theminkosi Nkosi, 20, terrorism, 16 yrs
Thuso Tshika, 24, terrorism, 15 yrs
Mtunzi Sithole, 25, terrorism, 9 yrs
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle, Natal, 1985, including an attack on a police station, Newcastle, October 1986)
Rodney Moloi, murder, death
Stanford Lebepe, murder, death
(Both for involvement in the killing of a policeman who was suspected of killing Lebepe's brother)
Elliot Nkuna, 37, murder, 20 yrs
Mpande Malhalela, 37, murder, 20 yrs
(Alleged killing of a man at Mbusini, June 1986)
Milton Bayi Joyi, terrorism, 12 yrs
Mkell Williams, 23, terrorism, 12 yrs
Tamsanqa Duma, 31, terrorism, 5 yrs
(Undergoing military training abroad for the PAC, bringing arms and ammunition into the country, stoning arms)
Ashley Forbes, 22, terrorism, 15 years
Peter Jacobs, 22, terrorism, 14 years
Nicklo Pedro, 20, terrorism, 14 years
Anwar Dramat, 19, terrorism, 12 years
Nazeem Lowe, 23, terrorism, 10 years
Clement Baadjies, 20, terrorism, 10 years
David Fortuin, 23, terrorism, 2 years

1988

Jeremy Veary, 25, terrorism, 2 years
Wayne Malgas, 22, terrorism, 2 years
Ashraf Karriem, 22, terrorism, 2 years
(The first six were convicted for participation in the ANC's armed struggle and the remaining four for providing assistance to these combatants)
Xolile Byaboi, terrorism, 7 years
Monwabisi Maqhoqhi, 21, terrorism, 6 years
Malungisi Khumalo, 23, terrorism, 6 years
Mary Ngenmtu, 43, terrorism, 21-mths
(Attempting to leave the country to undergo military training with the ANC. Ngenmtu was convicted of furthering the aims of the ANC by recruiting them)
Vusumuzi Nene, 33, terrorism, 5 years
(participation in the ANC's armed struggle)
Acton Maseko, 37, treason, 23 years
Ebrahim Ebrahim, 51, terrorism, 20 years
Simon Dladla, 39, terrorism, 12 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle. Maseko alleged to have laid the landmines, Dladla to have brought them into the country. Ebrahim was abducted from Swaziland in 1986)
Ntela Skhosana, 23, terrorism, 12 years
Mafi Mgothozi, 21, terrorism, 12 years
Derrick Muthwa, 27, terrorism, 5 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle in Natal in 1987. Muthwa convicted only of possessing arms and distributing literature)
P Madollo, 30, arson, 18 mths
P Plaatjie, 20, arson, 18 mths
Z Cekiso, 18, arson, 18 mths
(Burning of administration building during a consumer boycott in Molteno township in September 1985)
Shirley Masondo, 26, sabotage, 10 years
(An explosion at a restaurant in hillbrow, Johannesburg in October 1987)
William Moaloti, terrorism, 10 years
Alfred Ndlovu, 38, terrorism, 5 years
(Association with the ANC. Inciting others during the killing of a suspected vigilante during conflict between the Transport and General Workers' Union and Inkatha)
Gerald Kolisile, 18, murder, 4 years
(Killing a man in Port Elizabeth in 1986)
Nisukelelo Kwezi, terrorism, 12 years
(Military training, being a member of the ANC, possessing weapons and explosives)
Wilson Matshili, 33, murder, death
Patrick Molefe, 27, murder, death
David Mamphanga, 25, murder, death
George Magede, 29, murder, death
Phineas Nethsitungulwane, 25, murder, 12 years
Bongisi Sibisi, 33, murder, 8 years
Mfemana Rikhotso, 33, murder, 8 years
David Dzeve, murder, 5 years
(members of Sarhwa. Killing of four strike breakers during a strike in 1987 by SATS employees)
Robert Mwandla, 28, terrorism, 10 years
(Military training with the ANC, possessing arms, explosives and ammunition)
M Molema, terrorism, 2 years
(Harbouring guerrillas)
Samuel Mokubela, 29, terrorism, 15 years
Thekiso Mogoerane, 31, terrorism, 15 years
Conrad Lekhumbi, 28, terrorism, 15 years
Sello Khota, 34, terrorism, 10 years
Motshela Makwela, 35, terrorism, 5 years
(Attacks by ANC on police stations in mamelodi in 1986 and 1987)
Caleb Mogoshoa, 22, terrorism, 8 years
(Possession of arms, banned literature)
Mzwandile Dikana, 28, terrorism, 10 years
Sigqibo Gongo, 30, terrorism, 10 years
Sipho Dubase, 35, terrorism, 4 years
Eric Mabuto, 25, terrorism, 4 years
Michael Joja, 26, terrorism, 2 years

1989

Mthunzi Hlebo, 25, terrorism, 2 years
Sakhehile Petane, 28, terrorism, 1 yr
(membership of the ANC, possession of arms)
Jabu Masina, 36, murder, death
Frans Masango, 30, murder, death
Neo Potsane, 28, murder, death
Joseph Makhura, 27, attempted murder, 25 years
(All ANC combatants convicted of killing two policemen and a bantustan official. Makhura was convicted of two explosions which caused no deaths)
Willie Madikoto, 31, terrorism, 18 mths
Lukas Mamakanyane, 23, terrorism, 18 mths
(Both convicted of contravening the Internal Security Act)
Viwe Mthshelwa, 24, murder, 15 years
Monde Bede, 26, murder, 10 years
Honey Roji, 25, murder, 8 years
(Killing a policeman in August 1985 during the occupation of Mlugisi township by police and troops)
Ndyoisile September, 22, murder, 18 years
Toto Cilana, 21, murder, 18 years
(Killing a shebeen owner in New Brighton)
Allen Mamba, 36, terrorism/murder, 18 years
(Bomb attacks 16 June 1988)
Ndiubelele Ndzamele, 24, May 1989, terrorism/murder, 18 years
Pumzile Mayapi, 32, terrorism/murder, 18 years
(Both ANC members convicted of causing an explosion at Mzamba in April 1986 which killed two people)
Malebane Tswai, 28, terrorism, 4 years
(Acting as a courier and establishing arms caches for the ANC)
Zolile Dikiza, 28, terrorism, 7 years
Ludwe Lebepe, terrorism, 7 years
(Both convicted for undergoing military training)
Sam Masemola, 29, terrorism, 2 years
(possessing two lumpet mines on behalf of the ANC)
Evelina de Bruin, 69, common purpose murder, death
Gideon Madongolwane, 60, common purpose murder, death
David Lekhanyane, 24, common purpose murder, death
Andrew Lekhanyane, 28, common purpose murder, death
Tros Gubula, 30, common purpose murder, death
Zuko Xabendini, 31, common purpose murder, death
Zonga Mokgatle, 31, common purpose murder, death
Wellington Masiza, 27, common purpose murder, death
Boy Japhta, 24, common purpose murder, death
Myner Bovu, 29, common purpose murder, death
Justice Bekebeke, 27, common purpose murder, death
Kenneth Khumalo, 33, common purpose murder, death
Albert Tywill, 27, common purpose murder, death
Xolile Yona, 24, common purpose murder, death
Elisha Matshoba, 23, attempted murder, 8 years
Enoch Nompondwana, 33, attempted murder, 8 years
(Killing of a municipal policeman at Paballelo township, Upington. Death sentences imposed in terms of the controversial common purpose doctrine)
Patrick Mazibuko, 29, terrorism, 9 years
Patrick Pule, 37, terrorism, 8 years
(Both for membership of the ANC and possession of explosives)
John de Vos, 20, public violence, 5 years
(Settling fire to a policeman's house and burning a truck in Bonteheuwel)
Sean Dames, Internal Security Act, 2 years
(assisting two detainees escape)
Teko Mokhou, 32, sabotage, 8 years
(Bombing the telephone exchange at Cala in April 1986)
Norman Moloi, 24, terrorism, 9 years
Cyprian Naki, terrorism, 8 years

Simon Necime, 22, terrorism, 8 years
(Possession of arms and military training with the PAC)
Abraham Magagula, 31, terrorism, 11 years
(Possession of arms and membership of the PAC)
Molhat Mfeketho, 32, terrorism, 2 years 6 months
(undergoing a week's training with the ANC in Angola)
Mzologu Wabani, 26, terrorism, 7 years
Pumlani Ngqungwana, 28, terrorism, 2 years
Sungqile Hobongwana, 32, terrorism, 2 years
Mabelandile Stampo, 31, terrorism, 2 years
Tambango Puba, 32, terrorism, 6 months
(Wabani and Ngqungwana were sentenced for undergoing military training with the ANC and the others for harbouring and assisting guerrillas)
Pumla Williams, 29, terrorism, 7 years
(Membership of the ANC, undergoing military training)
Bhekokwakhe Cele, 36, terrorism, 4 years
(Undergoing and recruiting others to undergo military training with the ANC)
Welcome Mhlongo, 28, terrorism, 10 years
Nkosinathi Mazibuko, 22, terrorism, 7 years
Ntombentle Mazibuko, 26, terrorism, 2 years
(Undergoing military training with the ANC, smuggling and possession of arms. Ntombentle Mazibuko was convicted only of acting as an ANC courier)
Simon Mogale, 34, terrorism, 4 years
(Hiding arms and ammunition for an ANC combatant)
Mvuzo Dyams, 22, terrorism, 7 years
Christopher Ndesi, 23, terrorism, 7 years
(Undergoing military training with the ANC)
Vuyisile Msweli, terrorism, 5 years
Bongani Ntuli, terrorism, 2 years
T V Masepe, public violence, 5 years
Abednego Watermeyer, 21, murder, 16 years
Williams Ndamana, 21, murder, 14 years
Simpwwe Blackie, 22, murder, 12 years
Samuel Qatana, 17, murder, 12 years
Amos Mnyaka, 17, murder, 10 years
(Arising from the killing of a councillor and a child and the attempted killing of another councillor, during unrest in Middelburg, April 1986)
Martin Schlapelo, 23, terrorism, 5 years
(Leaving South Africa illegally and undergoing military training with the ANC)
Linda Layton Fibi, 32, terrorism, 16 years
Gunyazile Marubungwana, 25, terrorism, 16 years
Zuko Adam, 30, terrorism, 16 years
Sabelo Matomane, 30, terrorism, 15 years
Solomzi Liwende, 24, terrorism, 15 years
Toto Masiza, 30, terrorism, 13 years
Vuyo Kwinana, 52, terrorism, 3 years
(Armed attacks on police in Port Elizabeth in 1987 - first six accused convicted of participating in attacks, Kwinana only of assisting them)
Candry Mzukize, 19, murder, 15 years
(Killing of a suspected informer in Hofmeyr, June 1986)
Nosu Nkona, 22, murder, 15 years
(Alleged involvement in a 'people's court' set up after the killing of a girl in May 1986)
Vuyani April, 19, murder, 5 years
(Involvement in the killing of the girlfriend of a policeman in Fingo Village, Grahamstown January 1986)
Theise Mokati, 22, treason, 14 years
(Undergoing military training and involvement in the ANC's armed struggle including an attack on an electricity substation in Naledi in 1987)
Oben Debate, 28, terrorism, 30 months
(Undergoing military training with the ANC)
Patrick Smelane, terrorism, 1 year

(Possession of a hand grenade)
Vusumuzi Mandoyi, 29, terrorism, 10 years
(Membership of the PAC. Alleged to have undergone military training and carried out an armed attack in 1988)
Damian De Lange, 31, terrorism, 25 years
Ian Robertson, 36, terrorism, 20 years
Susan Westcott, 25, terrorism, 18 years
(Undergoing military training with the ANC and possessing arms. De Lange was also convicted of arson arising from actions in protest at Republic Day anniversary celebrations before he left the country in 1981)
Unnamed youth, 17, public violence, 6 years
(Alleged to have attacked three policemen's homes, a post office and six vehicles in Bonteheuwel during 1986 and 1987)
Thembisile Batyi, 23, terrorism, 12 years
Putswe Lithakanyane, 19, terrorism, 12 years
Tumelo Selekoe, 19, terrorism, 12 years
Saul Tsotetsi, 35, terrorism, 10 years
Kedibone Mogotsi, 44, terrorism, 4 years
Rakomang Motubatsi, 29, terrorism, 2 years
(Involvement in the ANC's armed struggle. Batyi, Lithakanyane and Selekoe for undergoing military training abroad and returning to South Africa under instructions from the ANC. Mogotsi, Motubatsi and Tsotetsi for helping people to leave the country for military training)
Edarali Makhubela, treason, death
Johannes Moabelo, treason, death
Stout Khoza, treason, death
(Bophuhatswana)
Mzwandile Gqeba, 22, murder, 20 months
Lundi Wana, 20, murder, 20 months
Theminkosi Pressfeet, 30, murder, 20 months
Mzwandile Mnzini, 27, murder, 20 months
Monde Tingwe, 23, murder, 20 months
Thozamile Bacela, 19, murder, 20 months
(Killing of woman accused of association with Kwazulu bantustan police, Queenstown, December 1985)
Bongani Jonas, 30, refusing to testify, 3 years
(Refusing to testify in the trial of Tony Yengeni and 13 other accused facing terrorism charges)
Diana Van Beulen, 22, public violence, 9 months
(Participation in a beach protest on August 19 1989 as part of the MDM's defiance campaign)
Obed Madonsela, 23, terrorism, 18 years
Christopher Khumala, 27, terrorism, 10 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle in Tembisa during the run-up to the October 1988 municipal elections. Both for an attack on Tembisa police barracks and Madonsela alone for causing an explosion outside Tembisa's municipal offices. Madonsela was also convicted for possession of banned literature)
Colin Desoza, 17, public violence, 2 years
(Also charged with arson, result of trial unknown)
Damsile Nokhatywa, 33, terrorism, unknown
(Undergoing military training with the ANC and carrying out a hand grenade attack on an SADF vehicle in 1985)
Gerald Nyembe, 32, terrorism, 5 years
(East Rand organiser of Pwawu convicted of undergoing military training in early 1986 on behalf of the ANC)
Mandla Sawuli, 27, murder, 11 years
Mxolisi Ntantiso, 26, murder, 11 years
Mase Ndevu, 25, murder, 11 years
Mkokeli Sobekwa, 26, murder, 11 years
Ndayithi Delhlazo, 35, murder, 11 years
Vusumuzi Maqhubela, murder, 11 years
Mxolisi Batyi, 33, murder, 11 years
Mlandeli Haba, 28, murder, 11 years



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PRISONERS OF APARTHEID

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Paul Langa, 28, terrorism, 25 yrs
(All executive member of the Soweto SRC alleged to have caused explosions including one at a police station, August - December 1976)

Temba Nkosi, 19, terrorism, 16 yrs
(Undergoing military training in Angola and Mozambique and possessing arms)

Mawhidi Phala, 50, terrorism, 20 yrs

John Afheli Thabo, 40, terrorism, 20 yrs

Philip Khoza, 55, terrorism, 15 yrs

Bafana Nkosi, 20, terrorism, 12 yrs
(All possession of arms and explosives, sabotage including a bomb planted on a railway bridge, January 1977, support for the ANC)

Sipho Madondo, 19, terrorism, 12 yrs
(Convicted of undergoing military training and storing arms for the ANC after being captured in a shoot-out with police in Natal)

Petrus Molefe, 23, terrorism, 15 yrs
(Alleged trained guerrilla detained on February 19 and tried in the absence of his lawyer)

Mosima Sexwale, 25, terrorism, 18 yrs

Jacob Seathlolo, 48, terrorism, 14 yrs

Naledi Tsiki, 22, terrorism, 14 yrs

Lele Motaung, 24, terrorism, 12 yrs
(All for conspiring to overthrow the government between 1962 and 1977, charges including recruiting people to the ANC and undergoing military training, possession of ammunition)

Aitken Ramudzili, 24, terrorism, 14 yrs
(Membership of the ANC, possession of arms and explosives)

Khumbele Mnikina, terrorism, 13 yrs
(Encouraging people to leave the country for military training, conspiring to make bombs, possession of stolen chemicals)

Mzukizi Madlavu, 25, arson, assault, 18 yrs

Nkwenkwe Madela, 20, arson, assault 12 yrs

Mayimbo Rixana, 20, arson, assault 12 yrs
(Leaders of a procession at Uitenhage on June 16 1977, during which shops and a school were burnt down)

Tyson Sillah, 20, terrorism, 15 yrs
(Burning of a school in KwaThema, October 1976, harbouring a guerrilla, conspiring to go for military training, escaping from detention, March 1978)

1978

Monde Khakaze, 19, arson, murder, 22 years
(Alleged involvement in arson attacks on cars and houses in which two people were killed)

David Tharasimbi, 28, terrorism, 12 years
(Recruiting people for military training with the PAC)

Petrus Pilusa, 23, theft, 12 years
(Stoning and burning of a bus, burning of farmstead)

Timothy Mlahleki, 18, public violence, 42 years
(Alleged attempted murder of two policemen, burning of policemen's homes, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, armed robbery)

Timothy Nxumalo, 21, terrorism, 22 years
(Leaving the country to undergo military training for the ANC, allegedly shooting and wounding a Chesterville councillor)

1979

Nhunhu Solo, 18, arson, 15 years
(Burning of a school near King William's Town)

Mzilikazi Khumalo, 24, terrorism, 16 years
(Discovery of an arms cache near the Swaziland border, convicted of undergoing military training for the ANC)

Velapi Ngwenya, 21, terrorism, 12 years
(Two explosions near railway lines November 1977, wounding of a railway policeman, training with the ANC, possession of arms)

Dan Matsobane, 32, terrorism, 12 years

Mark Shinnars, 38, terrorism, 12 years

John Ganya, 50, terrorism, 11 years

Johnson Nyathi, 33, terrorism, 11 years
(PAC activities, including recruiting and sending abroad for military training One year was added to Nyathi's sentence for an alleged escape attempt while in detention)

James Mange, 24, treason, 20 years

Tlitsgae Molefe, 23, treason, 19 years

Sydney Choma, 23, treason, 16 years

Mandlenkosi Hadebe, 27, treason, 16 years

Bennet Komane, 46, treason, 16 years

Ramasake Legoabe, 30, treason, 16 years

Titus Maleka, 25, treason, 16 years

Mandla Mthetwa, 22, treason, 16 years

Thibe Ngoben, 27, treason, 16 years

John Sekete, 24, treason, 16 years

Andrew Mapheto, 20, treason, 15 years
(Alleged to have undergone training for the ANC outside the country, charges relate to at least nine guerrilla actions in 1978 and 1979)

1980

Bekithiza Nqubelani, 26, terrorism, 20 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle, planting a bomb in the Cape Town Supreme Court)

Kholisile Lumkwane, 22, terrorism, 18 years

(Undergoing military training with the ANC and recruiting others, planning attacks on a police station and magistrate's court, possession of arms and explosives)

Ncimbiti Lubisi, 28, treason, life

Naphtali Manana, 24, treason, life

Petrus Tsepo Mashigo, treason, life

Moses Molebatsi, 27, treason, 20 years

Hlolile Tau, 24, treason, 20 years

Phumeleni Shezi, 24, treason, 15 years

Jeremiah Radebe, 26, treason, 15 years

Boyce Bogale, 26, treason, 10 years

Thomas Mngadi, 29, treason, 10 years
(Active members of the ANC, received military training abroad, sabotage, an armed attack on a police station)

Thozamile Toku, 21, murder, 14 years

Madinge Bati, 21, murder, 12 years

1981

Mabuti Boskati, 21, murder, 12 years
(Attack on police in Queenstown in July 1980 One policeman died and another's house was damaged)

David Molse, 25, treason, life

Johannes Shabangu, 26, treason, life

Anthony Tsotsobe, 25, treason, life
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle Carrying out attacks on police stations and the Sasol refinery)

David Mampane, 20, terrorism, 16 years
(Furthering the aims of the ANC, reconnoitering a refinery, attempting to kill a policeman)

1982

Khotso Seathlolo, 25, terrorism, 10 years
(Recruiting for the South African Youth Revolutionary Council and for military training, instigating a revolt)

Seth Gaba, 24, treason, 20 years

Mboniswa Maqhutyana, 29, treason, 20 years

Patrick Maqubela, 32, treason, 20 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle, series of explosions in Durban in 1981)

Nkopane Mokoena, 22, treason, 20 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle - planned attacks on an electricity sub-station petrol depot, railway line and Mamelodi police station)

P Shange, 32, terrorism, 24 years
(Sabotaging an electricity sub-station, receiving military training in Angola with the ANC, possessing explosives)

1983

Rejoice Makwele, 24, terrorism, 7 years
(Undergoing military training outside the country)

Khaya Skweyiya, 21, treason, 15 years
(ANC combatant captured during shootout with the police)

Johannes Hlapo, terrorism, 20 years

Raymond Mapondo, terrorism, 20 years

Peter Kube, 21, terrorism, 18 years

Vuyisile Diba, 24, terrorism, 15 years

Morgan Makubala, 22, terrorism, 15 years

Aaron Tshangama, 31, terrorism, 15 years

Alton Sabuwa, 18, terrorism, 12 years

Jeffrey Baardman, 23, terrorism, 10 years

Philip Nyongwana, 19, terrorism, 10 years
(Originally charged with murder, assault and encouraging "terroristic" activities following unrest near Crossroads in which two people died when police action against a bus boycott led to protests)

Sello Motlhabakwe, 21, terrorism, 13 years

Eugene Mokgoasi, 22, terrorism, 12 years

Johannes Kers, 21, terrorism, 11 years

Ben Fani, 23, terrorism, 10 years
(Students from Kimberley detained following a school boycott Charged with taking part in "terrorist" activities, arson and housebreaking)

Siphiwe Makhathini, 26, terrorism, 18 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle Sabotage in Durban area in 1982, establishing arms cache)

Lungile Magawalisa, 26, treason, 24 years

Siphiwe Dinca, 23, treason, 12 years

Mzwakhe Cikozi, 31, terrorism, 2 years
(Participation in the ANC's armed struggle Convicted on charges of planning to blow up a railway bridge)

Vronda Banda, 25, treason, 12 years
(Receiving ANC military training abroad, smuggling ammunition)

Alpheus Molotsi, 24, treason, 18 years

Jacob Molefe, 23, treason, 15 years
(Receiving ANC military training abroad, entering the country for reconnaissance, smuggling arms and ammunition into the country)

Carl Niehaus, 23, treason, 15 years
(Alleged to have communicated with the ANC regularly, visited ANC members in Botswana and compiled and distributed pamphlets)

1984

Thembinkosi Ngcobo, 23, terrorism, 20 years

(Convicted of causing a number of bombings in Natal in 1983, allegedly on instructions from the ANC)

Philemon Morake, 28, treason, 12 years

Madumetsa Ranoto, 28, treason, 12 years
(Leaving the country illegally and receiving military training from the ANC)

Sithabiso Mahlobo, 25, treason, 20 years

Benedict Martins, 27, terrorism, 10 years
(Taking part in ANC activities, explosions at courts in Natal and the discovery of an arms cache)

Norman Mhlanzi, 24, treason, 12 years

Vusi Nthombeni, 21, treason, 12 years
(Furthering the aims of the ANC, charges related mainly to sabotage)

Rufus Nato Nzo, 25, treason, 25 years

Douglas Tyutyu, 49, treason, 25 years

Sipho Hina, 44, treason, 14 years

James Ngqondela, 55, treason, 13 years

Wellington Gumenge, 30, treason, 10 years

Nceba Faku, 28, terrorism, 10 years

Lindile Mbelekana, 28, treason, 9 years

Sipho Nodlawu, 36, treason, 9 years

Vukile Tshiwula, 44, terrorism, 7 years

Mzimkulu Khame, 23, terrorism, 6 years
(Involvement in bomb blasts in Port Elizabeth area, hiding of arms, liaising with the ANC in Lesotho and attempting to undergo military training)

Phelelani Mshengu, 24, terrorism, 6 years
(Attempted to leave the country to undergo military training with the ANC and possession of banned literature)

1985

Kasinyane Morule, 24, terrorism, 10 years
(Membership of the ANC and undergoing military training abroad)

David Hlongwane, 32, terrorism, 10 years
(Undergoing military training abroad for the ANC, throwing a hand grenade)

Thobile Gqolodashe, public violence, 5 years
(Stoning of police in Port Alfred)

Fanyana Mkhonta, 31, terrorism, 18 years
(Bringing arms, ammunition and ANC literature into the country)

Jabu Ngobese, 21, treason, 15 years

Zanemvula Mapela, 25, treason, 5 years

Xolani Nduna, 24, treason, 5 years
(Charges related to assisting Ngobese, an ANC member, with accommodation and hiding weapons)

Collins Tshabane, 25, terrorism, 9 years
(Furthering the aims of the ANC Unlawful possession of arms)

Diliza Thwala, 24, terrorism, 12 years

Sipho Mabena, 24, terrorism, 12 years
(Undergoing military training, participating in ANC activities)

Unnamed girl, 18, arson, 8 years
(Incidents during school protests in Kimberley)

Themba Lata, 21, culpable homicide, 10 years

Piet Mntambo, 20, culpable homicide, 10 years
(Death of a baby during stoning of vehicles in Sebokeng)

Dipheke Dipitse, treason, 10 years

Tebogo Pelele, treason, 6 years
(Undergoing military training with the ANC, arms caches in Vryburg)

Manas Sibisi, 17, murder, 7 years
(Petrol bombing of a bus during November 1984 stayaway)

Tembisile Xola, 23, public violence, 14 years
(Attacks on Development Board offices, schools and vehicles)

Aubrey Masipa, 28, public violence, 6 years

Michael Jumbe, 24, public violence, 5 years

Thomas Motsile, 29, public violence, 5 years
(Demonstration during stayaway of November 1984)

Minden Motsa, terrorism, 8 years
(Undergoing military training, training others, furthering the aims of the ANC)

Gerald Jooste, 25, arson, complicity, 6 years

Patrick Silvino, 58, arson, complicity, 6 years

Andrew Michael, 25, arson, complicity, 6 years

Unnamed youth, arson, complicity, 5 years

Reginald Bester, 18, arson, complicity, 5 years

Richard Smith, 18, arson, complicity, 5 years
(Arson at Spandau High School, Graaf Reinet)

Matthews Kekane, 27, treason, 14 years
(Undergoing military training with the ANC, sabotage of a railway powerline)

Sipho Binda, 33, terrorism, 6 years
(SACTU organiser convicted of undergoing military training with the ANC)

Mzama Zulu, 45, terrorism, 5 years
(Harbouring ANC members and possessing arms)

William Mabitsela, murder, 12 years

Hendrick Matlala, murder, 12 years
(Killing of a police warrant officer at Mothutlung)

Muzi Nkosi, 29, terrorism, 5 years
(Detained with an ANC office bearer and charged with illegal possession of arms)

Matthew Fante, arson, 8 years
(Burning of a vigilante's house)

Robert Dumisa, 26, terrorism, 12 years

Sifiso Buthelezi, 23, terrorism, 10 years

Wilfred Mapumulo, 28, terrorism, 8 years

James Marupeng, 26, terrorism, 8 years

Dumesweni Myeni, -

Vusumuzi Nyawo, 30

Boy Mvubu, 39, terrorism
(Receiving military training, hiding bases and arms)

Bonise Nkabinde, 26

January Shoba, 26, -

Michael Gqamana, 7

Alby July, 26, terrorism

Mlandeli Ketye, 30,
(Undergoing military training South Africa illegally)

Duma Khumalo, 26,

Francis Mokhesi, 28,

Mojalefa Sefatsa, 30

Oupa Diniso, 30,

Reid Mokoena, 22,

Theresa Ramachana, -
years
(Killing of a person - September 1984)

Elliott Matantsana, 1
(Undergoing military training)

Michael Matakata, 2
(Undergoing military training)

Eric Pelser, 21, terrorism
(Undergoing military training)

Joe Jongile, 30, 12 y
(Possession of arms at)

Lungile Nomeva, 26,

Ntsikelelo Qaku, 30,

Simon Spelman, 19,

Andile Xintolo, 35,
(Recruiting for ANC)

Nigel Titus, 19, public
(Throwing stones at a person)

Msokoli Mgbubasi, 20
(Undergoing military training)

Dumisane Mtlomelo, 15 years
(Burning down of government vehicle)

Andrew Nkosi, 19, years
(Burning and stoning of a person)

Makosonke Gwasa, 15 years
(Petrol-bombing of a person)

Professor Bacela, 20,
(Seeking military training)

Isaac Mabaso, 24, -
(Assisting in sabotage)

Lumkile Mkefa, 22, -

Hamilton Dubasi, 30,

Joseph Maja, 26, -

Jongumzi Sisulu, 27,
(Undergoing military training)

Clement Bogatsu, 47,
(Transporting ANC members)

Unnamed people, 12
(Petrol-bombing of a person)

Patrick Godana, 20, -

Louis Melude, 18, -

Unnamed youth, 17, -
(Attacks on rent offices)

Titus Hendricks, 25,
recently sentenced to -
arson
(Participating in ANC activities)

Patrick Rulashe, 34, -
(Petrol-bombing of a person)

Monica Modise, illegal

Aletta Musi, illegal

Johannes Langa, illegal

Unnamed youth, 17
(Twenty-seven years in prison)
(Stoning of police vehicle)

Banzi Gaika, 35, terrorism
(Police vehicles stoned)

Jeffrey Radebe, 33, terrorism
(Undergoing military training)

Petros Matosa, 25, terrorism
(ANC member convicted and one of escaping from prison)

Johannes Mahlangu, 25 years

Mxolisi Gebashe, 28 years
(Undergoing military training)

8 unnamed men, 17 years

2 unnamed youths, 17 years
(School committee member stoned)

21 unnamed people, 17 years
(Policeman's house stoned)

John van der Westhuizen, 17 years
(Arson at shopping centre)

Mzimkulu Simama, 18 years

Butisi Maledi, 21, terrorism

Unnamed youth, 15, 17 years
(Killing of a teacher)

Unnamed youth, 16, 17 years
(Participating in killing)



PRISONERS OF APARTHEID



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Josiah Tsawane, 29, murder, 12 years
 Daniel Maleke, 19, murder, 12 years
 (Vereeniging security police sergeant killed)
 Unnamed man, public violence, 4 years
 (Police vehicle stoned)
 Michael Ngxukama, 19, public violence, 5 years
 Mathews Tokwe, 19, public violence, 5 years
 John Mangcola, 22, public violence, 5 years
 (Petrol-bombing of property of vigilantes at Zolani)
 Thabo Memani, 35, attempted murder, 4 years
 (Clashes between squatters and vigilantes in Cross-roads)
 Patrick Manginda, 23, murder, death
 Desmond Majola, 27, murder, death
 Dickson Madikane, 26, murder, death
 Ronnie Nyuka, 16, murder, 5 years
 (Killing of a community councillor at Bridgton)
 Edmund Siphon Nkosi, 28, terrorism, 10 years
 (Military training, recruitment for the ANC)
 Abraham Lentswane, 30, treason, 15 years
 Sibusiso Ngwenya, 32, treason, 15 years
 Guy Malamba, 25, treason, 15 years
 (Undergoing military training to carry out armed actions on behalf of the ANC)
 Khaya Libazi, 25, terrorism, 15 years
 Andile Hewukile, 25, terrorism, 15 years
 (Assisting ANC guerrillas in carrying out sabotage)
 Mswazi Dlodlo, 24, 10 years
 (Conspiring with ANC to overthrow government)
 Yuyisile Dabula, culpable homicide, 10 years
 (further 22 years)
 Skhumbuzo Menziwa, 20, culpable homicide, 10 years
 Bonakele Snyders, 19, culpable homicide, 5 years
 (Killing of man during unrest at Uitenhage)
 Mzimasi Gwini, 31, terrorism, 12 years
 (Undergoing military training with ANC, possession of arms and explosives)
 Stephen Marais, 29, terrorism, 7 years
 (ANC activities, military training, importing lumpet mines)
 Wiseman Mdlalana, terrorism, 5 years
 (Possessing hand grenades received from an ANC combatant)
 Zolani Rasaye, 19, murder, 16 years
 Banwabisi Makeleni, 19, murder, 12 years
 Yuyisile Dabula, 20, murder, 12 years
 (Killing of suspected informer at Langa, September 1985)
 Marion Sparg, 28, treason, arson, 25 years
 (ANC member — military training, causing explosions including at police stations)
 Michael Frans, 22, sabotage, 8 years
 Johannes Boesak, 19, sabotage, 7 years
 Donovan Staayman, 19, sabotage, 4 years
 (Burning down of a plastics factory at Oudtshoorn)
 Zandisile Ndwanya, murder, public violence, 20 years
 Sidwell Mpumlo, 18, murder, public violence, 16 years
 (Killing of community councillor, Kinikini at Uitenhage)
 Lulamile Xate, 23, 4 years
 (Refusing to testify in the trial of Ramlakan and others)
 Paul Setlaba, 22, murder, public violence, 20 years
 Elias Kelen, 18, murder, public violence, 17 years
 Unnamed youth, 16, murder, public violence, 17 years
 (Killing of suspected police informer)
 Vincent James, terrorism, 7 years
 Unnamed youth, 17, terrorism, 7 years
 (Grenade attack on head teacher's home at Wentworth)
 Abraham Zeyo, 23, murder, culpable homicide, death
 (Killing of a woman and her two grandchildren during an arson attack on her house)
 Benjamin de Bruin, furthering aims of ANC, 3 years
 (Letters ANC tattooed on his body)
 John Africa, public violence, 3 years
 Jacobus Conradi, public violence, 3 years
 Hendrik Thomas, public violence, 3 years
 (Arrested in 1985, Worcester)
 Sikhuthyalu Pantsha, 21, public violence, 5 years
 (Arrested in 1985, Langa)
 Godfrey Africa, public violence, 5 years
 2 unnamed youths, public violence, 42 months
 Unnamed youth, public violence, 2 years
 (Arrested in 1985, Macassar)
 Mandla Bongani, public violence, 6 years
 (Arrested in 1985, Langa)
 A Kleinsmith, public violence, 2 years
 (Arrested in 1985 in the Western Cape)
 L. Tiyo, public violence, 4 years
 (Arrested in 1985 in the Western Cape)
 R France, public violence, 4 years
 (Arrested in 1985 in the Western Cape)
 Similo Wonci, 21, murder, 25 years
 Mziwoxolo Makeleni, 22, murder, 25 years
 Zalsile Tana, 20, murder, 16 years
 Mzukisi Mdayi, 25, murder, 16 years

Mxolisi Sokiya, 19, murder, 13 years
 Michael Kona, 20, murder, 13 years
 (Addo Youth Congress Killing of a farmer and his wife in Kirkwood)
 Peter Ditsebe, 10 years
 Moeketsi Lesia, 3 years
 (Undergoing military training abroad with ANC, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition)
 Eunice Jacobs, attempted Murder, public violence, 5 years
 (From Molteno Eastern Cape)
 Phyllis Fante, attempted murder, 15 years
 Andile Tyemela, 25, attempted murder, 12 years
 Powo Libalele, 20, attempted murder, 8 years
 Melphin Mkhohli, 20, attempted murder, 8 years
 Thozamile Mana, 20, attempted murder, 8 years
 Zolile Klaas, 17, attempted murder, 8 years
 Phillip Matofi, 19, attempted murder, 6 years
 Unnamed youth, 16, attempted murder, 6 years
 (Attack on a vigilante's wife said to be a police informer, in Zolani)
 Graham Stephens, 17, public violence, 4 years
 Shane Jacobs, 17, public violence, 4 years
 (Arrested in 1985, Kewtown)
 Herbert Bhoya, 19, terrorism, 5 years
 Sibusiso Masuku, 22, terrorism, 5 years (later sentenced to death)
 (Establishing arms cache, planting landmine, and carrying out hand grenade attack on policeman's house for ANC)
 Khahle Mkhwamubi, 33, 10 years
 Musk Mkhwamubi, 27, 10 years
 (Assisting ANC combatants to plant landmines in northern Natal)
 Malevu Yani, 36, 3 years
 (Trade union activity during postal workers' strike)
 Robert McBride, 23, terrorism, death
 (Car bomb attack, Durban, June 1986 Escape of ANC combatant from hospital, May 1986)
 Alan Pearce, 25, terrorism/arson, 3 years nine months
 (Attacks on school and water pipeline by ANC)
 Vejaynand Ramlakan, 29, 12 years
 Sibusiso Ndlanzi, 30, 12 years
 Siboniseni Dhlomo, 27, 10 years
 Ysumuzi Mahlobo, 27, 10 years
 Ordway Msomi, 21, 9 years
 Mapiki Dlomo, 33, 9 years
 Bafo Nguqu, 30, 8 years
 Malusi Majola, 21, 8 years
 Jude Francis, 23, 6 years
 (Number of incidents of sabotage in Durban area Recruiting training for ANC's armed struggle)
 Daisy Modise, 25, murder, death
 Thomas Makhubela, 27, murder, death
 Johannes Chauke, 18, murder, death
 (Members of Sunkwater Youth Organisation reportedly charged with murder following their involvement in people's courts)
 Tjeluvuyo Mgedezi, 28, murder, attempted murder, 20 years
 Siphiwe Mbalumdaka, 28, murder, attempted murder, 20 years
 (Team leaders killed at the Vaal Reefs gold mine)
 Bekisizwe Ngidi, 19, murder, 10 years
 (Killing of a policeman in Soweto)
 Nazir Bhawoodien, 28, murder, 16 years
 Said Bhawoodien, 22, murder, 16 years
 Moegamat Yusuf Abrahams, 22, murder, 16 years
 Nazeem Abrahams, 27, murder, 16 years
 (Security guard killed during an attempt to obtain arms for defence of mosques against police in Athlone)
 Antonio du Preez, 22, murder/terrorism, 15 years 6 months
 Derrick McBride, 53, murder/terrorism, 12 years
 (Freeing a captured ANC combatant from custody in hospital)
 Mzwakhe Ndlela, 32, terrorism, 15 years
 Linda Stofile, 28, terrorism, 8 years
 Mveleli Gqibithole, 28, terrorism, 8 years
 (Alleged support for ANC's armed struggle)
 Basayi Maqoko, 34, murder, death
 Zwelinkosi Mjo, 29, murder, death
 (Alleged involvement in killing a Whittlesea resident who refused to hand over firearms)
 George Skosana, 22, murder, 20 years
 (Killing of a suspected police informer in Saulsville in February 1986)
 Thandisile Jada, 20, sabotage, 5 yrs
 (Petrol bombing of two schools in October 1985)
 Linda Hlope, 26, murder, life
 Daniel Mbokwane, 22, murder, life
 Sannah Twala, 23, murder, life
 Solomon Motsoagae, 28, murder, 15 yrs
 Boy (not named), 17, murder, 12 yrs
 Matlakala Motaung, 28, murder, 10 yrs
 Zanele Sobuzi, 33, murder, 10 yrs
 Phineas Maseko, 32, murder, 10 yrs
 (Killing of a suspected police informer during a funeral in July 1985)
 Mbuyiselo Mehlo, public violence 7 yrs

Welcome Bikouri, public violence, 7 yrs
 Fumanekile Tole, public violence, 7 yrs
 Gerald Mgole, public violence, 7 years
 Luyandi Nogemane, public violence, 5 yrs
 (All for participation in action to enforce a consumer boycott, Queenstown, 1985 Mgole was already serving an 8-year sentence imposed for public violence)
 Gerald Sizane, 28, terrorism, 8 yrs
 (Undergoing military training abroad from 1977, establishing arms caches, possessing banned literature and recruiting and training for the ANC)
 Mzuzu Makelani, 18, public violence, 40 months
 (Was present in a crowd that threw petrol bombs at a police vehicle and stoned policemen in Soweto, September 1986)
 Lungisane Kunene, 31, refusing to testify, 3 years
 (Refusing to testify in trial of Z Dlamini and M Mkhize)
 Gerald Mgole 22, culpable homicide, 7 years
 (Mgole was already sentenced in two earlier trials and would serve a total of 10 years for all three convictions)
 Sindiso Sigcu, 17, sabotage, 5 yrs
 Mcebisi Waqu, 17, sabotage, 5 yrs
 (Conspiracy to burn down a councillor's house)
 Michael Xaba, 27, refusing to testify, 3 yrs
 (Refusing to testify in the trial of Z T Dlamini and M Mkhize)
 Helen Rashupula, terrorism, 3 yrs
 Oupa Mbonane, 21, murder, death
 Sibusiso Masuku, 22, murder, death
 (Killing of a policeman in Soshanguve, February 1986)
 Lizo Ngqungwana, 27, terrorism, life
 Thembinkosi Mzukwa 26, terrorism, 25 yrs
 Joseph Ngoma, 28, terrorism, 5 yrs
 Sazi Veldtman, 32, terrorism, 15 yrs
 Cecil Esau, 35, terrorism, 12 yrs
 Quentin Michels, 24, terrorism, 12 yrs
 (ANC's guerilla activities in the Western Cape)
 Gladwin Mabengeza, 36, harbouring terrorist, 8 yrs
 Mtetho Myamya, 37, harbouring terrorist, 8 yrs
 Joseph Mkhuhlwana, 31, harbouring terrorist, 5 yrs
 Anderson Ncivata, 34, harbouring terrorist, 5 yrs
 Reed Macozoma, 27, harbouring terrorist, 5 yrs
 Norman Macanda, 29, harbouring terrorist, 3 yrs
 Cyril Ntabeni, 36, harbouring terrorist, 3 yrs
 (Harbouring ANC guerrillas)
 Gillindoda Gxekwa, 22, murder, death
 (Killing of suspected informer, Kwanobuhle March 1985)
 Zenzele Dlamini, 23, terrorism, 10 yrs
 Moses Mkhize, 31, terrorism, 10 yrs
 (Grenade attack in Natal region, 1986)
 Theodore Zwane, 36, terrorism, 12 yrs
 Solomon Makape, 34, terrorism, 11 yrs
 (Undergoing military training with the ANC and training others, assisting trained members, possessing arms)
 Marcus Molebale, 23, public violence, assault, 3 yrs
 (Killing of a policeman in Tembisa, March 1986)
 Ledube Mnyamana, 31, public violence, 7 yrs
 (From Burgersdorp)
 Joseph Chidi, 25, murder, death
 Unnamed youth, 16, murder, 17 yrs
 (Killing of a councillor in Tembisa, May 1986)
 Robert Mangope, 30, terrorism, 6 yrs
 (Possessing weapons and supplying them to others)
 Madlala Goniwe, public violence, arson, 5 yrs
 (Burning of truck)
 James Maseko, 23, terrorism, 8 yrs
 Samuel Mahope, 25, terrorism, 8 yrs
 Ben Mokgope, 28, terrorism, 8 yrs
 (Undergoing military training and supplying arms for the ANC)
 Johannes Moseki, 23, murder, 20 yrs
 Freddie Mashigo, 22, murder, 14 yrs
 (Killing of a policeman by a crowd of youths searching for offensive weapons in Tembisa, March 1986)
 Two unnamed youths, murder, death
 (Killing of a suspected police informer)
 Mthunzi Qumza, 24, terrorism, 8 yrs
 Madoda Hoko, 26, terrorism, 4 yrs
 (Participation and assistance in the ANC's guerilla activities)
 Mtutuzeli Ngqandu, 22, murder, death
 (Killing of a policeman, Soweto, September 1985)
 Mzazile Ntombela, 30, murder, 25 yrs
 (CCAWUSA shopsteward, killing of a strikebreaker and security guard during a labour dispute, Johannesburg, July 1986)
 Mfundo Mdiza, 20, murder, 12 yrs
 Pumla Ngwata, 22, murder, 12 yrs
 Sisa Ganto, 20, murder, 12 yrs
 Lucky August, 20, murder, 12 yrs
 Unnamed youth, 17, public violence, 5 yrs
 Nomalungisa Jikela, 18, public violence, 3 yrs

cont on page 18

Note: Information is on the first Tuesday in March of the year concerned.

- (b) 1985 . 23
- 1986 92
- 1987 . 83
- 1988 97
- 1989 . 95

Note: The information in respect of CS-educators reflects the position on the first Tuesday in March of the year concerned.

- (3) Yes

The decrease in 1987 is due to the introduction of a new staffing formula at colleges of education. The decrease in 1989 is due to vacancies at the college

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs
Hansard 9/3/90

101 Dr P J GOUS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism †

- (1) What total amount in subsidies was paid to manufacturers of tyres in terms of export promotion schemes during the latest specified period of 18 months for which information is available.
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the firms to which such subsidies were paid; if not, why not, if so, what amount was paid to each firm?

B251E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

- (1) R4,3 million in respect of all types of tyres and tubes of which separate details are not available
- (2) No. It is unreasonable to furnish particulars relating to individual firms

SATS strikes: damage

108 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises † Hansard 9/3/90

Whether any railway coaches, road vehicles and railway lines were damaged during the recent strikes by employees of the South African Transport Services; if so, (a) what is the extent of the damage, (b) (i) how many (aa) railway coaches and (bb) road vehicles were damaged irreparably and (1) what is the replacement cost of these (aa) coaches and (bb) vehicles and (c) what is the total amount of the damage suffered by the Transport Services in this regard?

B262E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES Hansard 9/3/90

	Destroyed	Damaged
(a) Motor coaches	16	20
Plan trailers	24	73
Road vehicles	1	10

Damage to railway lines was caused by explosions and the loosening of rail fasteners

- (b) (i) (aa) 25
- (bb) 1
- (ii) (aa) R25,8 million
- (bb) R500 000
- (c) R31,12 million

Tyre manufacturers: export promotion scheme

142 Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism †

- (1) Whether there is any export promotion scheme for tyre manufacturers, if so, (a) what form does this scheme take and (b) what amount of money has been spent by his Department up to now in the current financial year by way of (i) direct subsidization and (ii) (aa) tax and (bb) other specified concessions in respect of this scheme,
- (2) whether this scheme is controlled in consultation with another State Department, if so, (a) what is the name of this Department and (b) why?

Hansard 9/3/90 B323E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

- (1) Yes. At present, tyre manufacturers qualify for assistance in terms of the schemes mentioned below
 - (a) Category A Input costs assistance
 - Category B Value added assistance
 - Categories C and D Marketing costs assistance
- (b) (i) R4,3 million during the latest period of 18 months in respect of all types of tyres and tubes

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Handwritten: 253

Note: Information is on the first Tuesday in March of the year concerned.

- (b) 1985 : 23
- 1986 : 92
- 1987 : 83
- 1988 : 97
- 1989 : 95

Note: The information in respect of CS-educators reflects the position on the first Tuesday in March of the year concerned.

- (3) Yes
- The decrease in 1987 is due to the introduction of a new staffing formula at colleges of education. The decrease in 1989 is due to vacancies at the college.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs: 9/3/90

Export promotion schemes: subsidies

101. Dr P J GOUS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:†

- (1) What total amount in subsidies was paid to manufacturers of tyres in terms of export promotion schemes during the latest specified period of 18 months for which information is available;
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the firms to which such subsidies were paid, if not, why not, if so, what amount was paid to each firm?

B251E

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:

- (1) R4,3 million in respect of all types of tyres and tubes of which separate details are not available.
- (2) No. It is unreasonable to furnish particulars relating to individual firms.

SATS strikes: damage

108 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises:† *Handwritten: 9/3/90*

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THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: *Handwritten: 9/3/90*

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Plan trailers	24	73
Road vehicles	1	10
Damage to railway lines was caused by explosions and the loosening of rail fasteners:		
(b) (i) (aa)	25	
(b) (i) (bb)	1	
(ii) (aa)	R25,8 million	
(ii) (bb)	R500 000	
(c)		R31,12 million.

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- (1) Whether there is any export promotion scheme for tyre manufacturers, if so, (a) what form does this scheme take and (b) what amount of money has been spent by his Department up to now in the current financial year by way of (i) direct subsidization and (ii) (aa) tax and (bb) other specified concessions in respect of this scheme;
- (2) whether this scheme is controlled in consultation with another State Department, if so, (a) what is the name of this Department and (b) why?

B323E

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes. At present, tyre manufacturers qualify for assistance in terms of the schemes mentioned below.
 - (a) Category A: Input costs assistance
 - Category B: Value added assistance
 - Categories C and D: Marketing costs assistance.
- (b) (i) R4,3 million during the latest period of 18 months in respect of all types of tyres and tubes.

Hunger strike on Robben Island called off

CAPE TOWN — The Robben Island hunger strike was called off after almost two weeks yesterday when the 300 striking prisoners consulted their lawyers who had met Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on Wednesday afternoon

Bulelani Ngcuka, a spokesman for the 11-strong legal team which was in consultation with the strikers for most of yesterday, confirmed that the strike had been suspended as a result of the meeting with Coetsee

It is understood that the prisoners were told their demands for release and an end to the state of emergency were being ad-

81 Day 9/3/90 (253)
dressed at Cabinet level

LESLEY LAMBERT

But, Ngcuka said no undertaking had been made by Coetsee to release the 350 political prisoners

He declined to comment on the details of the meeting and whether Coetsee had given an indication of when the state of emergency would be ended. He did concede though that the talks had been "cordial, useful and fruitful".

Ngcuka said the lawyers, including Cape Town advocate Dullah Omar and Transvaal human rights lawyers Arthur Chas-

kalsen and Cathy Satchwell, met the 10-man hunger strike committee yesterday and reported on the meeting with Coetsee

After meeting all hunger-strikers later, the committee decided to suspend the strike which started on February 26, when prisoners demanded their immediate release and an end to the state of emergency

During the the strike, seven prisoners collapsed, Ngcuka said. Five were admitted to the Somerset Hospital in Cape Town and two were said to be very weak.

Coetsee's office declined to comment yesterday on the discussions.

Hunger strike is off

THE more than 300 political prisoners on Robben Island who have been on hunger strike since February 26 have suspended their strike, lawyers for the prisoners said in Cape Town yesterday.

Lawyers said the prisoners were satisfied their demands were receiving attention at Cabinet level and they had therefore decided to suspend their strike.

This was said at an impromptu Press conference

To Page 2 (253)

9/13/90
SOWETAN

Hunger strike ends

● From page 1 (253)

in the Table Bay docks after a visit to the prisoners

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, who acted as spokesman for the 11 lawyers, said a legal team met the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on Wednesday.

He said the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and that the lawyers met the hunger strikers' committee on Robben Island yesterday to take instructions.

The strike entered its 11th day yesterday and four prisoners have been admitted to Somerset

Hospital for treatment.

Chaskalson said the prisoners were satisfied that their demands - which include their own release and the release of all other political prisoners - were receiving serious attention.

The lawyers said that at this stage the prisoners were not going through with a previous demand for a meeting with State President FW de Klerk.

The four prisoners who are being treated at Somerset Hospital are Abraham Magagula, Thaba Ramaditse, Chris Mofekeng and Conrad Lekumbe. - Sapa.

Prisoners on the run

SEVERAL prisoners - including two rightwingers charged with murder - who were due to appear in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday in a number of different trials escaped from a prisoner truck before they arrived at the court building.

A Witwatersrand police spokesman said the escape took place at 9.30am while the prisoner truck was at the corner of Commissioner and Eloff streets, Johannesburg.

A metal panel on the truck was forced open, allowing the men to flee, the spokesman said.

Police identified the escapees as CE Lottering and W. Goosen, former AWB members who were to be tried for murder.

The other escapees - facing a variety of charges ranging from murder and attempted murder to robbery and illegal possession of firearms - were Freddy Sithole, Clifford Ntuli, Maxwell Radebe, Lafmore Sibanda and Andries Mabeta. - Sapa.

Sowetan 9/3/90

253

ROBBER IS

DEFENDERS

END STRIKE

CMT 11/15 9/3/90

253

By MARIUS BOSCH

THE 302 Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike have ended their 11-day strike.

Lawyers for the prisoners, said yesterday that prisoners were "satisfied" that their demands were receiving the attention of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and had decided to "suspend" their protest.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC said legal representatives of the prisoners met Mr Coetsee on

Wednesday and yesterday the group of lawyers met the prisoners to take instructions.

The prisoners were satisfied that their demands, which involved their releases, the release of all political prisoners and the conditions of their imprisonment, were receiving serious attention.

After their arrival at the Cape Town harbour, the lawyers tele-

phoned Mr Coetsee to inform him of the outcome of the consultation with the prisoners.

Last night a spokesman for Mr Coetsee said he had talked with the prisoners' legal representatives.

Mr Coetsee was awaiting a final report from Cape acting Judge President Mr Justice M R de Kock on the conditions of imprisonment, and when this was received "this issue will be attended to," she said.

The lawyers told reporters that at present the prisoners were not going through with a previous demand for a meeting between the prisoners and President F W de Klerk.

Mr Willie Hofmeyr described the condition of four prisoners admitted to Somerset Hospital as "serious".

They are Abraham Magagula, Thaba Ramaditse, Chris Mofekeng and Conrad Lekumbi.

Two other prisoners, David Maape and a Dithaliyane, were also admitted to the hospital yesterday afternoon in a serious condition.

A UDF spokesman said last night that the hunger strike must be seen in conjunction with the mass campaigns

scuffles broke out between women and police after demonstrators at a hunger strike protest at St George's Cathedral were told by police to disperse, witnesses said.

One demonstrator involved was Federation of SA Women president Ms Dorothy Zihlangu, 69, who told the Cape Times that five policemen tried to arrest her and she had suffered bruises and grazes.

In another incident about 500 UCT students marched from Jameson Hall on campus to Westbrooke, the State President's residence, and handed over a petition calling for the release of political prisoners.

About 30 policemen armed with batons and teargas launchers lined De Waal Drive and students were prevented from marching to the gates.

A delegation of students was then allowed to proceed to the gates where the petition was handed to a police colonel.

CMP. Truis 9/3/90

(253) (253) (253)



AT THE GATES . . . UCT students hand a petition calling for the release of all political prisoners to a police colonel at the gates to the President's residence Westbrooke, after about 500 students marched from campus to Westbrooke.

Two arrested, policeman hurt in city protest

By SHARON SOROUR and DENNIS CRUYWAGEN Staff Reporters

TWO people were arrested and a policeman was injured during violent clashes between police and protesters outside St George's Cathedral

A policeman with minor head injuries was taken to hospital and discharged, said police liaison officer Captain A-tie Laubscher

Tempers flared and scuffles followed yesterday's picket by about 50 people, including human rights lawyer Mr Essa Moosa and 14 other lawyers from the National Association of Democratic Lawyers

They gathered on the pavement in Wale Street at 1pm, demanding the release of Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike

Police arrived and gave the protesters a two-minute warning to disperse. They dispersed

but trouble arose when picketers attacked the police video cameraman who was filming the proceedings

Policemen trying to drag people away were also attacked by placard-wielding protesters. One policeman, trying to drag a man to a van, was kned in the groin by a woman

Calm prevailed for about 10 minutes before shouting and abuse broke out again

To shouts of "Viva Umkhonto we Sizwe" from the crowd, the police tried to throw 69-year-old Mrs Mama Zihlangu into the van. With help she wriggled free and a woman was arrested when she tried to intervene

A policeman's glasses were ripped from his face

Criticising the police, Mr Moosa said "Their reaction was extremely provocative and the crowd reacted to that provocation — a peaceful protest nearly turned into a very ugly scene," he said

● The 302 hunger striking prisoners have suspended their 11-day strike after meeting their legal representatives yesterday

Yesterday a group of lawyers including Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, Mr Dullah Omar and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, briefed prisoners on a meeting that had been held with the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee, on Wednesday night

Mr Chaskalson said the prisoners resolved to end the strike after being "satisfied that their demands, which included conditions under which they were being held and the release of all political prisoners, were receiving Mr Coetsee's attention

Lawyers said that six prisoners, four believed to be in a serious condition, had been admitted to hospital

The condition of four admitted to Somerset Hospital — Mhlabo Ranaditsi, Christmas Mamokeng, Conrad Lekumdi and Abraham Magagula — has been described as "serious" by lawyers

Two other prisoners were admitted yesterday afternoon



Release political prisoners — UCT

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN Staff Reporter

MEETING the demands of those who had engaged in a widespread hunger strike would help create a climate for negotiations and allow all South Africans, including political prisoners, to play a role in establishing a lasting peace

This was the message delivered to President De Klerk at his residence yesterday in a memorandum from University of Cape Town students, staff and academics

The document was given to a Colonel Le Roux at Westbrooke yesterday by a six-person student delegation representing UCT

Police allowed the delegation to proceed after stopping a group of about 500 chanting placard-bearing students their way to Westbrooke

The group left Jameson Hall

on UCT's main campus after a lunchtime meeting. However, protesters using a tunnel to reach the Westbrooke side of De Waal Drive were stopped by police

A Captain Dowd told them that police would not act if the marchers turned back and a delegation proceeded with the memorandum

As the large body of students turned back, the delegation, pursued by the Press and flanked by police, walked to Westbrooke

Facing the six students over a gate, Colonel Le Roux took the memorandum and undertook to hand it to Mr De Klerk

The document, which has been endorsed by a broad cross-section of organisations at UCT, called on the President to release political prisoners who, until late yesterday, had been on hunger strike



INJURED Policemen help Constable L Cruickshank to his feet. His head was injured in a scuffle between police and protesters in Wale Street. Left: A riot policeman exchanges words with a picketer outside St George's Cathedral

Pictures: WILLIE de KLERK The Argus

CCB boss re
ARBUS 9/3/90 (344)
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The managing director of the covert SADF Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) Mr Joe Verster is expected to give evidence on Monday before the Harms Commission inquiry into politically motivated murders

Mr Verster taken into custody a week ago under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, was unexpectedly released from detention last night with a release order signed by Min

'Dangerous' AWB men on the run

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JOHANNESBURG — Several prisoners — including two right-wingers charged with murder, and bombing former columnist Jani Allan's flat — escaped from a prisoner truck yesterday

Police said the prisoners escaped by forcing a metal panel before the truck arrived at the Rand Supreme Court where they were due to appear

Police identified two of the escapees as former AWB members Mr Cornelius Lottering and Mr Fanie Goosen

The two were detained in December last year with three others in connection with unsolved bombings and other violent incidents

Police also seized arms and explosives.

They appeared in February on eight

charges including murder, malicious damage to property, robbery, and the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

It is alleged that the two placed a bomb outside former Sunday Times columnist Miss Jani Allan's Sandhurst flat.

They are also accused of killing a black taxi driver, and robbing a bottle store.

The other escapees — facing a variety of charges ranging from murder and attempted murder to robbery and illegal possession of firearms — were Mr Freddy Sithole, Mr Clifford Ntuli, Mr Maxwell Redebe, Mr Lafmore Sibanda, and Mr Andries Mabetla

All the men could be regarded as dangerous, police said — Sapa

famous-make-suit I

Hanged in shame?

Clayton Sithole may have hanged himself out of remorse, while in police custody on January 30, after accusing Winnie Mandela and her daughter Zinzi of serious criminal conduct. That's according to the one-man Goldstone Commission which investigated Sithole's death. *FIM 9/3/90*



Zinzi

In a report tabled in parliament this week, the judge said the allegations against the Mandelas were untested and could not be made public in the interests of fairness and justice.


He found that one or more of three reasons probably caused

Sithole to kill himself.

- His having implicated Winnie and Zinzi (who was his lover and mother of his child),
- Anger at "certain people from Orlando West" who gave fake information about him to the police, and
- His impression that he would be detained for a long time

Sithole was arrested in Soweto on January 26 and found in possession of arms and ammunition. He admitted to police that he had been involved in various armed attacks in Soweto and described himself as "a soldier of the armed struggle."

It was stated in evidence that allegations against Winnie Mandela, "whether true or false," were not infrequently made to the police by Internal Security Act detainees.

Justice Goldstone found that there was no doubt Sithole caused his own death by hanging in a shower room at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg. 

Prisoners suspend hunger strike

CAPE TOWN — Political prisoners on Robben Island, have suspended their hunger strike, lawyers for the prisoners said in Cape Town yesterday.

A group of 11 lawyers, speaking at an impromptu press conference in the Table Bay docks after a visit to the prisoners, said the prisoners were satisfied that their demands, which include their own release and the release of all other political prisoners, were receiving attention at Cabinet level and they had therefore decided to suspend their strike.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, who acted as spokesman, said a legal team had met the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on Wednesday.

CORDIAL

He said the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and that the lawyers met the hunger strikers' committee on Robben Island, yesterday to take instructions.

The strike had entered its 11th day yesterday and four prisoners were admitted to Somerset Hospital for treatment.

● It was reported yesterday from Mbabane, Swaziland, that members of the Broederstroom cell of the ANC, who were imprisoned in Pretoria after being found guilty on charges of terrorism, are on hunger strike.

They are Susan Westcott, Damian de Lange and Ian Robertson — Sapa-The Star's Africa News Service

Case Files 10/31/90 253

Assault claims denied

PRETORIA — A letter smuggled out of Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison claiming that political prisoners had been subjected to assaults since the release of ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was devoid of all truth, the SA Prisons Service said yesterday.

It was reacting to a letter received by the Alexandra Youth Congress last week and released to the media on Thursday.

The letter was signed by seven people who had been convicted of sedition in 1987 following disturbances in 1986 in Alexandra.

The Prisons Service said "Sufficient channels exist through which requests or complaints can be brought to the attention of the prison authorities.

"A high premium is placed on the correct handling of all prisoners by trained personnel and allegations of prisoners being harassed are devoid of all truth" — Sapa

(253) (27)
Cape Times 10/3/90

28 prisoners still on hunger strike

PRETORIA. — A total of 28 prisoners in a number of prisons across the country were still on hunger strike, a spokesman for the Prisons Service said yesterday.

All prisoners on Robben Island had resumed eating, he said. The hunger strike lasted 11 days and was called off after talks between legal representatives of the prisoners and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

More than 500 people gathered at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, yesterday for a meeting in support of hunger-striking political prisoners.

In Durban, a large number of students and staff at the University of Durban-Westville yesterday staged a placard demonstration outside the C R Swart police headquarters. — Sapa

Sta 10/3/90

Prisoners continue strike in ²⁵³ some jails

Twenty-eight prisoners in a number of prisons in South Africa were still on hunger strike, a Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday.

He told SABC radio news that all prisoners on Robben Island had resumed eating.

The hunger strike on the island lasted almost two weeks. It was called off after talks between the legal representatives of the prisoners and Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee this week.

A letter smuggled out of Diepkloof Prison claiming that political prisoners had been subjected to assaults since the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela, was devoid of all truth, the Prisons Service said.

It was reacting to a letter received by the Alexandra Youth Congress and released to the media.

The letter was signed by seven people who had been convicted of sedition in 1987. — Sapa



Meanwhile six people

Prisoners may be ²⁵³ freed soon

A SIGNIFICANT number of political prisoners are to be freed from Robben Island soon, according to Mr Dullah Omar.

Sowetan 13/3/90
Omar, Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers and vice-president of the United Democratic Front, said on Monday the general understanding in the "democratic movement" was that the government "has no other alternative but to release a significant number of political prisoners and to end all political trials".

253

13/3/90

Cape Times, Tuesday

Coetsee on 'release' of islanders

Political Staff

A NUMBER of Robben Island prisoners may qualify for release in due course, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said last night.

"On the issues of releases, the assurance is given that such releases will be in accordance with normal procedures applicable to prisoners in general, meaning that they may qualify for parole or remission of sentence," he said.

His statement last night was issued after civil-rights lawyer and the vice-chairman of the UDF in the Western Cape, Mr Dullah Omar, said a significant number of political prisoners would be freed soon from Robben Island.

Mr Omar said the general understanding in the democratic movement was that the government had no other alternative but to release a significant number of political prisoners and to end all political trials.

Conditions of imprisonment

Mr Coetsee made no reference to Mr Omar's statement, nor did he give any indication of how many security prisoners would be released. The three-paragraph statement released by his office merely said "There has been speculation in various quarters on issues relating to the prisoners on Robben Island."

Mr Coetsee confirmed that he had received a report from the acting Judge, President of the Cape, Mr Justice M R de Kock, dealing primarily with the conditions of imprisonment on Robben Island.

"This is being studied and will be dealt with by the department. Where justified, the department will adjust conditions and privileges."

Mr Coetsee added that in accordance with normal procedures, a number of Robben Island prisoners "may qualify for release in due course."

Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the Detainees' Support Committee would not be satisfied with anything less than the release of the 3 000 political prisoners as a first step by the government towards creating a climate conducive to negotiation.

Addressing about 100 people attending the 9th anniversary of the committee in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said the same applied to any supporter of the Harare Declaration.

Handwritten: 13/3/90

would geographically speaking be part of Lesotho should the normal contour of the mountain border as proposed by Lesotho In terms of the above-mentioned agreement the triangle has always been RSA territory

(b) The difference of opinion will again receive attention as soon as talks can be held with the new Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho to discuss the matter

(c) The following steps have already been taken or are now envisaged

- (i) On 30 June 1989 a Joint Commission of Enquiry visited the area After completion of the enquiry the officials involved in the Commission came to the conclusion that the matter would have to be resolved at Government level Lesotho consequently requested that the matter be referred to me and Colonel Thabae Letseie of the Military Council of Lesotho for consideration
- (ii) The Department of Foreign Affairs has on various occasions since then tried to further the discussions
- (iii) At the beginning of 1990 it was once again suggested that a meeting be arranged in Lesotho as soon as possible after the opening of the RSA parliament In February it was proposed to Lesotho that the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs visit Lesotho for this purpose on 26 or 28 March 1990 Because of the changes in the Military and Ministers' Councils of Lesotho soon afterwards and specifically the retirement of Colonel Thabae Letseie as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lesotho's reaction is at present being awaited as to when a meeting with the

new Minister of Foreign Affairs can take place

(2) Falls away

Compulsory transferable pension scheme

*11 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development *Handwritten:* 13/3/90

Whether any consideration has been given to the establishment of a compulsory transferable pension scheme, if so, (a) what consideration, (b) when and (c) with what result, if not, why not?

Handwritten: B422E
THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Yes,

- (a) the matter was investigated by various committees over a number of years,
- (b) over the period as from December 1964 to February 1987,
- (c) no positive results could be achieved because of opposition to such a scheme from various bodies and/or organisations

Distribution of free condoms

*12 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether funds are allocated by the State for the distribution of free condoms, if not, why not, if so, what funds,
- (2) whether there are any (a) surcharges and/or (b) duties on imported condoms, if so, what surcharges and/or duties,
- (3) whether, in view of the increasing number of cases of Aids, she will take steps to have such surcharges and/or duties withdrawn, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when, if not, why not?

Handwritten: 13/3/90 B423E
THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes, for the purchase of 21 000 000 condoms
- (2) (a) and (b) yes,
— surcharge 20%
— import duties 25%

— general sales tax 13%
— provincial handling fee 8%

(3) (a) and (b) yes, the matter has already been discussed with the State Tender Board and with Customs and Excise of the Department of Finance, but is to be placed on the agenda for discussion again

Robben Island: prisoners on hunger strike

*13 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice Whether any prisoners held on Robben Island have been on a hunger strike since 1 January 1990, if so, (a) how many prisoners are involved, (b) when did they (i) start and (ii) end their hunger strike, (c) what were the stated reasons for the hunger strike and (d) what action was taken by the authorities to end it? *Handwritten:* 13/3/90 B424E

Handwritten: 253
THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- Yes
- (a) The numbers varied from 303 to 344
- (b) (i) 26 February 1990
(ii) 8 March 1990
- (c) The prisoners offered a large number of complaints and demands as reasons for the hunger strike These varied from complaints about privileges and classification to demands for release
- (d) The authorities acted consistently in terms of internationally accepted practices These varied from the application of the Declaration of Tokyo to discussions and my request to the acting Judge-President of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, The Honourable Judge M R de Kock, to deal with the complainants of the concerned prisoners Judge De Kock's report has now been received and is presently being studied I also refer the honourable member to a press statement issued by my office last night

Whether his Department provides technical education for Black pupils at secondary school level, if not, why not, if so, (a) what technical education, (b) where, (c) how many pupils are catered for and (d) how many pupils are enrolled for technical education at secondary school level? *Handwritten:* 13/3/90 B425E

Handwritten: B425E
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (a) Education for the technical field of study Pupils who follow the technical field of study have to take Technical Drawing as well as at least one technical subject (Woodworking, Welding and Metalwork, Electrician work, Electronics, Fitting and Turning, Motor Mechanics, Motor Body Repairing, Plumbing and Sheeting Metal-working, Bricklaying and Plastering)
- (b) At comprehensive schools countrywide located in the different regions as follows
Diamond Fields 2
Highveld 15
Johannesburg 12
Cape 7
Natal 2
Northern Transvaal 3
Orange-Vaal 4
Orange Free State 4
- (c) Workshops are designed to accommodate 100 pupils per field of study With the existing facilities technical education can be provided to approximately 22 500 pupils at 49 schools.
- (d) 9 313 pupils in Std 6-10

Registrar of Reporting Organizations
*15 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice *Handwritten:* 13/3/90

- (1) Whether he has appointed a Registrar of Reporting Organizations and Persons in terms of section 2 of the Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act, No 26 of 1989, if so, what (a) is his name and (b) are his qualifications,
- (2) whether the Registrar of Reporting Organizations and Persons has submitted a report in terms of section 7(1) of the said Act, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be completed?

Handwritten: B426E

Hawcroft
13/3/90

would geographically speaking be part of Lesotho should the normal contour of the mountain border as proposed by Lesotho In terms of the above-mentioned agreement the trans- gule has always been RSA territory

(b) The difference of opinion will again receive attention as soon as talks can be held with the new Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho to discuss the matter

(c) The following steps have already been taken or are now envisaged

(i) On 30 June 1989 a Joint Commission of Enquiry visited the area After completion of the enquiry the officials involved in the Commission came to the conclusion that the matter would have to be resolved at Government level Lesotho consequently requested that the matter be referred to me and Colonel Thabae Letse of the Military Council of Lesotho for consideration

(ii) The Department of Foreign Affairs has on various occasions since then tried to further the discussions

(iii) At the beginning of 1990 it was once again suggested that a meeting be arranged in Lesotho as soon as possible after the opening of the RSA parliament In February it was proposed to Lesotho that the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs visit Lesotho for this purpose on 26 or 28 March 1990 Because of the changes in the Military and Ministers' Councils of Lesotho soon afterwards and specifically the retirement of Colonel Thabae Letse as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lesotho's reaction is at present being awaited as to when a meeting with the

Hawcroft 13/3/90
new Minister of Foreign Affairs can take place

(2) Falls away

*11 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether any consideration has been given to the establishment of a compulsory transferable pension scheme, if so, (a) what consideration, (b) when and (c) with what result, if not, why not?

Hawcroft 13/3/90
B422E
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) the matter was investigated by various committees over a number of years, (b) over the period as from December 1964 to February 1987,

(c) no positive results could be achieved because of opposition to such a scheme from various bodies and/or organisations

Distribution of free condoms

*12 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether funds are allocated by the State for the distribution of free condoms, if not, why not, if so, what funds

(2) whether there are any (a) surcharges and/or (b) duties on imported condoms, if so, what surcharges and/or duties,

(3) whether, in view of the increasing number of cases of Aids, she will take steps to have such surcharges and/or duties withdrawn, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when, if not, why not?

Hawcroft 13/3/90 B423E
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes, for the purchase of 21 000 000 condoms

(2) (a) and (b) yes,
— surcharge 20%
— import duties: 25%

Hawcroft 13/3/90
— general sales tax 13%
— provincial handling fee 8%

(3) (a) and (b) yes, the matter has already been discussed with the State Tender Board and with Customs and Excise of the Department of Finance, but is to be placed on the agenda for discussion again

Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike

*13 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any prisoners held on Robben Island have been on a hunger strike since 1 January 1990, if so, (a) how many prisoners are involved, (b) when did they (i) start and (ii) end their hunger strike, (c) what were the stated reasons for the hunger strike and (d) what action was taken by the authorities to end it? *Hawcroft* 13/3/90 B424E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a) The numbers varied from 303 to 344

(b) (i) 26 February 1990

(ii) 8 March 1990

(c) The prisoners offered a large number of complaints and demands as reasons for the hunger strike These varied from complaints about privileges and classification to demands for release

(d) The authorities acted consistently in terms of internationally accepted practices These varied from the application of the Declaration of Tokyo to discussions and my request to the acting Judge-President of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, The Honourable Judge M R de Kock, to deal with the complaints of the concerned prisoners Judge De Kock's report has now been received and is presently being studied I also refer the honourable member to a press statement issued by my office last night

Black pupils, technical education

*14 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education *Hawcroft* 13/3/90

Whether his Department provides technical education for Black pupils at secondary school level, if not, why not, if so, (a) what technical education, (b) where, (c) how many pupils can be catered for and (d) how many pupils are enrolled for technical education at secondary school level? *Hawcroft* 13/3/90 B425E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) Education for the technical field of study Pupils who follow the technical field of study have to take Technical Drawing as well as at least one technical subject (Woodworking, Welding and Metalwork, Electrician work, Electronics, Fitting and Turning, Motor Mechanics, Motor Body Repairing, Plumbing and Sheet Metal-working, Bricklaying and Plastering)

(b) At comprehensive schools countrywide located in the different regions as follows

- Diamond Fields 2
- Highveld 15
- Johannesburg 12
- Cape 7
- Natal 2
- Northern Transvaal 3
- Orange-Vaal 4
- Orange Free State 4

(c) Workshops are designed to accommodate 100 pupils per field of study With the existing facilities technical education can be provided to approximately 22 500 pupils at 49 schools

(d) 9 313 pupils in Std 6-10

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(2) whether the Registrar of Reporting Organizations and Persons has submitted a report in terms of section 7(1) of the said Act, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be completed?

Islanders may be freed 'in due course'

880-13/3/90 By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

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CAPE TOWN — A number of Robben Island political prisoners may be released "in due course", Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee confirmed last night.

He also announced that prison conditions and privileges at Robben Island would be improved "where justified".

He was reacting to human rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar's statement yesterday that a "significant number" would be released soon.

Mr Omar — who represents the prisoners — said the Government's agreement to release political prisoners was the reason they had called off their hunger strike last week.

More than 300 prisoners ended the strike after their

lawyers had briefed them on a meeting with Mr Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee said in a statement last night that he had received a report by Mr Justice De Kock — who he had commissioned to report on prison conditions on Robben Island.

"This report is being studied and will be dealt with by the department in the course of and in pursuit of good administration."

"On the issue of releases the assurance is given that such releases will be in accordance with normal procedures applicable to prisoners in general, meaning that they may qualify either for parole or for remission of sentence."

"In terms hereof a number of prisoners may qualify in due course."

Prisoners: new moves

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has made an important concession to the African National Congress's demand that all political prisoners be released before negotiations begin.

This was the interpretation placed today on Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee's announcement last night that some political prisoners on Robben Island might be released.

These prisoners are being held for "ordinary" crimes such as sabotage, arson and murder — though committed with a political motive.

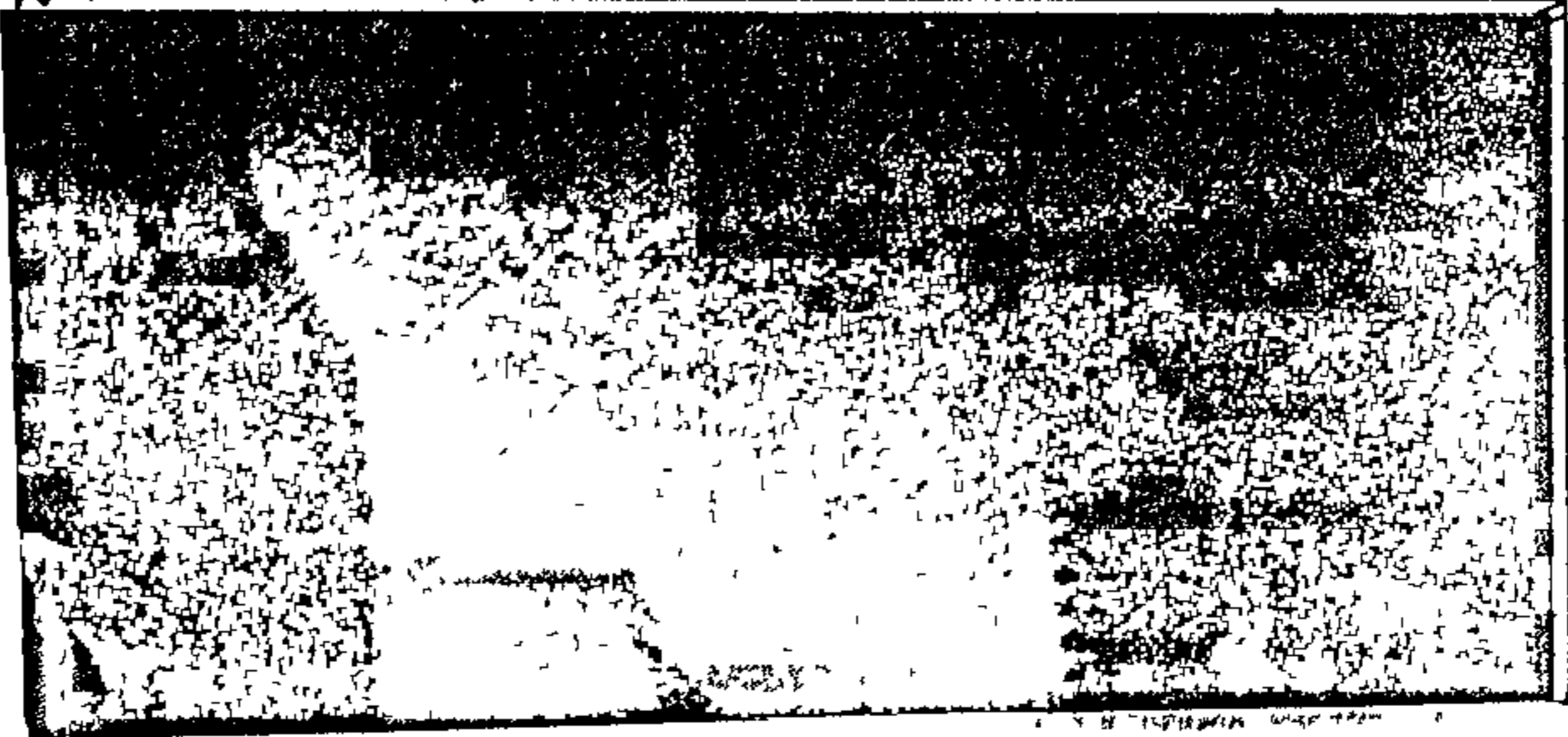
Until now, the Government

has only been prepared to release people held for no other reason than their political beliefs — for pursuing the aims of formerly banned organisations.

The release of all political prisoners, including those guilty of violent crimes, is one of the main ANC conditions

Mr Coetsee made the announcement of forthcoming releases last night in reaction to a statement by civil rights lawyers Mr Dullah Omar yesterday that the Government was about to make an important concession by releasing prisoners

Mr Coetsee also announced that prison conditions of Robben Island could be improved.



14/3/90

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Black prison warders in 'racism' sit-in

By Craig Kotze

Hundreds of black warders at Diepkloof Prison, south-west of Johannesburg, staged a sit-in yesterday to protest against alleged race discrimination, lack of representation in higher ranks, and other grievances.

According to representatives of the striking warders — who call themselves the "interim committee" — close to 400 of all ranks began their action at 6.30 am.

They said the sit-in was being staged at the barracks, not in the prison itself, and the guarding of prisoners was not affected.

Branding present channels for complaints as "useless", the warders are now demanding to see the Commissioner of Prisons and Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee to discuss grievances.

A Prisons Department spokesman confirmed that the officer commanding Diepkloof Prison had received a petition from "certain members of the Prison Service", and complaints would be dealt with, according to regulations.

"It should be pointed out that this does not imply the suspension of our disciplinary measures for contravention of the applicable regulations," he added.

He refused to confirm or deny that the sit-in was taking place.

Demands, made in a petition to the commanding officer of Diepkloof Prison, include:

- Parity in medical aid between blacks and whites in the service. Black dependants are presently not covered by the existing scheme.
- An immediate R850 across-the-board salary adjustment to keep pace with the economic situation.
- Promotion based on merit and not, as alleged, on race and "favouritism".
- That married black women warders be exempted from night-shift work, like their white counterparts.
- The opening of all prison facilities to all races, including swimming pools and recreational facilities.
- An "immediate end to racism and discrimination".
- Posts and administrative duties at prison headquarters should be proportionally shared, "because, at present, whites make all the decisions".

Popcru demands 100pc pay rise

CAPE TOWN — The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) yesterday demanded a 100 percent pay increase for policemen and prison warders, and rejected the 10 percent pay rise for civil servants announced recently.

The union intends to launch a campaign this month for a living wage.

It was concerned the low pay rise would mean an increase in the number of policemen leaving the force. "We believe that to stop the tide of resignations, members should receive a 100 percent increase."

"The more members resign, the greater the workload on those who re-

main behind and the poorer the service to the public."

Most police and warders worked up to 40 hours overtime every month without extra pay.

● Disciplinary charges against three East London police constables for attending a meeting of the Duncan Village Civic Association have been withdrawn, Popcru said yesterday.

A union spokesman said the three, whose names he gave as Constables Kok, Jacobs and Janette, were members of Popcru.

The union said it was the constables' right to do what they wanted when they were off duty. — Sapa.



Strike threat

253

Sowetan
POLITICAL prisoners on Robben Island are prepared to resume their hunger strike, which they suspended last Thursday, if the government refuses to release them, according to two prisoners who have just been released.

ANC members Mr Siphon Madonda and Mr Mkwela Itumeleng were released yesterday, but they are not the first of the political prisoners which Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said would qualify for freedom soon.

Madonda was due to be freed on Monday on

14/3/90
completion of a 12-year sentence for terrorism.

At a Press conference yesterday, Madonda said the hunger strikers wanted a prompt response from the government.

"We had gone 11 days without food. This thing may have to be resumed if the government does not take measures to see that all political prisoners are released. If nothing is done, I think the hunger strike will be resumed."

They said they were told at 9pm on Monday they would be freed today.- Sapa.

CMT Times 14/3/90
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Black prison warders stage sit-in

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of black warders at Diepkloof Prison south of here staged a mass sit-in yesterday in protest against alleged race discrimination, lack of representation in higher ranks and other grievances and with Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee to discuss the alleged grievances

No comment was immediately forthcoming from the Prisons Department.

According to representatives of the striking warders, close to 400 black warders of all ranks started the action at 6 30am

In the city, meanwhile, the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union yesterday demanded a 100% pay increase for policemen and prison warders and rejected the 10% pay rise for civil servants announced recently

The sit-in was being staged at the barracks and not in the prison itself and the guarding of prisoners was not affected, they said

Branding the present channels for complaints as "useless", the disaffected warders are now demanding an audience with the Commissioner of Prisons and the union also said that disciplinary charges against three East London police constables for attending a meeting of the Duncan Village Civic Association had been withdrawn — Sapa

Warders in demo

253

MORE than 400 prison warders staged a mass sit-in at the Diepkloof Prison in Soweto yesterday.



According to a reliable source, the sit-in was in protest against alleged race discrimination in the prison services.

Sowetan
14/3/90

Sources who refused to be named for fear of victimisation, said there was lack of representation for the black staff in the service in higher ranks.

Cops want pay rise

THE Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union yesterday demanded a 100 percent pay increase for policemen and prison warders, and rejected the 10 percent pay rise for civil servants announced recently.

The union said in a statement that it intended to launch a campaign later this month for a living wage.

It was concerned that the low pay rise would mean an increase in the number of policemen leaving the force, which already stood at 20 a day.

"We believe that to stop the tide of resignations, members should receive a 100 percent increase," the statement read.

Charges

Most police and warders worked up to 40 hours overtime every month without extra pay, the Union said.

* The organisation also said that disciplinary charges against three East London police constables for attending a meeting of the Duncan Village Civic Association had been withdrawn.

A union spokesman said the three, whose names he gave as Constables Kok, Jacobs and Janette, were members of Popcru. - Sapa.

he said was based at Vlakplaas. He accepted "because I was given to understand it was my duty".

Nofemela also reiterated that he had been trained to kill while at Vlakplaas. Cross-examination continues today.

Warning after protest by warders at Diepkloof

THE SA Prisons Service confirmed yesterday a petition had been handed to the commanding officer of the Johannesburg Prison Command. (253) (452)

The prisons spokesman was responding to earlier reports that hundreds of black warders had staged a sit-in at Diepkloof Prison to protest against alleged racial discrimination.

In a statement, the spokesman said the petition would be dealt with responsibly in terms of the Prisons Act and regulations.

11/04/70
"It should, however, be pointed out that this does not imply the suspension of any disciplinary measures for the contravention of applicable regulations," the statement concluded — Sapa.

Municipal election candidates...

Sounds of 253 freedom

Southern
15731-213190

By REHANA ROSSOUW

WHEN Siphon Madondo was released from Robben Island on Tuesday, he took with him one of his most precious possessions — a saxophone he had learnt to play on the Island.

Madondo said when he came to the Island in 1978, several inmates were making music.

An elderly prisoner from Pretoria — who has since been released — took budding musicians under his wing and tutored them in music theory.

"On Robben Island we were given the basics, and for many it was the beginning of everything. Everyone who showed an interest was given a chance to develop."

"On the Island, you get more involved in the business of what human life is all about," said Madondo.

"While we were watching the Human Rights Now tour video, I was caught up in Sting's song of the South American women whose families had disappeared.

"The music was very melancholy and I was really touched when the mothers of the people who had disappeared came in.

"I became so emotional, the music really got to me. It was only later that I realised that I was crying."

"After all the encouragement I was given, I bought a soprano saxophone, which I learnt to play in 1985. The only instrument I had learnt outside was a bass guitar at higher primary."

"I fell in love with the saxophone on

the Island."

Madondo was allowed to keep his sax in his cell and practised whenever it was possible to do so without disturbing the other inmates.

He was tutored by other musicians until he felt confident enough, in 1988, to join a group.

"We were called the Kitchen Ensemble. The group consisted totally of kitchen staff. We were led by Ronnie Mabena. He's great and he's still there.

In fact, as long as Ronnie remains on the Island, the Kitchen Ensemble will survive.

"We used to play for the other comrades, especially during December, the festive season. A lot of preparation went into the concerts."

Besides the Kitchen Ensemble, there were two other groups on Robben Island — Roots and Collective Sounds. Because of a lack of equipment, most players were part of more than one group.

Madondo said the groups were very popular among the political prisoners.

"Until last year, most of the groups bought their own instruments. Last year we received an injection of funds from a firm of attorneys who had raised funds for us."

"At the moment we have a bass guitar, two lead guitars, a rhythm guitar and drums. We've been promised keyboards soon."

Madondo is confident that Collective Sounds will have a reunion and a concert "outside" soon, when all political prisoners are released.



Three recently-released Robben Island prisoners, from left, Norman Yengeni, Siphon Madondo and Itumeleng Makwena reunited again.

PICTURE BY YUNUS MOHAMED

Warders defy prisons

South 1513-21/3/90

253

By GRAHAM ABRAHAMS

WARDERS at prisons throughout the Western Cape are set to defy an instruction from the SA Prisons Services which requires them to play rugby within the fold of Danie Craven's South African Rugby Board (Sarb).

After the launch of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcu) under rebel policeman lieutenant Gregory Rockman last year, warders are increasingly challenging the authorities on a wide range of issues

At a meeting held at Westlake last week, the Prisons Services Rugby Club was revived in defiance of prisons service policy which acknowledges the Sarb as the only recognised rugby controlling body in the country.

Most of the members of the new club have been playing rugby under the non-racial banner of the South African Rugby Union (Saru) after a Prisons Services club, affiliated to Tygerberg, was forced to disband a few years ago under pressure from prison authorities

Pressure applied

According to a spokesperson for the new club, an application for membership to Tygerberg will be lodged soon — with three teams being entered in the various leagues

Last year prison authorities denied warders' allegations that pressure was being applied on them to play rugby under the Sarb.

Warders claimed that they were forced to sign documents that they would not be entitled to claim compensation or sick-leave if injured in matches outside of recognised clubs

The latest move to revive the prisons service club is an apparent response to the unbanning of the African National Congress and a challenge to the authorities to prove that the reform initiatives introduced by FW de Klerk are sincere

"The community has called on us to spell out where we are placed within the struggle for freedom and justice in the country," a spokesperson for the club said.

Prisons strikers teargassed

1713192 1528/253

Rockman warns of countrywide solidarity action

At least one warder was arrested, four were dismissed and many of the 262 Johannesburg Prison warders who were suspended after going on strike were teargassed outside the Johannesburg Prison yesterday.

The detained man is Sergeant Thokozani Madoondo, who was however later released after being charged with crimen injuria, resisting arrested, reckless and negligent driving.

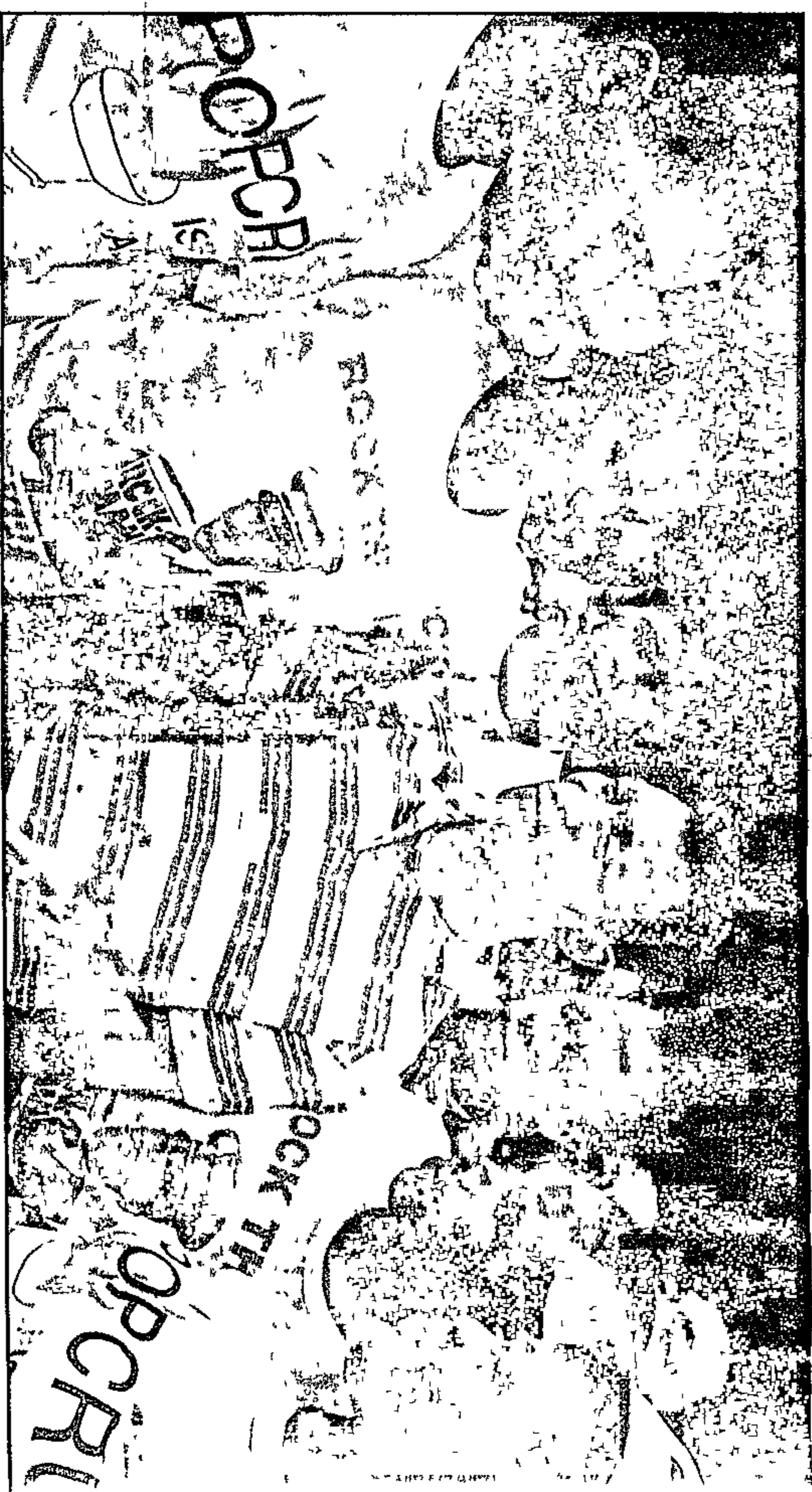
The names of those dismissed were not available last night, but it is believed they have lost their accommodation at the prison quarters.

Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) leader, Lieutenant Gregory Rockman warned yesterday that prison strikes would flare across the country if warders' demands were not met.

Immediate reinstatement

Suspended Johannesburg Prison warders will not comply with their conditions of suspension and SAP members of Popcru will also join the action, he said.

Speaking at a conference hosted by the Post and Telecommunication Workers Association, Lieutenant Rockman said a letter had been sent on Tuesday to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok, and Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee, calling for the immediate reinstatement of suspended warders.



CELEBRITY Lieutenant Gregory Rockman attended a meeting of striking Diepkloof prison warders in Johannesburg yesterday. ● Photograph: Alf Kume

"If a settlement has not been met by the weekend, the Government must accept the consequences which will follow," said Lieutenant Rockman.

There are 262 warders on suspension from Johannesburg prison and 14 at Polismoor.

Popcru is demanding a 100 percent increase in warders' wages, medical aid for the families of black warders, an increase in housing subsidies and recognition of the union.

Repeated petitions calling for an improvement of the black warders' lot had been sent to the authorities, to no avail, according to Popcru.

It said married black female warders were compelled — unlike their white counterparts — to do night duty, sports facilities at the Johannesburg prison were closed to blacks and there was no parity in accommodation.

Yesterday, the New Nation newspaper, quoting unidentified striking prison warders, said white warders

frequently assaulted black prisoners at the complex. It said a prisoner died two years ago after an assault and another lost his sight in one eye in similar circumstances. The prison authorities had said the prisoner had died after falling down a staircase, the newspaper said.

Night duty at the prison was exclusively performed by black warders, it said.

"Apart from the fact that the prison is exclusively performed by black warders, it said.

Repeating the report, the Prisons Service said in a statement: "The problem with regard to accommodation is receiving the necessary attention."

However, it charged the report was "interspersed with inaccuracies." It substantiated statements and generalisations' signs.

The Prisons Service denied a claim that two black formed night duty, rejected a claim that two black warders were assaulted by a white colleague, and the

allegation that prisoners were assaulted "merely cause they are black."

"The suggestion that a prisoner who fell down a staircase was actually murdered, is devoid of truth," it said. "The case was heard in the Supreme Court and it was found that nobody could be responsible for the death."

The case of a prisoner who had lost his sight after being assaulted was presently being heard in court.

The Johannesburg Prison warders who went on strike were suspended by Brigadier M C Louw, commanding officer, with effect from yesterday. "An further notice pending an inquiry into your fitness remain in the service of the Prison Service or return your rank or seniority in rank."

According to Brigadier Louw the warders would not be entitled to any salary, wages, allowance, privilege or benefit to which they would otherwise have been entitled to.

Prisons strikers teargassed

17/3/90 253

Rockman warns of countrywide solidarity action

MONTSHWA MOROKE and SAPA

At least one warder was arrested, four were dismissed and many of the 262 Johannesburg Prison warders who were suspended after going on strike were teargassed outside the Johannesburg Prison yesterday.

The detained man is Sergeant Thokozan Mado, who was however later released after being charged with crimen injuria, resisting arrested, reckless and negligent driving.

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Repeated petitions calling for an improvement of the black warders' lot had been sent to the authorities, to no avail, according to Popcru.

It said married black female warders were expelled — unlike their white counterparts — to do night duty, sports facilities at the Johannesburg prison were closed to blacks and there was no parity in accommodation.

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frequently assaulted black prisoners at the complex. It said a prisoner died two years ago after an assault and another lost his sight in one eye in similar circumstances. The prison authorities had said the prisoner had died after falling down a staircase, the newspaper said.

Night duty at the prison was exclusively performed by black warders, it said.

"Apartheid is worse inside than outside prison," the newspaper quoted a warder as saying.

Reacting to the report, the Prisons Service said in a statement, "The problem with regard to accommodation is receiving the necessary attention."

However, it charged the report was "interspersed with inaccuracies, unsubstantiated statements and generalisations."

The Prisons Service denied that only blacks performed night duty, rejected a claim that two black warders were assaulted by a white colleague, and the

allegation that prisoners were assaulted "merely because they are black."

"The suggestion that a prisoner who fell down a staircase was actually murdered, is devoid of all truth," it said.

"The case was heard in the Supreme Court and it was found that nobody could be held responsible for the death."

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Striking prison warders dispersed with teargas

Cart: Tint 17/3/90 (15) (253)

JOHANNESBURG. — Striking prison warders at Diepkloof Prison here were dispersed with teargas yesterday after being suspended from duty, a warder said.

At least one of the warders is believed to have been arrested, according to Johannesburg news reports.

The suspension of more than 200 warders followed protest action against working conditions at the prison. Warders claim that black prison staff are accommodated in cells.

Late yesterday the Commissioner of Prisons confirmed the suspensions.

The warders were suspended after lengthy discussions between their commanding officer and striking staff, he said, and the accommodation problem was "receiving the necessary attention".

According to Popcru, the unofficial police and prison warders' union launched by rebel policeman Lieu-

tenant Gregory Rockman, repeated petitions calling for an improvement of the black warders' lot had not been addressed by authorities.

Warders claimed that single warders were accommodated in an old block of cells at Diepkloof, that married black female warders were compelled — unlike their white counterparts — to do night duty and that sports facilities were closed to blacks.

Among the conditions of suspension are that warders have to report weekly to the Dobsonville police station and no salaries are to be paid them.

● A Johannesburg newspaper, New Nation, quoted an unnamed warder as saying that white warders frequently assaulted black prisoners at the complex.

Prison services rejected the allegation that prisoners were assaulted "merely because they are black". — Sapa

Handwritten notes:
S. Williams
referred back to newspaper

21/18/18/190
 (253)

Warder strike may spread to other prisons

By **CONNIE MOLLUSI**

THE South African prison service faces a serious crisis following a strike by warders at Johannesburg and Bloemfontein prisons that could spread to other areas.

President of the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru), Lt Gregory Rockman, said there will be national consultation this weekend to discuss grievances.

He warned that failure to reinstate suspended warders could worsen the crisis and lead to solidarity action from prisons around the country.

A letter with complaints of police and warders has been sent to Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

It condemns the suspension of 262 warders and dismissal of two others at Johannesburg Prison and demands their reinstatement.

Popcru has called for police restraint in dealing with the situation after warders were teargassed at the prison during strike action on Friday.

Warders, on a sit-in strike since Tuesday, were

given 20 minutes to leave the prison

At a Press briefing on Friday warders expressed concern that the prison was now understaffed and hard-core criminals could escape.

The strike was sparked when warders demands were not fulfilled. They include:

- An across the board salary increase of R850;
 - Proportional sharing of prison service administration between blacks and whites;
 - Extension of night shift, court and hospital duty to white warders;
 - Opening of prison facilities to all warders irrespective of colour;
 - Provision of transport for black warders as done for whites; and
 - An end to job reservation
- Prison social worker Daphne Marks said warders reporting for duty on Friday were issued with suspension orders.

Warders said they were not going to observe the conditions of their suspension orders, which require that they report weekly at police stations. As warders left the prison they were provoked

and called derogatory names, said Marks.

Warders alleged that one of their colleagues was assaulted by a major on prison premises and insulted by a sergeant.

Warders said on March 14 they were body searched by riot police - who claimed they were under instruction from a brigadier to check for unlicensed firearms.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Prison Black Members Interim Committee, Peter Nkuna, said black warders were housed in large groups in cells while whites lived in comfort.

"These inequalities brought us together to protest against our working conditions."

In a statement on Friday, Commissioner of Prisons Lt-Gen WH Willemsse said, "The South African Prisons Service has to rely on the exemplary behaviour of all its staff to ensure good discipline among inmates."

He said special channels existed for personnel to air their grievances, but a number of staff had resorted to actions inconsistent with prescribed Prison Service orders.



Popcru's Lt Gregory Rockman... warning.

advancement of urban communities.

Prisons ²⁵³

to probe warders' demands

Sunday Times Reporter

AN internal investigation has been launched into demands by striking warders at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison.

This follows the suspension of 262 warders at Diepkloof, 14 at Pollsmoor and the dismissal of three probationary warders, a Prisons spokesman said.

Warders went on strike on Friday to protest against working conditions. They were later dispersed from outside the prison gates by police using teargas.

Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union leader Gregory Rockman warned that prison strikes would flare across the country if the demands were not met this weekend.

Popcru is demanding a 100 percent increase in warders' wages, medical aid for warders' families, an increase in housing subsidies, improvements in living conditions and recognition of the union.

Repeated petitions calling for an improvement of the black warder's lot had been sent to the authorities but to no avail, the union said.

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7-10

Rockman warns of prison revolt

SI Times 18/3/90

STRIKES by prison warders could spread countrywide if their demands were not met, rebel policeman Lt Gregory Rockman warned this week.

His statement followed the suspension of 262 prison warders at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison and 14 at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town after they protested against working conditions.

The striking warders were dispersed with teargas and at least one warder arrested at Diepkloof on Friday morning.

Lt Rockman, leader of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), said prison warders would not comply with their conditions of suspension and SAP members of Popcru would also join the protest action.

Speaking at a press conference, Lt Rockman said a letter had been sent to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok and Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee calling for the immediate reinstatement of suspended warders.

"If a settlement has not been reached by the weekend, the government must accept the consequences," warned Lt Rockman.



SGT JOHNSON
'Honest cop'

Suspended cop resigns

A POLICE sergeant suspended without pay since November last year after taking part in a demonstration with rebel policeman Lt Gregory Rockman, has resigned.

Sgt George Johnson, attached to the Bishop Lavis Police College, said on Friday he handed in his resignation this week after 17 years as an "honest cop".

The sergeant, who acted as bodyguard for Lt Rockman after the lieutenant made his widely publicised claims of riot squad brutality, said he had no other job lined up.

"I don't feel that I want to be in the force any more after the way the police brushed aside our grievances over discrimination in the force and other matters," he said.

Gangsters

Popcru plans to launch a campaign for improved wages and working conditions for police and prison staff.

According to Popcru, repeated petitions for an improvement in the lot of black warders have been sent to the authorities, to no avail.

It is demanding a 100 per cent increase in warders' wages, medical aid for the families of black warders, an increase in housing subsidies, and recognition of the union.

A staff sergeant at Diepkloof warned grimly: "We are guarding gangsters who have been terrorising the population. Every prisoner is a potential escapee. When the warders go on strike, the community is in danger."

Star 19/3/90 (1253) (25)

Prisons union warns of nationwide action

The Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) has warned of nationwide action by its members if the Prisons Service does not address its grievances by today

The union has also called for the immediate reinstatement of

all prison warders dismissed during strike action last week

At least one warder was arrested and four dismissed during strike action outside the Johannesburg Prison on Friday. More than 260 warders have

been suspended

The striking warders are demanding an R850 across-the-board increase. Black staff are also demanding that racism and discrimination at all levels be eradicated — Staff Reporter

Prisons Service: staff shortages
163 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice **253**

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?
Hewson 19/3/90 B382E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) and (b) Yes Personnel shortages are experienced in the following vocational groups

- Disciplinary Personnel
- Work Study Officials
- Computerised Information System Personnel
- Agricultural Technicians
- Agricultural Technicians
- Artisans
- Financial Personnel (Accounts Clerks)
- Logistics Personnel (Maternal Support Clerks)
- Musicians
- Nurses
- Social Workers
- Psychologists
- Typists

Due to the general under-supply in the labour market, some of these vacancies simply cannot be filled

The existing fixed establishment as on 1 February 1990, does however not reflect the shortage of 5 716 posts which in consideration of financial realities are attended to on a planned and continuous basis, by the provision of funds on the South African Prisons Service budget

Robben Island: prisoners

164 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice **Hewson 19/3/90**

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 information is available?
253 B383E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

On 2 March 1990, the figures were as follows—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a) 344 **Hewson 19/3/90**
(b) 303 **253**

Department of Posts and Telecommunications: staff housing subsidies

167 Mr M BURROWS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises **Hewson 19/3/90**

What total amount was allocated by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in respect of the 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 financial years, respectively, for the payment of staff housing subsidies on a (a) compulsory and (b) voluntary basis?
253 B386E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(a) and (b)

1986/87 R 79 378 850,12,
1987/88 R 84 319 829,38,
1988/89 R101 805 544,09, and
1989/90 an estimated R142 000 000 The financial figures will only become available after the closing of the financial year on 31 March 1990

Notes

- (i) Separate figures in respect of compulsory and voluntary additional payments are not readily available as the Department's computerized system does not, unfortunately, distinguish between the two amounts. The time and cost involved in consulting every housing subsidy file, of which there are ± 26 700, to obtain the required information cannot be justified
- (ii) The higher than normal increase in subsidies in the 1989/90 financial year can be attributed to the additional subsidy payable in respect of loans of R50 000 and higher for the period June 1989 to March 1990 as well as the fact that building society interest rates were adjusted upwards twice during the relevant financial year

Self-governing territories: size

172 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aid **Hewson 19/3/90**

What was the size in hectares of each of the self-governing territories as at 31 December 1989?
Hewson 19/3/90 B391E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

KwaNdebele 224 632 hectares
Gazankulu 774 793 hectares
Qwaqwa 105 133 hectares
KaNgwane 438 221 hectares
Lebowa 2 244 078 hectares
KwaZulu 3 243 703 hectares

Self-governing territories/independent Black states, consolidation cost

173 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aid

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each (a) self-governing territory and (b) independent Black state as at 31 December 1989?
B392E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

Separate statistics are not available. The total accumulative cost, however, amounted to R1 321 555 549 on 31/12/1989

Mr Nelson Mandela: cost of imprisonment at Victor Verster **253**

176 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Justice **Hewson 19/3/90**

(1) (a) For how long was Mr Nelson Mandela detained in a house at the Victor Verster Prison and (b) (i) what facilities were at his disposal during this period and (ii) what (aa) was the daily cost involved in these facilities and (bb) is the daily cost in respect of an ordinary prisoner,

(2) whether Mr Mandela (a) received and (b) entertained any guests during this period, if so, what was the cost involved, in each case,

(3) whether (a) Mrs Winnie Mandela and (b) any other persons visited Mr Mandela at public expense during this period, if so, (i) which other persons and (ii) what was the cost to the State in each specified case?
Hewson 19/3/90 B412E **253**

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) From 7 December 1988 until 11 February 1990

(b) (i) In a comfortably equipped and properly secured home on the Victor Verster Prison grounds. The furniture and other equipment of the house are still being applied and utilised efficiently at other points for departmental purposes

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Not readily available. The per capita cost per prisoner per day differs from institution to institution due to a variety of variables per place.

(2) (a) and (b)

Mr Mandela received visits continuously during this period. The cost relating to the entertainment of these visitors were borne by Mr Mandela himself. Unfortunately no specific amount can be given as this matter is of a personal nature.

(3) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii)
Mrs Winnie Mandela and other private visitors visited Mr Mandela at own expense

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Negotiations during Mandela's detention

Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, during Mr Nelson Mandela's detention in the Victor Verster Prison, he discussed a new political dispensation between the Government and the ANC with Mr Mandela or negotiated with him about it, if so, what matters were discussed or negotiated about,
- (2) whether any agreements were reached in this regard, if so, what agreements? B567E INT

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE. Mr Speaker, the reply to the hon member for Losberg's question is as follows. No, the Government and the ANC have not in any way discussed or negotiated a new constitutional dispensation. I shall explain this facet later.

Discussions between me, and/or with another member of the Cabinet, and Mr Mandela took place periodically. Such discussions dealt mainly with methods of creating a climate for peaceful solutions. In addition Mr Mandela's previous viewpoints and statements were also raised, in the course of which his loyalty to the ANC was repeatedly confirmed. On more than one occasion we amiably agreed to disagree.

On various occasions Mr Mandela did stress the fact that he was not negotiating with the Government, but was acting as a facilitator in order to bring the ANC and the Government to the negotiating table. It was also Mr Mandela's standpoint that he was not negotiating with the Government as an individual and that that was the function of his organisation, the ANC.

The discussions dealt with a variety of specific topics, and such discussions were held in a good spirit and with an understanding of each other's

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standpoints. Discussions focused, for the most part, on the following main themes. Firstly the release of other security prisoners. Secondly the possibility of moving towards peaceful negotiation between all political groupings which are of any significance. In that regard Mr Mandela focused mainly on the ANC. A further theme involved the political history of the Afrikaner, in particular, in which he showed great interest. A further theme involved possible meetings with the South African heads of state.

*Mr S C JACOBS. Mr Speaker, it seems to me the hon the Minister's reply is precisely like NP policy—no-no, while we actually mean yes-yes. I say this because what Mr Mandela has to say about this matter differs substantially from the hon the Minister's version. I want to refer to the hon the Minister to the statements Mr Mandela made in this regard during the so-called Bishop's Court press conference, as reported in the *Cape Times* of 14 February 1990. What Mr Mandela said there was totally different to what the hon the Minister is now telling us. Mr Mandela emphasised that he did not negotiate or speak to one Minister only, as the hon the Minister wants us to believe. Let us now ask the hon the Minister which Ministers he was referring to in this regard. Mr Mandela said that he held discussions with various Ministers. In that interview he said the following *inter alia*:

In the course of my attempt to secure results of these groups

The two groups are the NP and the ANC, and Mr Mandela wanted to place his successes on record. He went on to say—

I met with a number of Cabinet Ministers, the first of course was Minister Kobbie Coetsee. I had countless meetings with him. The second has been Dr Gerrit Viljoen, whom I have met about four times since he took over his new portfolio.

This is not what the hon the Minister is saying. Today we do not want to draw an artificial dividing line between what negotiation is and what it is not. We specifically want to know from the hon the Minister whether he discussed South Africa's constitutional future with Mr Mandela while he was in prison. That is what we want to know from the hon the Minister. That is the gist of the matter.

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With reference to the general election of 6 September, the hon the Minister emphatically told the electorate in *Key Issues* that they were not speaking to the ANC, that they had not spoken to the ANC, because the ANC was inextricably interlinked with the SA Communist Party.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Then the whole Cabinet spoke to them.

*Mr S C JACOBS. In *Key Issues* the hon the Minister said that he would not speak to the ANC as long as they advocated violence, because he did not speak to such people and they had no place in South Africa's constitutional scheme of things as long as they advocated violence.

Mr Mandela has repeatedly said that the ANC still advocates violence. We ask the hon the Minister how he can deceive the South African electorate in this way. He spoke to Mr Mandela while he was in prison, and *inter alia* the hon the Minister discussed constitutional issues, even so he tells the electorate that he has not spoken to Mr Mandela. [Time expired.]

*Mr P H P GASTROW. Mr Speaker, the DP wants to congratulate the hon the Minister on the initiative he has taken. He came to light with an initiative which is now well known outside Parliament, where progress has been made on the constitutional level. The whole political climate has changed. There are hon members on this side of the House who, while the hon the Minister was speaking to Mr Nelson Mandela, were vilified by the Government as traitors to their country, "useless idiots", etc. We are not angry about that. There have been positive results, and this should be encouraged.

Even so, it is not enough for hon Ministers simply to hold these discussions. If a climate for peaceful solutions is in fact to be created, all of us, as MPs in our constituencies, as members of the business sector and of our city councils, must hold discussions locally with ANC groups and ANC representatives, as well as with some of the other political groups in our areas. People in high places and various leaders will not be able to do that on their own. The hon the Minister and other hon members will be able to help if we were all encouraged and pressured to promote the type of discussion the hon the Minister is promoting at the highest level, at all levels. We

congratulate him and wish him everything of the best with his further efforts at finding solutions for all of us.

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE. Mr Speaker, on 22 March and 3 May 1988 I clearly stated that I also had contact with Mr Nelson Mandela in the course of my duties. That was what I said on those dates. What is more, when I first spoke to Mr Nelson Mandela several years ago, I took the previous State President into my confidence. He not only authorised each subsequent step I took, but in some cases also implemented innovative measures such as those involving the excellent treatment Mr Mandela received.

In addition I liaised with people in the CP and the DP—then the PFP—and informed them I was holding discussions with Mr Nelson Mandela.

*Mr J J S PRINSLOO. What about the electorate?

*The MINISTER. I informed people in the CP and the DP that I was holding discussions with Mr Mandela.

*Mr J J C BOTHA. Now he is hanging himself!

*The MINISTER. Decency does not allow me to pursue this matter any further.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. He is being indecent when he says that!

*The MINISTER. The fact is that the hon member . . .

*Mr SPEAKER. Order! To whom is the hon member for Overvaal referring?

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Mr Speaker, when the hon the Minister referred to decency, I said he was being indecent in saying that.

*Mr SPEAKER. Was the hon member referring to the hon the Minister?

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. I was referring to what he was saying.

*Mr SPEAKER. Did you refer to the hon the Minister as being indecent?

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Yes.

*Mr SPEAKER. The hon member must withdraw that.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. I withdraw it.

*The MINISTER No agreements or appointments between the Government and Mr Mandela were made. At most, matters pertaining to government were touched upon. What happened, however, is that a certain relationship of trust developed which led to mutual respect. There were still differences in respect of political points of departure, of course, and those differences continued to exist independently and without mutually influencing one another. [Time expired.]

*Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, I presume the hon the Minister was referring to me when he said he had informed the CP. [Interjections.] I now want to tell him what actually happened. During April he asked me to put a stop to a certain trend in the questions the CP were putting to him about his discussions with Mandela. If this is how he wants to treat confidential matters in this House, he must never again ask me to participate in a confidential conversation with him. [Interjections.]

If this is how he wants to treat confidential matters, I shall now take the matter one step further. This hon Minister told me to calm down and said that they were making fantastic progress. Hon members surely know that his antenna is constantly picking up signals about what Mr Mandela supposedly told him and what he and Mr Mandela had achieved. He asked us not to continue with our line of questioning, because we were causing him embarrassment. That was the reason why he approached me in that regard. Now he is creating the impression that that was done with the knowledge of the CP. That is surely not being honest. [Interjections.]

The cardinal issue we have to talk about, is the fact that on more than one occasion Mr Mandela said:

He (the State President) is acutely aware of the dangers of a public figure not honouring his undertakings.

Tell us about these undertakings of the hon the State President which this hon Minister was probably privy to. What were these undertakings he gave Mr Mandela, because Mr Mandela has referred to them on more than one occasion. Were they undertakings given by the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development, namely that we undertake to hand over the reins of government to the ANC and its compatriots, or was it also to privatise and get rid of the assets so

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that Mandela would not be able to nationalise? [Time expired.]

*Mr S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, initially the hon the Minister said in his introductory speech that they did not hold talks about negotiations with Mr Mandela. Now he is telling us yes, matters pertaining to government formed part of those talks. The hon the Minister surely ought to know that if part of the talks involved matters pertaining to government—this is my contention and I am putting it to him—he spoke to Mr Mandela about the new South Africa. We now want to ask him what he achieved in those talks he had with Mr Mandela. He achieved absolutely nothing. Mr Mandela misled him, just as he has misled the rest of the Cabinet and South Africa, because today Mr Mandela is still advocating violence. He has not renounced violence. Mr Mandela still adheres to all the principles of the ANC. He still insists on nationalisation. He is misleading the hon the Minister, and the hon the Minister is too naive to see it.

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Speaker, I just want to tell the hon member for Brakpan that I was using the plural form when I said members of the CP and leave it at that. I deny asking the hon member to adopt a certain line of questioning. The very last thing I would have wanted to do was cause any embarrassment. The point I just want to make is that I did not do that with the intention of covering anything up, of acting in such a way that no one would ever know about this. [Interjections.] That is the first point. That is why I informed people. Secondly, it cannot be disputed that during July of last year, after his discussions with Mr P W Botha, Mr Mandela committed himself to the peaceful development of South Africa.

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN Is he also a member of the CCB? [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER I am, in effect, putting a fact to hon members. They can do with it what they like. They can reproach him politically for that. They can do what they like, but I am stating it as a fact.

I also want to tell hon members that there has been a maternal change in the climate because of the discussions with Mr Mandela. Today we are in a position to say that as far as the ANC and Mr Mandela are concerned, there has been healthy interaction in regard to peaceful development in

South Africa. For the rest the future will take care of itself. I cannot predict what Mr Nelson Mandela will do. I have repeatedly said that from now on they must abide by all political rules which all other parties are subject to. [Interjections.] That includes the fact that we will take the ANC up on its economic policy.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE And their high reason! [Interjections.] 26/3/90

*The MINISTER We shall take them up on the question of violence. [Interjections.] We shall tell them they can no longer advocate violence simply for the sake of standpoints for negotiation. We are in a position to tell them that, as are other hon members. Consequently I just want to make the point that the hon member for Losberg must have dreamed up what I supposedly said about discussions on a specific constitution. In conclusion, I want to deny that that was ever the case. [Time expired.] 253

Debate concluded

*The LEADER OF THE HOUSE Mr Speaker, I have to inform the House that owing to an indisposition the hon the Minister of Finance is unfortunately not able to be here today. [Interjections.] Interpellation No 2 therefore falls away. [Interjections.]

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

Question standing over from Tuesday, 13 March 1990

House of Assembly 20/3/90

Sishen (Dingle): purchase of farms

*2 Mr J H HOON asked the State President whether the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives has made any representations to him in regard to the purchase of farms in the vicinity of Sishen (Dingle) for making them available to Coloured farmers, if so, (a) who was consulted about it and (b) when? B419E

253

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (for the State President)

Yes

(a) The Ministers' Council in question has consulted certain institutions for purposes of the representations. I referred the matter to the hon the Minister of Transport and of Public Works and Land Affairs with the request that the representations be examined and asked that he report back to me after further consultation with interested parties. If the hon member wishes, he may in the meantime directly contact the hon the Minister himself about the matter.

(b) falls away. House of Assembly 26/3/90

†Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member for Roodeplaat well-meaningly commented on the fact that the hon the Minister replied in English. I should like to inform the hon member about that.

†Mr D P DU PLESSIS Mr Speaker, I asked whether a question which was put in Afrikaans, should not be replied to in Afrikaans.

†Mr SPEAKER The hon member is a new member and I should like to inform him that it is customary for the opening ceremony of the House to be in Afrikaans the one day and in English the next day and the procedure immediately following that is conducted in the language in which the Chair has opened the House.

The same procedure is followed as far as questions are concerned. The one question will be put in English, the other in Afrikaans. It is customary for the Minister concerned to take the question in English if the Chair put a question in English, and vice versa. When the question is put in Afrikaans, it is replied to in Afrikaans. I put the question in English to the hon the Leader of the House, who is acting on behalf of the hon the State President, and that is why he replied to the question in English. [Interjections.]

New question

*1 Mr K M Andrew — State President [Question standing over.]

Star 20/3/90 (152)
(253)

174 warders suspended from duty

At least three striking probationary prison warders have been fired and 174 full-time warders have been suspended from duty at Diepkloof Prison, near Johannesburg, an SA Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday.

He said that apart from those at Diepkloof, no other Prison Service members were on strike.

Diepkloof staff stopped work about a week ago over pay and conditions of service.

The spokesman said there had been ample opportunity for personnel to raise grievances with Prison Services management, and the Prisons Act and regulations provided for an effective procedure for such grievances to be "responsibly dealt with".

"Comprehensive steps have already been initiated to identify predicaments and grievances.

The spokesman said an investigation under the leadership of top officers was already working on a "macro-plan" to deal with all problems in an imaginative and responsible manner.

Sapa

AT LEAST three striking probationary prison warders have been fired and 174 full-time warders have been suspended from duty at Diepkloof Prison, near Johannesburg, the SA Prisons Service told Sapa in a telephone interview yesterday.

SAPS said apart from stoppages at the Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof) no other members of the SA Prison Service are presently on strike. Diepkloof staff stopped work about a week ago over pay and conditions of service.

"On March 19 the commanding officer of the Johannesburg Prison Command served notices of suspension on 174 members in terms of Section 15 of the Prisons Act," the SAPS spokesman said, adding: "A further three probationary warders have also been served with notices for the termination of their services."

There was ample op-

Striking prison warders fired

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Sowetan 20/3/90



portunity for personnel to raise grievances with management of SAPS and the Prisons Act and regulations provide for an effective procedure for such grievances to be responsibly dealt with," he added.

"Comprehensive steps have already been in-

itiated to identify predicaments and grievances within the SA Prisons Service.

"Given the financial and other realities, these matters will be investigated and addressed systematically in the short, medium and long term." - Sapa.

(2) whether he has reviewed this injunction, if not, why not, if so, with what result?
B533E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE *Hansard 20/3/90*

- (1) No,
- (a) restriction upon the number of FE-students for course level I in order to realise a 2% average overall growth rate at all universities, have, however, been agreed upon,
- (b) 1987 as base-year,
- (c) all universities under the jurisdiction of the Minister,
- (2) no, the growth restriction will be evaluated in cycles of 5 years and revised if necessary

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply from the hon the Minister, in the light of the tremendous upsurge in enquiries at universities from students who normally fall outside his department, that is from students of colour, is 2% growth in fact restricted to White students or all students entering universities?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as far as growth restrictions are concerned no differentiation is made in respect of the race or colour of the student. This percentage growth was agreed to after talks with the rectors of all the universities. This was decided upon in consultation with them and irrespective of who the students are

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

For written reply

General Affairs

Mr Lubowski: payment by Defence Force

151 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) How much was Mr Anton Lubowski paid in total from the time of his recruitment as an agent of the Defence Force to the time of his death and (b) on what basis was he paid, *Hansard 20/3/90*
- (2) whether he was paid in cash, if so, (a) by whom and (b) how, if not,

(3) whether he was paid by cheque, if so, (a) who were the signatories of such cheques and (b) where were they deposited,

(4) whether Mr Lubowski signed receipts on payment, if so, to whom—were these receipts made out,

(5) whether records of such receipts were kept, if so, (a) by whom and (b) where, if not, why not?
Hansard 20/3/90 B370E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) to (5) The information was supplied to the Harms Commission on 9 March 1990

Mr Lubowski, agent of Defence Force

152 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 20/3/90*

- (1) (a) When, (b) where, (c) on what conditions and (d) by whom was Mr Anton Lubowski recruited as an agent of the Defence Force,
- (2) whether he was still an agent of the State at the time of his death, if so, when was the last payment made to him? B371E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) The information was supplied to the Harms Commission on 9 March 1990

Prisons: numbers

162 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice *Hansard 20/3/90*

- (1) (a) How many prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present, (b) what was the daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date, *253*
- (2) whether any prisons were over-populated in 1989, if so, (a) which prisons and (b) what was the average rate of over-population in each case? B381E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) According to the norm mentioned below, 84 341, which is an improvement of 446 accommodation units in

253

comparison with 83 895 on 31 December 1988 *Hansard 20/3/90*

(b) The daily average for December 1989 is 106 496 which is 3 428 less than the average for December 1988

(c) On 31 December 1989 there were 18 792 unsentenced prisoners in South African prisons which is 1 205 less than on 31 December 1988

(2) Yes, in the sense that the norm was exceeded. However, as mentioned on various occasions in the past, over-populated 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. Every-thing 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 the temporary circumstances is alleviated by the transfer of prisoners to prisons with a lower occupancy level. The application of this deconcentration policy has resulted in a more even distribution of the prison population and therefore considerable relief is being 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 *253*

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1989 the position was as follows

PRISON	% OVER-POPULATION
WESTERN CAPE, BOLAND AND SOUTHERN CAPE	<i>253</i>

Allandale (The erection of a new prison is receiving attention)

Beaufort West (The erection of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)

Bien Donne 42,4

Brandvlei Maximum 73,6

(The erection of a new prison at Kweek-kraal is included in the major works services programme)

Brandvlei Medium 56,7

(The expected date of completion of a new prison is June 1990)

Buffelsgrawier 55,3

(The modernisation of the prison with the erection of a section for unsentenced male prisoners is included in the major works services programme)

Caledon 72,8

(Modernisation will be completed during June 1990)

Dwaarsrivier 47,8

(The modernisation of the prison is being planned)

George Female 13,3

George Male 78,2

(Additional accommodation will be added during modernisation of the region)

Hawegua 63,4

Helderstroom Maximum 71,8

Helderstroom Medium 62,5

Klein Drakenstein 40,2

Kynsna 51,6

(The expected date of completion of the new prison is February 1991)

Ladismith 61,8

(Modernisation of the prison is being planned)

Malmesbury 41,8

(Modernisation of the prison is being planned)

253

Leuwkopp Medium C (The erection of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	10,0	tion of new prisons at Secunda and Bronkhorstspuit are included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme
Modderbee (Improvements are being planned)	51,6	
Nigel (Extensions, alterations and improvements are being planned)	39,4	
Pretoria Local	35,5	
Pretoria Maximum (The first part of the additional accommodation has already been completed. The remaining hundred single cells are presently under construction)	33,4	
Sasolburg	26,3	
Vereeniging Male	27,3	
Voortrekkershoogte	5,7	
Apart from the new prisons and alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, a new prison at Boksburg is already under construction		
EASTERN TRANSVAAL		
PRISON	% OVER-POPULATION	
Barberton	2,7	
Barberton Maximum	47,0	
Barberton Medium A	80,9	
Barberton Medium B	54,5	
Bethal Male	19,2	
Carolina	12,8	
Geluk (Modernisation of the prison is being planned)	9,5	
Lydenburg (The erection of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	46,3	
Middelburg	20,5	
Nelspruit Male	33,2	
Standerton Medium A	1,1	
Standerton Medium B	29,4	
Witbank (The erection of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major services programme)	46,5	
Apart from the new prisons and alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, the erection of new prisons at Secunda and Bronkhorstspuit are included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme		
NORTHERN TRANSVAAL		
PRISON	% OVER-POPULATION	
Baviaanspoort Maximum (Modernisation of the prison is being planned)	61,3	
Baviaanspoort Medium (The erection of a new prison at Baviaanspoort is being planned. Civil engineering works has been completed and the erection of the prison will commence shortly)	72,7	
Lospertonfontein	25,2	
Nylstroom	34,0	
Pietersburg	41,5	
Rustenburg Male	1,4	
Tzaneen (The erection of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	21,5	
Apart from the new prisons and alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, a prison farm at Alldays as well as the erection of a new prison at Louis Trichardt is included in the major works services programme. A new prison at Zonderwater is under construction and will, according to expectation, be completed during March 1991.		
WESTERN TRANSVAAL		
PRISON	% OVER-POPULATION	
Christiana (Modernisation of the prison is being planned)	21,3	
Klerksdorp	38,6	
Lichtenburg	10,6	
Potchefstroom	33,6	
Zeerust (The erection of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	54,2	

253

NATAL	% OVER-POPULATION	
Dundee	38,1	
Empangeni (The erection of a new prison at Richards Bay which is being planned, will alleviate the situation)	59,8	
Glencoe Male (The erection of a new prison has already been completed and will be commissioned during April 1990)	55,2	
Kandasputi (A new prison is being constructed. Expected date of commissioning is August 1990)	34,8	
Kokstad	45,5	
Kranskop (The erection of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	16,7	
Ladysmith	4,5	
Mapumulo (The erection of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme. Extensions, alterations and improvements of the existing prison are also being planned)	24,4	
Matatiele	23,7	
Mtunzini	82,5	
Newcastle (The erection of a new prison is included in the major works services programme)	6,0	
Nkandla	2,1	
Pietermaritzburg Medium A	50,3	
Port Shepstone (The erection of a new prison is included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme)	27,5	
Sevonten	9,0	
Stanger	6,1	
Umzinto (Civil engineering services for a new prison has been completed and tenders for the erection of the prison will be requested during 1990/91)	65,9	
Vryheid	22,7	
Waterval Medium	44,3	
Apart from the new prisons and alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, a prison farm for this region is included in the major works services programme as well as new prisons at Bergville, Bulwer, Pongola and Stanger. Extensions, alterations and improvements at Bergville, Bulwer and Nongoma prisons are being planned. New prisons for Estcourt, Greytown and Ixopo are included in the priority list for inclusion in the major works services programme		
ANNEXURE A		
ANALYSIS OF THE PRISON POPULATION AS ON 31 DECEMBER 1989		
SENTENCED	1989/12/31	
Up to and including 6 months	5 543	
More than 6 months to under 2 years	10 151	
2 years to 5 years	34 882	
Longer than 5 years to 10 years	22 717	
Indeterminate sentences	4 278	
Longer than 10 years to 20 years	7 447	
Longer than 20 years and imprisonment for life	1 104	
UNSENTENCED	18 792	
OTHERS	352	
(Psychopaths, State President's patents, corporal punishment, periodical imprisonment, persons sentenced to death)		
TOTAL	105 266	

ANNEXURE B

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 72 069 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF TWO YEARS AND LONGER ON 30 NOVEMBER 1989

(SEVERAL PRISONERS ARE SERVING SENTENCES FOR MORE THAN ONE OF THE OFFENCES MENTIONED BELOW)

VIOLENT OFFENCES

253

46 690

For example murder, robbery, assault rape, etc

ECONOMIC OFFENCES

100 157

Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions

OFFENCES CONCERNING DRUGS

4 381

For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs

OTHER OFFENCES NOT YET MENTIONED

20 056

Drunken driving, possession of firearms and explosives without a licence, Aviation Act, contempt of court, failure in paying maintenance, etc

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 12 459 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF MORE THAN 6 MONTHS UP TO 2 YEARS ON 30 NOVEMBER 1989

VIOLENT OFFENCES

4 139

ECONOMIC OFFENCES

11 635

OFFENCES CONCERNING DRUGS

1 349

OTHER OFFENCES

3 162

Upgrading of roads in Black areas

171 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aid

What total amount was budgeted for the 1989-90 financial year for the upgrading of roads in Black areas falling under his Department?

B390E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

R6 773 000 No roads in the self-governing territories are included in the said amount

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Black schools damaged

183 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Education

Hansard 20/3/90

(a) How many Black schools were damaged by (i) Black pupils, (ii) terrorists and (iii) other specified elements in the period 1 July 1989 up to and including 31 January 1990, (b) what was the nature of the damage and (c) (i) how many of these schools have been taken into use again and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B458E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) (i) 30

(ii) 0

(iii) 25

(b) Window-panes broken

Arson (Laboratories, administrative blocks and a few classrooms)

Furniture and equipment were damaged

Fences and gates were damaged

(c) (i) All except two

(ii) 1 July 1989 to 31 January 1990

Own Affairs

Tierport Dam

52 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Agricultural Development

(1) (a) What was the average content of the Tierport Dam in each of the latest specified 10 years for which information is available and (b) what was the total cost during this period of repairing the (i) dam after flood damage and (ii) (aa) N1 Road, (bb) railway line and (cc) riparian farms as a result of the breaking of the dam,

(2) whether any members of the scheme concerned requested the State in the past to buy out their water rights, if so, when,

(3) what is the estimated cost for the State to buy out the water rights of members of this scheme?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) The average contents of the Tierport dam in each of the preceding 10 years were

road upstream from the dam were also damaged by floodwaters

1980 — 2,2%
1981 — 21,5%
1982 — 11,9%
1983 — 0,6%
1984 — 1,2%
1985 — 2,1%
1986 — 7,4%
1987 — 8,8%
1988 till the collapse of dam wall — 26,5%

(b) (i) The cost to repair the dam and canal system (including professional fees) amounted to R3,93 million

(ii) (aa) The cost to repair the N1 road amounted to R565 000

(bb) The cost to repair the railway line amounted to R1,5 million

(cc) The subsidy on the repair costs of riparian farms situated within the Irrigation District, amounted to R1 137 806

The figures supplied above, reflect the total cost of the flood damage. The incremental cost as a result of the collapse of the dam wall cannot be calculated because of the uncertainty of by what amount the collapse of the dam intensify the flood and what damage would have occurred with a normal flood. The N1 road and the railway line were already under water prior to the collapse of the dam wall while the Bloemfontein/Reddersburg

(2) No, No records exist of individual requests by farmers for the purchase of their water rights. In 1923 the irrigable area under the dam was reduced from 4 700 ha to 1 096 ha. In the late seventies the Irrigation Board requested the Government to purchase the water rights of the downstream farmers in order to further reduce the irrigable area under the dam.

During 1986 the Irrigation Board obtained a State loan with a one-third subsidy, of R820 000 to purchase 406 ha water rights from farms situated at the end of the irrigation scheme. This was after the Government investigated the availability of water.

(3) The estimated cost to purchase water rights will be in the order of R2,94 million. This figure is based on the following assumption

(a) The existing debt of R0,8 million for the purchasing of water rights

(b) The purchasing of existing water rights @ R3 100 per hectare for 690 ha

The price of R3 100 per hectare water right is based on land with an assured water supply of 900 mm per year while the Irrigation Board paid R2 000 per hectare in 1987 for a water right on land with an assured water supply of only 600 mm per year

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*21 Mr K M Andrew—Planning and Provincial Affairs [Question standing over]

Regent Road, Sea Point satellite police station

*22 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order *Hansard 20/3/90*

- (1) Whether the South African Police is considering closing down the satellite police station in Regent Road, Sea Point, if so, why, *251*
- (2) whether he will give an assurance that the station will not be closed down until adequate and effective alternative crime prevention and policing facilities exist in that part of Sea Point

B518E

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2)

This matter is at present receiving attention. As soon as a final decision has been taken I will inform the hon member accordingly.

*23 Mr E W Trent—Defence [Withdrawn]

Strand, factory, retrenchments

*24 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any workers have been retrenched at a certain factory in the Strand, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) how many, (b) on whose orders, (c) for what reasons and (d)(i) when and (ii) by whom were these workers advised that they were to be retrenched?

Hansard 20/3/90

B520E

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) 252

- (b) The Board of Directors of the company
- (c) The decision was taken as a result of cuts on the workload of the company which followed cuts in the 1990/91 SA Defence Force budget

(d) (i) On 27 and 28 February 1990

- (ii) The Management of the company
- †P G SOAL—Planning and Provincial [Question standing over]

Orange Farm settlement camp, schools

*26 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education *Hansard 20/3/90*

- (a) How many schools are there at the Orange Farm settlement camp, (b) what is the name of each such school and (c) how many pupils can they accommodate?

B522E

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) 5

(b)

Names of schools

(c) Number of pupils that can be accommodated

Orange Farm Public 920

Primary School

Ooquiswe Primary (Private) Particulars not available

School

Mpanza Primary (Private) Particulars not available

School

Tsakane Sizwe Pri- (Private) Particulars not available

School

Black Forest Sec- (Private) Particulars not available

ondary School

Inward industrialisation

*27 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism

Whether any steps are contemplated to implement, encourage and further the policy of inward industrialisation, if not, why not, if so, what steps? *Hansard 20/3/90*

B523E

†THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

Inward industrialisation is not so much a strategy as a process, the government is not in a position to "implement" it by fiat but should rather be seen as removing obstacles to what is actually a perfectly "natural" process in any industrialising country.

The essence of inward industrialisation in the South African case, is a growing mass demand for basic goods and services with high labour-intensity but a low import coefficient in particular, housing Inward industrialisation is the flipside of urbanisation, and, to the extent that government is promoting or encouraging

urbanisation, it is advancing inward industrialisation. *Hansard 20/3/90*

Indeed, the provision of physical and social infrastructure on the periphery of the metropolitan areas is itself part of the initiating impulse of inward industrialisation. This opens up the whole vista of government's housing and education policies, or at a wider remove, of its social spending as a whole.

Inward industrialisation naturally rests also on a broad base of small-scale economic activity in both the formal ('small business') and informal sectors. The former is being promoted through various bodies, notably the Small Business Development Corporation, an institution that has been and is receiving substantial financial support from government (including R60 million in the Budget of 14 March 1990). The informal sector is growing appreciably, and is being promoted by means of deregulation and training programmes.

A macro element in inward industrialisation is the raising of labour-intensity in production. As was stated in the Budget speech, government is seeking to bring about a situation where the relative prices of labour and capital better reflect their relative scarcity. The pursuit of positive real interest rates (accepted as a guiding principle by government) will contribute to this.

Inward industrialisation can also be said to rest on a redistribution of income towards those with a high propensity to consume. The latest Budget involves just such a shift.

The government's dramatic R3 billion upliftment and development fund is bound to accelerate the whole process of inward industrialisation.

Prison labourers: tariff paid by employers

*28 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice *Hansard 20/3/90*

B525E

With reference to his reply to Question No 17 on 20 February 1990, what is the current daily tariff paid to the Government by private employers of prison labourers?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

TARIFF SCALE A (URBAN AREAS, DEVELOPING TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES) *Hansard 20/3/90*

Weekdays Prisons Ser-vice guard Salary of special guard per day plus R1,40 per prisoner per day to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard

253 Hirer's guard R1,40 per prisoner per day

Saturdays Prisons Ser-vice guard Half of the salary of special guard per day plus R1,10 per prisoner per day to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard

Hirer's guard R1,10 per prisoner per day

TARIFF SCALE B (RURAL AREAS)

Weekdays Prisons Ser-vice guard Salary of special guard per day plus R1,15 per prisoner per day to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard

Hirer's guard R1,15 per prisoner per day

Saturdays Prisons Ser-vice guard Half of the salary of special guard per day plus R0,75 per prisoner per day, to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard

Hirer's guard R0,75 per prisoner per day

The above-mentioned tariffs are revised from time to time on the basis of inter alia the following factors

- the hirer's expenses involving the wage of his guard,
- transportation cost,
- limited number of hours which a prisoner can work and the relative lower productivity, and
- the current minimum scale of wages

Azapo members freed

By JOE MDHLELA

TWO Azapo members are among the six political prisoners who were released from Robben Island on Monday.

They are Mr Sello Motse, a Vaal branch official, and Nkwenkwe Madela of Uitenhage.

Other prisoners released are Ronnie Mabhena of Pretoria, Lucky Twala of Seanaone in Soweto, Christopher Dlayiya of Nyanga East and John Ganya of Soweto.

They are members of the ANC

Motse (25) served five years on the island after being convicted of charges relating to subversion.

Madela (34) served a term since 1978 when he was convicted of terrorism.

Release

Motse, commenting on his release, said there was nothing to be excited about as scores of political prisoners are still not released.

The decision to release political prisoners is being accelerated by the Government of Mr FW de Klerk in order to meet ANC preconditions for negotiations.

The move has seen a host of ANC and PAC leaders, including Walter Sisulu, Andrew Mlangeni (ANC) and Jeff Masemola (PAC) being released.

Soweto 21/3/90

253

Bid to avenge 'prison murder'

A FORMER convict has written a letter to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva requesting it to intervene in the alleged murder of a prisoner at Sonderwater Prison in 1982.

253

21370

Mr. Andrew Matlasi of Ndimande Street in KwaThema claims he was present when a fellow prisoner, Mr. Jacob Bernard Masango, was attacked by four prison warders who throttled him and pulled him by his private parts until he died.

The Attorney-General, to whom the case was referred, subsequently declined to prosecute.

Matlasi, who was sentenced to seven years for robbery in 1980, said in an interview this week that the way the case was handled got him hot under the collar. He said immediately he was released from prison in 1986, he decided to pursue the

matter with the ultimate aim of "seeing justice being done"

He said he wrote several letters to, among others, the then State President P W Botha, the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and National Population Development and the incumbent head of State Mr FW de Klerk.

"I went through a lot of red tape to see that justice is done, but all my efforts were in vain. I can promise you that I will not rest until the culprits are brought to book," he said.

Matlasi said in reply to his letter, the Department of Justice said the inquest magistrate found that the cause of Masango's death was "not brought by any act or omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person".

confusion

very nice

*out of scope
star
5/10/86*

Star 22/3/90

253

Rockman warns of nationwide strike

68 Popcru members held at Pollsmoor

CAPE TOWN — Police arrested 68 Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) members who held a sit-in strike and placard demonstration at Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town yesterday.

Major Jan Calitz of the police liaison department confirmed the arrests in terms of the emergency regulations and the Prisons Act.

Sit-in

The 68 were later brought before a Wynberg magistrate and warned to appear again on May 7.

Earlier in the day, Popcru had informed the Ministers of Law and Order and of Justice that its 5 000 members would start a sit-in from yesterday, which could be the forerunner to a national strike, suspended police Lieutenant Gregory Rockman said.

Addressing a press conference in Athlone, Cape Town, yesterday, he said a nationwide sit-in

was being held and that he had received information that 29 Popcru members (police and prisons employees) had been suspended after a sit-in at Duncan Village in East London.

Lieutenant Rockman, the national president of Popcru, said the sit-in would continue until the relevant authorities had agreed to reinstate all suspended Popcru members.

He said the authorities had to negotiate with Popcru regarding all grievances in the prisons and police departments, and that the union also demanded that the authorities refrain from provoking or using any form of violence against sit-in members.

Lieutenant Rockman said that in the light of all the channels they had tried to utilise to air their grievances, Popcru members had no option but to call for a national sit-in "to show the Government the seriousness of our complaints and our disillusionment".

"Popcru calls upon its members nationally to join the sit-in

Members in the police, traffic and prisons (departments) are requested to stage sit-ins at their commanders' offices.

"We want to warn authorities that suspensions do not scare us off and that we will continue until we reach a settlement meeting the demands of Popcru."

Disparities

Later yesterday, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee announced that disparities where the dependants of Prison Service employees did not enjoy the full benefit of the service's medical aid scheme would be rectified as from April 1.

The cost of the implementation would be about R14 million a year.

The Cabinet had approved the move in principle on Monday and a firm decision had been taken after consultation with Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis, Mr Coetsee said — Sapa

TURMOIL IN SAP, PRISONS

Pollsmoor disrupted by warders' sit-in

South 22/3-28/3/90
MONTHS of simmering discontent over conditions, racial discrimination and the suspension of hundreds of prisoner warders, this week exploded into a major crisis for the authorities.

And on Wednesday after a dramatic day of sit-ins by at least 100 warders in various parts of the country, Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) president, Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, warned that "more action" was being planned

In Cape Town, 68 Pollsmoor prison-warders began their day at 6.30am on Wednesday with a sit-in at the jail which led to their suspension and appearance in the Wynberg Magistrates Court

They were not formally charged and were released on warning on condition that they report to the police to process their arrests and charges. The hearing was postponed to May 7

After their appearance, the warders, in full uniform, toy-toyed to Wynberg station where they were greeted enthusiastically by passengers on the platform

Rockman

And in East London, police turned up for duty on Sharpeville Day this week to be confronted by an unusual problem — their own colleagues on strike

A police spokesman later confirmed that 31 policemen from the East London area and another seven in nearby King William's Town had been suspended

● Rebels with a cause — See page 7

Cape Times 22/3/70

Sit-in protest by policemen and warders

By MARIUS BOSCH and
MONICA GRAAFF

POLICEMEN and prison warders — all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) — yesterday staged sit-ins at a number of police stations and prisons across the country

The government took swift and stern action — including dismissing 39 Eastern Cape policemen — in a bid to halt union action

Protests which could be confirmed yesterday were at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town and Duncan Village police station and Fort Glamorgan in East London

Police also arrested 68 prison warders at Pollsmoor after a sit-in and placard demonstration, police liaison officer Major Jan Calitz confirmed

Popcru president Lieutenant Gregory Rockman said the sit-in was called to demand the reinstatement of all Popcru's suspended members in the police and prison services and to call on the government to negotiate with the union on grievances in the police and prison services

Lieutenant Rockman said the union's 5 000 members would stage a sit-in as a forerunner to a national strike — the first industrial action in the police force since 1917

Last night the Commissioner of

Police, General Johan van der Merwe, said policemen in King William's Town and East London were "summarily dismissed" because he had reason to believe they had gone on-strike or plotted to go on strike

General Van Der Merwe warned that any member of the police who went on strike or planned to go on strike would be dismissed immediately

Police were there to protect and serve the community, and it was totally unacceptable that this vitally important task should be jeopardised by strikes, he said

The 68 warders arrested at Pollsmoor appeared briefly in Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon and were released on their own recognisances and warned to appear in court again on May 7

Yesterday Justice Minister Mr Kobbie Coetsee announced that disparities where the dependants of Prison Service employees did not enjoy the full benefit of the service's medical-aid scheme would be rectified from April 1

The cost of implementing this would be about R14 million a year

The cabinet approved the move in principle on Monday and a firm decision had been taken after consultation with the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, Mr Coetsee said

Rebels with a cause

VITAL state sectors, the SAP and the prisons' services, are experiencing an unprecedented revolt among their black members over grievances

This week's national sit-in by policemen and warders brings to a head months of simmering discontent over conditions and racial discrimination

The meteoric growth of rebel union, the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru), considered "illegal" by the state, can be ascribed to its effective articulation of these grievances

Its membership has shot up from 200 at its launch to almost 5 000, claims Popcru's president, rebel cop Lieutenant Gregory Rockman

Popcru has met with vigorous opposition since its launch last year. According to Rockman, marches, petitions and delegations to police and prisons authorities have fallen on deaf ears.

"What has happened instead is that Popcru members are being victimised. Two of our police members were arrested on charges of attending an illegal gathering after participating in a march last month and a warder was arrested and interrogated after being picked up on the street wearing a Popcru T shirt," Rockman said.

Warders' grievances about bad working conditions and ill-treatment of prisoners led to a sit-in at the Johannesburg and Bloemfontein Prisons last week.

Popcru's first national conference last Saturday adopted a resolution calling on all members and branches to participate in the sit-in.

It affects 22 police stations and prisons throughout the country. Members have been asked to report

A police force loved and respected by the majority of South Africans.

This is the vision of the fledgling rebel trade union in the SAP and the SA Prisons Service which is spearheading a growing revolt among black staff at these two vital state sectors over service conditions.

It seems, however, that the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) will not stop until the the political ethos of the SAP and prisons is changed. REHANA ROSSOUW reports:

for duty daily and hold the sit-in within sight of their commanding officers and the public.

"We want the authorities to negotiate with us to reach a settlement and solve our grievances," Rockman said.

"Only once our 262 members are reinstated will we start negotiating with the authorities."

At prisons throughout the country Popcru has collected details of racial discrimination against both staff and prisoners.

"Only black prisoners are stripped and searched at South African prisons, whites aren't," Rockman said.

"White prisoners are allowed contact visits with their relatives while blacks have to speak through a win-



FLASHBACK Lieut Rockman and POPCRU members with lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa after appearing in the Mitchells Plain magistrates court last year

dow

White prisoners are given better food than blacks at both police stations and prisons. Whites are served food from restaurants at police stations while the blacks eat bread and jam (katkop).

Black prisoners must work on the land while white prisoners work in the workshops. White female prisoners are not employed outside the prison walls but blacks are employed at white warders' houses.

At most prisons black prisoners are still expected to call white staff baas and nona.

Rockman said staff at prisons were also discriminated against. At Pollsmoor and Fort Glamorgan black

staff lived in cells which were converted to house them.

They paid R105 rent each month while white staff housed in bungalows paid R36 a month.

White prisons staff and their families receive full benefits from the medical aid fund while black staff receive a grant of R5 a month.

"What can you buy with R5? It's hardly enough for a packet of Disprum," Rockman said.

"With all these problems black warders are still expected to be hard-working, loyal and disciplined officers."

"It's about time that we showed them that enough is enough."

Rockman said Popcru was not only concerned about the welfare of their members but of all South Africans and would campaign for the rights of prisoners and citizens.

The union sent a letter to the Ministers of Police and Justice this month listing their grievances and asking for investigations into police brutality.

Popcru is demanding the lifting of the suspensions of their 276 members—the striking warders in Johannesburg and the 13 suspended during a protest march in Mitchells Plain last year.

They are also demanding recognition a 100 percent increase in their

salaries, adequate housing, medical aid for black families and an increase in their housing subsidy.

Popcru has asked the Minister of Police to lift the emergency regulations, end the system of detention without trial and to investigate incidents of police brutality like action taken at January's student march in Cape Town where razor wire was used.

Popcru is one of the fastest growing unions in the country.

"Last Thursday, after I flew up to Johannesburg to consult with the strikers at Diepkloof, over 200 joined. I have just received word that more than 400 membership forms must be sent to Kroonstad," Rockman said.

In Mossel Bay, most of the black policemen belong to Popcru now. Members are streaming in, at a rate of 30 per day.

Members have been recruited the Transvaal, Eastern Cape, Orange Free State and Border regions.

A SA Prisons Service spokesman said their policy provides for all prisoners to receive the same treatment without any discrimination.

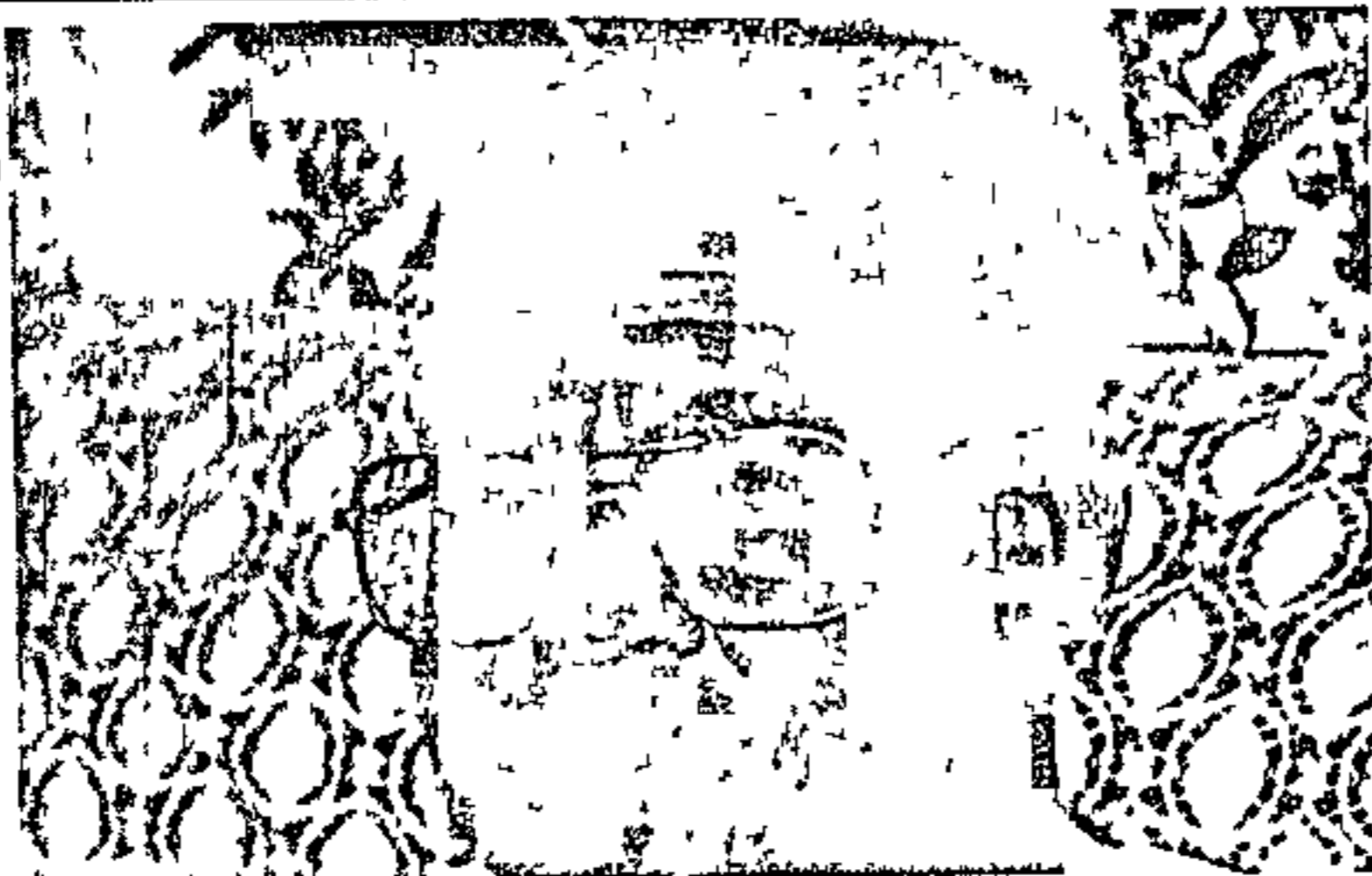
He said an 'ample opportunity' existed for staff to raise grievances with the management of the Prisons Service at various levels and comprehensive steps had already been initiated to identify predicaments and grievances within the Service.

Cop quits: wants to join ANC

A POLICE bodyguard has resigned from the SAP and has offered his services to the African National Congress.

Mr George Johnson, formerly sergeant Johnson, is a founder member of the Police and Civil Rights Union (Popcru).

He was suspended last November



251
11A

They are also demanding recognition, a 100 percent increase in their identify predicaments and grievances within the Service.

A police force that cares

A UNION for rebel cops and prison warders is preparing its members for a new South Africa where brutality and racial discrimination in the police force will be a "bad dream of the past".

The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcu) is firmly rooted in the struggle for liberation in South Africa, says its president, rebel cop Lieutenant Gregory Rockman.

"In Popcu's constitution we've not only committed ourselves to working for better conditions for our members, but also to campaigning for the recognition of human rights for all South Africans," Rockman said.

"At present the police force couldn't care less about human rights, and that is why there are so many reports of police brutality."

The union adopted the Freedom Charter at its launch and has a working relationship with organisations in the Mass Democratic Movement.

"We are busy discussing the need for a Police Charter which we will draw up in consultation with the community. This will guide us in the our role in the new South Africa," Rockman said.

"We would also like to consult the national executive committee of the ANC and the UDF for guidelines on a future police and prisons service."

"We want the police to be respected by the people of South Africa, to be seen as their friends and not their enemies," Rockman said.

"There won't be biased law enforcement in a future South Africa, the police force will protect every citizen irrespective of colour."

253
South 22/3 - 28/3/90

Island men ²⁵³

freed early

^{2243 - 25131 90}
TWELVE prisoners were released from Robben Island this week, most of them three months earlier than expected.

They are: Sello Neville Mott-habakwe, 28; Lungisani Kunene, 34; Thabani Zulu, 23; Sibusiso Majola, 23; Mlungisa Magubane, 22; Sibusiso Xaba, 22; Christopher Sid-layiya, 31; Dledlewaline Ganya, 53; Sello Motse, 25, Lucky Twalo, 28; Nkwenkwe Madela, 33 and Wilfred Siphon Mabena, 29.

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Policemen get the axe after going on strike

11/6/90
22/3/90

253

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Thirty-nine policemen have been dismissed after striking in King William's Town and East London yesterday.

The dismissals were announced by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe.

In a warning believed to be aimed at members of or sympathisers with rebel Lieutenant Gregory Rockman's Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), General Van der Merwe said any policeman who went on strike or planned to strike would be dismissed immediately.

Housing benefits

All those dismissed yesterday have lost housing and med-

ical aid benefits, as well as any other benefits.

"Twenty-four coloured and 15 black members of the SAP were summarily dismissed because I had reasonable grounds to believe that they went on strike or gathered to strike in King William's Town and East London," said General Van der Merwe.

"They were dismissed in terms of Article 17(B) of the Police Act and the reasons will be provided to each one in writing."

It is illegal for any member of the security forces to strike.

"I would like to emphasise that any member of the SAP who strikes or plans to strike will be summarily dismissed. The SAP is there to protect the community and it can never be

tolerated that this essential service can be paralysed by strikes," General Van der Merwe said.

His action follows soon after the Prisons Service suspended almost 200 of its members who went on strike at Diepkloof Prison near Johannesburg recently.

Pollsmoor

● Sixty-eight Popcru members who held a sit-in and placard demonstration at Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town were arrested yesterday.

Police spokesman Major Jan Calitz confirmed the arrests in terms of the emergency regulations and Prisons Act.

They appeared before a Wynberg magistrate and warned to appear again on May 7.

Hunger strike claim

SIX alleged members of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and its military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, currently on trial in Klerksdorp for terrorism, have embarked on a hunger strike.

Sowetan 22/3/90

However, the Prisons Department has denied

the hunger strike is taking place.

Their lawyer, Mr Mosa Mavundla, said the men began fasting on March 12 in an attempt to force the Government to release them following President FW de Klerk's announcement that political prisoners would be freed.

(253)

Rockman calls for sit-ins at prisons across the country

253

Business Day Reporter

POLICE and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) president and suspended policeman Lt Gregory Rockman yesterday announced the start of a nationwide protest to back the union's demands for the lifting of members' suspensions.

At a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday morning, Rockman said Popcru's 50 000 members would begin a sit-in at prisons around the country. He said the action was a prelude to a national strike.

He said 305 Popcru members had been suspended, including 29 yesterday.

Outside Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, where 14 warders were suspended last week, 68 Popcru protestors were arrested by police yesterday in terms of the emergency regulations and the Prisons Act.

SA Prison Services spokesman Brig Erica van Zyl said yesterday that Popcru was not a recognised union and the SAP was under no obligation to negotiate with it on wages, conditions of service, or any other matter relating to prison services.

Rockman said Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee's announcement of a R14m pay-out to equalise disparities among the dependants of Prison Service employees, some of whom do not receive full medical aid benefits, was a victory for Popcru.

Meanwhile, the dispute at Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg continued yesterday. Three warders were dismissed and 174 suspended last week, after a protest against working conditions.

Prison CO Brig M C Louw said yesterday the authorities were prepared to reinstate any suspended staff member who returned. Some had already gone back.

Louw said steps had already been taken to investigate grievances, which would be addressed within financial constraints.

However, Rockman said there was a deadlock at Diepkloof as the authorities were unwilling to discuss the basic grievance of unequal working conditions.

Hand Tailored Shirts

23/3/90

Cape Times, Friday,

Striking Pollsmoor warders suspended

Staff Reporters

SIXTY-EIGHT striking Pollsmoor Prison warders have been suspended

The strike involves members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), of which Lieutenant Gregory Rockman is president. Lt Rockman was yesterday dismissed from the police.

The Pollsmoor strike went into its second day yesterday with prison warders, sometimes accompanied by policemen, staging sit-ins at prisons and police stations countrywide.

This was confirmed by a Prisons Service spokesman, who said "personnel at certain prisons did not perform their normal duties".

Lt Rockman said "sit-ins" were held in the grounds of prisons at Worcester, Brandvlei, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Fort Beaufort, Stutterheim, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, George, Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay, Ladysmith, Cape, and Pollsmoor and at police stations and prisons in Queenstown and King William's Town.

He said policemen at Duncan Village police station, East London, and Glamorgan also held sit-ins.

A Pretoria police liaison officer said last night that the sit-ins could not be confirmed.

Pollsmoor warders protested on the prison parade ground from 7am to 3.45pm with white warders looking on, said Lt Rock-

man.

He said the strike would continue until Popcru had been recognised as a legal union, all suspended warders had been reinstated and a "full settlement to the problems has been reached".

The chairman of Popcru in Queenstown and King William's Town, Mr Peter Swartz, said 29 warders at the Queenstown prison and 13 warders at the Fort Beaufort prison staged sit-ins yesterday.

"The dismissed police and prison warders in King William's Town and prison warders in Queenstown will, however, continue with their sit-in protests until such time that we receive positive reactions to our demands," he said — Sapa



ON STRIKE . . . Prison warders from Pollsmoor who are on strike carry placards during a demonstration yesterday.

Picture ERIC MILLER



CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Death in the balance

■ F W's moratorium defers the crucial decision on judicial executions

For Shucks Sefanyetso and the Pretoria Central Prison Death Row prisoners he works to save, the euphoria surrounding President F W de Klerk's moratorium on executions has faded "They want to know what next," says Sefanyetso, execution monitor for Lawyers for Human Rights "I have to tell them I don't know Government must decide"

Which way will SA move? By doing away with the death sentence, SA would join the likes of Australia, France and The Netherlands, all of which abolished it in the past decade If it keeps administering death, SA will remain right up there with Iran, Iraq, China and Nigeria, capital punishment's prime practitioners

In the Harare Declaration, the ANC demanded the release of all political prisoners If the State again sends ANC members to the gallows, negotiations will fall apart

The issue is crucial If talks are to begin, executions must continue to be halted And if one price of political reconciliation is the end of capital punishment, it's worth it — even apart from other arguments against the death penalty

"We can't afford the death penalty if it'll be a stumbling block," says Heather Regensass, branch director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders

There appeared to be a moratorium last year because no executions took place from mid-July until September, when De Klerk gave his inaugural address and commuted seven death sentences But he proved he was no abolitionist when, just over a week later, he signed his first warrants and two men were put to death on September 29

One was Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, an ANC member convicted of necklacing a female schoolteacher, a suspected police informant, in the eastern Cape in 1985 While he went to the gallows, his two co-accused each had their sentences commuted to 25 years in prison

Boesman's case highlights two of the stickiest points raised by capital punishment the execution of "political prisoners" and the seemingly arbitrary nature of the penalty

Just who can be considered a political prisoner is "up for debate," says Dennis Davis, a UCT law professor and national director of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty He points out that, in the US, killing a police officer is viewed as especially heinous and often prosecuted more harshly than other murders But in SA, killing a cop is not always viewed as a crime, at least in some political circles

Regensass says about 25% of Death Row inmates are political prisoners, based on the assumption that they considered themselves

members of a legitimate army "following instructions" Some supporters of that line of thinking believe ANC guerrillas should be accorded prisoner-of-war status

The State has been reluctant to put the "political" tag on any prisoner Until De Klerk's glasnost campaign, the Prison Service regarded inmates as either criminal or security Only recently has the term "political" become more common in government usage

Re-assessment of the "common purpose" doctrine could free some, including the lone woman on Death Row, Evalina de Bruin She and her husband are among the Uppington 14, sentenced for being present at the 1985 murder of a municipal policeman

Abolitionists acknowledge that absolving sickly grandmothers who did no more than throw stones is a lot easier than drumming up support for prisoners who set bombs that

robbery and housebreaking or attempted housebreaking with intent to commit an offence Murder, however, is the crime in about 90% of executions

De Klerk said leave to appeal should be automatic, the death sentence should be optional and limited to extreme cases and the judiciary should be given discretion when imposing sentences But in the six weeks after his speech, 12 more condemned men joined the 302 already on Death Row

"There is a great deal of confusion over what De Klerk recommended," Davis says "The speech was very vague"

Parliament is expected to implement F W's reform proposals as an interim measure until a full commission of inquiry into capital punishment (the first since 1947) can do its work Meanwhile, the moratorium could be lifted — but that puts MPs in the awkward position of putting the hangman back in business at a time when negotiations remain tentative The moratorium, therefore, may remain indefinitely

Reagan Jacobus, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the abolition society, believes that parliament won't get around to new legislation before next year That gives abolitionists hope that they can use the time to compile statistics that prove "society can do without the death penalty"


SA is responsible for 90% of all executions in Western nations In 1988 alone, it executed 117 prisoners It took the US a decade to kill that number

SA has always had the death penalty and employed it with vigour Torture and mutilation of prisoners before killing them was not unknown, though it was common practice in most of the world at one time Public hangings were abolished in the Cape in 1869, but the gallows remain the State's method of execution, despite the move in the US to more clinical methods, such as lethal injection

Now all executions are carried out at Pretoria Central, where seven can hang at once "Life is taken cheaply," Jacobus says "It's part of government day-to-day thinking"

Between 1911 (when statistics were first kept) and 1988, there were 4 278 executions, nearly half taking place in the last 20 years The record was 1987, with 164, nearly one every other day The number fell to 53 last year The last man to go to the gallows was Solomon Ngobeni, on November 14, for murder during an armed robbery

Why the downtrend? Violent crime has not waned In 1988, there were 10 631 murders, up more than 7% from 1986



Facing the hangman

	Sentenced to death	Executed	Committed
1980	157	130	27
1981	141	95	36
1982	167	100	26
1983	182	90	40
1984	168	115	35
1985	189	137	35
1986	207	121	22
1987	248	164	20
1988	213	117	49
1989	170	53	63

Source: Dept of Justice

killed civilians At the negotiating table, government will undoubtedly speak up for whites terrified of Nelson Mandela's call for a continuation of the armed struggle No doubt the ANC will counter that members in exile should be able to return without fear of being prosecuted for acts of violence

Even the ANC, strongly in favour of abolition for its cadres, is divided on the issue for the "common criminal"

For instance, is Barend Strydom, self-proclaimed Wit Wolf who gunned down eight blacks in 1988, a political prisoner? Some rightwing supporters say, most certainly After all, he was only doing his part for the volk's struggle, says his wife

Until De Klerk's February 2 address, death was compulsory for convicted murderers over the age of 18, unless extenuating circumstances — such as belief in witchcraft — could be proved Political involvement could not mitigate a sentence The death penalty is discretionary for rape, kidnapping, child-stealing, terrorism, robbery, attempted

Abolitionists chalk up the decline in executions to external pressure, including intervention by Pope John Paul in the well-publicised Sharpeville Six case, as well as internally from human rights organisations and lawyers' groups. They point to polls, such as the most recent by the National Institute for Crime Prevention, which show that support for abolition is growing in all quarters, especially among blacks, coloureds and Asians.

The institute's January survey of Reef blacks and whites shows that 38% favour abolition, 42% favour retention and 20% don't know. Whites still don't favour abolition in large numbers. A 1975 *Rapport* poll showed that only 7% of Afrikaans-speaking whites and 22% of English-speakers favoured abolition. The institute's study shows 9% of Afrikaans-speaking whites and 26% of English-speakers in the pro-abolition camp.

Traditionally, supporters of capital punishment cite its value as a deterrent and tool of retribution. An eye-for-an-eye carries tremendous weight in a country founded on strong Calvinistic beliefs.

Abolitionists cite four main reasons: lack of proof of a deterrent effect, fallibility of justice and irreversibility of the deed, the element of chance, and the barbaric nature of any murder, even if State-sanctioned.

To back up the deterrence argument, abo-

	Males	Females
Whites	12	0
Blacks	252	1
Coloureds	44	0
Asians	5	0
Total	314	1

As of March 16, 1990

litionists point to Florida, one of 13 US states which executes prisoners. Florida's high rate of execution has not kept it from also having one of the highest rates of violent crime, including murder.

For fallibility and irreversibility, they also point to the US, where a study showed that since 1900, 343 people were wrongly convicted of capital crimes, 25 were executed.

Menzi Thafeni spent 770 days on Pretoria's Death Row before having his conviction for a necklace killing overturned on appeal last year. "I will never, ever be the same person," he says. "The smell of death is all around you. That smell I won't forget. It is as if I am still waiting for death."

Some judges are more likely to find extenuating circumstances than others, which adds an element of chance. One two-year study found that three judges heard 15% of capital cases in the Cape, but imposed 51%

of the death sentences.

"Why should a man's life depend upon the chance of which judge he appears before?" asks one abolitionist ex-judge.

As 97% of the executed are black and all the judges white, the racial factor cannot be ignored. Since all trials take place in English or Afrikaans, black defendants are not prosecuted in their home language, though they have the services of interpreters.

The *pro deo* system — where the State pays attorneys about R200 a day to represent indigents — also has vitriolic critics.

SA's execution policy is not unusual in Africa, where only Namibia has outlawed the death penalty. Transkei has imposed a moratorium on executions and has asked abolitionists to provide information on alternatives to capital punishment.

Life imprisonment, perhaps on Robben Island, has been put forward. So has the more liberal use of 25- or 30-year sentences, with parole determined by a board of criminologists and psychologists. But it all takes money — it already costs more than R16m a day to keep the prisons running.

But is the execution of a tiny segment of the population — probably poor, illiterate and poorly defended, though not necessarily innocent — the only course? A country can either degrade the sanctity of life by sponsoring executions — in turn ratcheting up the level of violence — or it can stop the killing in the hope of aiding the prospect of peace. ■

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PRISON OVERCROWDING

253

The average rate of over-population in South African prisons on December 31 1989 was 26,26 percent the Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said in parliament.

Coetsee said that 84 341 prisoners could be accommodated in South Africa's prisons while the daily average prison popula-

w/Meal 23/3 - 29/3/90

12 political prisoners are released

253
B/Dam
23/3/90

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — Twelve political prisoners have been released from Robben Island this week — six on Monday and six on Wednesday.

The releases follow a hunger strike on Robben Island, which was called off after a meeting between the strikers' legal representatives and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee about two weeks ago.

It was rumoured at the time of the meeting that the two parties had come to some agreement regarding the release of prisoners from Robben Island and this was why the strikers agreed to call off their strike.

The prisoners were demanding their immediate release and an end to the state of emergency.

Sapa reports that five of the six freed on Wednesday were in the same trial in 1987 and were sentenced to three years each for refusing to testify in a terror trial in Maritzburg.

Those released on Wednesday were Lungisane Kunene, 34, Thabane Zulli, 23, Subusibo Majola, 23, Mlungise Magubane, 23, and Sibusiso Xaba, 22, all ANC members. The sixth was PAC member Sello Motlhabakwa, 28, of Kimberley, sentenced in 1983 to seven years for terrorism.

On Monday six prisoners due to be freed in June were released. One was Dledlewine Ganya, 53, of Soweto, said to be a PAC member sentenced to 11 years in 1979 for terrorism in Bethal.

Christopher Sidlayiya, 31, of Cape Town, sentenced to seven years in 1983 in the Oscar Mpetha trial, was set free, as were Sello Motse, 25, of Sharpeville, sentenced to four years in 1986 for subversion, Lucky Twallo, 28, of Soweto, sentenced to five years in 1985 for terrorism, Nkwenkwe Madela, 33, of Uitenhage, sentenced to 12 years in 1978 for sabotage and Wilfred Mabena, 29, sentenced in 1985 for terrorism.

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Mail 23/3 - 29/3/90 (253)

ton was 106 496. He said that on December 31 1988 the average rate of over-population was 31,02 percent.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

JAMES MANGE, 34, African National Congress and Umkhonto we Sizwe member, was detained under the Internal Security Act nearly 12 years ago, convicted of treason and sentenced to death on November 16 1979. His sentence was later commuted to one of life imprisonment.

Mange, who grew up in Soweto, left the country during the Soweto uprising in 1976. He received military training in Angola and the Soviet Union before returning to Natal where he and other ANC members trained people in guerilla warfare. After being captured Mange, who was the leader of the group, was allegedly tortured by security police and held in solitary confinement. W/Mail 23/3 - 29/3/90

Mange was tried with 11 other ANC members. Their trial, held in Pietermaritzburg, was the first treason trial in the country since the 1960s, and Mange was the first political trialist who had not been convicted of murder to be sentenced to death. During the court proceedings they dismissed their lawyers and demanded to be treated as prisoners of war. He was also sentenced to a year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

After an international campaign Mange's sentence was commuted by the state president to one of 20 years imprisonment.

He is now a keen musician and poet and is a practicing Rastafarian. He has a 15-year-old son, Prince.

City escapees 'caught with their pants down'

Crime Reporter

253

TWO maximum security prisoners, who escaped after trying to cut a detective's throat with a razor blade earlier this week, were "literally caught with their pants down" when they were recaptured at a home in Mitchells Plain yesterday morning, police said last night.

One was getting into the bath and the other was on the toilet when detectives stormed the house to arrest them.

Farouk Abrahams, 28, and Isgak Mohamed, 23, are now back in Pollsmoor Prison where they are serving 22 years for armed robbery, housebreaking and theft.

They escaped in a police car after overpowering two detectives who were driving them to Pollsmoor on Thursday. At the Tokai Road offramp from the Blue Route the two managed to slash a detective's face and neck and steal the other's firearm.

253

Cop kept Mandela letters a secret

By DOMINIC JONES

BOOKS of Nelson Mandela's early letters written on Robben Island have reappeared 19 years after they were seized and thought lost forever.

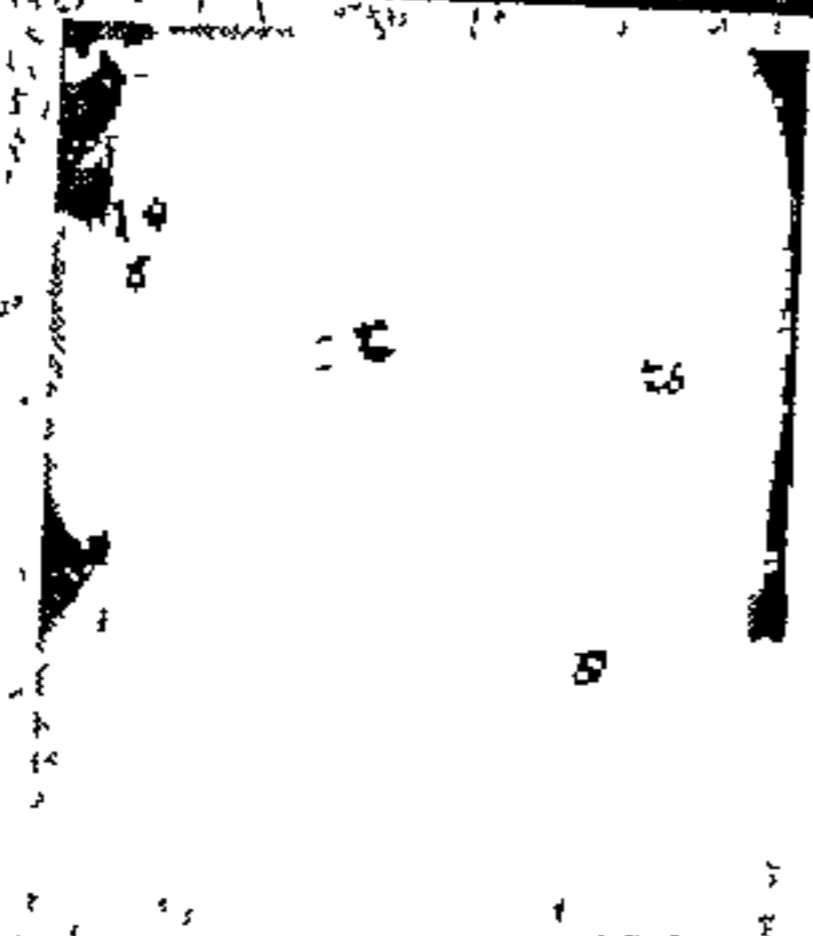
Breaking nearly 20 years of stony silence, former ace security cop Donald Card of East London this week showed the Sunday Times copies of 79 handwritten letters contained in two worn, hard-covered exercise books.

He told how he secretly stashed them on top of his wardrobe.

Blunder

He hoped to return them to the ANC leader one day. Gathering dust and cobwebs and surviving the odd fishmoth attack, the treasured letters fell into Mr Card's possession through a bureaucratic blunder best described as a lucky twist of fate.

The books were confiscated by prison warders and inadvertently found their way into Mr Card's possession. "In the hands of one of



DONALD CARD Dangerous move

the other security blokes they would probably have been destroyed," Mr Card said.

One day in 1971, a year after he left the force, a parcel arrived in his special post box. It contained the two books of letters written by Mr Mandela.

"I didn't know what to do with them."

Through the years Mr Card kept the letters a closely guarded secret. Not even his wife Hettie knew of the manuscripts.

"They were quite dangerous to have. But if I had been

asked about them I would have handed them over."

Even though he could make a lot of money by selling the letters, Mr Card is determined to return them to the ANC deputy president.

"I wrote to Winnie a week before Nelson was released to say I had something her husband should have. Then I wrote to him a week after his release, but I couldn't say what it was that I had.

"My children think I'm mad just handing these things over. My son even said 'Give them to me, dad, and I'll go over to Sotheby's in London and nobody will know where they come from because it's a public auction.'"

"But I said no ways I couldn't be involved in a thing like that. I've never had any part in crime in my life."

News that the letters had re-emerged was greeted with excitement by close Mandela family friend Professor Fatima Meer.

Historical

"You can tell Mr Card from me that he did a good thing," she said.

A letter written to Professor Meer in March 1971 marked the beginning of an idea that was ultimately to lead to Mr Mandela suggesting she write his biography.

"That letter is historical in terms of the biography," she said.

Mr Mandela had told her he had kept copies of all the letters he sent from prison.

This was how prisoners kept a record of what they had written, said Professor Meer. They were limited to a couple of letters a month and sometimes they were lost in the post.

The letters give a rare behind-the-scenes look at the life of the man who was once the most famous prisoner in the world.

Moving

They vividly document Mr Mandela's anguish at hearing of his son's death in a car crash and his wife Winnie's third detention in 1969.

Mr Card said he has read the letters on three occasions and was moved by the warmth, peace, sincerity and humility expressed.

"There is no animosity and nothing to indicate that he was militant. Even the letters to his children after Winnie was detained contain no bitterness," he said.

"I understood that Mr Mandela was given details about the re-emergence of his lost prison letters on Friday when Professor Meer took him a photostat copy of the letter he sent her in 1971.

"I am sure he will be very pleased," she said before visiting Mr Mandela at his home.

It is likely that Mr Card, who testified against Mr Mandela in the famous Rivonia treason trial, will give the books back to his former foe next Saturday.

Mr Mandela is expected to visit East London to address an ANC rally on that day.

Warder killed in prison break

Star 26/3/98 By Craig Kotze

252

A warder was murdered and two others were injured when 27 prisoners broke out of Krugersdorp Prison yesterday, the Prisons Service said.

A police manhunt was launched and 18 of the prisoners were arrested.

Police were last night still conducting a large search operation in the area for the remaining nine prisoners.

The prisoners are still wearing prison uniforms. They are extremely dangerous and the public should not confront them, said a Prisons spokesman.

The spokesman said the prisoners had escaped after overpowering three warders at 3 pm. One warder had been killed and another stabbed with sharp instruments and seriously wounded. The third had not been seriously hurt.

The name of the dead warder has not been released as his relatives have not been informed of his death.

B/day 26/3/90

253

More Robben Island prisoners released

CAPE TOWN — Four more Robben Island prisoners, including a member of the hunger-strike committee, were released on Friday, bringing the total number freed last week to 16. Another prisoner could be released today.

The only criterion which appears to have been applied so far is that terms of imprisonment were due to end this year.

Those released on Friday were all convicted of terrorism and were due out in four months time. They were ANC mem-

LESLEY LAMBERT

bers Norman Macanda, Cyril Ntabeni and Thembimkosi Blessing Ngobese and PAC member David Tharasimbi.

Macanda and Ntabeni were convicted in the Cape Town Supreme Court in 1987 and each was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Ngobese was sent to jail for two years after being convicted in Durban, and Tharasimbi had almost completed a 12-year term.

Prisoners (253)
kill warden
CM: Taps 26/5/80
in escape

PRETORIA — A warden was killed and another injured when 27 prisoners attacked three officials and escaped from Krugersdorp prison yesterday, the SA Prison Services said in a statement here.

The injured warden sustained serious knife wounds.

An intensive search was launched after the escape and 18 of the prisoners were apprehended.

The Prisons Service said the remaining nine escapees were "extremely dangerous" and anybody with any information is asked to contact the nearest police station rather than try to confront the men — Sapa.

March 27 1990

Prisons Service denies report

4 more warders on strike — union

Star 27/3/90

253

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Four more prison warders went on strike yesterday following the suspension and dismissal of more than 600 warders and policemen in a national protest last week, according to Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) spokesman Mr John Jansen

He said four warders from Pollsmoor Prison had started a protest action, and that they were determined to fight for their rights and the rights of fellow striking warders who were suspended last week.

However, a South African Prisons Service spokesman last night told The Star that no more warders were on strike

While Popcru estimates that 675 warders have been suspended, the South African Pris-

ons Service puts the figure squarely at 564 at 11 different prisons throughout the country

Thirty-nine policemen have been fired for taking part

Conflicting versions of the impact of the strike were yesterday given by the organisations involved.

Double shifts

Mr Jansen said female warders at Pollsmoor Prison had been forced to work double shifts since last Wednesday as the strike and suspension of 86 warders exacerbated an already critical manpower shortage

He said prisoners were not doing agricultural labour, but sitting inside the jail all day as there were not enough warders to watch over them

The Prisons Service however said "Contingency plans at prisons make provision for abnor-

mal circumstances which may arise and the situation at the prisons concerned is therefore under control"

Among the demands made by Popcru are an end to racial discrimination against warders and prisoners, a 100 percent salary increase, recognition of the union and equal social facilities

In a statement the Prisons Service said "There are sufficient and effective channels of communication which can be used freely by personnel to air their grievances and therefore it is not necessary to resort to undisciplined behavior"

According to Mr Jansen, prisons affected are Pollsmoor, Brandvlei, Worcester, Mosselbay, George, Oudtshoorn, Lady-smith (Cape), East London, Fort Beaufort, Stutterheim, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, Diepkloof and Duncan Village Police Station, East London

Star 23/3/90

Strike under control, says police chief

Coetsee denies 568 warders were fired

Handwritten marks in circles: a scribble, another scribble, and the number 253.

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee has denied that 568 prison warders were dismissed or suspended because of their membership of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru).

Mr Coetsee told Parliament yesterday that the action had been taken against the warders because they had gone on strike. He said "after long and positive involvement with personnel who were not performing their normal duty, several members were suspended and a few probationary warders were dismissed".

"In the meantime several members have negotiated with the commanding officer concerned and have been reinstated in their posts."

He said the position on March 23 1990 was that 564 members

had been suspended and four dismissed

Meanwhile the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General W H Willemse, has stated that contingency plans at prisons provide for abnormal circumstances and that the situation at the 11 prisons which were involved in the strike was under control.

Mr Coetsee was replying to questions from Mr William Meyer, MP for Robertson, who also asked him if he intended recognising Popcru.

Process of negotiation

Mr Coetsee said the rights and responsibilities of trade unions were governed by the Labour Relations Act which was not applicable to the prisons service.

The Public Service Act stipulated that members of the services were excluded from the process of negotiation and giving advice

by means of staff associations and trade unions at the Joint Advisory Council and Central Bargaining Council of the Public Service

The Prisons Act made no provision for the rights and privileges of trade unions

He said that SA Prisons Services were part of the essential services.

There was a communication channel for complaints and grievances to be channelled to the highest level.

All members were aware of it and it had always been the policy of the prisons service to deal actively with all complaints and grievances.

"As a matter of fact, service conditions have recently been improved in respect of medical benefits for black members," he said, referring to a recent decision that dependants of prison staff would join the prisons medical scheme on April 1.

Prison action:

'No union link'

CAPE TOWN 28/3/90 Political Staff 253

THE suspension of 564 prison warders and the dismissal of four was not carried out because of their connection with the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcu), the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday

"No members were suspended or dismissed on account of their connection with a trade union," he said in reply to a question tabled in the House of Representatives, by Mr Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson)

"After long and positive involvement with personnel who were not performing their normal duty, several members were suspended and a few probationary warders dismissed

"In the meantime, several members have negotiated with the commanding officers, concerned and have been reinstated in their posts"

Asked whether he intended recognizing Popcu, Mr Coetsee said various laws excluded prison service personnel from trade union membership and the Prisons Act made no provision for the rights and privileges of trade unions

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600 fired in jails strike

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

MORE than 600 prison warders and 39 policemen have been dismissed, and more than 500 warders suspended in a week-long strike, president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, dismissed policeman Gregory Rockman, has claimed.

He said 86 warders were suspended at Pollsmoor; 262 at Diepkloof (Johannesburg); 131 at Fort Glamorgan (East London); nine at Mossel

Bay; two each at George; Oudtshoorn and Ladysmith (Cape); 39 at Grahamstown; 13 at Fort Beaufort; 12 at Stutterheim; 39 at King Willim's Town and 29 at Queenstown.

Police have confirmed that 34 policemen in Duncan Village, East London, have been dismissed.

Popcru vice-president W/O John Jaansen said the strike would

continue until the authorities recognised the union.

Jaansen warned the government yesterday to immediately reinstate all dismissed and suspended members.

The strikers "immediate demands" should be met before any negotiations to resolve grievances could start.

Prisons Services spokesman Lieutenant General WH Willemse confirmed that warders from various prisons

had recently participated in "illegal strikes".

He said after talks with the prison authorities, some striking members had decided to resume their duties.

However, a total of 564 members at 11 different prisons had "an uncompromising attitude" and were still on strike.

This left Prisons Services with no option but to suspend the members concerned in accordance



Dismissed policeman Gregory Rockman

with Section 15 of the Prisons Act (1959), pending the outcome of further investigations.

"Members of the prisons service provide an essential security service to the community which cannot be interrupted or scaled down," a Prisons Services statement said.

6 Cape men
story 29/3/90
sentenced
to jail for
public violence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Six Cape Youth Congress members who damaged shacks and a car during fighting at KTC Squatter camp were yesterday each sentenced to an effective 2½ years' jail

The six who appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court were Mzwandil Xesha, Vusumzi Fushana, Paulos Mokoena, Simon Seneli, Theminkosi Mbanjwa and Ntsikelelo Khambi

ABSCONDED

Another accused, Elliot Mtwana, who absconded, was convicted in absentia and a minor was acquitted

The men pleaded not guilty to a charge of public violence

Evidence was that the men destroyed property belonging to Masincedane Committee members Mr Gladstone Ntamo, Mr Lucas Nunu, Mr James Gawuleteta, Miss Gertrude Nokila and Mr Madikane on January 28 1988

The damaged property included shacks, crockery and the windscreen of Mr Ntamo's car

Yesterday Magistrate Mr F Knox sentenced the men to five years' imprisonment of which 2½ were suspended for five years

The accused were originally charged with murdering two Masincedane Committee members, Mr Storemont Madubane and Mr Delekile Siqaba, who was stoned and stabbed to death by a mob on January 28 1988 in KTC. However, the murder charges were dropped because of lack of evidence

Mr S Lea appeared for the State. Mr David Kawalsky instructed by Mr E Mohammed of E Moosa and Associates appeared for the men

... Mrs. Shantal Meyer, wife of deta.
police station to demand the release of her husband South

More Islanders freed

TEN people were released from Robben Island in the past week, bringing to 34 the number of prisoners freed since the state president's February 2 speech to 34. South 29/3 - 4/4/90

On Friday, two Cape Town prisoners who were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in August 1987, were released — five months early.

Mr Cyril Moyisi Ntabeni, 33, of Khayelitsha and Mr Norman Siseko Macanda, 32, of Langa were sentenced on charges of assisting ANC cadres.

They were released with Mr David Tharasimbi of Soweto and Mr Thembinkosi Ngobesi. (253)

On Wednesday, six prisoners, due to be released in November and December, were freed.

Mr Boyise Bokale, 36, and Mr Thomas Mngadi, 39, had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for treason following the Silverton bank siege in 1979.

They were released with Mr Mohalo Pelusa, 37, Mr Mzimkulu Khame, 27, Mr Muzi Nkosi, 33, and Mr Donovan Saayman, 22, of Oudtshoorn.

Six more freed off the Island

SIX political prisoners, including two jailed for their part in the Silverton bank siege, were released from Robben Island yesterday - about a week after 12 others were freed from the prison.

They are Boysie Bohale, 36 of Johannesburg; Mohale Pilusa, 37, of Pretoria; Mzimkulu Khame, 29, of Port Elizabeth; Muzi Nkosi, 33, of Johannesburg, Thomas Mugadi, 39,

of Johannesburg, and Donovan Saayman, 22, of Oudtshoorn.

All except Nkosi - who was due to be freed in December - were due for release in November

Black Consciousness Movement member Pilusa - the only non-ANC member in the group - was serving a 12-year sentence for sabotage.

Bohale and Mugadi, who were involved in the Silverton siege, were found guilty of high treason

and sent to prison for 10 years

Khame served six years for terrorism, Nkosi was jailed for six years after being convicted of possessing ammunition and Saayman served four years for sabotage.

The six declared: "Our release is just window-dressing to ease pressure from the international community and our people, particularly our brothers and sisters and the youth who rallied for our release." - Sapa

Coetsee gives hope for further prisoner releases

6/Day 29/3/90 Political Staff

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CAPE TOWN — An increasing number of prisoners could qualify for release in due course, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday after the release of six more Robben Island prisoners.

He was approached for comment on government's policy towards the release of security prisoners in the wake of the latest releases.

Coetsee said: "On the issue of releases, the assurance is given that such releases will be in accordance with normal procedures applicable to prisoners in general, meaning that they may qualify either for parole or for remission of sentence."

An increasing number of prisoners might qualify for release, he said.

The release of political prisoners is one of the key items on the agenda for the April 11 meeting in Cape Town between government and the ANC.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the six Robben Island prisoners released yesterday included two ANC members who were involved in the Silverton bank siege in 1980.

Thomas Mngadi and Boyce Bohale were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on high treason charges for their part in the siege.

The six men released yesterday were only due to be released in November and December this year.

In a statement, the six former prisoners said their releases were "just window-dressing to ease pressure from the international community".

B/Dant
29/3/90

Police and prison union
demonstration broken up

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police broke up a lunch-hour placard demonstration by the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) at the Grand Parade yesterday and arrested 12 demonstrators.

The demonstrators were demanding the reinstatement of 680 suspended members.

Police confirmed that 11 men and one woman had been arrested and later released on R100 bail.

Former police lieutenant and Popcru executive president Gregory Rockman, who was at the scene, criticised the police for their "hard-handed action" and said Popcru members were showing their disillusionment with the current state of affairs in the police and prisons departments. He said their peaceful protest had been met by "brutal reaction" from the police.

Rockman, sporting a Viva Mandela T-shirt, said he had had 13 years' experience in the police and he believed police were acting "outside their powers when they break up peaceful demonstrations with such brutal force".

He said a big Popcru march would be held on Saturday from Greenmarket Square to Tuynhuys to hand a list of grievances to government.

He said city council and magisterial approval would be sought.

"But if they deny us permission we will march in any case and I will be there to lead them."

He said the sit-in strikes at prisons would continue.

... Mrs. Chantal Meyer, wife of detainee
police station to demand the release of her husband (South)

More Islanders freed

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POPOCRU STRIKES BACK

South 29/3 - 4/4/90

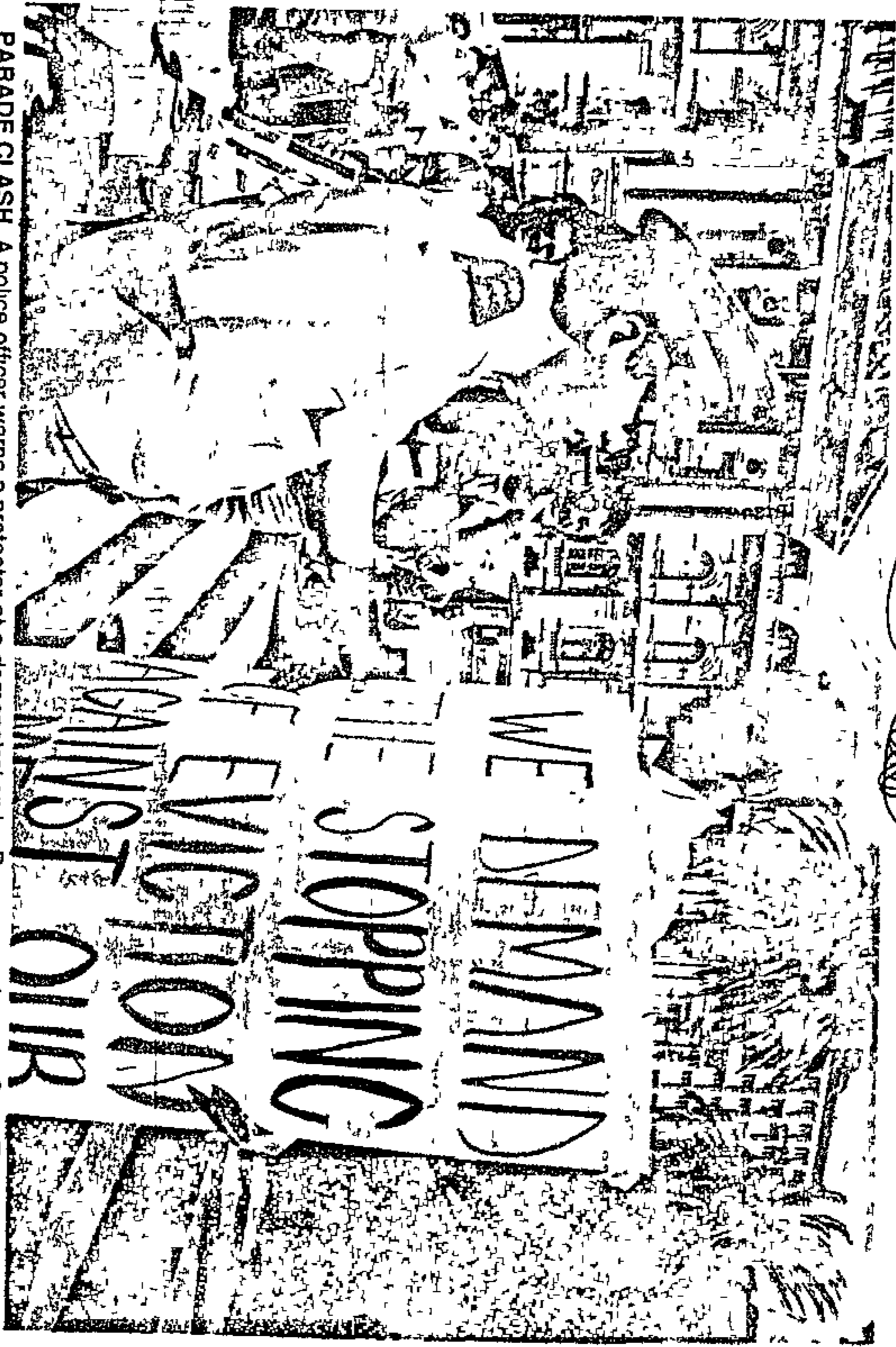
253 (DOR)

By CHIARA CARTER
A DEFIANT Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) is heading for a showdown with authorities determined to break a national strike by more than 700 of its members

More than 680 warders have so far been suspended without pay while 31 policemen who joined the strike have been dismissed. Despite the crackdown by the authorities, Popcru founder member, Lieutenant Gregory Rockman has vowed to "step up protest action" and the vice-president of Popcru, Warrant Officer John Jansen, has said the strike will continue "indefinitely" unless the authorities agree to recognise the union and reinstate those dismissed

No benefits
"We are determined to make the government listen to us. Even if it means channelling ourselves to the railings of parliament," said Rockman. The union intends to march to Tuynhuys on Saturday morning to present a petition outlining the strikers' grievances. The strikers are also planning picket demonstrations.

On Wednesday, scuffles broke out when about 12 Popcru members were arrested during a placard protest by suspended warders at the Grand Parade in central Cape Town. The arrested warders, some wearing t-shirts saying "Rock Them Rockman", shouted ANC slogans as they were loaded into a waiting police van. A large contingent of police watched impassively as some of the other warders and spectators did an impromptu 10Y-10Y1 through a nearby bus terminus. Rockman said that more than 30 warders who faced eviction from their Westlake living quarters on Thursday would "defy" attempts to remove them from the property. Warders would not abide by the terms of their suspension orders



PARADE CLASH. A police officer warns a protester at a demonstration by Popcru members on Cape Town's Grand Parade on Wednesday

which he described as "extremely harsh". In terms of the orders the warders are suspended without pay and lose all benefits.

Court challenge
Striking warders at Diepkloof prison in Johannesburg are also reported to be facing eviction.

Rockman said that the union intended to challenge the dismissal of five Kings Williams Town and 34 East London policemen in the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile the Sutherland prison where 12 warders are on strike, was reported to have been closed this week and prisoners transferred to Fort Glamorgan in East London where 15 warders are also on

strike. Other prisons affected by the strike include Pollsmoor, Brandvlei, Worcester, Diepkloof, Queenstown, King Williams Town, Fort Beaufort, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, George, Oudshoorn, Mossel Bay and Ladysmith.

At a press conference attended by suspended warders from Pollsmoor prison on Tuesday, Warrant Officer Jansen said that Popcru intended to continue fighting racial discrimination within the SA Prisons Service and SAP against Popcru members and prisoners.

He said Popcru members had experienced discrimination in housing, sports, recreational facilities and benefits. "We are prepared to be arrested time and time again," Jansen said.

Negotiations on a knife-edge
South 29/3 - 4/4/90

NEGOTIATIONS to bring peace to South Africa were poised on a knife-edge this week as a new outbreak of violence swept through Vaal townships. The police shootings in Sebokeng in which at least nine people died and several hundred were injured, have raised doubts about the intention of the government to allow peaceful protest.

But police insist they fired in self defence against an angry 50 000 strong crowd armed with sticks, stones, iron bars and a string of "legitimate" grievances. Monday's shootings blamed in part on right-wing elements in the police force clearly illustrates how volatile the political situation is - and how quickly it could spin out of control. Monday's shooting claimed more than lives say anti-apartheid leaders. It could seriously impinge on the process of peace.

See page 2

Police arrest 12 in city Popcru demonstration

CAP TINTS 29/3/70 Staff Reporter

POLICE broke up a lunch-hour placard demonstration by the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) at the Grand Parade yesterday and arrested 12 demonstrators.

About 60 demonstrators were demanding the reinstatement of their 680 suspended members.

Police confirmed that 11 men and one woman had been arrested and later released on R100 bail.

Former police lieutenant Mr Gregory Rockman, who was at the scene, criticised the police for their "hard-handed action".

He said a big Popcru march would be held on Saturday from Greenmarket Square to Tuynhuys to hand a list of grievances to the government. — Sapa and Staff Reporter

Warders are ²⁵³ the ones with the SACP flag

W/ Mail 23/3 - 29/3/90.
By THANDEKA GOBULE

HOW does one tell the difference between the warders and the prisoners at Johannesburg Prison?

The warders are the one's with African National Congress and SA Communist Party flags in their cells

The Weekly Mail visited the prison this week and talked to a number of warders in their living quarters.

A day in the life of a prison warder does not differ much from that of the prisoners he guards, according to the warders.

They live in cells the same as those of prisoners. The only striking difference is the "Welcome Home Mandela" posters and African National Congress and a SA Communist Party flags on the walls of the warders' cells.

These days, when the singing begins in the cells, the white warders have difficulty telling whether it is the black warders or the prisoners doing the *toyi-toyi*

The warder's living area has a dirty grey cement floor. There is no tiling or carpeting. Old beds like those used by prisoners are lined up against the walls and prison blankets lie around.

The rooms are the same drab mustard colour of all cells in this prison and warders say the lighting is poor. There are no curtains on the windows.

A warder's day starts at 6.00am, when they have to rise to prepare for a 6.40am drill.

White and black warders, like the prisoners they guard, parade separately. They are counted like prisoners and then dispatched to various posts all over the prison.

Black warders claim they are more likely than white warders to get a posting in B- or D-section, the most dangerous areas which house long term prisoners who often try to escape.

They claim their white counterparts are most likely to be found in the offices, libraries and administration.

Friday March 30 1990



LUCKY SHIBURI



THEMBA RADEBE



INNOCENT NHLAPO



VICTOR MBATHA



ANDREW MBATHA

Search is on for 7 prison escapees

253
Soweto
30/3/90

WEST Rand police have released five photographs of the seven prisoners still at large following the escape by a group of 27

By SONTI MASEKO

from the Krugersdorp Prison on Sunday.

A prison warden and two other people were injured during the escape. Twenty of the prisoners have been arrested and police are appealing to the public to help in the re-arrest of the seven.

Three of the prisoners - Victor Mbatha (18), Innocent Nhlapho (21) and Andrew Mbatha (19) - are said to be extremely dangerous and Lieutenant Henrietta Bester of the

West Rand police has warned the public not to try to apprehend them but to notify the nearest police station.

Robbery

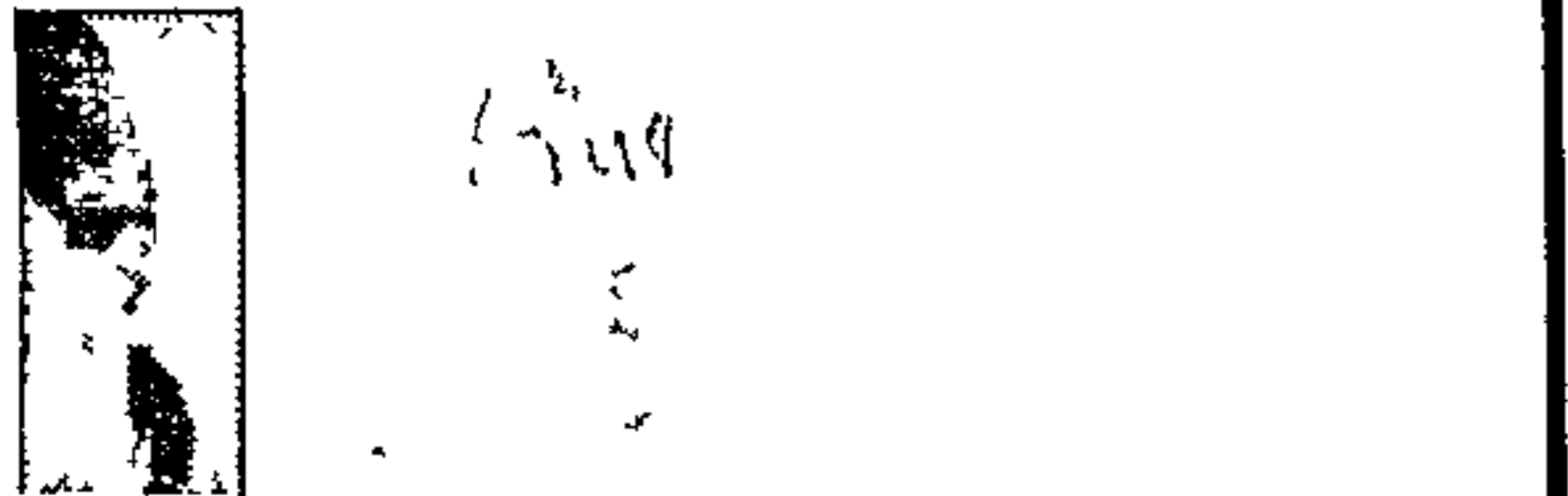
The three were all, serving sentences for armed robbery and were awaiting trial for murder. Bester said.

The two others are Themba Radebe (20), who was serving a sente-

nce for car theft, and Lucky Shiburi (21), who was jailed for house-breaking.

The Prisons Department is still trying to establish the identities of two others.

People with information about the missing prisoners could telephone Captain Alec Dick at 665-3300, extension 264, during working hours and at 665-3305 after hours



Striking prison men threaten to reveal truth about jail conditions



Lt Gregory Rockman ... strike leader

WM 3013-414190

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WE'LL tell all, say warders

By GAYE DAVIS and THANDEKA GOUBULE

PRISON warders who expect to meet Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee next week have threatened that if the government does not desegregate the Prisons Service they will reveal all the "atrocities that have occurred behind prison walls".

Prison warders yesterday told the *Weekly Mail* that they would reveal alleged assaults and murders.

The warders are demanding the desegregation of the Prison Service, the appointment of black generals, and the sharing of prison facilities by all regardless of race.

Warders also demand an increase in salary of R850. Their demand that their families be included in the medical scheme has been met by the department.

The warders would like their union, the Police and Prison Officers Civil Rights Union (Popcu), recognised by the prison authorities. If their demands are not met, warders will be taking the matter to court.

Even though some of Popcu's members have returned to work, the Prisons Service faces serious shortages and has had to mobilise reinforcements for those prisons affected by the strike.

According to Peter Nguna, chairperson of Popcu, Johannesburg, the union tried to secure pay for suspended workers but failed.

Nguna said the situation at many prisons is very tense.

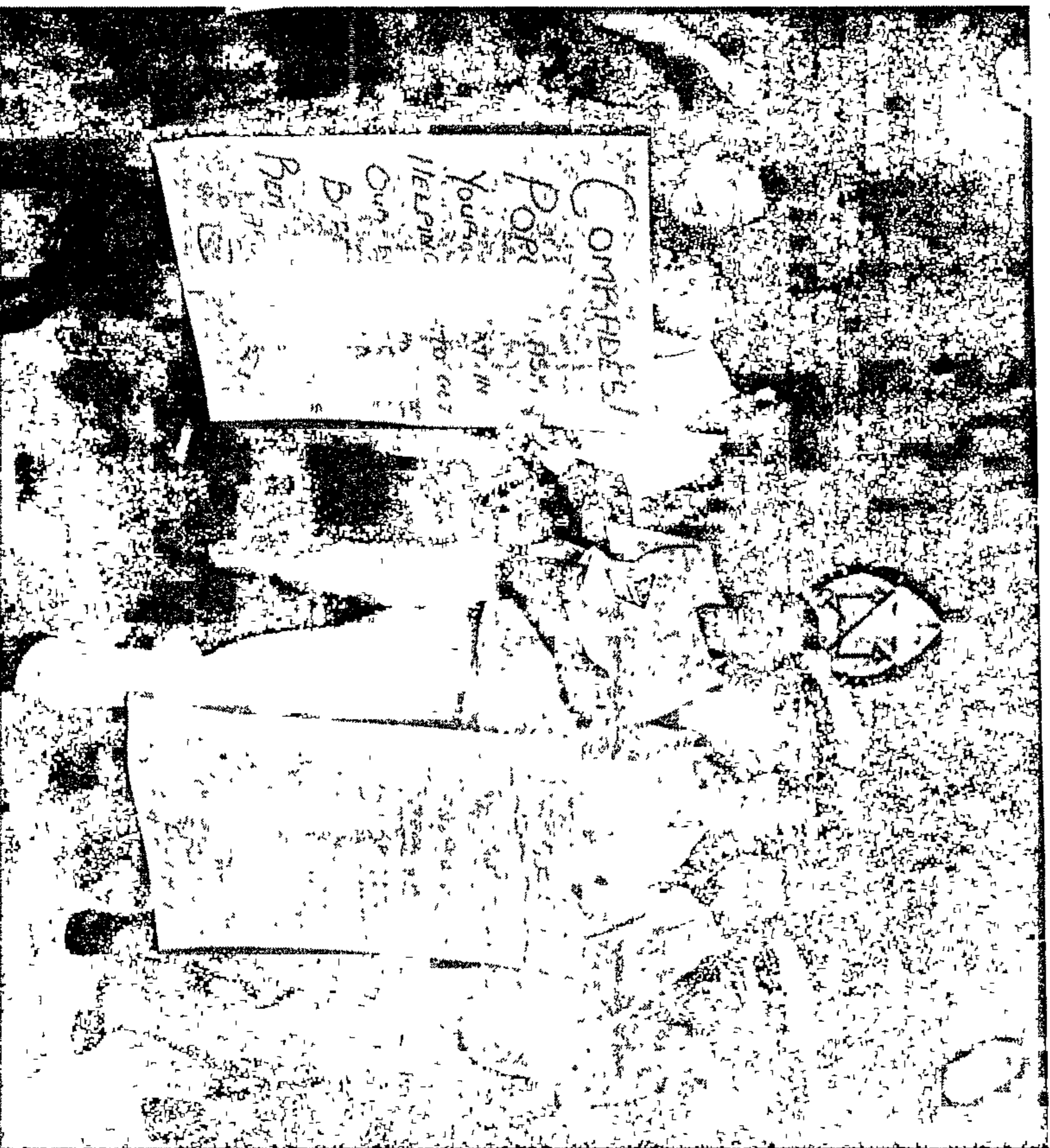
Yesterday, members of Popcu took part in a march against privatisation. Other unions in the public sector also participated.

Stutterheim Prison in the Eastern Cape has been closed following strike action by 13 warders. Popcu national president Gregory Rockman told the *Weekly Mail*:

Rockman, who visited the Eastern Cape this week to consult with dismissed and suspended Popcu members in the region, said he was told the prison closed last Friday. Thirty-five prisoners and two white warders were transferred to East London's Fort Giamorgan Prison, he said.

He claimed that at Fort Giamorgan all black warders were now on strike.

A total of 131 warders at Fort Giamorgan have so far been suspended from their posts



Once they jalled protesters; now they have downed their keys to demand better working conditions. Striking prison warders demonstrate outside Polismoor Prison, Cape Town, this week.

Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

● TO PAGE 2

P.T.O.

W/Mail 30/3 - 4/4/80

~~253~~ 253

Robben Island warders ease crisis

EXTRA warders are said to have been ferried from Robben Island to Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison in a bid by the Prisons Service to cope with a staffing crisis sparked by continuing protest action by members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru)

Striking Pollsmoor employees this week claimed warders in the female "coloured" section of the prison were having to work double shifts and that male and female coloured prisoners were having to remain in their cells because of a lack of personnel to oversee work-parties

They also claimed that prisoners were encouraging other warders to join the strike and said one prisoner had been sentenced to solitary confinement for shouting "Viva Popcru!"

"The prisoners are behind-us but because they are behind bars it's difficult for them to show it," said Popcru general secretary Andrina Rhode

87 Pollsmoor employees have so far been suspended for taking part in the national sit-in, which started last Wednesday. They are among 731 policemen and warders said to have been suspended or sacked so far

By GAYE DAVIS
Cape Town

Popcru vice-president John Jansen this week gave the following breakdown of sackings and suspensions of Popcru members: Pollsmoor 87, Brandvlei Prison (Worcester) 9, Johannesburg 262, Queenstown 29, King William's Town 46 (including five policemen), East London 131 (34 of them policemen), Fort Beaufort 13, Stutterheim 12, Grahamstown 39, Kirkwood 54, George 2, Oudtshoorn 2, Mossel Bay 9, Ladismith (Cape) 2

In Cape Town, 13 suspended Pollsmoor employees were arrested by police on Wednesday after taking part in a placard demonstration on the Grand Parade

Dressed in T-shirts emblazoned with the uniformed image of Popcru national president Gregory Rockman and the legend "Rock them, Rockman", the men and women stood for about 15 minutes before police moved in and started arresting them, without warning

Bystanders heckled policemen as they bundled the demonstrators into a van, which soon resounded with

cries of "Viva Popcru!" and voices singing "Forward we shall march"

On Monday, another suspended warder was arrested and detained in a cell overnight. Popcru vice-president John Jansen said Warder William Plato was arrested after he entered Pollsmoor premises and was released on R200 bail after appearing in court the next day

The union is meanwhile waiting to hear whether permission has been granted for the march it intends staging on Parliament tomorrow to hand over a memorandum listing members' grievances

Jansen said Popcru members were determined to continue with their protest until their immediate demands were met: the reinstatement of suspended and fired members, recognition of Popcru as a union and a commitment on the part of police and prisons authorities to discuss members' grievances

"We are not allowed to take part in any strike action and we were told we would be suspended. But we're prepared to sacrifice anything for justice," he said. "Popcru has decided to carry on until its demands are met."

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. PRISONS
— 1990
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APRIL - MAY

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~PUBLIC SECTOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES - I.V.L.~~

Prison warders march

St. Times 11/4/90

By AYESHA ISMAIL

ABOUT 150 members and supporters of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union set out on an "historic" march yesterday to deliver a petition listing their demands and grievances.

The march featured 80 uniformed prison warders who lined the streets and sang "Forward we shall march to a people's government".

Two warders brandished an ANC flag while others carried banners reading "Popcru is alive".

Permission was granted for the march from St Mark's Church in District Six to the H.F. Verwoerd Building in Cape Town, where Law and

Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has an office.

Marchers included Professor Jakes Gerwel (rector of the University of the Western Cape), Amy Thornton, Imam Hassan Solomon, Cheryl Carolus (UDF publicity secretary) and Popcru lawyer Mr. Essa Moosa.

Former police lieutenant Gregory Rockman, who was arrested early yesterday, was released just in time to hand over the petition to a police captain, who in turn promised to hand it to Mr Vlok.

We'll address all gripes, says Prisons Service

Star 1/4/90 By Dawn Barkhuizen

As the national strike by prison warders goes into its third week, the Prisons Service is drawing up a plan to deal with "all predicaments and grievances" and has undertaken to address them.

By the end of last week 707 warders had been suspended and 39 policemen had been sacked for taking part, Police and Civil Rights Union (Popcru) spokesman Mr Lawrence Venter said.

Warders from prisons near Worcester in the Cape plan a sit-in today and the union is threatening to make known allegations of murder and assault behind prison bars. Mr Venter cited an eyewitness accounts of repeated assaults on black prisoners by a white warder at Pollsmoor Prison.

At the root of the strike is an allegation of racial discrimination in jails around the country and a demand that Popcru be recognised.

While Popcru alleges that racialism against prisoners and warders abounds, the Prisons Service denies this. In a strongly worded statement, it said its policy provided for all prisoners to be treated equally and stressed that "as far as salaries, benefits, allowances and promotion oppor-

unities are concerned, no disparities exist".

All prisoners were allowed to lodge complaints each day, and these were promptly dealt with.

Mr Venter, however, alleges that: prisoners are segregated on racial lines; black warders are not allowed to work with white prisoners; black prisoners are fed inferior food; there are more black prisoners per cell than whites; most black prisoners sleep on the floor while whites have beds; black juveniles as young as nine are locked up with ordinary prisoners whereas white juveniles are placed in special institutions.

In another development, Prison Services lawyers announced they would fight, in court, eviction orders served on suspended prison warders.

Mr Venter said 31 suspended warders resident in prison quarters were last week ordered to move out by April 2 or 4.

Popcru alleges its protest action has had a crushing effect, forcing the closure of at least one jail. The Prison Services, however, says contingency plans exist and there is complete control of the situation "thanks to the majority of personnel who are still dutifully performing their tasks".

POP-CRU
IS ALIVE

ON THE MARCH. Uniformed prison warders — all members of the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) and carrying ANC flags — took part in a protest march against racial discrimination on Saturday. They handed a petition to law and order spokesman Captain Hendrik Opperman

OBED ZILWA

Cape Times 2/4/90 (253) 619

Suspended warders march through city

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 80 suspended, uniformed prison warders and 100 supporters took part in a Police and Prison Civil Rights Union's (Popcru) legal protest march on Saturday without incident.

Police union members abstained because of "fear of victimisation".

Popcru's vice-president, Warrant-Officer John Jansen, a suspended prison warder, said the union did not have the funds to transport 39 dismissed police members from the Eastern Cape to take part in the march.

WO Jansen said the union understood that local police members were scared of "victimisation".

The march started in District Six and wound its way to H F Verwoerd Building in Plein Street where the Popcru president, former police lieutenant Mr Gregory Rockman, and two executive members handed over a pe-

tion against racial discrimination in the police and prison services to Captain Hendrik Opperman, a law and order spokesman.

Asked why the warders were marching in full uniform and brandishing an African National Congress flag, Mr Jansen said Popcru "believed the ANC stands for justice".

He said the ANC had been unbanned and had the status of any other political party.

● Hours before the march, Mr Rockman was arrested on an assault charge. He was released on R200 bail and is to appear in Cape Town Magistrate's Court soon.

Police liaison officer Captain Attie Laubscher said the alleged incident took place during a Popcru demonstration on the Grand Parade on Wednesday. Twelve members were arrested then.



Prisons look to warders' grievances

From DAWN BARKHUIZEN
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — As the national strike by prison warders goes into its third week, the Prison Services is drawing up a plan to deal with all predicaments and grievances and has undertaken to address them

By the end of last week 707 warders had been suspended and 39 policemen, including Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, had been sacked, Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) spokesman Mr Lawrence Venter said

Warders from prisons near Worcester plan a sit-in today and the union is threatening to make known allegations of alleged murder and assault behind prison bars unless the government does not desegregate the service

Mr Venter cited as an example witness accounts of repeated assaults on prisoners by a senior warder at Pollsmoor Prison

At the root of the strike is an allegation of racial discrimination in jails around the country and a demand that Popcru be recognised

While Popcru alleges that racialism against prisoners and warders abounds, the Prison Services denies it

In a strongly worded statement, the

Prison Services said its policy provided for all prisoners to be treated equally and emphasised that "as far as salaries, benefits, allowances and promotion opportunities are concerned, no disparities exist".

All prisoners were allowed to lodge complaints each day. These were promptly dealt with, Prison Services said.

Mr Venter, however, alleged that

- Prisoners are segregated on racial lines
- Black warders are not allowed to work with white prisoners
- Black prisoners are fed inferior food
- There are more black prisoners to a cell than whites
- Most black prisoners sleep on the floor while whites have beds
- Black juveniles as young as nine are locked up with ordinary prisoners while white juveniles are placed in special institutions
- Assaults on black prisoners are common while white prisoners are not subjected to the same treatment
- The families of white officers are eligible for the medical scheme benefits while black families are not
- A black sergeant with 21 years service was earning R1 200 while a coloured sergeant with four years service was earning R1 135

AK643
2/4/80

253

3/4/90

Prisons deny (253) Popcru claims

THE South African Prisons Service yesterday denied allegations by the Police and Civil Rights Union (Popcru) of segregation in the Prisons Service said Popcru was riddled with half truths and inaccuracies.

In a statement released yesterday, the Prisons Service said Popcru was not a recognised union and the Prisons Service was not obliged to negotiate with them on remuneration or service conditions.

Rations

Replying to allegations by Popcru spokesman Mr Lawrence Venter that black prisoners and Prisons Service members received discriminatory treatment, the statement said all prisoners received the same treatment.

The statement said the number of Popcru members suspended from the Prisons Service was not 707, as stated by Popcru, but 540.

All prisoners, irrespective of race, received the same standardised rations, the statement said.

The allocation of cells were not determined by race but by the total prison population and available accommodation.

Newly-built prisons were provided with beds, and at prisons where beds had not been provided they were made available "depending on financial realities", the statement said.

Sowetan 3/4/90

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Well-wishers at Jan Smuts Airport last night to welcome back home BCM member Dan Matsobane (centre). With him are his brother, Simon Matsobane and sister-in-law Mrs Rebecca Matshube.

Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU

BCM's Matsobane freed

Sowetan 3/4/90
FORMER Bethal terrorism trialist and member of the Black Consciousness Movement Dan Matsobane arrived back home in Johannesburg yesterday after serving 10 years on Robben Island.

He was among seven long-term prisoners released on Friday.

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

Matsobane (44) was convicted of terrorism in 1979 after his arrest in 1976

His release came 15 months earlier. He was due for release in June next year

Matsobane attributed

his release and those of the other six men to mounting international and local pressure on the Government

"My spell in prison has instilled in me more confidence and dedication to continue the struggle from where we left off," he said.

He and the others were hoping that other "comrades" still on the island would soon be free and he was thrilled that the "father of the Soweto uprising, Khotso Seatlholo", was also released. Seatlholo is still in Cape Town with friends.

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KHOTOSO SEATHLO

Soweto SRC leader released

KHOTOSO Seathlo, one of the acclaimed student leaders who led the 1976 Soweto uprisings, was yesterday released from Robben Island, two years before the expiry of a 15-year jail sentence.

He was among several Black Consciousness Movement members released from Robben Island since the weekend.

The others are Khumbulani Mnikana, Daniel Matsobane and Mogale Pilusa.

Seathlo was imprisoned for recruitment and incitement to revolt in the Vanderbijlpark Circuit Court in December 1981.

His co-accused, Masabata

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**
and Sowetan Correspondent

Loate, was jailed for five years and died brutally when she was *necklaced* shortly after her release in 1987.

Seathlo shot to prominence in August 1976 when he took over the leadership of the Soweto Students Representative Council from Tsietsi Mashinini who fled the country during the Soweto 1976 uprisings.

In January 1977 Seathlo fled the country and was instrumental in the formation of the South Afri-

can Revolutionary Youth Council in exile.

He was arrested on June 1976 after he re-entered the country.

Seathlo was regarded as a history-maker by both seasoned political leaders and his followers for being part of the young leadership which change the course of events in South African politics.

The Azanian People's Organisation yesterday quoted him as saying on the Government's negotiations initiative: "When (State President) de Klerk says he has an open door policy to

● To page 2

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Khotso Seathlo released

● From page 1

negotiations he does not say to us that it is a trap-door.

"For as long as he insists on guaranteeing minority rights it will simply mean that he does not want to destroy racism but simply present it to us in a different guise."

* Meanwhile, a group of political prisoners at Pretoria Central prison - including Damien de Lange and Soviet spy Dieter Gerhardt - have released a statement calling on the Government to stop using the prisoners as "pawns" in the negotiation process.

The statement was released by Mr Eric Pelser, who was released yesterday after serving four years of a seven-year term for terrorism.

Sowetan 5/16/90

Sowetan 5/16/90
Khotso Seathlo 253

ANC appoints regional organisers

A NUMBER of prominent UDF leaders, including publicity secretary Terror Lekota, have been appointed to head some of the ANC's regional offices in SA

The organisation's Johannesburg information department yesterday announced the names of nine people appointed to the posts, whose function is to co-ordinate the establishment of countrywide ANC structures. *B/D my 3/4/90*

Lekota is to head the ANC's Southern Natal region UDF Western Cape secretary Trevor Manuel is to run the ANC's office in the region

Recently-released prisoner Arnold Stoffle is to do for the ANC the job he previously did for the UDF in the Border

ALAN FINE

region

ANC veteran Harry Gwala has been appointed to run the organisation's Natal Midlands region, which would presumably include the violence-hit areas of the province

Other regional convenors include former NUM organiser Kgalema Motlanthe (PWV), Thabo Makunyane (Northern Transvaal), Benson Fihla (Eastern Cape), A Xobololo (Transkei), and Jomo Khasu (Northern Cape).

Appointments for Northern Natal and Southern and Northern Free State are still to be confirmed, the statement said.

Aeroflot's 'SA links' examined

B/D my 3/4/90

HARARE — The question of flights by Soviet airline Aeroflot to SA was the subject of an unofficial investigation, Soviet officials said yesterday.

This was reported by Ziana after a Press conference officially to launch Aeroflot's flights to Harare, which began last Tuesday

Aeroflot officials yesterday did not initially deny that future flights by the airline to SA were being considered, although Soviet Cultural Centre director Alexander Kirpsha later ruled out the possibility.

Soviet Civil Aviation Department chief navigator Vitaly Kiselev said although an investigation was under way, there were no official negotiations on the matter

Then Kirpsha interjected, saying "The initiative is coming from the South Africans This has been rejected" — Sapa.

Soweto '76 student leader freed

B/D my 3/4/90

ONE of the most famous black student leaders, Khotso Seathlolo, who cut his political teeth in the June 1976 Soweto uprisings, was unconditionally released from Robben Island prison yesterday.

He was one of a group of eight prisoners released from the island yesterday, at least a year early

Civil rights lawyer Willie Hofmeyr said yesterday's releases brought to 40 the number freed from Robben Island since February 2

Seathlolo, reacting to President F W de Klerk's negotiation offer, said in Cape Town that the NP leader's open door policy was in fact a "trap door"

According to comments attributed to

him and distributed by Azapo in Johannesburg, he said: "For as long as he insists on guaranteeing minority rights, it will simply mean that he does not want to destroy racism, but simply present it to us in a different guise" *253*

Seathlolo and Tsiesti Mashmini headed the Soweto Students Representative Council which spearheaded the protests that erupted in violence in 1976

He fled the country after police launched a nationwide manhunt for him.

Seathlolo was arrested on June 17 1981, while on a mission in SA, and jailed for 15 years for recruiting, incitement and conspiracy for armed revolt — Sapa.

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Freedom took former Wits man by surprise

By Karen Stander

Former Wits student Eric Pelser (25), believed to be the first white person convicted of undergoing military training with the ANC, has been released from prison unconditionally.

He served four years of a seven-year term for treason, possession of LSD and a number of banned books and pamphlets. He was detained in July 1985, after an AK47 and ammunition were found in a police raid on his flat, and sentenced in February the following year.

Celebration

In an interview at his parents' Hillbrow flat shortly after his release from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday, Mr Pelser, drinking his first beer in five years, said he "felt completely numb" when he was told on Friday that he was to be released.

"It only registered on Sunday morning, when I signed for these clothes I am wearing."

He was welcomed home by his delighted mother, Mrs Ellen Pelser, before being taken out for a celebration lunch.

Mr Pelser said he had not expected to be released so soon.

"After President de Klerk's February 2 speech, I thought those who would be released would be in strict categories, only those convicted of being members of previously banned organisations.

"When they announced that the ANC and the Government would have talks on April 11 (now called off), I hoped that the State would release more prisoners as a gesture of good faith

them

"To a certain extent political prisoners are being used as hostages in the negotiation process, and many have adapted themselves to face longer sentences than they initially expected."

His one regret was "being unable to fulfil what I was sent here to do."

In a statement submitted during his trial, Mr Pelser said he had fled to Botswana to avoid SADF military training and joined Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing.

He was trained for three months and returned to South Africa in order to "recruit people to join or support the ANC". His mission was also to set up an ANC base, to gather and transmit information, to distribute ANC propaganda and, if necessary, to commit acts of violence.

Mandela visit

The "highlight" of the years in prison was a visit last month to political prisoners by ANC deputy-president Mr Nelson Mandela. "He spent about three hours with us, discussing what he was doing on our behalf and for the movement and how he saw future developments."

Mr Pelser said he was not sure what he was going to do now.

First on the agenda, however, was a weekend trip to Natal for a short holiday — "I'm going to walk on the beach" — and to visit his sister there.

"And this year I must complete the last two credits towards my BA which I was stu-



Mr Eric Pelser, jailed four years ago for treason, with his smiling mother, Mrs Ellen Pelser.

STAR 3/4/90

8 more freed from Island

CAPE TOWN — A group of eight prisoners was released from Robben Island yesterday to be met at the Cape Town dockside by some 100 family members and friends.

This is the first group of long-term prisoners set free who were still due to serve long sen-

tences, according to Civil Rights lawyer Mr Wilhe Hofmeyr, who also met the prisoners.

The prisoners were due for release only in July 1992

He added yesterday's release brings the number of prisoners freed from Robben Island since February 2 to 40. — Sapa

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Call to release 'anti-apartheid' prisoners

Sta 3/4/90 By Karen Stander

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A group of political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison has issued a statement calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners — which they define as anyone jailed for anti-apartheid activity

The statement was released by Mr Eric Pelsler, who was freed yesterday.

The group includes Carl Niehaus (sentenced in

1983 to 15 years' jail for high treason); Steve Marais (given a 10-year term in 1986 for terrorism), Damien de Lange and Ian Robertson, two of the Broederstroom Three (sentenced to 25 years and 20 years for terrorism), Magoo's Bar bomber Robert Derrick McBride (sentenced to death in 1986) and Soviet spy and former Commodore of the SA Navy Dieter Gerhardt (jailed for life in 1983 for high treason).

Escaped prisoners now in Lusaka

By Craig Kotze
Star 3/4/90
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Nine "extremely dangerous" ANC prisoners who escaped from an East Rand prison in February have arrived at the ANC's Lusaka headquarters in Zambia, security sources have confirmed.

The nine, who were to have stood trial in Delmas, on terrorism and other charges, escaped from Modderbee Prison on February 18 after attacking guards and taking a car.

A massive police hunt was launched. They told journalists in Lusaka yesterday they had been smuggled out of South Africa by ANC colleagues.

A pistol had been smuggled into the prison to help with their escape.

The escapers are: Mr Alfred Kgasi, Mr Joseph Nkosi, Mr Reginald Legodi, Mr Reuben Khotza, Mr Mokoatsi Toka, Mr George Mathe, Mr Pieter Maluleka, Mr Ernest Ramadite and Mr Francis Pitsi.

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FOR hundreds of political prisoners and their relatives throughout the country, Cowley House is a beacon of hope.

Situated in the lower section of Cape Town's District Six, it's a sanctuary for South Africans who travel to the city to visit loved ones imprisoned on Robben Island and surrounding prisons for political activity.

Opened in 1979, Cowley House, previously a monastery, has offered a bed, a warm meal and much-needed camaraderie for those seeking its shelter.

Because of its proximity to the maximum security prisons in the Western Cape — Pollsmoor, Victor Verster and Robben Island — Cowley House has become well-known as a "clearing house for prisoners and their families"

In the past six years alone, the number of people seeking sanctuary at Cowley House has quadrupled

The building, which can comfortably accommodate 10 people, hosted more than 60 at a time last month

Cowley House at present, with the added responsibility of housing Robben Island prisoners released early, is bursting at the seams

"The popularity of Cowley House can be ascribed to the fact that more families have become aware of our services and that children are now allowed to visit," said Mr Robert Adams, a fieldworker at Dependants Conference (DC), the agency that runs Cowley House

Increased funding

"Another reason is the upsurge in political activity and the fact that there is increased funding for prison visits "

The history of Cowley House began in 1963, when a group of people in Cape Town began ministering to the needs of the families of political prisoners through an organisation called Defence and Aid

After Defence and Aid was banned by the Government, Dependants Conference, affiliated to the Western Province Council of Churches, was formed to continue the service

DC was formed to ease the trauma of visiting close friends or relatives of political prisoners



HAVEN: The converted monastery which offers sanctuary to thousands of South Africans PICS: YUNUS MOHAMED



Islanders' b=

In the heart of Woodstock stands Cowley House, a tiny white-washed monastery converted into a rest house for the families of South Africa's hundreds of political prisoners. REHANA ROSSOUW spent a day at the sanctuary and discovered why this place is known throughout the country as a "home from home" for these prisoners.

In the 1960's, when all sentenced political prisoners were incarcerated on Robben Island, their relatives had to brave the rough seas of Table Bay on an open-air, racially-segregated ferry boat

Their visits — once, twice or maybe three times each year — took place under the watchful eye of the white prison warders who monitored their brief conversations

Physical contact was never permitted

The prison environment, coupled with the strict conditions under which prisoner and relative met, contributed to a stressful situation on both sides of the glass partition.

In the beginning the women — and they were mostly women — who

visited their husbands on Robben Island, could afford the trip to Cape Town only once a year, primarily because of the costs involved and the difficulty of finding accommodation once they reached the city

Many simply slept in a corner of the railway station

Others, who managed to stay with a sympathetic friend in a township or in a hotel, could not easily find transport to the ferry launch and frequently missed the opportunity to visit the Island

Many left Cape Town feeling more dejected, angry and frustrated than before they arrived

"There is this true story about an old man from the Northern Transvaal who used to come to Cape Town

every year to visit his son on the island," said Adams

"But he could never find the ferry launch One year he went to Caledon Square to ask the police to help him, but they just ignored him

"Cowley House is there to help such people "

In 1978 the Anglican Church donated a former monastery to accommodate the growing numbers of Robben Island visitors

Since that time, Cowley House has been in continuous operation exclusively as a service to political prisoners

"We sometimes get phone calls at 5am to collect people at the railway station or a knock on the door long after midnight," said Adams

"Our volunteers assist and also build strong relationships with the relatives When the Rivonia trialists were released, June Mlangeni invited a Black Sash volunteer to her house to share in her joy "

Cowley House does not only facilitate prison visits and shelter the often destitute families of political prisoners, but encourages interaction between families undergoing the same stresses, experiencing the same feelings of loneliness and needing similar kind of support

More than anyone else, the visitors themselves nurture the image of Cowley House as a symbol of hope and caring for the victims of apartheid

In the 1980s, the ministry of Cowley House expanded beyond its original mandate to accommodate the families of political prisoners

Anecdotes

Today, Cowley House has widened its guest list to include the relatives of awaiting trialists, parents seeking legal relief for detained children, husbands and wives pleading on behalf of condemned spouses on death row and families of relatives hospitalised for injuries suffered in unrest situations

"The best thing about working here is the anecdotes one picks up from the political prisoners and their families," said Adams

"There was a man I collected from the Island who said all he wanted to do was to sit and look at the moon He had not seen the moon for 15 years

"There is so much history here, and most of the history is sad

"But the staff of Cowley House are continually impressed by the quality of the prisoners released from the Island They are strong, disciplined and can teach us all so much "

Despite the new political climate giving rise to hopes that all political prisoners will be released soon, the Cowley House staff are preparing to expand their services

"There will be victims of apartheid for a long time still, and while there are, the sanctuary will be open," Adams said



FREE: The Robben Island ferry offloads another load of released prisoners and visitors at Quay five

'Please regard it as your home away from home'

WHEN Cleopas Ndlovu entered Cowley House this week, he saw for the first time where his wedding reception was held in January last year

Ndlovu was released from Robben Island on Monday after serving a 15-year sentence for terrorism

His new bride, Esther Ndlovu, celebrated the wedding alone at a reception in the courtyard at Cowley House while her husband was on his way back to Robben Island after a reception at Pollsmoor

Stepped off

When Ndlovu and seven other political prisoners stepped off the Robben Island ferry this week, the white Cowley House combi was there to meet them

A second combi collected relatives and friends who had gone to visit on the island and had also returned on the ferry

The combis are a familiar sight at Quay Five, bringing relatives for their visits on the Island and collecting released prisoners

Ndlovu, Naledi Tsiki, Trueman Magubane, Wiseman Mdlalana, Aitken Ramdzuli, Siphso Binda, Collins Chabane and Khotso Seathlolo — released on Monday — were already familiar with Cowley House

They had heard about it during visits from relatives and, like most Robben Island prisoners, grew to appreciate its role

Halfway house

The eight men carried their belongings into Cowley House and were ushered into the lounge, where they were briefed on procedures

Since February 14, the "halfway house" has played host to more than 50 Robben Island prisoners before they journeyed home

Dependants Conference fieldworker, Robert Adams, then explained to the eight what Cowley House could offer them

A prisoner's profile form had to be filled in, updating DC's records on more than 500 prisoners

"Most importantly, don't feel that Cowley House is a second prison, you are free to come and go as you please," said Adams

"This place has been the home of your families while you were in

prison Please regard it as your home away from home as well"

Adams explained that the South African Council of Churches would provide a second-class train ticket to wherever the released lived

The money would still be available if they wished to convert it to a plane ticket, but they would have to pay the difference

Tsiki, Ramdzuli, Binda and Chabane would return to Soweto, Ndlovu to Durban and Magubane to Pietermaritzburg

Acclimatise

Cowley House staff was available to make bookings for planes and trains once the men decided when and how they would return

"Normally, we ask people to stay for two days in Cape Town before they go home," Adams explained

"This gives us time to make all our services available and help the former prisoners acclimatise to the life outside"

Adams explained that the men could call their families anywhere in the country to share their good news with them Cowley House staff would help make appointments with local lawyers and doctors for routine check-ups, free of charge

"A special lunch will be served and you will have an opportunity to decide what you want," said Adams "Most prisoners ask for rice as some of them have not eaten it in decades"

When a guest suggested the men order thick, juicy steaks, Ramdzuli was quick to second the idea

The men were also told that clothing would be purchased for them free of charge by the Western Cape Relief Fund A time had to be set for a buying expedition

The eight men were assigned bedrooms upstairs in the residential section of the building

Shunning wooden floors and beds lent a homely air for the prisoners, who for the past few years had been cooped up in prison cells

Their wooden boxes, carrying a surprising amount of books and academic material collected during years of incarceration, were piled up neatly until the day of departure

Musi Ndlovu of Soweto, released two weeks ago, was still at Cowley House, waiting to go home

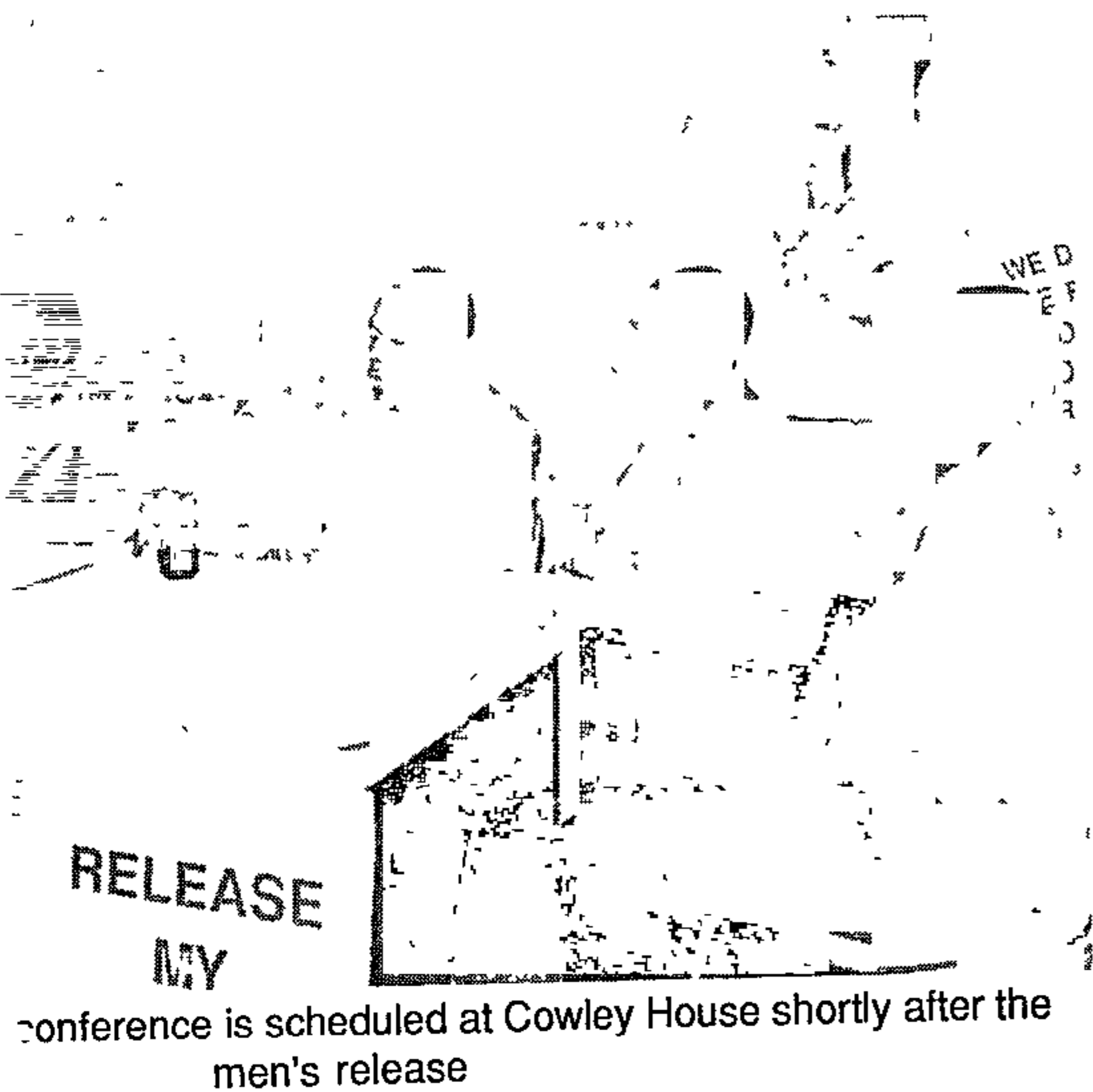
Hospitality

He explained how political prisoners felt about their "home from home"

"Cowley House has helped us a lot Whenever my family came to visit me during the five years I was on the Island, they stayed here

"For my family, Cowley House was a home from home Now I have experienced their hospitality for myself

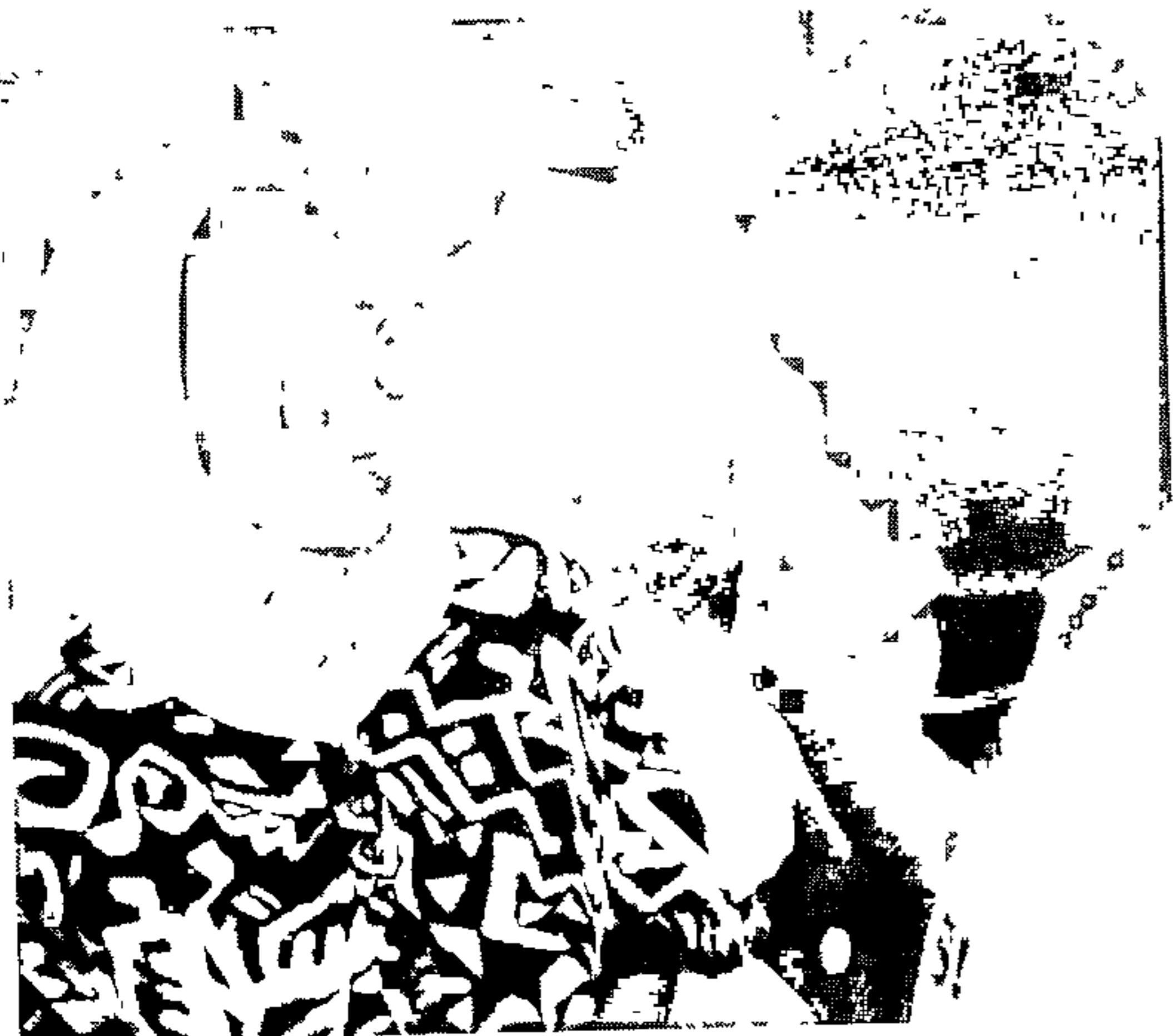
"People on the Island talk about Cowley House a lot It symbolises hope for us, knowing there are people outside who cared so much"



RELEASE
MY

conference is scheduled at Cowley House shortly after the men's release

acon hope



MESSAGES: Released prisoner, Naledi Tsiki gives Yasmina Pandey, wife of Robben Island prisoner, Ashley Forbes a message from her husband



PROCESSED: Cowley House worker, Mrs Priscilla Erasmus fills in a prisoner profile form with Trueman Magubane

CAPE Town's snook and world-renowned red wine are what Reg September, the ANC NEC member and head of its department of political education, misses most about the mother city

ANC's Reg September longs for Cape snoek

close on 30 years, September — a stalwart of the Coloured Peoples' Congress (CPC) — always knew he would return home. He is

tipped to join the ANC leadership on his return

Even before the ANC was unbanned, September asked a Cape Town city councillor who was visiting Lusaka to make enquiries whether his home in Kenilworth Road, upper Wynberg, was still there

September's wife, Hettie, said: "Reg still thinks our house will still be there and we will be able to live there"

Old friends

September always wants to meet old friends

"Oscar Wollheim — he was a good teacher I haven't received a letter from him for some time I wonder whether he is still alive

"Then there are people such as Cheryl Carolus and Trevor Manuel (both of whom are on the UDF Western Cape executive),

with whom I'd like to build a good relationship"

The Septembers left for exile soon after the Rivonia crackdown.

They first went to Swaziland but returned to South Africa because they encountered problems in getting to the next leg of their destination

Mozambique was still under colonial rule at the same time

They returned surreptitiously to Johannesburg before leaving through Botswana to help set up the ANC's exiled mission

Overwhelmed

When September saw the multitudes of people who had saturated the Grand Parade to welcome Mandela, he was overwhelmed with emotion

"We will have to develop and harness those people

into organised sectors of the ANC — into branches, street committees and what have you," said September

"Our movement has grown. In those days there weren't so many people"

He was the ANC's Western Europe representative in 1968

In 1969, when the ANC officially opened membership to all races at the Morogoro Conference, September was elected onto the NEC for the first time. In the 1970s, he helped build the British Anti-Apartheid Movement while based in London

Re-elected to the NEC at the ANC's 1985 consultative conference, September is also the head of the department of political education and is presently based in Lusaka.

September was born in Kenilworth in 1923 and attended Trafalgar High School

He left South Africa in 1963, and has been in exile ever since



Reggie September

E Cape ANC regional exec named

PORT ELIZABETH — The 14-member ANC regional executive committee will be headed by the president of the newly-formed Association of Former Political Prisoners, Mr Benson Fihla, who spent many years on Robben Island for ANC activities. South 4/4-10/4/90

The REC includes prominent trade unionists and activists from civic, youth and political structures

Other ANC regional members include Cosatu's vice-president, Mr John Gomomo, UDF regional president, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, UDF regional general-secretary, Mr Gugile Nkwinti, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (Peyco) executive member, Mr Mike Xego, former UDF Natal president, Reverend Mncebisi Xundu, Rhodes University staff member, Ms Marian Lacey, Pebco member, Mr Ernest Malgas, Mr Neela Hoosein, Mr Silus Mthongana, Uitenhage Women's Organisation member, Ms Nozizwe Mabizela, Mr Ronald Niegaard, and Mr Mbulelo Goniwe, the brother of slain activist, Mr Matthew Goniwe — PEN

Drive to recruit millions

THE ANC's plans to build a massive "home-based" organisation have been given impetus by the election of powerful regional executive committees throughout the country.

The ANC's regional teams include key United Democratic Front leadership figures, trade unionists and activists.

On the same weekend that the ANC called off the April 11 talks with the government, it began to mobilise publicly for the first time in 30 years with the aim of recruiting millions of members

Western Cape

In the Western Cape, UDF regional secretary, Trevor Manuel, has been appointed co-convenor of the region

He is expected to be joined soon by ANC National Executive Committee member, Reggie September

The ANC's first regional committee was appointed at a welcome back rally for Nelson Mandela in the Border region last weekend

The 14-member committee, appointed by the ANC leadership in Lusaka, is to be presided over by the former UDF Border president, the Reverend Arnold Stofile

The following day, Mandela announced a 14-strong regional executive committee for the Eastern Cape at a massive rally in Port Elizabeth

Stofile said the membership of the regional committee was decided on March 19 by the ANC's internal leadership core which includes Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Raymond Mhlaba.

The members were informed of their appointment a few days later,



MANDELA I PRESUME?: Ciskei military strongman Brigadier Oupa Gqozo meets the 'father of the nation', Mandela at the Bisho rally. South 4/4-10/4/90

said Stofile

The regional structures are interim until the congress of the ANC scheduled for December in Bloemfontein

Stofile said the selected individuals had been chosen on the basis of their prior relationship with the ANC

He said most of them had a close working relationship with the ANC and were the people that were "recognised as having the correct political line for the ANC"

Stofile said the immediate task would be to recruit members

He said "Branches will be established wherever a hundred or more members are recruited. The committee will also co-ordinate the work of branches and act between them and

the national executive committee

"Our task will also be to give political education to the branches"

Stofile said people who became members would be subject to the strict discipline and code of conduct of the organisation

Border

The Border committee includes UDF's regional co-presidents, Mluleki George, Alfred Metele, and regional secretary of the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (SACCAWU), Bones Skulu

The others are Glen Thomas and Ngaze Zwem of the Queenstown Residents Association, Sam Kwelita of the Dimbaza Youth Congress and

On the same weekend that the ANC called off its April 11 talks with the South African government, the organisation was starting from scratch elsewhere — building structures which have been dormant or underground for three decades.

MONO BADELA, THUMIDA MATISTRY and PATRICK GOODENOUGH report: South 4/4-10/4/90

Mayoyo Mlanda, Malgid Ntlebi and Ntombazana Botha of the Mdantsane Residents Association (MDARA)

Also on the committee are Mzwandile Msala of the Alice Residents Association and Latsila Fani of the Fort Beaufort Resident's Association, Lucille Meyer of the Buffalo Flats Organisation of Women and Yizanedwene Goduka, a school principal of Herschel

In Johannesburg, the first batch of millions of membership cards have been delivered to the movement's headquarters and will soon be made available to the various regions and branches

The Johannesburg information department of the ANC told SOUTH this week that the organisation expected to approve millions of applications for membership

Natal

Former Robben Island prisoner, Harry Gwala of Pietermaritzburg has been appointed to head the Natal Midlands region which includes several strife-torn areas

The UDF's publicity secretary and former treason trialist, Patrick "Terror" Lekota, is to head the ANC's Southern Natal region

PWV

In the PWV area Kgalema Mot-

lanthe, who until recently was national organiser for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), has been appointed as head of the regional committee

Motlanthe served time on Robben Island for furthering the aims of the movement

Northern Cape

Jomo Khasu has been appointed convenor of the Northern Cape

Northern Transvaal

A veteran anti-homeland campaigner, Mr A Xobololo, has been appointed in the Transkei and Thabo Makunyana in the Northern Transvaal

Convenors for the Northern Natal, Southern Free State and Northern Free State regions are still to be confirmed

The task of the convenors is to recruit new membership and set up ANC regional offices

The officers for the PWV area have not yet been finalised

According to sources, Barbara Hogan, the first woman to be found guilty of high treason and sentenced to 10 years, and Cassiem Saloojee, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and former treason trialist will form part of the region's structure



Arnold Stofile



Edgar Ngoyi



Mluleki George



Harry Gwala



Trevor Manuel



'Terror' Lekota

Mugabe's vision sullied

VETERAN Zimbabwean politician Edgar Tekere, one time secretary-general of the ruling Zanu-PF, woke up in a sombre mood earlier this week.

He had just turned 53, but had little thought of celebrating his birthday: the political climate was so cloudy, it dashed his immediate hopes of moving swiftly into the prestigious State House as the new president of this 10-million nation.

His fledgling Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zum) party, a loose coalition of unhappy Zanu-PF supporters who broke away from Mugabe last year, had lost all but two of the 119 parliamentary seats in the national assembly in a three-day general election that was distinguished by widespread apathy.

Zum's two seats are in south-eastern Zimbabwe, one in his home stronghold of Mutare — the Zim-

Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and his Zanu-PF party have emerged clear victors in the country's general elections held last week. However, widespread apathy among the voters and the relative success of Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwe Unity Movement have dampened Mugabe's vision of a one-party state. The election results have confronted Mugabe with some unpalatable facts, writes a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT:

babwe-Mozambique border town, the other in Chipinge, an area known for its support for exiled politician Ndabaningi Sithole.

In the presidential contest, Tekere scooped a fifth of the vote in a straight fight with Mugabe. Mugabe received 2 026 976 of the 2 587 204 votes, while Tekere polled 413 840.

There were 146 388 spoilt papers. In the unicameral legislature here, Zimbabwe is represented by 150 parliamentarians, 120 of whom are elected. The rest consist of 10 tribal chiefs, eight provincial governors and 12 presidential nominees.

There are 4.8-million registered voters, which means that Mugabe was elected by 42.2 percent of the eligible voters, Tekere by 10 percent.

Tekere obtained 16 percent of the votes cast and was able to save his registration deposit.

But what does this general election mean in terms of Zimbabwean politics and Mugabe's long-cherished goal of a one-party state?

The low turnout and the substantial votes obtained by Zum were clear signals to Mugabe that a large number of people here are against a one-party state.

This became much more pronounced in the urban areas where the Zanu-PF candidates won with narrow majorities.

Unlike in 1985, when Mugabe and Nkomo (then representing separate parties) were backed by almost 99 percent of the electorate, this year they had to be content with winning without the expressed sup-

port of half of the eligible voters.

Secondly, Zanu-PF would find it difficult to ignore the fact that its main opposition in the general election, the year-old Zum, got an approval from the elite and influential people in urban areas.

It notched 30 percent of the votes there and 20 percent of the overall votes — which would have entitled the party to more seats if they were allocated on a representative basis.

The urban electorate constitutes the main government machinery of many a government, particular in societies like Zimbabwe, in which the majority live in the rural areas.

The low turn-out indicates the growing general apathy among voters. This cannot simply be wished away by advancing frivolous and unconvincing arguments about the

weather or statistic interpretations to make it look comfortable.

It is now clear that Zum's impact in the urban areas is an important indication that this important constituency wishes to see a more liberal political climate.

It also shows that part of the electorate has little time or respect for the proposal of creating a one-party state amid spiralling inflation, joblessness, housing shortages and transport woes.

Registrar-general Tobaiwa Mudede said 54 percent of the electorate voted. However, this figure is much lower when analysed in terms of the turnout per constituency.

In Mugabe's birthplace, for example, his sister Sabina won the Zvimba constituency of 42 711 voters with 8 008 votes to the Zum candidate's 525.

Narrow

The 21 percent vote turnout in Zvimba was one of the lowest.

ZUM failed dismally in many rural constituencies.

By contrast, Bernard Chidzero, the well-respected head of Zimbabwe's Finance Ministry for the past decade, probably survived the parliamentary race on his personal credentials, winning by a very narrow margin.

Despite losing the election, Tekere is expected to argue that he succeeded in his main aim of denying Mugabe a popular mandate to create a one-party state, a political aim which was seriously questioned by many Zimbabweans watching events in Eastern Europe.

Zum's failure to win many parliamentary seats — especially in the urban areas where many people believe Tekere has more support than was indicated by the turnout — could be attributed to the stigma the party got as a result of its alliances with the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the party of former Rhodesian premier, Ian Smith.

It was difficult for voters to accept the alliance — except for those who are inclined to think that "it serves very little to argue about who has a good white and who has a bad white Zimbabwean on his side".

"Those without ostrich-habits have a better chance of understanding the results and its messages," Shingirayi Musorowegudo, a former combatant, said.

When all has been said and done, the hustings are over. Mugabe has won.

But the one-party state debate remains raw. Last week's election results provided no recipe for its imposition.

making ends, people can regain their rights to freedom of movement, and education can continue.

**STAFF AND STUDENTS
GIYANI COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION
GIYANI**

**ANC man
wants penpal**

I AM a member of the African National Congress studying medicine in Lusaka.

Since our movement is unbanned and the process for the return of exiles is in the pipeline, is it possible through SOUTH for me to get a penpal of any age and either sex to give me an update on the current political process within my mother land.

If someone should reply, letters should please be sent by registered post.

**PATRICK KENNEDY
CHAINAMA COLLEGE OF
HEALTH SCIENCES, PO BOX
33991, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA**

Fort Hare 'disgusts'

IT is disgusting that Fort Hare should treat the release of Dr Mandela with so much indifference and repudiation.

More embarrassing was the obvious intention of the Fort Hare administration to curb the prayer meeting held on this historic event. Organisers were threatened by the administration.

The apartheid snake at Fort Hare hasn't been scotched either, not even after the Ciskei "independence" because it remains fundamentally a South African institution, run for — not by — blacks.

There are only four black professors but more than 10 other doctorate graduates (some in departments where they entirely lord over substantial areas) are not appointed to head such departments.

Recently there has been a row in the Microbiology Department, as one outstanding black academic — suffocated by colour promotion — packed and left.

The department has had to either arrange with other universities or close down. There are two other noted black academics in the Xhosa department, both with Unisa D Litt's, under the headship of a white professor from Stellenbosch. We certainly would be seeing great things if applicants to high posts at Fort Hare applied through the same media as ads.

In recent years there has been a black academic who came as an experienced professor, Fort Hare reduced him to a senior lecturer.

In another incident, a man from the industry became an instant professor he is white.

Unlike on other campuses, where events tally with the national tempo, things too strange for this decade continue to happen at Fort Hare. People unknown anywhere in the history of the institution are conferred with honorary doctorates.

To a large extent the graduation ceremony remains the white man's thing. He has no child at Fort Hare, but half the hall is preserved for him and his lot.

Only five relatives of graduands are allowed in a hall whose

LETTERS

Address all letters to The Editor,
P O Box 13094, 7900 Sir Lowry Road

mammoth capacity the university always boasts about. Guest speakers remain a surprise.

No one gets to know who guest speakers will be, let alone to influence who he or she should be.

**NACHIWOMBO NADUMI
ALICE**

Book on 'boy' hero

I WAS interested by the piece you ran on Abraham Esau ("Calvinia's 'Boy' Hero", Feb 22-28), as the feature had obviously been written up from one of my articles on this topic.

On the advice of my publisher, I thought it would be appropriate to let you know that my book featuring Abraham Esau will be published later this year.

"Abraham Esau's War" is being published in Britain by Cambridge University Press and is likely to be brought out in paperback in South Africa by David Phillip.

Especially in the light of February's feature, your readers might be interested to know of the broader themes of black experience in the Anglo-Boer War.

**BILL NASSON
RONDEBOSCH**

Review from performances

I'M glad my "Ode to the Statue of Jan van Riebeeck" worked for your critic, Denise Fouche, and I appreciate her praise.

But please be open to other styles of poems. Sandile Dikeni's "Guava Juice" and "Ndim Lo", far from being "questioned", are the poems most beloved by Cape Flats audiences.

Surely your critic has heard mass audiences from Bonteheuwel to Gugs shouting out "Gwava juice!", "Ndim Lo!", demanding Cape Town's most popular people's poet recite them, whether or not he wants to!

Drama and music critics do not review from only the printed score or playscript. They watch and listen to performances.

Unlike the business media's anti-revolutionary literary critics, we performing poets look forward to Cde Denise judging by performances as well as publication.

**KEITH GOTTSCHALK
CLAREMONT**

Leaders detained

MAY we, through the courtesy of your columns, express our extreme disquiet and indignation at the arbitrary detention of community leaders, including school principals, teachers and lecturing staff at the Giyani College of Education, and magistrates.

None of these detainees has been charged.

They have been summarily removed from the community they serve. They have been dispersed ("Why?" one asks) in jails and police stations throughout the northern Transvaal.

We ask in all seriousness how any community in these momentous times can be expected to function, to follow the numerous calls for democracy, even to know where it



Robert Mugabe



Edgar Tekere

is going, if its recognised and appointed leaders are taken from it.

**DETAINEES SUPPORT
COMMITTEE, GIYANI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
GIYANI**

Get out of Gazankulu

IN terms of the state of emergency, the SADF, SAP and security police are harassing and detaining people in Gazankulu.

We, the students and staff of the Giyani College of Education, note that the situation is not conducive to normal education, and therefore demand that

- the state of emergency be lifted,

- all detainees held in Gazankulu under the state of emergency be released immediately,

- the South African security forces be withdrawn from Gazankulu so that

the unjustified restriction of meetings for democratic decision-

This photograph of Abraham Esau appeared in the Cape Times in 1901

Edleston believed SA would experience a deep recession if 5% of its population surrounding the disease should not be politicised, he said

Administrators stopgap for council resignations

GERALD REILL

PRETORIA — Administrators have been appointed in three black towns where councillor resignations — mostly because of intimidation — have deprived the councils of quorums, MEC in charge of local government Olaus van Zyl said here yesterday. Last week he said 43 councillors were forced to resign.

The executive committee decided to appoint administrators immediately instead of holding by-elections.

The three towns are Kwaguga near Witbank, Tokoza near Alberton and Motleng near Delmas.

Van Zyl emphasised the committee viewed democratically chosen councillors as of utmost importance and by-elections would be held as soon as possible.

The administrators' appointments are valid until March 31 next year or until by-elections are held. They will have all the powers and duties of a local authority.

Administrators at three other towns — Bela Bela near Warmbaths, Leboheng near Leandra and Tsikane near Brakpan — will be appointed soon.

31 Oct 4/4/90

Nine prison escapees flee to Zambia

NINE members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, who escaped from an SA prison earlier this year, have arrived in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

The nine men, who were arrested for terrorism and treason in 1988, said their escape from Modderbee Prison and secret trip to Lusaka had been organized by their underground colleagues in SA.

They said a pistol was smuggled into the prison and they had escaped after overpowering their guards and stealing one of their cars. — Sapa.

Khotso ⁽²⁵³⁾ arrives today ^{Soweto} ^{4/4/90}

A FORMER president of the Soweto Students Representative Council, Khotso Seatlholo who was freed from Robben Island on Monday, will be arriving at Jan Smuts Airport at 2pm today.

Seatlholo, who helped form the South African Youth Revolutionary Council in exile, was arrested in June 1981 when he re-entered South Africa after receiving military training in North Africa.

Azapo president Itumeleng Mosala said the Black Consciousness Movement did not regard the release of political prisoners as an indication that the Government was changing.

Eviction of Pollsmoor warders stayed

ARGUS 4/4/90
By GILL TURNBULL
Staff Reporter

THE eviction of suspended prison warders at Pollsmoor prison has been stayed pending the outcome of an urgent application brought before the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Counsel for the recently formed Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), headed by former policeman Mr Gregory Rockman, reached agreement yesterday with

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counsel for the Minister of Law and Order in the matter relating to the suspension of prison staff on strike against discrimination and inequality in the prison services

The application for an interdict restraining the prison authorities from evicting them from their Pollsmoor homes, which was to have been put into effect yesterday at 2pm, was brought by 10 of the 30 striking prison warders

Counsel will approach the Judge President of the Cape for a date for final adjudication in the matter of the warders' suspension, and have agreed that the prison authorities will not evict the warders pending the outcome

Mr A Oosthuizen, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for Popcru and Mr F D J Brand SC, assisted by Mr N Treurnicht and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister

Surprise!

A leaner, stronger David Bruce steps back into the world

W/Mant 514-11/4/90

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Looking rather shorn and rather thin, David Bruce at a press conference yesterday after his sudden release.
Picture: CEDRIC NUNN, Afrapix

THREE very different political prisoners were released this week: a conscientious objector, the first white ANC guerrilla and a firebrand leader of the 1976 Soweto revolt.

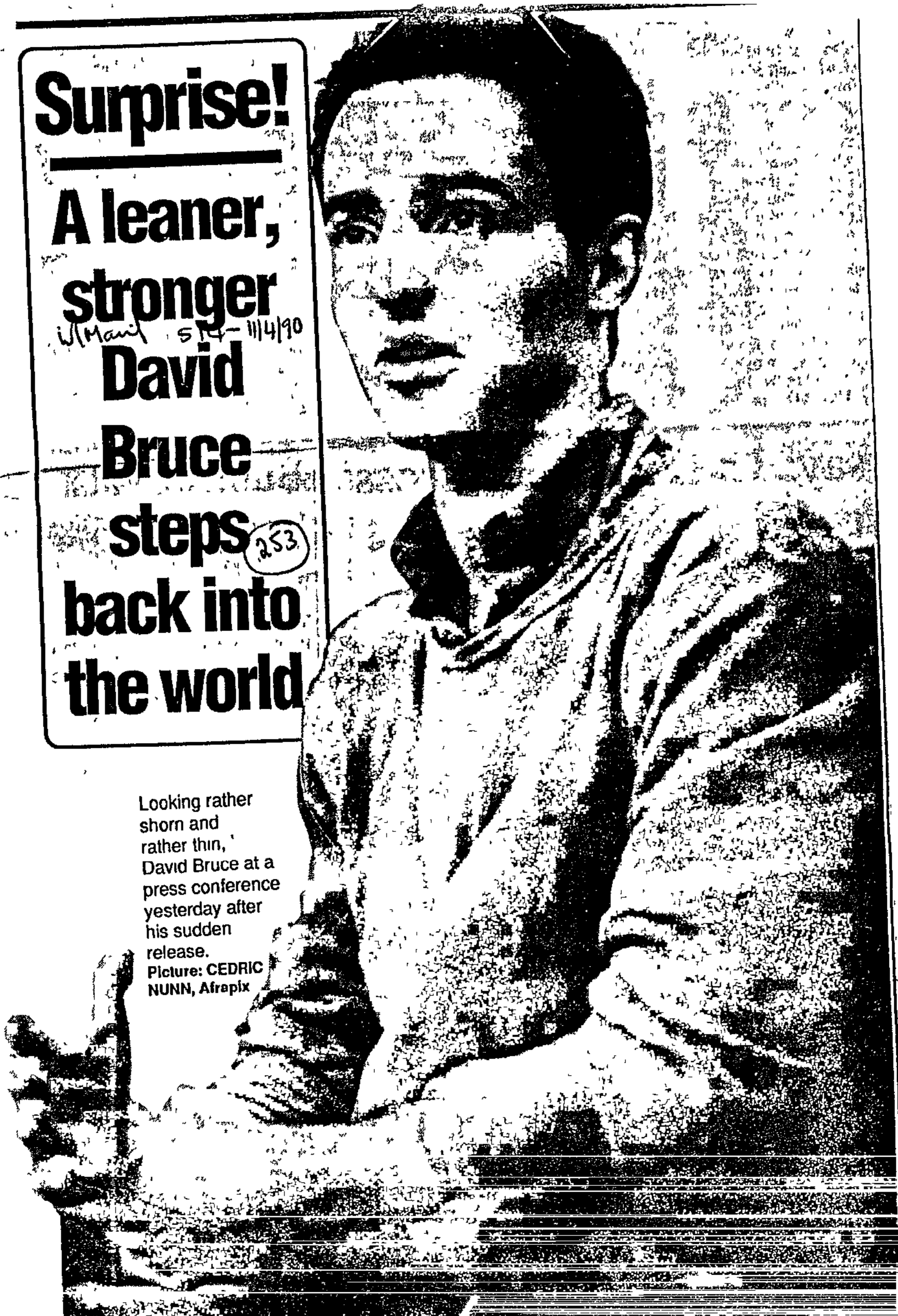
- David Bruce, 27, who has served 19 months for refusing to do military service, was released after a successful appeal against his six-year sentence
- Eric Pelsler, 25, who served four years of a seven-

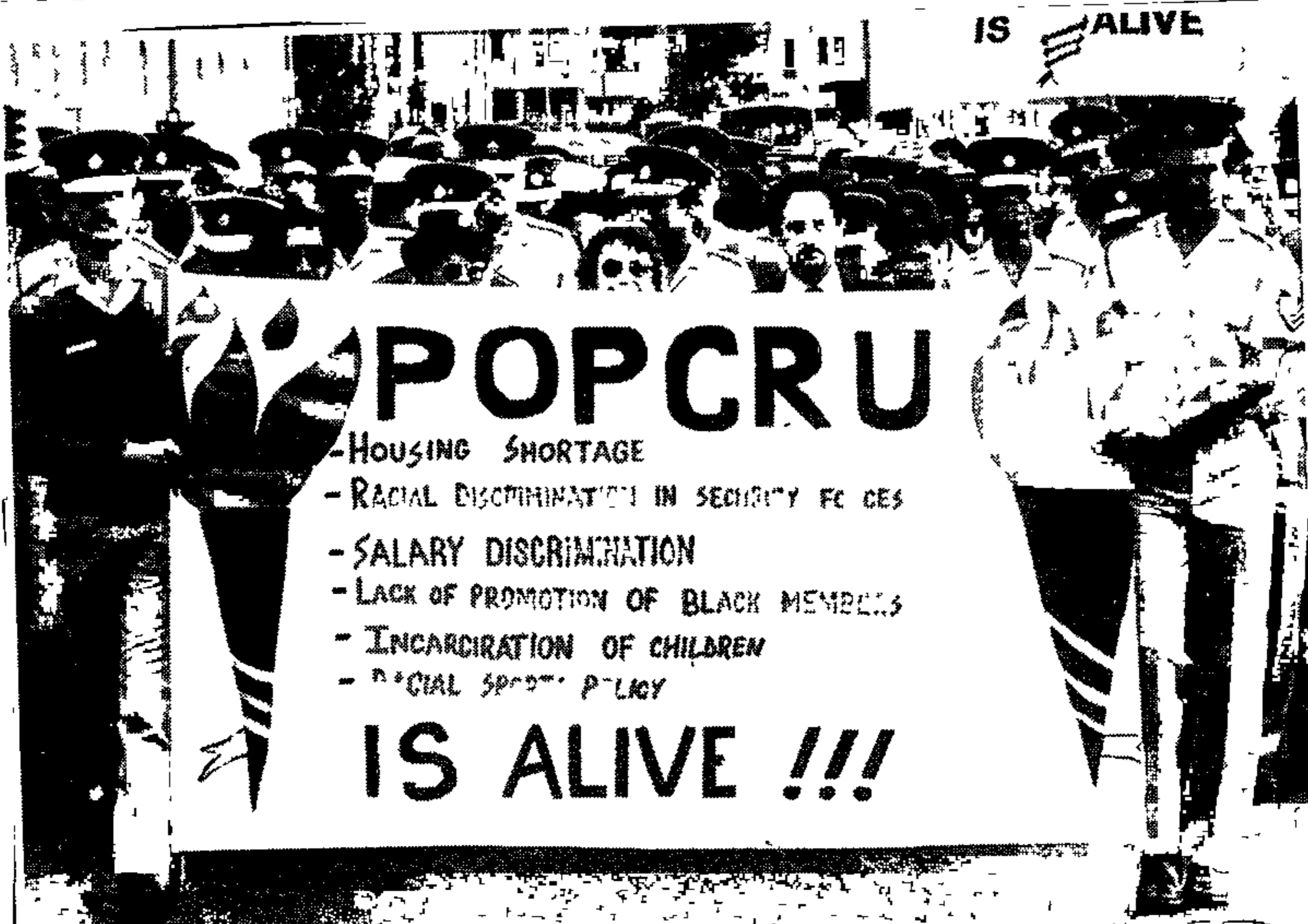
year sentence for undergoing ANC military training, was unconditionally released.

- Khotso Seathlolo, a former president of the Soweto Student's Representative Council and the exiled South African Revolutionary Council, emerged after eight years of a 10-year sentence.

For more details, see PAGE 2

INTO THE VALLEY OF DEATH WITH A SHAKEN MAND





Jailers for freedom ... Popcru voices its demands during a demonstration in Cape Town

253

Prison warders defy suspensions

w/Max 514-114190

By CHRIS MABUYA and GAYE DAVIS

UNDETERRED by arrests, suspensions and dismissals, members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union held major protests in Cape Town and East London this week.

More than 100 people were arrested in East London yesterday during a demonstration by Popcru

The police, who came with three vans, 10 police cars and a buffel, had to struggle for more than an hour to clear East London's main street.

About 80 Popcru members arrived in front of the city hall at 12.30pm carrying placards demanding negotiations and the reinstatement of dismissed colleagues. Thirty-four members of the police force have so far been dismissed in East London and King William's Town while 268 warders have been suspended.

The members were singing South Africa's unofficial national anthem, *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika*, when police arrived and told them the meeting was illegal. Popcru members, who had

been joined by schoolchildren and supporters, moved away.

Some shouted "Down with the SAP" and bystanders took up the chant. The police identified those who were shouting and started arresting them. People responded with shouts of "Down with brutality!"

Inside the three vans, Popcru members shouted "We are not criminals!" Police with dogs and batons chased people on the pavement. Two people, one a Black Sash worker, were allegedly assaulted.

Two other Sash workers were arrested.

The police could not say anything as they were "still busy with the matter".

In Cape Town on Saturday about 80 warders, in full uniform and carrying African National Congress flags and a banner emblazoned "Popcru is Alive", marched from

District Six to the HF Verwoerd Building near the city centre where a petition protesting against racial discrimination in the police and prisons service was handed over.

The march was led by Popcru's national president, sacked police lieutenant Gregory Rockman, who hours earlier was arrested at his Strand home and released on R200 bail after being warned to appear on charges of assaulting a policeman.

The charges arise from an alleged incident during a demonstration on Cape Town's Grand Parade last week by Popcru members, 12 of whom were arrested.

Rockman reappeared in the Cape Town magistrate's court on Monday but the case was postponed to April 25.

His attorney, Kader Amien, told the *Weekly Mail* that as Rockman left the court police told him they were also investigating charges against him in terms of the Fund Raising Act.

Popcru vice-president Warrant Officer John Jansen's other figures for warders so far suspended from their posts for taking part in the protest action were: Mossel Bay 10, Oudtshoorn 2, Grahamstown 39, Fort Beaufort 13 and Diepkloof 262.

Jansen is one of 87 Pollsmoor prison warders suspended.

He said this week that although Popcru members were feeling the effects of being without salaries — a condition of their suspension — food and basic supplies were being provided by community organisations.

"We were prepared to sacrifice when we started this action. We believe we are going to win because we believe in justice and we have got a case.

"We are reasonable people, we just want to sit down and discuss our problems."

POP CRU

Prisons respond to allegations by striking warders

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In last week's *Weekly Mail*, striking prison warders explained their grievances and made claims about suspensions, racial discrimination and transfers

The response by the South African Prisons Service to these allegations arrived too late for publication last week. This is the full text

The report is riddled with false allegations, half-truths, inaccuracies and generalisations. For example, no member at the Kirkwood prison is presently suspended. The figures are inaccurate and give a false perception

Contingency plans at prisons make sufficient provisions for situations which may arise, because of this as well as the loyalty and dedication of the majority of personnel who are still dutifully performing their tasks, which is sincerely appreciated, there is complete control at all prisons. This is in line with the character of a disciplined organisation within

which personnel fulfil their duty with dedication and responsibility in spite of difficult circumstances. The statement that warders have been ferried from Robben Island to Pollsmoor to cope with a staffing crisis is devoid of all truth

South African Prisons Service personnel provide an essential service to the community and consequently it is understandable that the Prisons Service cannot allow personnel to act in an undisciplined way by striking. As there are sufficient and effective channels of communication which can be used freely by personnel to make complaints or submit requests or to take up any matter with management, it is not necessary for personnel to resort to undisciplined actions and behaviour

Comprehensive steps have already been initiated to identify predicaments and grievances within the SA Prisons Service. Given the financial and other realities these matters will be investigated and addressed systematically in the short, medium and long term

An investigation team under the leadership of the SA Prisons Service is already working on a macro-plan which will deal with all predicaments in a responsible and imaginative way. It must also be stressed that as far as salaries, benefits and allowances and promotion opportunities are concerned no disparities exist.

With regard to the alleged discriminatory policy as far as the treatment of prisoners is concerned, it must be stated that policy provides for all prisoners to receive the same treatment without any discrimination. As far as the allegations in the report are concerned, the following

● The availability of dining rooms in prisons are not determined by race. All newly built prisons are provided with dining rooms

● All prisoners are daily given the opportunity to lodge their complaints and requests with the head of the prisons or any other officer appointed by him. These complaints and or requests are re-

corded in an official register and dealt with promptly

● It must also be mentioned that no prisoner in the Pollsmoor prison has been sentenced to solitary confinement for shouting "Popertu" (Police and Prisons Officials Civil Rights Union)

In conclusion it must be emphasised that Popertu is not a recognised union in terms of existing laws, therefore the SA Prisons Service is under no obligation to negotiate with them concerning remuneration, conditions of service or any other matter pertaining to the SA Prisons Service

The management of the SA Prisons Service at the various relevant levels has always been and is available to discuss with members of the Service, in their capacity as members of the Service and not as members of a union, any problem in order to try and resolve it, bearing in mind economic and other realities that may prevail

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

(253)

IAIN ROBERTSON, 37, ANC and Umkhonto weSizwe member, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on May 8 1988, held in solitary confinement until January 23 1989 and on November 11 last year sentenced to 20 years imprisonment after being convicted of terrorism

He is part of a group of four white male anti-apartheid political prisoners currently being held at Pretoria Central prison. Three white women are also being held. They recently suspended a two-week hunger strike in solidarity with the Robben Island hunger strikers. *Wolant 514-11/4/90*

Robertson comes from a strongly anti-apartheid family and became active in Nusas and the Wages Commission while completing a BA degree at Wits University in 1974. He left South Africa in 1976 to avoid an army call-up and joined the ANC while in London.

He received military training in Angola and returned to South Africa in July 1987 as political commissar of a five-person unit which blew up a high-voltage electric mast in Alberton, a radio mast in Linksfield and attached a military bus in Benoni, injuring 16 airforce personnel.

After being betrayed by unit member Hugh Lugg they were captured at a house in Broederstroom.

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Prison talks

LAWYERS representing 302 political prisoners on Robben Island are to have talks with the Commissioner of Prisons.

Seven legal representatives consulted with the prisoners' Hunger Strike Committee on the island on Monday.

*soyefan
1/14/90*

17/6/41 11/9/40

Prisons takes tough line against striking warders

By DALE KNEEN, Staff Reporter

THE Prison Services continues to take tough action against the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) in order to halt the prison warder strike.

St Albans prison in Port Elizabeth told 28 Popcru members on Monday that they had been suspended, bringing to 684 the number of warders suspended since the start of the strike on March 21.

44 POLICEMEN FIRED

"We condemn the SA Prison Services for this action as it makes a mockery of what President F W de Klerk says about negotiations," said Popcru vice-president Mr John Jansen.

"The authorities have consistently refused to negotiate with Popcru on the real and pressing grievances of prison warders and policemen," he said.

A total of 44 policemen had been fired from the force since the start of the unofficial strike. Popcru is not recognised as a union by the government and the contracts of warders and policemen prevent them from joining unions.

In what is regarded as a victory for the strikers, the SA Prison Services has agreed not to evict 31 suspended warders from their houses at Pollsmoor, said Mr Jansen.

"The SA Prison Services contacted Popcru's lawyers to say they were prepared to compromise and allow the suspended warders to carry on living in their houses until the entire strike action was resolved," he said.

"They did not, however, agree to negotiate with Popcru as they still refuse to recognise us as a legitimate union for the warders."

Suspended warders were not being paid.

He did not cross-examine the witnesses.
The hearing is proceeding.

Govt building 9 new jails

Cape Times 11/6/90 Political Staff (253)

THE government is building nine new prisons and a tenth is on the building programme for the 1990/91 financial year to help reduce overcrowding in South African prisons.

The new prisons are being built at Boksburg, Brandvlei, Cradock, Glencoe, Kandasput, Knysna, Pollsmoor, Pretoria Central and Zonderwater.

A new prison at Oudtshoorn is on the building programme for the current financial year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, when he replied to a question tabled in the House of Representatives by Mr Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson).

He also said the planning of a new training college for warders at Westlake was nearly complete.

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- (3) whether it is his intention to enlarge Riverlea, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) (i) what area is involved and (ii) what is the extent of this area,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 17/4/90

C47E

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE (for the Minister of Housing)

- (1) No
- (2) No, due to the many physical and geological restrictions on the land,
- (3) No, because suitable land for future extension and economical development is not available
- (a), (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away
- (4) No

Local affairs/management committees' members

*3 Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture

- (1) Whether any members of the House of Representatives are currently serving on local affairs committees and management committees, if so,
- (2) whether he will furnish the names of such members, if not, why not, if so, who are they,
- (3) whether it is anticipated that public representatives will be prevented from serving on bodies at more than one level of government, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) in terms of what legislation,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 17/4/90

263 C65E

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes —

Mr J W Christians (MP Ravensmead)
Mr S Ebrahim (MP Grassy Park)
Mr C M George (MP Greenwood Park)
Mr C B Herandien (MP Macassar)
Mr N M Isaacs (MP Bishop Lavis)
Mr P W Sauman (MP Mid Karoo)

promotion examinations for (i) sergeants to the rank of warrant officer, (ii) warrant officers to the rank of lieutenant and (iii) lieutenants to the rank of captain and (b) how many (i) men and (ii) women were successful in the examinations in respect of each of these ranks,

- (2) with reference to each of the above categories, (a) how many applications were received from Pollsmoor and (b) how many candidates from Pollsmoor (i) sat for the examinations and (ii) were successful?

Hansard 17/4/90

253 C41E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) During the period 1 March 1989 to 28 February 1990 promotional examinations only took place on one occasion
- (a) (i) 1 611
- (ii) 608
- (iii) Officers are not required to complete promotional examinations as promotion takes place according to merit

(b) (i) Sergeant to Warrant officer 50
Warrant officer to Lieutenant 9

(ii) Sergeant to Warrant officer 20
Warrant officer to Lieutenant 3

- (2) (a) Sergeant to Warrant officer, Men 59, Women 5
Warrant officer to Lieutenant, Men 23, Women 1
- (b) (i) Sergeant to Warrant officer, Men 25, Women 1
Warrant officer to Lieutenant, Men 6, Women 0
- (ii) No candidate at Pollsmoor was successful in the completion of the promotional examination.

Own Affairs

Hansard 17/4/90

Newlands East, Durban: clinic/health centre

Health Services and Welfare

3 Mr I T LANDERS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

- (1) Whether his Department received an application from a certain local authority to erect a clinic and/or health centre in Newlands East, Durban, if so, (a) from which local authority and (b) when,
- (2) whether this application was approved, if not, why not, if so, (a) what will this project cost, (b) when is it anticipated that building operations will be (i) commenced

(2) whether a new training college for warders is planned or under construction at Westlake, if so, what progress has been made in this regard?

Hansard 17/4/90

C42E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

253

- (1) The following new prisons are being constructed

Boksburg Prison
Brandville Prison
Craddock Prison
Glencoe Prison
Kandaspunt Prison
Knyana Prison
Pollsmoor Prison
Pretoria Central Prison
Zonderwater Prison

A new prison to be erected at Oudtshoorn is on the building programme for the 1990-91 financial year

- (2) Yes The planning of a new training college for warders at Westlake is nearly completed

Against the background of economic restrictions the Prisons Service is, however, compelled to introduce various measures with the view to increased cost efficiency in the management of the Prisons Service. This requires, inter alia, that an extensive investigation is presently being undertaken into the possible improved and multi-purpose utilization of existing infrastructure and facilities as well as those presently being planned.

- (3) Yes
- (a) It is not possible to say when as the proposed legislation regarding uniform elections must still be approved,
- (b) proposed legislation regarding a uniform electoral act
- (4) No

Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

*4 Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

- (1) Whether it is intended to establish a day-care centre in Austerville, Durban, if so,
- (2) whether the old Northgate Primary School site has been considered for this purpose, if so,
- (3) whether this site was found suited to the purpose, if not, why not,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE *Hansard* 17/4/90

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away
- (3) Falls away
- (4) No

For written reply

General Affairs

Hansard 17/4/90

Prisons services: applications

- 15 Mr W J MEYER asked the Minister of Justice
- (1) (a) How many applications did the Prisons Service receive during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available in respect of

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

- (2) whether he or his Department has investigated the (a) economic and (b) juridical implications of these steps, if not, why not, if so, what are these implications, in each case? B718E

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (1) No A final decision regarding the granting of mining rights will be taken after the completion and evaluation of the environmental impact assessment which is presently being undertaken
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) Falls away

*20 Mr R M BURROWS — Administration and Economic Co-ordination [Question standing over]

GST on prescribed medicines: revenue

*21 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Finance *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90

What was the total amount of revenue received by the Government from general sales tax on prescribed medicines for the 1988-89 financial year? B738E

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Inland Revenue does not require registered vendors to furnish the particulars of sales tax collected on each type of commodity as this would place an unreasonable administrative burden on the business sector. For this reason separate statistics of collections on prescribed medicines are not available. The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa has estimated that the sales of prescribed medicines for the 1989 calendar year amounted to R1 040 million. If one assumes that sales tax was payable on the whole of this amount the revenue collected would amount to R120 million. These figures exclude prescribed medicines supplied by medical practitioners and hospitals

GST on prescribed medicines: abolition

*22 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Finance *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90

Whether consideration is being given to abolishing general sales tax on prescribed medicines, if not, why not? B739E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

No Representations have on numerous occasions been made for prescribed medicines to be exempted from general sales tax and careful consideration has been given to the matter. It is, however, essential, particularly in the case of an indirect tax such as sales tax, for the base to be as wide as possible. If an exemption was granted in respect of prescribed medicines it would not only open the door for exemptions in respect of other equally meritorious cases, but would mean that the loss of tax would have to be recovered by an increase in the rate of tax.

Colonel Bob Denard: residence permit

*23 Mr L FLUCHS asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90

- (1) Whether a temporary or permanent residence permit has been issued to Colonel Bob Denard, if so, (a) for how long and (b) why, B740E
- (2) what is the total anticipated cost to the State of providing refuge to Colonel Denard,
- (3) whether he will furnish details on the present whereabouts of this person, if not, why not, if so, (a) where is he residing at present and (b) at whose expense is he residing there?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) A temporary residence permit has been issued to him. An extension will be required from 1 May 1990. Colonel Denard's residence in South Africa must be seen against the background of the turbulences which occurred in the Comores in December 1989. On occasion my colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made public statements on the events. It boils down to the fact that both the former government of the Comores and the French Government have requested South Africa to accommodate Colonel Denard. The South African Government was initially not in favour thereof, but after repeated appeals by the two aforementioned governments, the government, for the promotion of peace and quiet in the Comores, agreed to be of assistance. In the meantime discussions

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

with the French Government regarding Colonel Denard's position and future are being conducted

- (2) None *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90
- (3) No He is being housed privately and it is not deemed expedient to furnish details

Mr Lennox Sebe in SA

*24 Mr L FLUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether Mr Lennox Sebe is currently residing in South Africa, if so, (a) under what conditions has he been granted permission to do so and (b) at what total anticipated cost to the State, B741E
- (2) whether he is to be granted political asylum, if not, why not, if so, for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Hans van Riel 17/4/90

- (1) Yes

(a) Under circumstances where he left his country as Head of State and where a coup d'état was carried out in his country during his absence. He was not unwilling to return to the Ciskei. After consultation with the South African Embassy in the Ciskei and the National Council of the Ciskei, he was advised not to return to the Ciskei for the time being in the interest of the promotion of peace and quiet in the Ciskei, which is at the same time in the interest of South Africa. Further, Mr Sebe is receiving medical treatment in South Africa.

(b) He and his spouse are being accommodated in a house which was available. He pays for their upkeep himself.

- (2) No request for political asylum has been received

Retirement annuity funds: extension of

Hans van Riel 17/4/90

*25 Mr H H SCHVARTZ asked the Minister of Finance

Whether any consideration has been given to extending the age of retirement in respect of

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

retirement annuity funds beyond 70, if so, what conclusion has been arrived at, if not, why not? *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90 — B743E

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Yes. It was concluded that the age limit should not be extended as the purpose of allowing a deduction in respect of contributions to retirement annuity funds is to permit a person to defer tax on a portion of his income during his productive years until after his retirement. Very few people remain productive after attaining the age of 70 years, and it appears that any raising of the age limit would mainly benefit those senior citizens fortunate enough to have more than sufficient income to meet their needs, and who merely wish to further defer the payment of tax.

Durban prison at Westville: emergency detainees

*26 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90

- (1) Whether any persons are being detained in terms of the state of emergency at the Durban Prison in Westville, if so, how many, *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B744E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes, 18 persons on 17 April 1990
- (2) The detention of these persons is as a result of the conflict situation in Natal and is in the interests of the maintenance of law and order, the public safety and the termination of the statement of emergency.

Minister/Mandela: meetings outside prison

*27 Adv S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Justice *Hans van Riel* 17/4/90

- (1) (a) On how many occasions did he meet Mr Nelson Mandela outside prison premises and (b) (i) where and (ii) when did each such meeting take place, B752E
- (2) whether he was accompanied by any other Cabinet Ministers at these meetings, if so, by what Ministers;
- (3) whether the constitutional future of South Africa was under discussion at any of these meetings, if so, at which meetings? B752E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (2) whether he or his Department has investigated the (a) economic and (b) juridical implications of these steps, if not, why not, if so, what are these implications, in each case? B718E

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with the French Government regarding Colonel Denard's position and future are being conducted. B741E

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- (b) He and his spouse are being accommodated in a house which was available. He pays for their upkeep himself.
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Retirement annuity funds: extension of retirement age

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(2) whether he was accompanied by any other Cabinet Ministers at these meetings, if so, by what Ministers,

(3) whether the constitutional future of South Africa was under discussion at any of these meetings; if so, at which meetings? B752E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) Ten (10)
(b) (i) and (ii)
Volks Hospital
My residence in Cape Town
Tygerberg Hospital
Constantenberg Medi-Clinic
Tuynhuys
My office in Cape Town
- 17 November 1985
20 and 21 July 1986 and 10 October 1986
17 August 1988
4 September 1988
5 July 1989, 13 December 1989 and 9 February 1990
25 January 1990
- (2) The Minister of Constitutional Development was present at the meetings on 13 December 1989 and 9 February 1990
- (3) No, in this regard the honourable member is referred to my reply of 20 March 1990 on interpellation number 1

Minister/Mandela: meetings in prison

*28 Adv S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Justice †

- (1) Whether he met Mr Nelson Mandela in a prison during the period 1 January 1987 to 31 January 1990, if so, (a) (i) for what purpose, (ii) when and (iii) where did these meetings take place and (b) how many such meetings were there,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B753E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes
- (a) (i) The Honourable Member is referred to the interpellations of 20 and 27 March 1990
- (ii) and (iii) and (b)
I met Mr Mandela on three occasions at Pollsmoor Prison and on nine occasions at Victor Verster Prison during the period mentioned
- (2) No, this issue has been dealt with in detail on various occasions and I consider further statements in this regard unnecessary

Margate/Durban and Durban/Empanjeni traffic counts

*29 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Transport †

- (1) Whether traffic counts are held on a continuous basis on the N2 route between (a) Margate and Durban and (b) Durban

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (1) Particulars are not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information
- (2) Monthly meetings are held with the Regional Commissioners of the S A Police in the relevant regions. During such meetings problem areas are identified after which preventative actions are conducted. Trains are also frequently accompanied by the S A Police

Spoornet is presently in the process of establishing its own security unit who will also see to the safety of passengers

Political violence deaths

*31 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many persons have died in or as a result of political violence since 1 January 1990 and (b) how many such persons were members of the South African Police Force?

B770E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) 1 January 1990 until 31 March 1990 — 574 persons
- (b) 14.

Military disability pensions

*32 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (a) How many persons were in receipt of military disability pensions, and (b) what amount had been paid out in such pensions, as at 31 March 1990?

B771E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (a) 11 371 widows included,
- (b) the amount in respect of military disability pensions, only, is not readily available. A total amount of R46 539 035,49 was paid out in respect of all military pensions for the financial year ending 31 March 1990

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, where it occurs subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs

Redundancies/retrichments in White schools

Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- Whether, in view of his announcement on 23 March 1990 relating to the opening of schools to all races, he will consider postponing decisions on further redundancies and retrichments of teachers in White schools, if not, why not?

B772E INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Mr Speaker, the Department has always attempted to handle every facet of its rationalisation programme which embraces, *inter alia*, the disposal of redundant buildings and the possible retrenchment of teaching personnel with great care. Decisions on rationalisation are only taken after thorough research, the study of demographic projections, intensive consultation with all the parties concerned, and taking into account all the relevant factors

Some of the most important factors which influence the decision whether or not to rationalise are the wishes of the community. It has happened that a community itself has requested a school to be closed. Others are the area in which the school is situated, the accessibility of other schools, the possibility of amalgamation rather than closure, the viability of maintaining good educational standards with the present pupil enrolment, the possibility of presenting an adequate curriculum and satisfactory alternative arrangements

Obviously, my announcement in this House on 23 March of two possible further models for educational provision which have now been referred to the statutorily recognised advisory bodies for comment, will have a bearing on any future rationalisation programme. In our planning, cognisance will be taken of the implications of the acceptance of one or more of the models or of any other model which might be decided upon, and also of the outcome of any decision which is to be taken by parent bodies in this regard

Reporters barred from SC prison inspection

Capt. Times 18/4/70 (253)
POLLSMOOR Prison authorities yesterday barred the press from going on a Supreme Court inspection of the prison's Medium B section for awaiting-trial prisoners where city lawyer Mr Willie Hofmeyr was kept in isolation.

Mr Hofmeyr is suing the Minister of Justice for R100 000 in damages for the manner in which he was imprisoned for 168 days as an emergency detainee.

The inspection of Mr Hofmeyr's cell and the areas he was allowed to visit lasted about an hour. Reporters followed the court party as far as the foyer of the Medium B section of the prison, where high-ranking prison officers sifted through the group.

AK645 (S/4/90)

(12/25/253) (B)



NATI

Popcru children's picket broken up

Staff Reporters

A PICKET protest by children outside Pollsmoor Prison demanding the reinstatement and payment of suspended Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) members was broken up by police.

A Popcru spokesman said police had been waiting when the 10 children, supervised from a distance by two wives of suspended Popcru members, had unfurled the posters at noon yesterday.

Yesterday was pay day for prison staff and the posters had

demanded the reinstatement of the suspended warders' wages

The spokesman said police had confiscated the posters. At that stage the two women had approached them and had been arrested.

Seven suspended Popcru members responsible for the children had then moved closer and had also been arrested.

Although none offered resistance they had been manhandled by police while being arrested, the spokesman alleged. One woman had hurt her arm while being forced into a police van.

The nine had been taken to Kirstenhof police station where

one of the women had what appeared to be a mild heart attack, the spokesman said.

An ambulance had been called and she had been taken to Victoria Hospital. She was discharged later and had been warned to appear in court with the others, the spokesman said.

Police liaison officer Major Jan Calitz, confirmed that several people were arrested outside Pollsmoor.

He emphasised the police had used "as much force as was necessary" to arrest the adult protesters, stressing that the use of force had become necessary as some had resisted.

However, he stressed that no force had been used against women and said the police had no knowledge of anyone having a heart attack.

One policeman was injured when he was kicked in the face, said Major Calitz.

● The arrested members of Popcru appeared in Wynberg Magistrate's Court and released on R100 bail.

They were vice-president Mr Johnny Jansen, national secretary Mr Peter Loggenberg, Mr Deon Daniels, Miss Charmaine Jackson, Mr Graham Wiscomb, Miss Maureen Carolissen and Mr Randolph Fortun.

Jails hold 25 000 more than capacity

Political Staff 253

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's prisons are holding more than 25 000 more prisoners than they are designed to accommodate, according to the latest annual report of the South African Prisons Service.

The occupation level measured in the middle of last year was running at 131,2 percent. There was accommodation for 84 363 prisoners, while 110 574 were actually being held. The daily average total of prisoners held last year was 111 557.

According to the report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the bulk of prisoners in custody last June were those sentenced to between two and five years (32,4 percent), to between five and 10 years (20,7 percent) and awaiting trial (17,2 percent).

Prisoners sentenced for 20 years or life accounted for 0,9 percent. The bulk of prisoners actually admitted during the year were those awaiting trial (56,6 percent) while the next biggest category was for those sentenced to up to six months (28,6 percent).

Journal S Co

apose

253

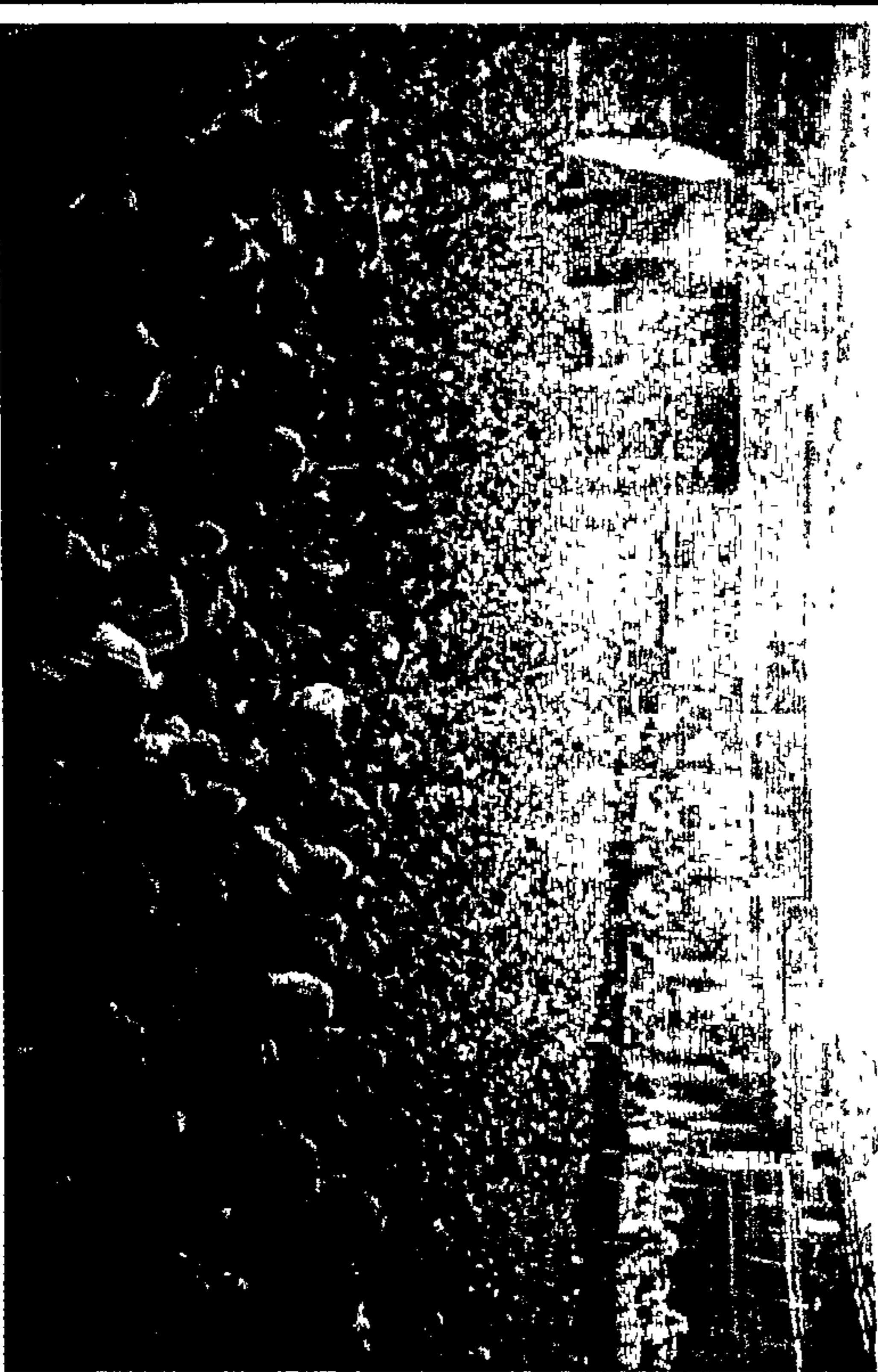


A man in a billion

South 19/4 - 25/4/90

Nelson Mandela (left) was billed as the star of the show. And there was no doubt in the minds of the more than 80 000 people (below) who crammed into Wembley soccer stadium in London on Monday that the ANC leader supremely fitted the bill. They danced, chanted and sang as they waited for hours in bitter cold for the one man they had come to see. The concert was broadcast to an estimated TV audience of a billion people.

● See Pages 8 and 17



MOUNTING community protests sweeping the country have thrown third-tier government structures into disarray.

The latest body to quit this week is the Robertson Coloured Management Committee.

Its decision comes in the wake of a police shooting last Wednesday in which scores of people attending a civic meeting were injured.

So far at least 100 councillors throughout the country have resigned, with many third-tier structures either facing a shortage of councillors or unable to operate because they lack quorums.

In the Eastern Cape the collapse of the Zankwanga town council in Jansenville after it was revealed that the councillors were "misusing" funds meant for job-creation schemes, has brought to rime the number of councils which have resigned en bloc.

Flee
The topping of the government-created structures has been dramatic but bloodless compared to the 1985 and 1986 turbulence when several councillors were killed and most had to flee townships.

The resignation of the entire eight-man Robertson management committee has come about as a result of community pressure and anger over a shooting incident described by several of them as "unnecessary".

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has responded to an outcry over the Robertson incident by announcing a top-level probe into the shooting.

However, at a packed meeting in the small Boland town on Wednesday evening, angry residents reiterated their demand for an inquiry. Mr Fred Booyen, spokesman for the Rob-



Adriaan Vlok

ertson Interim Committee, said they had lost faith in the police and wanted an impartial inquiry.

Lawyer Mr Essa Moosa, representing the Robertson community, confirmed that a letter demanding an inquiry had been sent to Vlok.

● See pages 3 and 5

Come to the Big Top!

The people who make a circus work

● Page 12

Busting 'Drug City'

Angry residents take on peddlers

● Page 7

Prisons overcrowded by about 30 percent

SOUTH Africa's prisons are holding over 25 000 more prisoners than they are designed to accommodate.

According to the latest annual report of the South African Prisons Service, the occupation level measured in the middle of last year was running at 131,2 percent - there was accommodation for 84363 prisoners, while 110574 were being held.

The daily average total of prisoners held last year was 111 557

The report notes "As regards the nature and character of its prison population the Prisons Service is on the receiving end and is largely at the mercy of circumstances that are beyond its control."

It adds "In order to maintain an orderly, disciplined and calm prison milieu a fine balance must

be maintained in various fields"

According to statistics in the report, which was tabled in Parliament on Wednesday, the bulk of prisoners in custody in June last year were those sentenced to between two and five years (32,4 percent), to between five and 10 years (20,7 percent) and awaiting trial prisoners (17,2 percent)

Prisoners sentenced for 20 years or life accounted for 0,9 percent

The bulk of prisoners actually admitted during the year were those awaiting trials (56,6 percent) while the next biggest category was for those sentenced to up to six months (28,6 percent)

Other points are that

* Escapes from custody dropped from 702 in 1987/88 to 575 last year

* The number of infants taken into prison by their mothers during the year was 1 940 and a further 103 were born in prison

* Thirty two un-sentenced prisoners died during the year - 26 by natural causes - and 151 sentenced prisoners died, 112 by natural causes, 21 by suicide and eight by assault by fellow prisoners

* Prisons are being run by a staff of 22 500, but the actual manpower requirement is estimated at about 27 700

South
19/4-
25/4/90

Infamous PE jail disrupted

253
~~253~~

From PATRICK GOODENOUGH

PORT ELIZABETH —

The notorious St Alban's Prison near here was disrupted by a warders' strike this week.

"Home" to hundreds of Eastern Cape detainees between 1986 and last year, St Alban's had to contend with a sit-in by 27 warders

Their action was in sup-

port of fellow members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru)

700 of the union's members have been suspended by the Prisons Service in recent months because of its activities

Arising from the sit-in, the St Alban's warders were summarily suspended, given 48 hours to vacate their living quarters, and were only spared from eviction by a last-minute Supreme Court

application

The authorities agreed to allow them to return to their homes in the prison grounds pending a hearing later this month. In return, the warders undertook not to force colleagues to join their strike

A SA Prisons Service liaison officer, Colonel Danie Immelman, confirmed that 26 warders had been suspended

"Prison Service personnel provide an essential service to the community

and consequently it is understandable that the Service cannot allow personnel to act in an undisciplined manner by striking

"The management of the SA Prisons Service at the various relevant levels has always been and is available to discuss with members of the Service, in their capacity as members of the Service and not as members of a union, any problem in order to try resolve it, bearing in mind economic and other realities that may prevail

"It must be emphasised that Popcru is not a recognised union in terms of existing laws

"Therefore the SA Prisons Service is under no obligation to negotiate with it concerning remuneration, conditions of service or any other matter pertaining to the Prisons Service

He said membership of a union without the permission of the authorities constitutes a disciplinary offence

2 more Death Row prisoners escape gallows

Star 25/4/90
The sentences of two Death Row prisoners — a murderer and a rapist — were commuted this week, bringing to 12 the number of people reprieved from hanging since last Friday, the Department of Justice confirmed yesterday.

The latest reprieves were granted to Solomon Dikgang Magano and Jeremia Hlakotsa on Monday following successful petitions to the State President.

Magano (27), was convicted in March 1989 for raping a 24-year-

old woman. His death sentence was commuted to 15 years' imprisonment

Hlakotsa (42), was convicted and sentenced to death in May 1989 in Vanderbijlpark for murdering his wife by strangling her and throwing the body into the Vaal River. His death sentence was commuted to 25 years' imprisonment.

The 10 Death Row prisoners whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment on Friday were

all convicted of murder.

The death sentences of the following murderers were commuted on Friday

Mazibuse Michael Dlamini (26), 18 years' imprisonment, John Mandlenkosi Mthembu (24), 20 years; Andrew Ngubo (25), 12 years; Joseph Chidi (25), 20 years; Stephen Greel (29), 18 years; Ephraim Shabalala (24), 12 years and George Zohle Maqana (21), 12 years' jail. — Sapa

unconditionally, he must therefore also withdraw the word "coward" ~~(b) (1)~~
 †Mr J H VANDER MERWE [I withdraw it, but I will get him in Kroonstad! Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES Order! ~~Answered~~ 24/4/90

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, on a point of order With regard to the question of whether an hon Minister or Deputy Minister may refuse to reply to a supplementary question, I wish to refer you to the ruling of the Rules Committee that five supplementary questions are admissible [Interjections] I wish to submit that in this case no supplementary questions have been allowed and that the five supplementary questions may still be put.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES Order! Supplementary questions have not been refused The hon the Deputy Minister himself indicated that he would not reply to supplementary questions. [Interjections.]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Certain book recommended by SADF

*3 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Defence ~~Answered~~ 24/4/90

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force sent out a circular in which it recommended a certain book, particulars of which have been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) under whose signature was the circular sent out, (b) to whom was it directed, (c) what are the particulars of the book in question and (d) what was the cost of sending out this circular.
- (2) whether the publishing company concerned refunded the South African Defence Force for the cost of the circular, if not, why not?

B742E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) The previous Chief of the SA Army.
- (b) Officers, warrant-officers and non-commissioned officers of the Perma-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ment Force, the Citizen Force and the Commandos ~~Answered~~ 24/4/90

- (c) The particulars are as supplied by the Honourable Member
- (d) R5 843 for envelopes ~~(b) (1)~~

(2) No, because the circular was sent out on the initiative of the South African Defence Force The SA Defence Force has over a period of 23 years, gained victory after victory in the struggle against Marxist expansionism The SA Defence Force succeeded in halting this expansionism until the philosophy and ideology behind it collapsed in Eastern Europe The SA Defence Force achieved one of the bravest victories in modern warfare in South East Angola in 1987/88 This crowned the military successes of the previous years and opened the way for a successful negotiation process regarding Namibia This book reflects the SA Defence Force's successes and because thousands of members of the SA Defence Force were involved in the war, it was decided to introduce the book to as many members as possible

Johannesburg city councillor: investigation

*4 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether officials of the Department of Inland Revenue were requested by officials of the Johannesburg City Council to investigate the tax affairs of a Johannesburg city councillor, if so, what was the response of the Department of Inland Revenue;
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the persons involved in this matter, if not, why not, if so, what (a) are the names of the city council officials who made the request and (b) is the name of the city councillor concerned?

B746E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) The duties of the Commissioner for Inland Revenue are not limited to the collection of taxes; he must also ensure that there is compliance with the tax laws

He will accordingly take notice of information in regard to tax matters that come to his notice from any source whatsoever, and act thereon in terms of the powers granted to him by law In the light of the secrecy provisions contained in section 4 of the Income Tax Act, details of his actions and findings may, however, not be furnished to any person other than the taxpayer or his lawful representative

In view hereof no further information or comment can be furnished in reply to the Honourable Member's question

Katfan electrified fence: exclusion of areas

*5 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether the farms (a) Greeksvald, (b) Den Staat, (c) Samarra and (d) Kruitfontein are to be excluded from the Katfan electrified fence west of Messina, if so, (i) for what reasons, (ii) at what request and (iii) what will be the cost of such exclusion; ~~Answered~~ 24/4/90
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? ~~(b) (1)~~

B773E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) to (c) Yes

- (i) Due to research with regard to the existing system as well as ecological disturbances which the fence could bring about
- (ii) The SA Defence Force
- (iii) The cost is not known as the exact location of the fence has not yet been determined
- (d) A gap has, for the time being, been left in the fence in anticipation of the outcome of the ecological investigation regarding this specific farm
- (2) No

Prison warders dismissed/suspended

*6 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, subsequent to his reply in the House of Representatives to Question No

1 on 27 March 1990, any prison warders have been dismissed or suspended, if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reasons and (c) at which prisons were they stationed at the time of their dismissal or suspension, ~~Answered~~ 24/4/90

- (2) whether these warders raised any grievances with the authorities, if so, (a) what grievances and (b) what action was or is being taken by his Department to address such grievances? ~~(b) (1)~~

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

- (1) Yes, only suspended

(a) and . King . 5 Members suspended on 27 March 1990

(c) William's Town Prison March 1990

. 2 Members suspended on 29 March 1990

. East London : 2 Members suspended on 27 March 1990

. Pollsmoor : 2 Members suspended on 27 March 1990

. Brandvlei : 1 Member suspended on 30 March 1990

. Fort Beau-fort Prison : 1 Member suspended on 27 March 1990

. 1 Member suspended on 21 April 1990

. Sutterheim : 1 Member suspended on 27 March 1990

. Port Elizabeth Prison : 27 members suspended on 9 April 1990

. 1 Member suspended on 10 April 1990

. Grahams-town Prison : 1 Member suspended on 17 April 1990

- (b) For the same reasons mentioned in my reply to Question No 1 on 27 March 1990 in the House of Rep-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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 Hansard 24/4/90 1016

representatives (namely that members did not perform their normal duties)

(2) Yes

RS3

(a) Grievances in connection with alleged discrimination in respect of work, living quarters, social and outdoor activities, facilities on prison grounds as well as allegations that the existing communication channel does not function effectively and that Commanding Officers are not accessible enough to hear members' grievances

(b) In order to put these allegations into perspective, I wish to direct the Honourable member's attention to the fact that the dealing with the complaints and grievances of personnel is a continuous process. Specific grievances have come to attention recently. Although certain grievances do have substance, there are others with little or no substance and are attributable to wrong/distorted perceptions which have already been rectified/are in the process of being rectified

The Prisons Service is currently compiling a handling strategy which will provide Commanding Officers with guidelines to solve the grievances which have not yet been resolved, as far as possible to the satisfaction of all parties

One of the stumbling blocks, namely the provision of medical benefits to dependents of Black members, have recently been resolved. The decision to provide this service to members was taken in April 1989, but funds only became available on 1 April 1990

Other stumbling blocks such as the establishing of better quality housing, establishment and upgrading of sports and recreational facilities, the provision of state transport between home and place of work where no public transport is available, are given ongoing attention, but are coupled to financial realities and will not occur overnight

For purposes of complaints and grievances by members of the South African Prisons Service, a communication channel exists which provides that complaints and grievances may be forwarded to the highest level. All members are aware of this communication channel and it has always been the policy of the South African Prisons Service to deal actively with complaints and grievances brought to its attention

Inland Revenue employees: remuneration

*7 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance Hansard 24/4/90

Whether any employees in the Finance Division Inland Revenue are remunerated on a commission or revenue-collected basis; if so, what total amount was paid out on this basis in 1989, if not, (a) what is the basis of remuneration for these employees and (b) what total amount was paid out on this basis in the said year?

B766E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

No — No personnel of Inland Revenue is remunerated on a commission basis or on the basis of tax collected. It follows that no remuneration was paid on this basis during the 1989/90 or any other financial year

(a) The basis of remuneration is according to fixed salary scales as prescribed by the Commission for Administration

(b) The total amount paid on this basis during the 1989/90 financial year amounts to R188 099 690. In addition to this, an amount of R1 457 015 was paid during the 1989/90 financial year in terms of a production bonus system to officials in the office of the Receiver of Revenue, Johannesburg

The reason for the introduction of a bonus system is that a serious staff shortage is continually experienced at that office and the existing staff have to work that much harder to keep the work up to date. The remuneration is paid monthly on the basis of the production of all the officials of the office for the relevant month. It is in no

way related to the collection efforts of individual officials Hansard 24/4/90

Transferability of pensions

*8 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether the transferability of pensions is being investigated at present, if not, why not, if so, when is it expected that a report on this investigation will be available?

B774E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Yes, transferability of pensions already exists between State controlled pension funds mutually, as well as between such funds and certain other pension funds. Investigation into the transferability of pensions generally, forms part of the terms of reference of the Mouton Committee of Investigation into a Retirement Provision System for South Africa, appointed by the Minister of Finance

Police investigation into death of Mr Thikitha

*9 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order Hansard 24/4/90

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Justice to Question No 20 on 20 March 1990, the Police investigation into the death of Mr Thomas Mavimbela Thikitha near Heidelberg, Transvaal, on 13 February 1990 has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, what were the findings?

B796E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

Yes, however the results of the tissue tests are still being awaited before the docket can be submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision

(a) and (b) Fall away.

International School in Bophuthatswana money

*10 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hansard 24/4/90

(1) Whether he gave an undertaking that the South African Government would give a sum of money to the International School

in Bophuthatswana, if so, what are the relevant details, Hansard 24/4/90

(2) whether he has made any arrangements for this sum of money to be given to the said school, if not, why not; if so, (a) what arrangements, (b) (i) what is the amount involved and (ii) why was it promised and/or given and (c) for whom does this school cater?

B798E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes. South Africa will provide, in the form of a loan, 50% of the costs of the construction of the school building

(2) Yes

(a) In terms of a loan agreement signed on 28 November 1989, Bophuthatswana may make drawings on the loan amount

(b) (i) R3 850 000,00

(ii) The RSA decision to assist financially in the construction of the school was based on various considerations including a study undertaken by the Department of Education and Culture and the Cape Director of Education

(c) There are at present 176 enrolled students, of whom 43 are citizens of Bophuthatswana and the rest are representative of 22 nationalities

*11 Mr J VAN ECK—Law and Order. [Question standing over]

Third party insurance: compulsory

*12 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Transport

Whether the Government intends making the balance of third party insurance on motor vehicles compulsory, if not, why not, if so, when?

Hansard 24/4/90 B801E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

No. This matter has been considered on many occasions by among others the Grosskopf Commission (appointed in 1981) and the Ad-

SADF: money spent in Namibia

293 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 24/4/90*

Whether the South African Defence Force spent any money on (a) goods and (b) services procured in South West Africa/Namibia during the past five years, if not, why not, if so, in respect of each such year, (i) how much and (ii) for what (aa) goods and (bb) services?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE *B747E*

(a) and (b) Yes A separate record of goods and services procured in South West Africa/Namibia during the past five years was not kept To reply to this question fully would cost approximately RM 0,5 to obtain the information from the general computer data base The major procurement contracts with suppliers in South West Africa/Namibia were for fresh meat and for road transport and these amounted to approximately RM 13,5 and RM 9,5 per annum respectively
(i) and (ii) Fall away

Pollsmoor Prison: five persons held

313 Mr D J DALLING asked the the Minister of Justice *253*

(1) Whether five persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, are or were held in Pollsmoor Prison; if so, (a) what are their (i) names and (ii) respective ages, (b)(i) why and (ii) on whose instructions are or were they held at Pollsmoor, (c) for how long have they been or were they held there and (d) in which section of the prison are or were they held, *Hansard 24/4/90*

(2) what is the age of the youngest person currently held in Pollsmoor? *B793E*

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes
- (a) (i) The same as furnished by the Honourable Member
- (ii) Respectively 12, 11, 9, 10 and 8 years.

Own Affairs

Self-governing territories: use of educational facilities *B620E*

73 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 1 March 1988, any further (a) requests have been received and/or (b) meetings have been held in connection with permission for self-governing territories to make use of unutilised space in (i) schools and (ii) teacher-training colleges falling under his Department, if so, (aa) from which self-governing territories were requests received, (bb) with which such territories were meetings held, (cc) when was each such request received and meeting held and (dd) which schools or colleges were involved in each case? *B620E*

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) (i) Yes,
- (ii) no, not to my knowledge,
- (aa) KwaZulu Government,
- (bb) none,
- (cc) March 1990,
- (dd) A request has been received in respect of the buildings used for the Mount Edgecombe Indian High School In terms of a proviso in the deed of transfer the site and buildings now revert back to the donor in view of the fact that it is no longer solely utilised for Indian education;

(b) no

24/4/90 Pupils enrolled *Hansard*

78 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What total number of pupils enrolled in 1990 in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each specified region of each education department falling under the control of his Department? *B625E*

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a)	(b)
*Cape	114 335	105 463
Natal	**	**
Orange Free State	844	793
Region	27	374
33	551	2 998
53	4 386	4 782
62	6 899	3 921
63	5 886	6 536
64	10 910	8 934
65	10 808	1 561
66	2 824	0
80	47	

Transvaal

East Rand 44 446 28 409

Central Rand 38 304 29 406

Eastern Transvaal 37 775 23 545

Far Northern Transvaal 18 429 12 451

Western Transvaal 25 038 19 061

Northern Transvaal 54 653 38 809

Southern Transvaal 39 962 25 642

West Rand 33 141 20 575

* The Cape is not divided into regions
** Not yet available

Teacher/pupil ratio

79 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What teacher/pupil ratio was applicable in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in (i) each of the provincial education departments and (ii) his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available? *B626E*

Hansard 24/4/90

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a)	(b)
(i) Cape	1 : 18,6	1 : 14,9
Natal	1 : 21,9	1 : 14,4
Orange Free State	1 : 21,0	1 : 16,3
Transvaal	1 : 22,9	1 : 17,1
(ii)	1 : 21,4	1 : 16,1

On the first Tuesday of March 1989 for public ordinary schools

Three killed as 'SADF, SAP engage in shootout'

By Celeste Louw

An incident, described as a "small war" when shots were allegedly fired between members of the South African Defence Force and the South African Police at a house in Soweto, cost the lives of two special police constables and a police informer, a Johannesburg Inquest Court heard yesterday.

The men who died on December 15 1988 from bullet wounds were Constables Moundlongu Ntshigula (29) and Kwenzakufane Nene (22) and an informer, Mr Ramane Pulé (36). Another special policeman, Constable N Ngcobo lost a leg in the incident.

In evidence before the inquest court yesterday Constable Marius Marx said he had gone with the three other policeman and Mr

Pulé to a house in Jabavu after being informed that armed robbers had taken stolen goods to the house

Inside house

The three special policemen went to knock at the two doors of the house. Constable Marx suspected something was wrong when he noticed that no lights were burning inside the house, but the front door was not closed.

He heard a vehicle approaching and when he saw it was an SADF vehicle, wanted to ask its occupants for assistance.

"But before I could do anything, I heard shots being fired," Constable Marx said.

He said he only heard shots being fired with automatic rifles.

The special policemen were issued with shotguns, the court heard.

Constable Marx said he saw Constable Ngcobo grabbing his leg and falling. He then saw members of the SADF on the scene. One was pulling and tugging Constable Ngcobo, the court heard.

Constable Marx then told another SADF member that they were policemen.

One SADF member accused the police of starting to shoot at them first, Constable Marx said.

Lieutenant Glenn Elston, who prepared a ballistics report, told the court that some of the shots had been fired from the house with automatic R 4-rifles, usually issued to SADF members.

The hearing continues.

SAD 24/4/90

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Minister quizzed on children in prison

CAF Tint! 25/4/90

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By BARRY STREEK

FIVE children, between the ages of eight and 12, are being held in Pollsmoor Prison because no suitable place of safety could be found for them, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

They were being held "pending their hearing on charges of theft and housebreaking and theft", he said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly by Mr David Dalling (DP, Sandton).

The Simon's Town magistrate had indicated that no suitable place of safety mentioned in the Child Care Act was available for their detention.

They were held between eight and 18 days in the juvenile section of the awaiting-trial section of the prison, Mr Coetsee said.

Mr Dalling commented: "The reply raises more questions than it gives answers.

"How is it possible that there is no place available to these children in the Western Cape?

"Why does the minister not tell us why these were not placed custody of their parents or suitable adults?

"All in all it seems to me it is urgent that these children's cases be brought to the courts so that the question of their custody can be properly resolved."

Mr Coetsee said detained juveniles were not permitted to associate with persons over 21 unless they had been charged jointly.

Discussions took place regularly with a view to keeping awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.

Sta
24/90

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NEWS

2 women among 7 detainees released

Seven emergency detainees, five of whom ended a hunger strike on Friday, were released on Tuesday night.

Their lawyer, Mr Mohamed Motala, said the detainees were released after he had taken up the matter with the office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Those released from the Grootvlei Prison in Bloemfontein are Mr Henry Moleme, Mr Solomon Rasemeni, Mr Howard Yawa, Mr Thabo Sithole and Mr Lawrence Ndandwe.

Two women — Mr Ndandwe's sister, Ms Angela Ndandwe, and Ms Sylvia Benjamin — were released from Klerksdorp Prison at the same time.

● Two Robben Island prisoners were released yesterday after a successful appeal in the Cape Town Supreme Court against sentences for terrorism and assisting terrorists.

Mr Eric Vusumzi Mabuto and Mr Siphon Dubase were each sentenced last year to four years' imprisonment in the trial of Mzwandile Dilana and others.

The Supreme Court reduced their sentences to one year, and they were released yesterday.

The men had known for a month they were to be freed — Sapa.

FROM Diepkloof prison to death row, all eyes will be fixed on next week's talks where the ANC will try to win the release of hundreds of political prisoners.

"We cannot tolerate a situation where some of the activists will be denied participation in shaping the future of our country because they are still in prisons where they should not have been in the first place," said general secretary Alfred Nzo, who leaves Lusaka this week for Cape Town

He said the government had "not fully satisfied" the ANC's demands for the creation of a climate conducive for the commencement of negotiations.

Nzo said the process of negotiations could not start while the state of emergency "continued to hang over the head of our democratic movement like the sword of Damocles"

"Also, some of the most vicious security legislation is still in place ready to be used against the democratic movement and its allies.

"There is therefore no guarantee that there will be no similar reaction when the masses begin to intensify their legitimate mass struggle.

"The ending of the State

Focusing on May 2

253
South 26/4-2/5/90

High on the agenda at next week's historic talks between the ANC and the government will be a general amnesty for political prisoners.

General secretary, Alfred Nzo spoke to HENRY LUDSKI in Lusaka recently:

of Emergency and the release of all our comrades from apartheid prisons will be of tremendous advantage to our democratic movement," Nzo said.

Thabo Mbeki, ANC director of international affairs, said that the ANC would not surrender the issue of political prisoners to "some closed meeting at Tuynhuys"

Mobilise

"We have a continuing responsibility to mobilise the masses of the people into action and not to be paralysed into thinking that everything is being discussed very nicely around a cup of tea somewhere,"

he said.

He said that the government was "bound to play tricks and do all sorts of things", but it was essential to remember that "it is because of our strength that they have moved in the direction in which we wanted them to move".

"It is therefore important that we sustain that struggle otherwise the tricks of the regime will succeed."

He said that the ANC's national executive committee had taken a decision to carry out a process of consultation on as wide a basis as was possible in the country before the May 2 talks.

Obstacles

It had also appointed working committees to look at every aspect of the talks with the government

He said that if at the meeting with De Klerk all obstacles were removed, the next stage visualised in the Harare declaration was a mutual cessation of hostilities.

"It will mean that we will have to sit down with the regime and say; what do we do with MK on this side and SADF on that side"

Star 26/4/90 253

Suspect in alleged escape attempt appears in court

Pretoria Correspondent

The young man who allegedly tried to help an arms-theft suspect escape from police cells appeared briefly in a Pretoria court yesterday

Mr Johannes Jurgens Dempers (21), of Elizabeth Court, Rachel de Beer Street, Pretoria North, was arrested on Monday for his alleged part in a bid to help Mr Gene Taylor (46) escape. He did not apply for bail during his appearance yesterday in the Pretoria Regional Court.

Mr Taylor, who was refused bail on Monday, is being held in custody following his arrest in connection with an arms raid on SA Air Force headquarters in Pretoria.

No charges were put yester-

day to Mr Dempers, the manager of a pawn shop, who is appearing in connection with charges of theft, fraud, forgery and uttering and aiding an escape.

He is being held in custody.

The case was postponed to May 7. The postponement is for further investigation.

More pay for lower ranks 253 Coetsee

CAPE TOWN — Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee yesterday announced R56,9m worth of improvements in remuneration packages for lower ranked officials of the Prisons and Justice Departments

Coetsee said R11,14m would be made available from April 1 for additional allowances for Justice Department officials

Speaking in the debate on his budget, he said that magistrates, prosecutors, clerks of the court, interpreters and various clerical categories would receive increases

An additional sum would be made available on July 1 for further adjustments

He announced that a new structure for clerks of the court would come into effect on July 1

In terms of the new provisions, emphasis would be placed on recognition of legal qualifications, which would enable them to play a more important role in the legal process.

Service allowances for prison officials

MIKE ROBERTSON

up to the rank of colonel would be increased from April 1 at a cost of R32m a year

A salary structure adjustment for "disciplinary personnel" would come into effect on July 1.

Black personnel would in future enjoy the full benefits of the Prison Services medical scheme

This improvement would cost about R13,8m a year, Coetsee said

Government tabled a Bill in Parliament yesterday relaxing Latin requirements for people seeking to practise as advocates

The Admission of Advocates Amendment Bill stipulates that in future anyone seeking to practise as an advocate will have to have passed Latin at matriculation level or through a special course recognised by any university in SA

Coetsee announced, too, that the possi-

bility of establishing a register of people whose behaviour could pose a threat to women and children was being investigated

He would ask the recently appointed commission of inquiry into the handling of psychopathic and other violent crimes to conduct the investigation

While the need for a register had been established, certain problems — legal, practical and administrative — presented themselves

Such a register would contain the names and particulars of people who, through their "deviant behaviour", constituted a threat to children, women and possibly others

This information would be made available to "appropriate interested parties"

The inquiry is to be headed by Mr Justice Booysen from Natal. He will be assisted by T Zabow of Cape Town and Prof F F W van Oosten

Coetsee said if necessary the commission would draw up draft legislation

SIDEM 2-14/70

R56,9m for prisons and justice pay hikes

Capt T. H. B. 27/4/90 (253)
Political Staff

JUSTICE Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee yesterday announced improvements totalling R56,9m in remuneration packages for the lower ranks of prisons and justice department officials.

Mr Coetsee said R11,14m would be made available from April 1 for additional allowances for justice department officials.

Speaking in the debate on his budget, Mr Coetsee said magistrates, prosecutors, clerks of the court, interpreters and people in various clerical categories would receive increases.

An additional sum would be made available on July 1 for further adjustments.

He said service allowances for prison officials up to the rank of colonel would be increased from April 1 at a cost of R32m a year.

A salary structure adjustment for "disciplinary personnel" would come into effect on July 1.

Black personnel would in future enjoy the full benefits of the Prison Services Medical Scheme, which was expected to cost R13,8m a year.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

~~253~~ wMail 27/4 - 31/5/90

The Human Rights Commission has recorded a total of 396 people currently being held in detention in South Africa. These include 320 people being held under the Emergency regulations, 48 under the Internal Security Act and 28 in the "independent homelands".

The breakdown by region of those held under the Emergency regulations is as follows: Free State (142); Western Transvaal (77); Northern Transvaal (69); Natal (18); Eastern Cape (eight) and Western Cape (one).

The HRC has recorded 43 section 29 detention from January 1 to April 25 and the latest official figure for those held under section 31 is five. Twenty five people are being held in Bophuthatswana and three in the Ciskei.

RESIGNATIONS OF BLACK TOWN COUNCILLORS

A total of 60 out of 692 black town councillors resigned "because of unrest over the last few months" Transvaal MEC in charge of local government Oulaas van Zyl said this week. He added that "about 8,5 percent" of black councils had been affected and that seven of the 82 local authorities were not functioning.

wMail 27/4 - 31/5/90

SUSPENSION OF PRISON WARDERS

wMail 27/4 - 31/5/90

A total of 44 prison warders were suspended from their jobs between March 27 and April 24 1990, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in parliament.

FUNDING ACT REPORTING

wMail 27/4 - 31/5/90

The Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre was the only organisation that had been declared a "reporting organisation" in terms of the Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in parliament.

CHILDREN IN POLLSMOOR PRISON

wMail 27/4 - 31/5/90

Five children aged between the ages of eight and 12 were held as awaiting trial prisoners in Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, for between eight and 18 days earlier this month, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in parliament. He said the children aged eight, nine, 10, 11 and 12 had been held pending a hearing on charges of theft and housebreaking. He said they had been held in the juvenile section of the awaiting trial wing.

VACANCIES AT WHITE SCHOOL HOSTELS

There was a total of 24 834 vacant places in hostels at schools falling under

Race bars to vanish from SA's jail cells

Str 271490 253

CAPE TOWN — Racial segregation of prisoners will be abolished under an amendment to the Prisons Act to be tabled by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Replying to debate on the Extended Public Committee on Prisons yesterday, he said commanding officers would, with consideration to the maintenance of an orderly prison community, discipline and security measures, be able to decide on the grouping of prisoners according to the need of every prison under their command.

Security

Security and orderliness would be the only considerations.

The amended Act had already been presented to the Cabinet and would be dealt with this session.

Mr Cecil Herandien (DRP Macassar) pleaded with Mr Coetsee earlier in the debate to stop separation of prisoners on the basis of race.

"A rapist is a rapist is a rapist, and the same applies to murderers and drug dealers." — Sapa.

Housing for coloured warders 'disgraceful'

Cape Times 28/4/70
253

By BARRY STREEK

OLD-STYLE evil apartheid still existed in the prisons department in housing, sports facilities, holiday accommodation and promotions, Democratic Party justice spokesman Mr David Dalling said yesterday

He said the housing conditions for coloured warders at Pollsmoor Prison were disgraceful

Labour Party justice spokesman Mr Willie Meyer said racial discrimination continued in the Prisons Service and called for a commission of inquiry to be appointed to investigate these problems

Discriminatory practices had to be rooted out in the service, he said

Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said the Prisons Service was doing everything possible to remove backlogs, particularly in housing for warders

All grievances, he said, were being investigated

The disparity in medical benefits had already been removed and this had cost R13 million

Mr Coetsee also said it was not correct to say that the representations by black and coloured warders had not received attention

He was not happy with the housing situation at Pollsmoor or at Westlake and was on record as saying that conditions there were indefensible

Mr Coetsee added that all promotions within the Prisons Service were based on merit and there were black and coloured officers with whites serving under them

Mr Meyer said racial discrimination was the root of many of the problems in the Prisons Service and Popercu (Police and Prisons Officers Civil Rights Union) had been established because of this

Prison apartheid to be abolished

Capl Tink 28/4/90 253

Political Staff

JUSTICE MINISTER Mr Kobie Coetsee yesterday announced the imminent end of prison apartheid

He told Parliament he would introduce legislation this session and that in future there would be separation in prisons only if this was necessary to maintain law and order and security

He was replying during the debate on his budget vote to Mr Cecil Herandien, Democratic Reform Party MP for

Macassar, who had said earlier that a white thief and a coloured thief were both thieves and should not be imprisoned separately on the grounds of race

Mr Coetsee said the same argument had been made last year and since then he and the prison authorities had given the matter their attention

'I am going to introduce legislation this session to provide for the repeal of the compulsory separation of races,' said Mr Coetsee

'Commanding officers will in future decide on the separation of prisoners on the grounds of maintaining an orderly prison population and on the basis of security considerations at all places under their control

'Security and orderliness will be the only criteria, as is the case worldwide.'

Examples of the sort of separation he had in mind were men from women, prison gangs from non-gangs and youths from hardened criminals

R50m 'overspent' on education

APP. Trib.

3/5/90

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Political Staff

UNAUTHORISED expenditure of R59,9 million by the House of Representatives in the 1987/8 financial year should be approved; but shortcomings and deficiencies in administration should be addressed, the House's Committee on Public Accounts said yesterday.

The committee, whose report was tabled in Parliament, said it had established that R50,6 million overspending by the Department of Education and Culture was unauthorised but it recommended that this be authorised by the House of Representatives.

It said it was not possible to prevent the expenditure on education and noted that funds to finance unauthorised expenditure were available at the end of March 1989.

The committee also said "urgent consideration should be given to revising the formula for the education budget in order to make it possible to address backlogs, the provision of transport, the establishment and running of hostels, and the replacement of existing inadequate school buildings".

The Administration should also take a more serious view of infractions that came to light during the current financial year.

Police, 353 prisons strike off

Sole H. 3/5-915/90

THE historic national strike by rebel prison warders and policemen is over

Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, a founder member and president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popercu), announced on Wednesday that all striking Popercu members would return to work next Tuesday

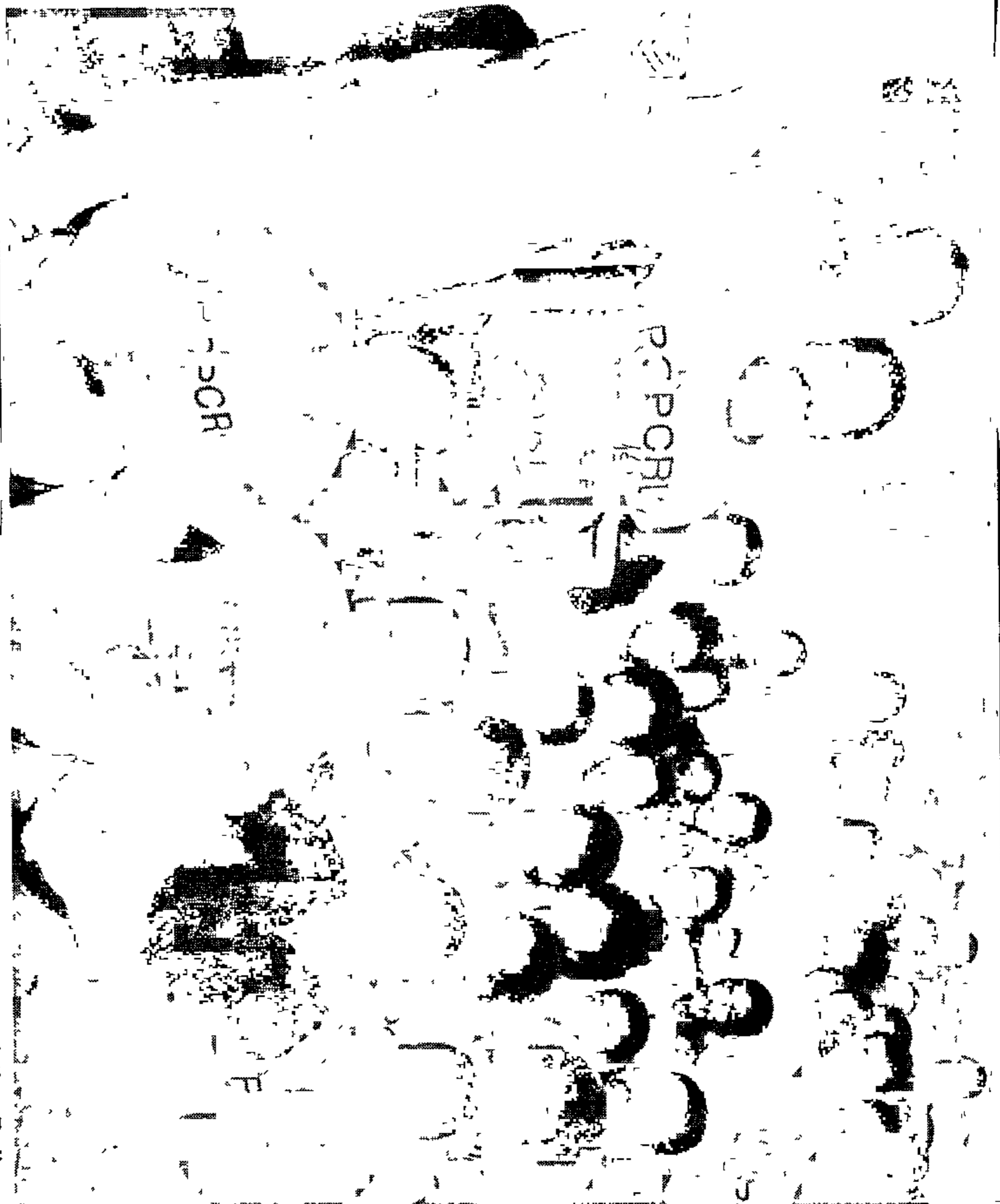
"The national executive of Popercu has decided to call off the strike nationally," Rockman said

The decision was reached after "negotiations between the concerned parties"

Rockman refused to identify who had been involved in the negotiations, which he said were "ongoing"

He also refused to reveal any further details, including whether he would be returning to work

This might jeopardise negotiations, Rockman said



STRIKE CALLED OFF: Members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union at a recent meeting during their strike

PIC YUNUS MOHAMED

What would Japhta have said?

W/Ment 4/5-10/5/90

JAPHTA MASEMOLA must have turned in his coffin when a belief he and I cherished while inmates in Robben Island prison came under fire throughout his funeral in Atteridgeville last Saturday.

On the island, Bra Jeff and I were great buddies — initially because we both came from the Pretoria township of Atteridgeville. We might have owed allegiance to opposing political camps, but we agreed on a number of principles — common among inmates.

We held the view in prison that there came a time in the struggle for the downtrodden to negotiate with the enemy, and that compromise in the process was a tactic rather than a sign of weakness.

Robben Island prison was a university of revolutionary theory. Inmates in the charterist camp employed Marxist and Leninist tools of analysis. Marxist theory was detested by Africanists, who saw it as a foreign ideology. Despite this, Masemola the bookworm made his own investigations. He and I found it was Lenin's perception that reforms from the oppressor were vital in furthering the objectives of the struggle. You could take one step back in order to take two steps forward. Reforms were not an end in themselves, but a means to an end.

At Saturday's funeral, I was among nearly 5 000 mourners in Atteridgeville's Super Stadium. The Pan Africanist Congress internal wing had earlier made a ruling forbidding flags and banners of political organisations other than the PAC's.

However, there was one violation of that rule. I had worn a jacket I seldom used. A tiny square red badge with a picture of Vladimir Lenin had long ago been pinned on the lapel. On that day the badge coincided with the funeral of an old buddy.

I took a seat metres from the podium on which PAC president, Zeph Mothopeng, and the organisation's internal vice president, Mlamli Makwetu, were sitting with their wives.

It was from this podium I was later to hear the two lambasting the African National Congress for the very views Masemola and I shared in prison — negotiations with the oppressor.

One would have thought Mothopeng's and Makwetu's views were going to make me feel uncomfortable at the funeral. But I had been with Mothopeng in prison throughout my seven-year sentence, after all, and we had coped with our political differences. Male and female PAC marshals had taken turns in forming the four-hour guard of honour next to Mas-

emola's coffin, which was draped with the organisation's flag. Right hand raised and a miniature PAC flag in the left hand, they stood in rows of three on opposite sides of the elevated coffin. The open palm signified the organisation's five-point political programme.

Cultural performances, including those by Amampondo, Carlos Djedje, Mafube Arts, the Saint Bernard and Martyr Anglican church choirs, and Ingoapele Madingoane's poetry, were interspersed with shouts of "One settler one bullet", "iAfrika-izwe lethu" (Africa is our land) and the freedom song, *Vulindlela Mugabe* (Show the way, Mugabe).

Paying tribute to the "Blood tiger of the Azanian revolution" (a reference to Masemola), Madingoane shouted "Rise Africa, rise. On your marks — get set — ready — go. Run Africa, run."

Next came the anti-negotiations sledgehammer. "Negotiations are not liberation," said PAC branch representative, Gaddafi Mndau. National Council of Trade Unions representative Cunningham Ngcukana attacked what he called the "arrogance of the ANC" for this week's meeting with the "oppressor without consulting with other sections of the liberation movement".

Praising Masemola for joining "the galaxy of African heroes, Sobukwe, Tiro, and Biko", Ngcukana said Masemola, however, had recognised that "conflicts with oppressors do end up at the negotiation table". In an apparent reference to the ANC, he said: "The sell-

out is thick in the air." He said Nactu was not opposed to negotiations, but it was not yet time for them. But Makwetu made no bones about his organisation's stand on negotiations. He said: "We won't negotiate until the question of our land, one-man-one-vote in a unitary state and a constituent assembly are on the agenda." In conclusion, he shouted: "Kode kube nini?" (Till when?).

Said Mothopeng amid cheers of "Ibhubezi Mothopeng" (Mothopeng the lion). "We are going to attain our freedom even if it is by force. We'll revive the struggle of 1960, which was executed by us alone," said Mothopeng amid shouts of "Izwe lethu". He continued: "We don't announce to the enemy what we would do. The enemy can see from our actions." The highlight of the occasion was the rendition of musical pieces by about 200 PAC ex-Robben Island prisoners together with the St Bernard the Martyr choir. Under the baton of Michael Rantho, and joined by the crowd, they sang: "Tell the love of Sobukwe . . . give a thought to Africa."



Japhta Masemola's sister throws flowers on his grave

Picture ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

President de Klerk said in a statement last night that he and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson

tween shop stewards and the MEC in charge of hospital services, Mr Fanie Ferreira.

But Mr Ellis said workers' efforts to make hospitals unworkable were unacceptable.

Hopes for agreement on issue of prisoners and exiles

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Hopes are high that some agreement on the release of political prisoners and return of exiles will emerge today from the all-important talks here between the African National Congress and the South African Government.

Government sources close to the talks do not expect a complete breakthrough today on all

the obstacles to negotiation which are under discussion.

However, they think there could be a definite indication on how to solve the problem of releasing political prisoners and identifying which exiles may return.

They say it is possible some form of joint consultative process will be agreed on to determine who should be released and who allowed home.

Whether or not some form of commitment by the ANC on the issue of armed struggle emerges seems to depend on the last day of talks today

The Government sources said the ANC had accepted that the armed struggle was inextricably connected to other obstacles, such as the lifting of the state of emergency and the prisoners and refugees problem, and "that one can't be addressed without the other".

Yesterday's second day of talks got down to the hard issues, but both sides reported progress.

They said yesterday's session, dealing with differences on the question of obstacles to negotiation, had been "hard and practical"; one where the "nuts and bolts" had been discussed.

President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, in a brief joint statement, "expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved thus far".

Government and ANC sources have indicated that the two sides have rapidly broken the ice and are beginning to move towards common ground

Mr Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's head of internal affairs, said yesterday all the delegates had realised at their first meeting that movement forward was "not only necessary but also possible"

He told the Cape Town Press Club that within minutes of meeting, both sides had realised "there was no one there who had horns".

Govt foots the bill for ANC talks team

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — African National Congress exiles visiting Cape Town for talks with the Government this week are truly guests of the State.

The Government is footing the bill for their luxury hotel accommodation, transport and security.

More than 50 rooms of the five-star hotel near Somerset West are occupied by the ANC team.

The likely hotel costs have not been divulged. The hotel charges R225 for a single room for a night, but special rates are available for group bookings.

Transport costs will also be high — Mercedes Benz cars and minibuses are among the vehicles used to ferry the delegates to and from the talks at Groote Schuur in Newlands, and a police helicopter escorts the motorcade.

2 injured as locomotives collide

Staff Reporters

Two commuters were injured when two locomotive units collided with a stationary passenger train at Kempton Park Station during peak hour today.

An ambulance spokesman said a man and a woman were slightly injured but were not taken to hospital.

Police said the locomotive of a

train, carrying passengers to Johannesburg, cut out.

Two units despatched to tow the train away ran into trouble when the brakes seized, sending the units crashing into a coach of a stationary train. Two compartments were smashed.

A railways spokesman said an alternative line was open for other trains.

No work for Popcru members

CAP 7/73 4/5/90 253

Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of the unofficial Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) have been dismissed and cannot go back to work, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order.

Members of the union were dismissed recently for stopping work

Yesterday Brigadier Leon Mellet described Mr Gregory Rockman's call this week for policemen to go back to work on Tuesday as "total nonsense"

"As far as the SA Police are concerned, those members who were dismissed had an opportunity to appeal to the minister within a specific time which has now elapsed," he said

"Only one of them appealed His appeal is still being considered

For the rest, their dismissal is already in effect, and they cannot come back."

Popcru vice-president Warrant Officer John Jansen said yesterday that his organisation had called on all its members to go back to work on Tuesday, May 8.

"The police situation is under discussion," he said "We are busy negotiating about the warders' suspensions"

News in Brief

Chok-Trip's 5/5/90 **Robben Island killing** (253)

A ROB BEN ISLAND prisoner has been stabbed to death by a fellow prisoner, the Prisons Department announced yesterday. Anton Brockman, 28, was serving a three-year sentence for housebreaking and theft before he died. Police are investigating.

Sta: 8/5/90

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PARLIAMENT

Indemnity Bill goes through

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — President de Klerk is expected to sign the Indemnity Bill to make it law today after it was passed by Parliament in a lengthy joint sitting yesterday

All the parties except the Conservative Party supported the Bill, which is vital to allow members of previously banned organisations to take part in constitutional discussions with the Government and not run the risk of prosecution

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said the CP was simplistically trying to give the impression that the law would benefit only the ANC. But it could be applied in far right violence against the Government and black people, in black-on-black violence, and in the violence in Natal

In the face of bitter CP attacks, Mr Coetsee said indemnity was not something the Government had thought up on the spur of the moment.

Laws allowing for indemnity had been passed in 1961 and 1977. In 1957 provision was made for members of the SADF to be immune from civil or criminal proceedings, in certain circumstances

Indemnity or temporary immunity could be extended to people sentenced for crimes and now in jail. It could apply to people currently awaiting trial, exiles who could face charges on their return, and people currently under investigation

The aim of temporary immunity from prosecution was primarily to assist people across the whole political spectrum to enter



Mr Kobie Coetsee . . . Indemnity Bill not thought up on the spur of the moment.

the country for a short period to get involved in removing stumbling blocks to negotiation, he said

Indemnity would be extended to people "who, in the process of conflict and in the pursuance of a cause, may have committed some or other offence.

Payments

In deserving cases, ex-gratia payments from the State Revenue Account could be made to people that had suffered damage, but as a result of the indemnity law had lost their civil remedies, Mr Coetsee said

Apart from CP members, MPs praised President de Klerk for the steps he had taken to normalise South African politics

Chris de Jager MP (CP Bethal) said the Bill gave indemnity to those who attacked the State. In the past indemnity had been given to people who protected the State

Supporting the Bill, Mr P C McKenzie, Labour Party member for Bonteheuwel, said the steps taken by President de Klerk "made us proud to be South Africans"

The nominated member of the House of Delegates, Mr Farouk Cassim, said the essential issue underlying the Bill was peace and the resolution of the country's problems through negotiations

The Bill was an attempt to walk through the dark gates of ignorance, racism and hatred, he said

Mr Dave Dalling, the Democratic Party spokesman on justice, said "The overwhelming majority of South Africans desperately want to see an end to the state of conflict which has afflicted our country. Nearly all of us, black and white, want to see an end to the economic quarantine which has stunted our development"

He said it was never easy to release people who might have been convicted of offences involving injury or loss of lives

"But we must not lose sight of the fact that agents of the State have, for some three years, in terms of the state of emergency regulations, been granted indemnity in respect of all actions taken by them in trying to quell unrest. In the course of these actions, many black people have died"

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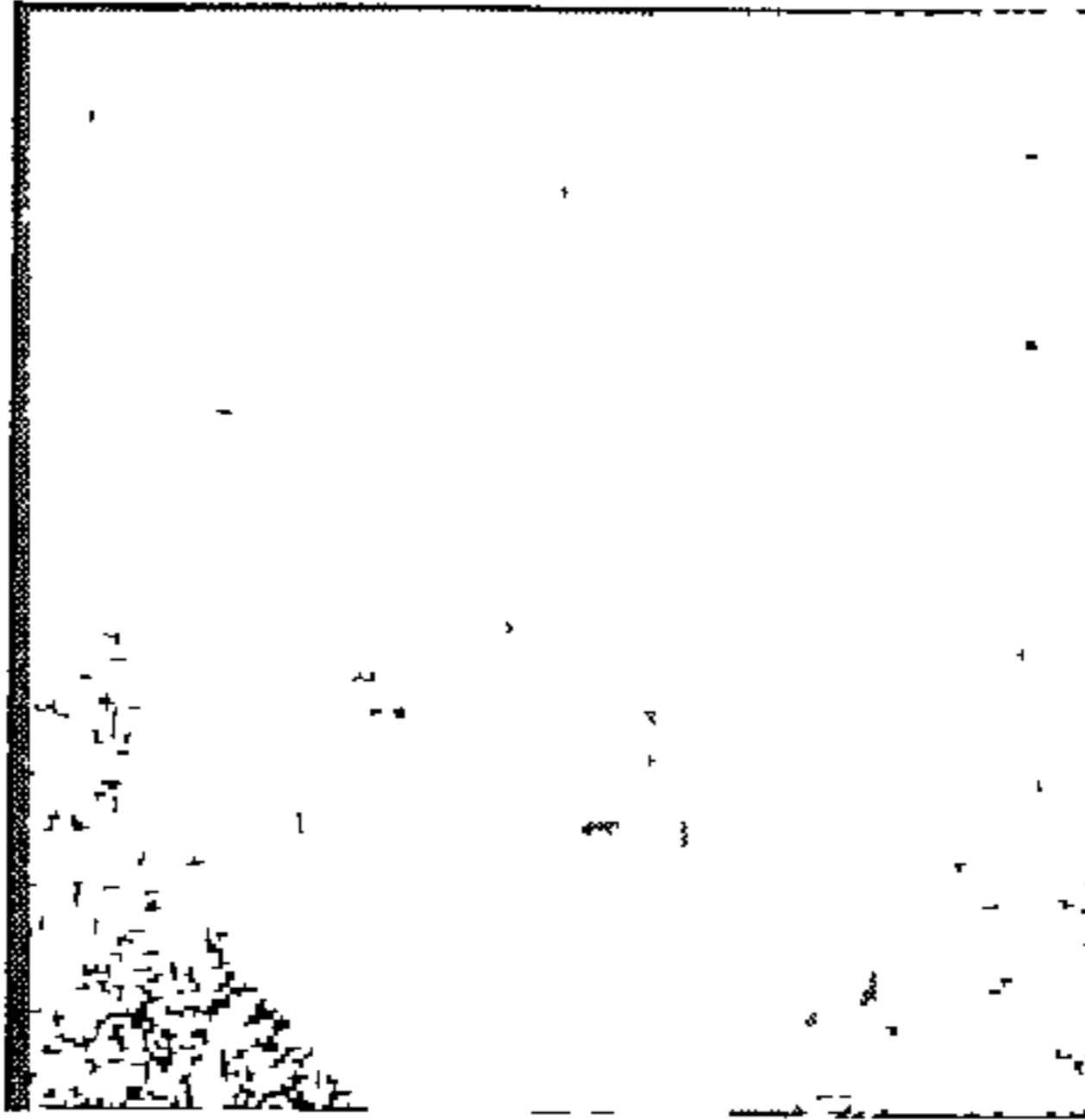
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Star 8/5/90

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Govt is siding with terrorists in new Bill - CP

By introducing the Indemnity Bill, the Government had irrevocably sided with terrorists against the security forces who had been pursuing these people day and night, and against its own people, Afrikaners, who had been victims of hand grenade, limpet mine and bomb explosions, Mr Fanie Jacobs (CP Losberg) said in Parliament yesterday.

He said in debate on the Indemnity Bill that the measure took from mothers and children who had lost husbands and fathers the basic right to claim compensation from people who were at least prima facie criminals.

The Bill had serious and even baffling legal and political implications.

Acceptance of the Bill meant that murder, if it was political murder committed by the ANC, would no longer be a crime.

It meant that high treason committed by the ANC would no longer be illegal, though high treason committed by the PAC would remain a crime.

Discretion in deciding who would be given immunity was in the hands of one person only — the State President. The Bill was so sweeping it would not have been accepted by any Western state or parliament.

The ex-gratia payment to victims of terrorism mentioned by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee was in no way comparable to the right to sue for damages.

Compensation would come from the taxpayers' pocket, so victims would be contributing to their own compensation. — Sapa.

Prison attacks

'over amnesty'

AT Tint
5/5/90

(253)

PRETORIA. — Prison gang jealousy over possible amnesty for political prisoners has led to at least two political prisoners in Pretoria Central maximum-security prison being stabbed, the SA Prisons Services confirmed yesterday.

Police are investigating the April 26 incident, which Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) yesterday said was largely due to the expectation of amnesty for political prisoners

Delmas treason trialist Tintin Masongo and Death Row prisoner Nelson Bos were stabbed last Thursday by members of the "26" prison gang, relatives of the assaulted men told Sapa yesterday.

The prisoners responsible for the conflict were separated from fellow inmates and no other incidents have since been reported, the Prisons Service said in a statement.

The statement added that it placed emphasis on the maintenance of order in its

prisons and that "every complaint of alleged assault or harassment, no matter how petty, is regarded in a very serious light"

Responding in a statement to the reported conflict on Death Row, LHR said it had been aware for some time of growing tensions in Pretoria Central — predominantly between various prison gangs and so-called political prisoners.

It adduced this largely to the expectation of a possible amnesty for political prisoners, which had led to resentment from some gang members

"We also believe that much of the tension is a result of insecurity by condemned prisoners as to their future, a natural result of the present moratorium (on the death penalty) combined with months and years already spent awaiting possible notices of executions," said LHR

Before the recent outbreaks of violence, the human-rights organisation had been in contact with the prison authorities on the issue

They had been assured the matter was

being investigated and every possible measure was being taken to ensure they were not repeated

A temporary solution could be found in the separation of political prisoners and the isolation of those particular gang members causing the problem

"This we believe is temporary, as we look forward to a system of justice which aims to rehabilitate prisoners rather than punish and brutalise, thus causing the problems we are faced with today," the statement said

● Death Row prisoners in Pretoria Central Prison have been allowed to receive a summary of the main points of the recently tabled Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which drastically revises aspects of the death penalty, LHR said in another statement yesterday

The Bill, among other things, allows for an automatic right to appeal against the imposition of a death sentence where, previously, capital punishment had been compulsory under some circumstances — Sapa

Africa Start here in Cape Town so that he does not have to start in Christiana [Interjections] Give the DP the tools, and we will do the job [Interjections] Give us the franchise that we need to get on with it [Interjections]

Work actively with us, not against us Work with us instead of dragging your heels and not looking at the problem Make use of our expertise and help us and the people of Cape Town to give the moral lead that is needed

Above all, the Government must give us back the open city which it took away from us in the fifties [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, may I refer to the hon member for Losberg? I want to tell the hon member for Losberg that we accept that they are opposed to free settlement areas We accept that But to come here every time with the question of a mandate is nonsense Thus Free Settlement Areas Act was passed before the last election The CP went from platform to platform to cast suspicion on this free-settlement idea among the voters, and even so they lost the election Look at where the hon members of the CP are today The CP must not think that they are governing the country, when in fact they lost the election [Interjections]

May I refer briefly to the hon member for Claremont? He said we had known one another since the days of the provincial councils, and that my reading was deteriorating That is true We are both going downhill, because since then his speeches have deteriorated [Interjections]

*Mr SPEAKER Order! Too many debates are in progress at the moment The hon the Minister may proceed

*The MINISTER Let me tell hon members with reference to third-tier government that there is a vote under which I intend to deal with the third tier Hon members will realise that it is simply not possible to do justice to it in an interpellation of two or three minutes [Interjections] I want to conclude and say what I have said on several occasions We shall have to take a look at the sources of revenue and the distribution of staff, because if we want third-tier government to succeed, we must give it a valid base, and there must be proper administration [Time expired] Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

+Indicates translated version
For oral reply
General Affairs

Question standing over from Tuesday, 24 April 1990

Free train transport for protesters

*11 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the police officer referred to in his reply to Question No 17 on 6 March 1990 told any members of Parliament or other individuals present on the third-class concourse of the Cape Town railway station on 31 January 1990 that people who had attended the protest march in Cape Town on that day should not be allowed to make use of the trains home free of charge, if so, whom did he say this, this,

(2) whether this officer informed any members of Parliament or other individuals present on the third-class concourse or on any of the platforms of the Cape Town railway station on 31 January 1990 that the South African Transport Services had just announced that the protesters would be allowed to use the trains without having to buy tickets, if so, (a) to whom did he say this and (b) how had this information been communicated to him? B799E

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No He informed the hon member for Claremont that officials of SATS will allow persons out the platforms once they have paid their fares

(2) (a) and (b)

No previous arrangements had been made with SATS for additional or free trains to transport protesters Only after it became apparent that a congregation of people was taking place, it was decided to waive the fare The officer concerned was then informed by radio of the decision, and he informed the hon member for Claremont accordingly

New questions

Regional services councils

*1 Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs +

(1) Whether any regional services councils have been established for the Province of Natal, if so, (a) what regional services councils and (b) when, in each case, if not, why not,

(2) whether the Government intends establishing regional services councils for this Province, if not, why not, if so, (a) for which regions and (b) when, in each case? B804E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

(1) No Draft legislation enabling the introduction of Joint Services Boards to carry out the provision of services on a regional basis is at present under consideration by Parliament

(a) and (b) fall away

(2) (a) and (b) When the bill referred to above has been approved by Parliament and assented to by the State President the hearing can commence to delimit the regions and ultimately establish boards to cover the entire Province of Natal and KwaZulu

Mandela: talks in prison

*2 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Justice: +

(1) Whether he, in his talks with Mr Nelson Mandela during his detention in prison, raised elements of the constitutional affairs of South Africa, if so, what elements of these constitutional affairs

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B805E

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the first interpellations of 20 and 27 March 1990 as well as my replies of 17 April 1990 on questions for oral reply numbers 27 and 28 in which this matter has been dealt with in detail.

Teachers' disciplinary measures

*3 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education +

(1) Whether his Department recently took disciplinary measures against teachers who were absent from service for more than 14 days without leave, if not, (a) why not and (b) on the strength of what empowering provisions was no action taken against them,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B844E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(1) No (a), (b) and

(2) It is general knowledge that, despite several remedial measures instituted over the past number of years, inequalities still exist between the provision of education and educational facilities for Black people and those provided for other population groups

The Black community interprets these inequalities as discriminatory This naturally leads to frustration and dissatisfaction, feelings which could easily be exploited for political gain

The recent unrest in education led to protest marches and strikes by teachers

It was impossible to identify individual teachers who participated in the protest marches Principals and their senior staff were in many cases intimidated to such an extent that no reliable information in connection with the absence of staff could be obtained It was also impossible to determine which teachers took part in such marches willingly and which under duress

Large-scale intimidation was the order of the day A real danger therefore existed that innocent staff would suffer should drastic action be taken

Consequently, I decided not to take summary action against the teachers concerned, but began negotiations with a number of groups and bodies in an attempt to defuse a very explosive situation

Prison strike claims denied

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Sowetan
\$15190

THE Prisons Department has denied claims by prisoners at Modderbee Prison near Benoni that they have gone on a hunger strike.

In a statement the department described as "far-fetched" claims that many prisoners had been killed as a result of assaults by right wing warders

"Assaults on prisoners are not tolerated and every complaint of an alleged assault is regarded

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

in a very serious light. Any complaint registered in this regard is investigated departmentally and, where substantiated, handed over to the police," the statement said

It said prisoners were supplied with sleeping mats and enough blankets

"Although no catering for individual preferences is provided, prisoners receive three balanced

meals daily, prepared well under strict supervision. Everything possible is done to ensure tasteful preparation," the department said

A spokesman said the prisons service was satisfied that people entrusted to its care were treated humanely and in accordance with internationally accepted standards

In a letter to *Sowetan* prisoners claimed they had gone on a "passive resistance campaign" in protest against ill-

treatment by right wing warders and poor living conditions

The anonymous letter detailed allegations of assaults by right wing prison warders which has led "to many of us being killed"

The prisoners complained about inadequate bedding and said they slept "under dirty blankets on grass mats"

Cells were unhealthy, unhygienic, food poor and prison officials did nothing to have complaints investigated.

Move to probe jailings

THE Mass Democratic Movement and the Venda Council for National Unity will set up a joint committee to define political prisoners held in the territory.

This was announced in a statement issued after a meeting between the MDM and the Council in Thohoyandou this week.

The statement said the committee would also look at ways of ensuring the speedy lifting of the state of emergency -- imposed in Venda when Col Gabriel Ramushwana took over the government in a coup last month.

Tuesday's meeting followed a similar one held between the council and the ANC in Lusaka on Sunday, at which both parties agreed to further meetings.

Structures

When Ramushwana took over last month, youths supporting ANC ground structures in the area rejected him, alleging he was a "Pretoria man" brought in to save the crumbling Ravele regime.

An ANC supporter who was appointed to the new Cabinet, Headman Thivhulkawo Makumbane, had to resign after members of the Tshgisaulu Youth Congress told him the council was "an oppressive machinery of the white state".

The two meetings have raised doubts about consultation between the top ANC and MDM leadership and the grassroots structures. Many youths still reject Ramushwana and point to the state of emergency and the ban on trade unions as examples of oppression. Sapa

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~~132~~ ~~134~~ ~~135~~ (253)

Prison warders appear in court

TWELVE prison warders and three women who were arrested in the aborted Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcu) march last week appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

William Shalong, 46, Alexandra; Mavis Dlamini, 49, Soweto; Alfred Mojela, Kempton Park; Gladys Xabamiga, 27, Joubert Park; Tozamile Tana, 32, Pimville; Thokozani Madondo, 33, Protea North; Michael Mhlanga, 30, Rockville; Mondzi Gungubele, 33, Phomolong; Samule Maseko, 28, Evaton; Freddie Janjie, 22, Sebokeng; Glory Ramphosi, 24, Sebokeng; Petrus Molelekoa, 28, Johannesburg; and Thina Mlambo, 24, Evaton; appeared before Mr Be P Luyt.

Bail of R1000 each was fixed. The case resumes on June 7. C/Prvs 13/5/90

Minister, do we understand him correctly that his Department is not prepared to comply with a request from the Coloured community to re-move the Black people, because this is in effect what he has now said?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, with great respect, I say to the hon members that we have not received such representations. Apparently the problem is not so great that the representations can indeed be referred to us. That is all. *Hansard 15/5/90*

†Mr H A SMIT What are you doing in the Coloured community in any case?

†Mr J J NIEMANN Family!

Gezina. Registration of certain person

*5 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

Whether a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, applied to be registered as a voter in the electoral division of Gezina, if so, (a) what address in Gezina did he state as his place of residence and (b) what is the name of the person concerned? *B934E*

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes, by way of a notice of change of address in the Population Register

(a) Emily Hobhouse Monument Home 206A
55 Malherbe Street
Capitol Park
PRETORIA

(b) Adnaan Albertus Strydom

For the hon member's information it has to be mentioned that a clerical error in the handling of the notice of change of address occurred. A full explanation of how the error occurred and what the consequences of the error were, will be furnished to the hon member today. The matter had been investigated in the court case on the election result and no wilful irregularity was found.

*6 Mr K N Andrew—Law and Order [Question standing over]

Robben Island, penal colony *253*

*7 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice *Hansard 15/5/90*

Whether it is the intention to continue using Robben Island as a penal colony, if so, why, if not, what is the intention regarding the future of the island? *Hansard 15/5/90* *B966E*

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE *253*

If the hon member requires information regarding the utilisation of Robben Island by the South African Prisons Service it is confirmed that it is still the intention to utilise Robben Island as a prison. In this regard I wish to refer the hon member to the Hansard of 23 April 1986, cols 4045 to 4047, and once again I wish to confirm the Government's standpoint on Robben Island.

Robben Island will remain State property and for the foreseeable future be used by the Prisons Service.

Nothing will be done to threaten the cultural-historical and/or natural life, and the interests of the South African Navy on Robben Island are recognised.

Furthermore, increased access to Robben Island was granted to nature conservation and cultural-historical interest groups for research, viewing and appreciation, education interest groups with special attention to the youth, more comprehensive utilisation of available facilities within the broader national economy, and limited tourist activities directed at nature and the cultural-historical

A total of 33 661 persons including visitors to prisoners as well as general visitors, visited Robben Island during 1989.

Mr E K MOORCROFT Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he not agree that having a penal colony at the front door of the Mother City of this country is an undesirable state of affairs? Would the hon the Minister not agree that it is his responsibility to take the initiative to have the situation rectified? [Interjections]

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, at the time when it was announced some ten or so years ago that the island would be vacated, the position was that replacing that prison institution with a similar institution would have cost the Government some R64 million. The hon member may calculate what the cost would be today. However, in the realisation of what he has just said, we set about the task back in 1981-82 of normalising the image of Robben Island and, if I may say so, we have largely succeeded in doing so.

ing the image of Robben Island and, if I may say so, we have largely succeeded in doing so.

†What have we done? We restored the wildlife there. We established penguin colonies. We protected the manne life around the island so that it is one of the richest reserves around our coasts and, in fact, in the world. We protected the ecology, and we will hang that hon member because he wishes to destroy the green life in South Africa—he and the hon members of the DP. [Interjections] What they want to do and what they want to perpetrate on our heritage is a disgrace. It is a disgrace. [Interjections] Whatever the case may be, Robben Island is today a much sought after place to visit. All that this hon member wants to hear is that we must erect a casino there and that we must reduce this place to sand and that there must be only stones, no penguins or animals. [Interjections] It is a disgrace to which the DP wants to lead South Africa. [Interjections] *Hansard 15/5/90*

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply where he says that he wants to hang the DP on Robben Island, I want to enquire whether he will also hang the hon member for Yeoville? *253*

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I know that the hon member for Brakpan likes the hon member for Yeoville very much. [Interjections] He likes him very much. That is why I think that he is making a figurative joke. He does not intend hanging him, nobody wants to hang him, and least of all I. [Interjections]

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him, if he were offered a position as one of the cabaret artists in the casino, would he accept it? [Interjections]

SA/Namibia: extradition treaty

*8 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether South Africa will enter into an extradition treaty with the Republic of Namibia, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what steps have been taken in this regard? *B968E*

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

South Africa took the initiative in the matter of negotiating an extradition treaty with Namibia during discussions held in Windhoek

in March 1990 between a South African delegation and the Namibian Minister of Justice designate and his deputy. *Hansard 15/5/90*
My information is that the matter is still under consideration by the Namibian authorities. South Africa remains willing to enter into an extradition treaty with Namibia subject to the successful outcome of the negotiations which are expected to resume in the near future.
I may add that in terms of section 3(2) of the Extradition Act, No 67 of 1962, the State President is empowered to consent in writing to a person being extradited in the absence of an extradition agreement. Certain requirements must be complied with in such a case.

Certain persons cases/prosecutions

*9 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any cases and/or prosecutions are pending against two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) (i) for what offences, and (ii) what steps have been taken in this regard, in each case and (b) what are the names of the persons concerned? *Hansard 15/5/90* *B969E*

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Speaker, in the light of the limited time of the House, the fact that I have given a comprehensive reply to this question during the Interpellation debate, in the light of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also on account of my cold, I ask permission to lay this reply upon the Table.

Mr L FUCHS Mr Speaker, arising from the non-answer of the hon the Minister I would like to ask him how long he believes it will be before Messrs Venendal and Stopforth

Mr SPEAKER Order! The reply has been laid on the Table and the hon member may have a look at that reply and put his question next week. *(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)*

As far as could be established no cases and/or prosecutions are pending against Leonard Venendal and Darryl Stopforth in the Republic (a)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

The Namibian authorities however requested the State President to, *inter alia*, extradite the above-

Warders in embassy sit-in

Staff Reporter
16/5/90

FIVE Pollsmoor Prison warders occupied the German embassy in Queen Victoria Street yesterday, demanding that Mr Nelson Mandela lead a delegation from the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) to meet the government.

The five, all Popcru members, entered the building at 2.30pm and said they would not leave until their demands had been met.

All of them have been suspended.

They have demanded

- That a delegation, led by Mr Mandela, be allowed to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to discuss Popcru grievances

- The immediate and unconditional reinstatement of all dismissed and suspended members of Popcru

- That all departmental charges and criminal charges against union members be dropped

The five chose the German embassy because President F W de Klerk will be visiting Bonn as part of his European tour in the next few days.

- Brigadier Leon Mellet, liaison officer to the Minister of Law and Order, said last night that no member of the police force had been dismissed for belonging to Popcru

1375

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY 1990

1376

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

(1) Yes

(a) 1 December 1984

(b) Short term R527 675,00 until 31 May 1987
Long term R631 002,32 until 29 February 1988

Note

The Decentralisation Board has suspended the payment of concessions to the firm because of its failure to comply with the Board's prescribed claim reconciliation and audit certification. The firm is under investigation at present.

(2) Yes

(a) Stand 21, Cuyler Street, Riverside Industrial Area, Uitenhage

(b) Mr Ayoob Mussa
Mr Goolan Mussa
Mr Adam Mussa

(3) (a) Despatch Precision Engineering CC
H & B Engineering CC
Oron Manufacturers CC
Oron Tool and Die CC
Premier Pattern CC
Super Steel CC
Transva Truck & Tyre Manufacturers CC
Turnco Engineering CC

(b) 30 April 1990

Industries with decentralisation incentive benefits

369 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism

Whether any industries with decentralisation incentive benefits (a) had these incentive benefits (i) removed and (ii) reduced, (b) were place-bound industries, and (c) ceased to operate, in 1989, if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

(a) (i) Yes 20

(ii) No. All approvals by the Decentralisation Board are subject to an industry oriented subsidy per worker and payments are made accordingly.

1615190

(b) Yes 5

(c) Except for about 5 notices of liquidation, the Board is not aware of any other concessionaires which ceased to operate in 1989. It may be added that, according to the Board's records, 554 new business undertakings started to submit claims in the 1989/90 financial year.

Decentralisation Board: applications

370 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralisation Board in 1989,

(2) (a) how many such applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category,

(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalised and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications,

(4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

(1) 1 244 applications during the period 1 April 1989 to 31 March 1990

(2) (a) (i) 1 024 applications
(ii) 95 applications

Note The remaining 125 applications are being held over for further information.

(b) The intended capital investment in respect of the applications in each category is as follows:
Approved applications R2 468 million
Applications rejected R262,9 million

1377

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY 1990

1378

Applications pending R345,5 million

(3) (a) Since undertakings are allowed two years to establish and actual employment becomes known only on receipt of claims, it is not possible at this stage to give an indication of the exact number of employment opportunities to be established by the undertakings the applications of which were approved in the 1989/90 financial year.

(b) 67 991 employment opportunities

(4) (a) 153 applications

(b) Intended capital investment of R1 001 million

Prison warders killed/seriously injured

399 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1989, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons, 253

(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? B946E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) (a) No, no member of the South African Prisons Service was killed by prisoners during 1989.
(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii) Thirty (30) members of the South African Prisons Service were seriously injured by prisoners during 1989 at the prisons mentioned below and a further one hundred and eighty six (186) members received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assault by prisoners
Allandale
Durban
Ermele

General J C Steyn
Helderstrom
Johannesburg
Klerksdorp
Kroonstad
Modderbee
Pietermaritzburg
Pollsmoor
Potchefstroom
Pretoria
St Albans
Witbank

253

(2) (a)

(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 (Act No 8 of 1959)

During 1989 one (1) prisoner at the Obiqua Prison was killed by a fellow-prisoner. Available information indicates that a further nine (9) prisoners who died at the following prisons: Allandale, Glencoe, Groenpunt, Klerksdorp, Pietermaritzburg, Pollsmoor, St Albans, Victor Verster and Zonderwater also died, presumably as a result of being assaulted by fellow-prisoners. However, these inquiries have not yet been finalised.

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii)

The South African Prisons Service regards every complaint of an assault, not matter how petty, in a serious light. Prisoners are daily given the opportunity to lodge any complaints or requests, and preventative measures, for example the reallocation of sleeping quarters or working places, are instituted should it appear that there is reason to believe that a prisoner is threatened. In cases of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in the complaints register and/or a register of injuries in addition to 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 a 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 the legal process may take its normal course.

In total 713 prisoners were injured in such a manner as a result of assaults by fellow-prisoners in the following prisons, that they had to be referred to prison hospitals or hospitals outside prisons:

Allandale
Bloemfontein
Barberron Medium B
Barberron Medium A
Barberron
Bethal Male and Female
Caledon
Colesberg
Nelspruit
Baviaanspoort Maximum
Nylstroom
Pietersburg
Ermelo
Eshowe
Geluk
Grahamstad
Grootvlei Maximum
Brandvlei Maximum
Brandvlei Medium
Helderstroom Maximum
Helderstroom Medium
Hoopstad
Durban Female
Durban Medium C
Durban Medium B
Durban Medium A
Estcourt
Goedemoed Medium B
Groenpunt Medium
Vereniging Male

Johannesburg Medium C
Johannesburg Medium A
Kandaspunt
Klerksdorp
Kuruman
Kranskop
Kroonstad Medium A
Kroonstad Medium B
King William's Town
Leeuwkop Maximum
Leeuwkop Medium C
Leeuwkop Medium B
East London Medium A
Oudtshoorn
Obiqua

Pietermaritzburg Medium A
Pietermaritzburg Medium B
Port Elizabeth Male
Sevontain
Senekal
Port Shepstone
Pollsmoor Maximum
Pollsmoor Medium A
Pollsmoor Medium B
Potchefstroom
Patensie
Paarl
Robben Island Medium
Robben Island Maximum
St Albans Medium
St Albans Maximum
Stanger
Tzaneen
Lydenburg
Pretoria Central
Pretoria
Ventersburg
Voortrekkerhoogte
Victoria West
Victor Verster Maximum
Victor Verster Medium B
Victor Verster Medium A
Waterval
Munzani
New Hanover
Witbank
Warmbokveld
Worcester Female
Worcester Male
Zonderwater Medium
Zonderwater Open

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

Own Affairs

Pelican Park. sale of residential plots

17 Mr A G MOHAMED asked the Minister of Housing *16/5/90*

- (1) Whether his Department is to sell residential plots in Pelican Park, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) how many plots are to be sold, (c) what will be the sale price per square metre and (d) what method of sale is to be used.
- (2) whether the Cape Town City Council has liaised with his Department in regard to the sale by the City Council of residential plots in Pelican Park, if so, (a) (i) how many plots were sold by the City Council in this area and (ii) at what price per square metre, (b) what method of sale was used, (c) to what categories of persons were these plots sold and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

D74E

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING

- (1) Yes
- (a) Still to be determined
(b) Still to be determined
(c) Still to be determined
(d) Still to be determined
- (2) Yes The Housing Development Board approved the Cape Town City Council's request for the sale of 284 prestige erven, 64 of these erven to people on the official waiting list (private treaty) and the remainder of the erven by public tender
- (a) (i) 35
(ii) An average of R53 per m²
(b) See (2) above
(c) For the sale of erven to people on the official waiting list applicant's were

16/5/90
Restricted to those who earn less than R1 200 per month. As the sites are categorised as prestige sites no limitations were set for the properties sold by public tender except for the normal conditions laid down by the Cape Town City Council

(d) 12 April 1990

Sites for religious/other purposes

19 Mrs R EBRAHIM asked the Minister of Housing *16/5/90*

- (1) Whether the allocation by his Department of sites for religious and other purposes has been frozen; if so, (a) why and (b) since when,
- (2) whether this restriction has been lifted in respect of sites for religious purposes, if not, why not, if so, (a) which sites have been allocated in Lenasia since then and (b) (i) to which organisations have they been allocated, (ii) what are the stand numbers, and (iii) what were the selling prices, in each case,
- * (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D80E

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING

- (1) No
(2) Falls away
(a) Falls away
(b) (i) Falls away
(ii) Falls away
(iii) Falls away
(3) No

Community halls

23 Mr D K PADIAACHEY asked the Minister of Housing *16/5/90*
Whether community halls are to be built in (a) Lenasia Extensions 9 and 10 (b) Lenasia South and (c) Marlboro Gardens, if not, why not, if so, (i) at what street addresses, and (ii) when is it anticipated that building operations will (aa) commence and (bb) be completed, in each case?

D102E

Suspended warders start Day 3 of sit-in

By DON HOLLIDAY
Staff Reporter

AS the sit-in at the West German consulate by five suspended prison warders entered its third day today, there was little sign of an early solution

The five, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Pop-cru), said they would remain in the consulate until they and other suspended warders had been unconditionally reinstated and all criminal charges against them relating to the union's activities had been dropped

A senior member of the African National Congress, Mr Trevor Manuel, visited them yesterday, but none of the group would disclose the outcome of the meeting

They said they were aware they

were inconveniencing consulate staff and hoped they would be able to leave the building soon

They are staying in the public waiting room of the consulate in a block of flats in Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town

Food is brought to them by their families and friends. A television set has also been brought in

They are using toilets and shower facilities which are part of the consulate — but, to get to these they have to pass through a foyer which is South African territory

However, a consulate spokesman said no police had visited the floor since the sit-in began

West German diplomatic headquarters in Bonn had been told of the situation, but no decision on a course of action had been taken

17/5/80

Rockman leads anti-FW protests



Rockman

South 1751 - 22/5/90

From GUY BERGER

LONDON. — The president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), Mr Gregory Rockman is at the centre of British protests this week

against the visit of state president FW de Klerk.

Rockman emerged from Heathrow on Wednesday, angry at having been detained and questioned by British immigration authorities.

Rockman interrupted a meeting with South African Congress of Trade Union (Sactu) officials at his London hotel when he heard news of the sit-in by five Popcru members at the German embassy in Cape Town.

He immediately contacted Popcru

officials there for an update on the situation

He told SOUTH "What has happened at the embassy sit-in is a direct result of the government's reluctance to negotiate with Popcru and meet our very simple demand for an immediate and unconditional reinstatement of all dismissed members

"It has proved to us that the government is not serious about negotiating with us or negotiating at all

"Therefore our members felt it was necessary to stage this action."

He emphasised that the sit-in would continue until the union's demands were met.

He went straight into meetings with South African exiles from the ANC, Sactu, the International Defence and Aid Fund, and the war resisters group, Congress of South African War Resisters

Rockman meets British groups on Friday before addressing a major protest rally at the Trade Union Council headquarters in the evening

Complain

He and fellow Popcru executive member Randall Fortuin, a serving prison warder, are lined up for a wide range of interviews — effectively setting the media agenda just before state president FW de Klerk's visit

They have talks scheduled with David Evans, leader of Britain's 23 700-member Prison Officers Association, as well as with Alan Eastwood, the head of the British police's staff federation

They are even expected to be officially received by top Metropolitan police officers responsible for community and race relations in London.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement meanwhile is geared to picket the hotel hosting De Klerk and has chartered coaches to take demonstrators to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's country residence where talks are expected to take place on Saturday

● Patrick Goodenough reports from Port Elizabeth that four more warders at Port Elizabeth's St Albans Prison have been suspended while protesting against the alleged refusal by authorities to reinstate fellow members of Popcru

The new suspension followed unsuccessful attempts by 24 Popcru warders, who themselves had earlier been suspended, to return to work at St Albans in accordance with the union's decision to end national strike action



SIT-IN: Dismissed Popcru members occupy the West German embassy in Cape Town
PIC: BENNY GOOL

Welkom tense after mineworkers killed

South 17/5 - 22/5/90

From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — The Orange Free State town of Welkom is sitting on a powderkeg, following the killing of two white mineworkers at the President Steyn gold mine on Wednesday.

Tension has been mounting in the town since the killing a fortnight ago of two members of the National Union of Mineworkers by bands of rightwingers which sparked off a black consumer boycott.

NUM spokesperson, Mr Jerry Matlajawadi, expressed fear that rightwing elements would use the killing of the white mineworkers as an excuse to launch further attacks on the black community

Wednesday's killing took place after a protest by about 3 000 mineworkers against the dismissal of a colleague

Rightwing elements are thought to be responsible for the shooting of a man and the disappearance of three youth leaders in the Botleng township near Delmas in the Transvaal this week.

UDF sources here claimed a resident of Botleng was shot dead on Tuesday by a man wearing an Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB) uniform

A lawyer acting for several township organisations said three executive members of the Botleng Youth Congress, which is spearheading a consumer boycott in the area, were reported missing on Sunday

Tension in the Botleng township was running high, the lawyer said

Lutheran church minister, the Reverend Frank Muller, said several incidents of arson, looting and stoning had occurred since last weekend after an armed AWB supporter entered the township and was attacked by youths

"The man fired and wounded one,"

he said

In a separate incident, two youths were shot dead by police in Kroonstad's Maokeng township in what has been described as a second "Trojan Horse" ploy

The police claimed that about 1 000 people surrounded a truck and threw stones and a petrol bomb at them.

Meanwhile, the open mobilisation of the rightwing was condemned by anti-apartheid bodies this week.

ANC national executive committee member, Mr Steve Tshwete, described the AWB's display of "fire power" last weekend as a "disturbing phenomenon".

"Their target is the ANC This is an army being trained to attack our people"

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Rev Frank Chikane, called on the government to act against the AWB.

47E 11-13 17/5/70 (253)

'Prisoners hurt 216 warders'

PRISONERS injured 216 warders last year, 30 of them seriously, but no member of the Prisons Service was killed by prisoners during 1989, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He said 30 warders were seriously injured at various prisons and a further 186 members of the Prisons Service received medical treatment and consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults by prisoners.

Prisoners were daily given the opportunity to lodge any complaints or requests, Mr Coetsee added.



Back to work ... Prison warders, members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union surround Dr Allan Boesak on leaving the German Embassy in Cape Town this week following a sit-in to protest against their suspension. Over 600 warders were suspended for disobeying orders. The sit-in was abandoned after assurances that the warders would be reinstated. Picture: BENNY GOOL, Afrapix

Popcru sit-in at embassy goes on (253)

FIVE members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) still occupied the German Embassy late yesterday in a sit-in which started about 2 30pm on Tuesday.

They have demanded a delegation led by Nelson Mandela be allowed to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, to discuss Popcru grievances.

They have also demanded that more than 800 members of Popcru, suspended in March for allegedly taking industrial action, be immediately and unconditionally reinstated. *Sowetan 77/5190*

In an interview at the consulate, Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg accused the Government of having reneged on an undertaking to Mandela on May 2 to allow all 859 suspended and dismissed Popcru members to return to work unconditionally.- Sapa

FW 'has lost control of police'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — President F W de Klerk had lost control of the police force who remained "as brutal as ever", former police officer Mr Gregory Rockman said in a BBC radio interview here yesterday.

He was speaking on the eve of Mr De Klerk's visit to Britain and in the wake of this week's "Trojan horse" killing of two people by police in Maokeng.

He said there was no sign that Mr De Klerk's recent call for policemen to stay out of politics was being heeded. "It shows that Mr De Klerk is out of control of his police and they are still going on as brutal(ly) as ever before with their racism."

● The sit-in at the West German consulate by five Popcru members is under discussion by the joint government-ANC committee and a decision will be released on Monday, one of them said yesterday.

Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg said the regional ANC representative, Mr Trevor Manuel, had contacted him to tell him this after an initial meeting with them on Wednesday.



Chance for suspended warders to get jobs back

APR 25 18/5/90
253
By MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent
and DON HOLLIDAY, Staff Reporter

ABOUT 400 suspended prison warders — including the five who have occupied the West German consulate in Cape Town in protest — have been given until the end of the month to get their jobs back.

This follows talks in Johannesburg between a group of warders and Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee, his deputy Mr Dame Schutte and senior Prisons Service officers.

Mr Coetsee's delegation also exchanged views with a group of warders who had previously refused to do duty.

Resolved immediately

Yesterday lawyers met the five warders involved in a sit-in at the West German consulate to prepare a response to the Prisons Department's stand on their reinstatement, a consulate spokesman said.

Mr Coetsee decided that warders who reported to their commanding officers by not later than May 30 and applied for the lifting of their suspension would be permitted to resume their duties immediately, "subject to the Prisons Act, regulations and the disciplinary code".

A Prisons Service spokesman said some issues raised in yesterday's meeting were resolved immediately, while others were to be considered by Mr Coetsee and the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General W Willemse.

Essential service

It also said Mr Coetsee had pointed out that the Prisons Service was an essential security service.

It "does not leave room for unions which wish to resolve grievances by means of strikes and undisciplined actions".

"There are specific channels for this purpose and it was confirmed that the Commissioner, Lieutenant-General Willemse, will maintain and keep these channels open."

Popcru says offer from prisons is not enough

A new offer from the Prisons Service falls short of the demands of the Popcru five holed up in the West German consulate, reports GAYE DAVIS from Cape Town

FIVE suspended prison warders, who have been occupying the West German consulate in Cape Town since Tuesday, were last night considering a fresh offer from the SA Prisons Service for suspended employees to return to work before May 30.

The five, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, are considering the offer whereby members who return by May 30 and apply to prison commanding officers for their suspensions to be lifted, would be allowed to immediately resume their duties.

However, their reinstatement would be subject to provisions of the Prisons Act, prison regulations and disciplinary codes, a Prisons Service statement said.

The offer falls far short of meeting the demands of Popcru as spelled out by its five members occupying the consulate.



Holed up and holding out ... Popcru warders Peter Loggenberg, Willie Jacobs, Andrina Rhode, Lawrence Venter and Nathan Ramalaine sit-in at the West German embassy in Cape Town

W/Ment 18/5 - 24/5/90

(253)

Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

They are demanding, among other things, that criminal charges against Popcru members arising out of their participation in recent nationwide strike action be withdrawn.

The group's spokesperson, Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg, told the *Weekly Mail* last night they saw "no reason" for leaving the consulate. He described the Prisons' Service offer as "vague" and said lengthy consultation was necessary before any decision was taken.

The Prisons Service offer came af-

ter a visit yesterday by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, deputy justice minister Danie Schutte and the commissioner of prisons, Lieutenant-General WH Willemse and the regional commissioner of prisons, Major General AJ van Zyl, to the Johannesburg Prison.

Coetsee addressed prison employees, expressing his appreciation for the discipline they had shown and their devotion to duty under difficult circumstances, the statement said.

Minister Coetsee and his group also

met with "a small group" of warders who had "previously refused to render essential services".

He told them that because they formed part of the country's security services there was "no room for associations which wanted to solve grievances through strikes and undisciplined actions".

Channels existed for such matters and the Commissioner of Prisons would maintain such channels, the minister said.

The statement continued. "Flowing from these discussions, the minister decided that those who have not yet resumed duties — namely, about 400 suspended members countrywide — would be dealt with as follows.

"(Prison Service) Members who report to their commanding officers no later than May 30 and apply for the lifting of their suspensions, will be allowed to immediately resume their duties, subject to the Prisons Act, Prison regulations and disciplinary code applying to all actions by such members."

Meanwhile, Popcru president Gregory Rockman, who has been informed of the sit-in, is scheduled to address a major rally at the British Trade Union Council's London headquarters today.

253 (10)
CAPE TOWN 19/8/90

Popcru wants clarity

THE five Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) members who took up residence in the West German consulate in Cape Town on Tuesday will spend the weekend there unless yesterday's Justice Department statement is "clarified".

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said after meeting a group of Popcru warders and senior Prisons Services officers in Johannesburg, that the 400 suspended prison warders had until the end of the month to report back for duty.

Mr Peter Loggenberg, the senior officer of the five sit-in members, said Popcru was also awaiting a response from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on the position of police members of Popcru who face disciplinary action.



The five suspended warders holed up in the West German consulate are all smiles after a 30-minute meeting with World Alliance of Reformed Churches leader Dr Allan Boesak. They are, from left, Lawrence Venter, Peter Loggenberg, Nathan Ramalaine, Willie Jacobs and, shaking hands with Dr Boesak, Andrina Rhoode.

'Sit-in 5' ask Boesak to help

By EDWARD MOLOINYANE
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE five suspended Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Pop-cru) members holed up in the West German consulate since Wednesday have asked Dr Allan Boesak to arrange talks between their union and the Departments of Justice and Law and Order

The meeting should take place either tomorrow or Monday, they told the World Alliance of Reformed Churches president yesterday

Dr Boesak, who was accompanied by lawyer Mr Essa Moosa,

19/8/90
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said they had agreed to contact Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee to try and set up a meeting

He said the group would not leave the embassy unless they got assurances from the departments that there would be discussions to address their grievances

The suspended five are sergeants Nathan Ramalaine, Willie Jacobs, Andrina Rhoode, Lawrence Venter and Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg

Dr Boesak said that, contrary to Press reports about the reinstatement of 400 suspended pris-

on warders, the five told him there had been no direct communication with them

They told him they were prepared to settle for a mediator if the government was reluctant to discuss grievances in the police and prison services with their union

The grievances included the unconditional reinstatement of all the suspended 600 police and prison warders, the scrapping of racial discrimination for treatment of prisoners and the abolition of racism in the two services

day May 21 1990

Sit-in 5 (253) get Govt promises

FIVE black prison guards yesterday ended a six-day sit-in protest at the West German Embassy in Cape Town after receiving assurances from the South African Government that their suspensions would be lifted.

The five also received pledges that some 400 additional black prison guards and policemen would be reinstated in their old jobs. The 400 were suspended or fired for taking part in an illegal strike in March to protest discriminatory treatment.

Anti-apartheid activist the Rev Dr Allan Boesak acted as an intermediary between the five protesters and Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

South African **Tour**

The protesters chose the West German Embassy because State President FW de Klerk was visiting that country yesterday as part of his current nine-nation European tour.

"It was not our intention to embarrass the State President on his visit to Germany," said Warrant Officer Pieter Loggenberg, one of the five protesters. "We simply saw the occupation of the embassy as a means to highlight our grievances." Sapa-AP



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, the Argus

WARDERS OUT: Dr Allan Boesak with the five suspended Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union members who ended their six-day sit-in at the West German consulate yesterday. The five, from left, Sergeants Willie Jacobs, Lawrence Venter, Andrina Rhode, Nathan Ramailane and Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg said all suspended or dismissed prison warders would be reinstated before May 30.

Boesak meets Coetsee after Popcru sit-in

Argus 21/5/90
Staff Reporter

UNITED Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak is to meet Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee today to discuss the grievances of suspended prison warders and policemen, says Police and Prisons Services Civil Rights Union (Popcru) vice-president, Warrant Officer John Jansen.

He said a Popcru delegation, to be led by African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, would probably meet Mr Coetsee and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, later as a result of today's meeting.

Warrant Officer Jansen said the union's national executive would meet soon to determine a date on which suspended members would return to work.

Deal o warder ends si

By BRONWYN DAVIDS

FIVE suspended Pollsmoor Prison warders ended their six-day sit-in at the West German embassy yesterday.

Spokesman for the protesters, Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg said that "all the suspended or dismissed prison warders" would be reinstated before May 30.

He said the reinstatement did not include 43 dismissed policemen, including rebel policeman lieutenant Gregory Rockman.

The warders and policemen affected are members of the Police and Prison Services Civil Rights Union (Popcru).

A Prisons Services spokesman said yesterday that warders who report to their commanding officers before May 30, to apply for the lifting of their suspensions, will be permitted to resume their duties immediately, subject to the application of the Prisons Act, Regulations and the disciplinary code.

W/O Loggenberg said "An agreement was negotiated that was sufficient for us to leave the embassy, to let things return back to normal. We negotiated through the consulate, as there was no direct contact with government."

"They raised our grievances with Foreign Affairs, who in turn contacted the departments of Justice and Law and Order."

"We will still negotiate the dropping of all departmental and criminal charges against Popcru members."

"We are glad that we have been able to resolve the matter through negotiation. And we hope that all outstanding issues will be resolved in the same

St Thomas Church, Rondebosch. The bridegroom is the son of Kate and Alan Bailey of Pinelands. The bride is Vanessa, daughter of Crystal Scholtz of Johannesburg.

MR AND MRS ANTON FOURIE who were married in the Rosebank Methodist Church. The bridegroom is the son of Helene and Boet Fourie of Bellville. The bride is Leanne, daughter of Wendy and Rob Fall of Sea Point.

MR AND MRS AND... married in the Meth... The bridegroom is... Longman of, Ronde... daughter of Joan an...



spirit of Loggenberg

He said arranged or did not meet the Mr Adria Justice, M ate their tory prac Lawyer

Popcru JEROME JONAS who were man and George's Cathedral, Cape would hægroom is the son of Mrs M dismissal the late Mr B A Jonas of can be reinstated

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said the 43 policemen who were discharged from the police force for their part in an "illegal strike" would not be "reinstated at all" unless they lodged an appeal before May 31.

"They had a period to appeal which lapsed on April 21. The minister, received a fax from a legal representative on April 19 on behalf of unnamed policemen. The minister consulted a legal team to see if he could not extend the period in which they could appeal till the end of the month, which he has done."

"The minister will consider each and every individual case on merit, taking into account other factors," said Brigadier Mellet.

Warrant Officer Loggenberg said they have not had word from Mr Nelson Mandela, whom they had demanded should lead a Popcru delegation to see the government.

He said "We would like to emphasize that it was not our intention to embarrass the state president on his visit to Germany, but our cause was a just one. And we saw the embassy as a means of highlighting our grievances."



MR AND MRS HENRY MONK who were married in the Methodist Church, Plumstead. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs Louise van Wyk.



MR AND MRS R... married in the Ret... bridegroom is the...

Deal on warders ends sit-in

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CMT 7/14/75
21/5/190

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spirit of negotiation," said W/O Loggenberg.

He said Dr Allan Boesak is to arrange that a delegation of suspended or dismissed Popercu members meet the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to negotiate their grievances about discriminatory practices.

Lawyer Mr Essa Moosa said that Popercu president Mr Gregory Rockman and other dismissed policemen would have to appeal against their dismissal prior to May 31, before they can be reinstated.

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"They had a period to appeal which lapsed on April 21. The minister received a fax from a legal representative on April 19 on behalf of unnamed policemen. The minister consulted a legal team to see if he could not extend the period in which they could appeal till the end of the month, which he has done."

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SIT-IN ENDS . . . Suspended Pollsmoor Prison warders (from left) Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg, Sergeant Lawrence Venter, Sergeant Andrina Rhode, Sergeant Nathan Ramalane and Sergeant Willie Jacobs with the Rev Allan Boesak outside the German embassy yesterday.

Picture: HENRY 0001

De Klerk says SA will release Soviet spy Ruth Gerhard

BERN — Ruth Gerhard, jailed in 1983 after being found guilty of high treason, is to be released within the next few days, President F. W. de Klerk announced here yesterday.

Gerhardt, a Swiss national, was found guilty along with her husband Commodore Dieter Gerhardt of spying for the Soviet Union.

De Klerk announced her release after meeting Swiss President Arnold Koller, Foreign Minister René Felber and Economic Affairs Minister Jean-Pascal Delamuraz.

De Klerk, whose presence here sparked violent clashes between police and about 120 anti-apartheid protesters, said that after Gerhardt was jailed, her child had returned to Switzerland.

Representations had been made over a long period to allow her to be reunited with the child.

Taking into account the fact that Gerhardt had served most of her 10-year sentence, and after consultations with Justice Department and Prisons Service officials in SA, it had been decided to agree to these requests.

The Swiss government had told him it would be happy to allow her to return here.

MIKE ROBERTSON

De Klerk said he had briefed the Swiss government on recent developments in SA.

He told a Press conference that the time had come for the world to take off the "apartheid glasses" with which it had been viewing SA.

If the irreversible process of change in SA did not get international recognition, the outside world would be playing into the hands of radicals.

Falber said after the meeting that Switzerland had never favoured sanctions but was also deeply opposed to apartheid.

He welcomed developments such as the release of Nelson Mandela and looked forward to further positive steps.

Falber added, however, that he was aware certain changes could not be brought about overnight.

It was for this reason that Switzerland would continue positive measures to assist people in SA, especially in the field of training.

Delamuraz said the Swiss Federal Council had no intention of diverting and funds intended for the "South" to Eastern Europe.

Despite the goodwill of the Federal

Council, however, it could not prevent the private sector from going where it wanted to. "They want to go to Eastern Europe," he said.

Police and a group of about 120 protesters clashed outside the Hotel Bellevue Palace where De Klerk held his Press conference.

They fired flares and threw stones and bottles at police, who responded by firing teargas canisters.

Early yesterday morning a group wearing balaclavas broke a front window of the Bellevue Hotel and splashed gold and green paint over the entrance.

within days

Prisoner 253

A political prisoner from Robben Island has been flown to Groote Schuur Hospital for emergency treatment.

Prisoner A Xaba is thought to be suffering from a haemorrhage on the brain, a doctor said.

06/11/90
Somerset 2/1/90

Warders ^{AK645} strike: More ^{24/5/70} than half ¹³⁷ reinstated ²⁵³

CAPE TOWN. — Of the 646 prison warders who were suspended from duty after disobeying orders and ignoring ordinary discipline, 362 have been reinstated to date, a spokesman for the South African Prisons Service said.

The Prisons Service emphasised that the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) — of which the warders are members — was not a recognised union in terms of existing laws.

"Sufficient and effective channels of communication exist, which can be used freely by personnel to make complaints or submit requests or to take up any matter with management," the Prison Service said in a statement yesterday.

RESUME DUTIES

The Commissioner of Prisons would maintain and keep these channels open.

The Prisons Service added all suspended members who reported to their commanding officers not later than May 30 and applied for the lifting of their suspension would be permitted to resume their duties immediately — "subject to the application of the Prisons Act, regulations and the disciplinary code on all actions of such members". — Sapa.

362 suspended warders on duty

CAPE TOWN — Of the 646 prison warders who were suspended from duty after disobeying orders and ignoring ordinary discipline, 362 had been reinstated, a spokesman for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday.

The Prisons Service emphasised that the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) — of which the warders are members — was not a recognised union in terms of existing laws.

"Sufficient and effective channels of communication exist."

It added that all suspended members who reported to their commanding officers not later than May 30 and applied for the lifting of their suspension would be permitted to resume their duties immediately — "subject to the application of the Prisons Act, regulations and the disciplinary code".

The warders went on strike country-wide about 10 weeks ago, protesting against discrimination — Sapa

Lawyers expect some 300
prisoners free within days

Island doors

W/Mart 25/5 - 31/5/90

may swing open

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By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

PRISON doors on Robben Island are expected to swing open, releasing 300 political prisoners within days, lawyers believe.

The agreement reached by the joint government-African National Congress working committee, established in terms of the Groote Schuur accord, includes a broad definition of political prisoners and has raised hopes of an early release.

Previously, the government held that people guilty of acts of violence should be excluded from the terms of any amnesty. It appears the ANC has succeeded in arguing that it include people guilty of politically motivated crimes of violence.

Lawyers representing Robben Islanders said this week they had been inundated by calls from prisoners' families. While no date has been set, expectations are that some releases may take place next week.

Among the 309 political prisoners remaining in Robben Island's maximum security prison are men who played key roles in the ANC's internal high command machinery. They were jailed after treason and terrorism trials in the 1970s and 1980s. Among them are Black Consciousness Movement and Pan Africanist Congress leaders. Some Robben Islanders are "new boys" such as Ashley Forbes, a commander of the ANC in the Western Cape who was convicted for terrorism last year. Others have spent most of their adult lives behind bars.

Anthony Xaba, 68, was tried in the 1977 Pietermaritzburg terrorism trial. He had completed a 10-year jail term only two years before he was sentenced to life imprisonment. So far he has spent 27 years in jail.

In April he was rushed to hospital for an emergency operation after blood vessels burst in his brain. He was readmitted to hospital last week with a high temperature and a heavy cold. Xaba's wife, Regina, and their children live in exile.

●To PAGE 2

P.T.O.

SOON

GO TO PAGE 1

Island doors may open soon

W/M... 25/5 - 31/5/90
One of Xaba's fellow accused, John Nene, was 19 years old when he was first sent to Robben Island to serve a 10-year-jail sentence. After his release he lived under a house-arrest order until his sentencing in the terrorism trial. He is now 46.

Among their co-accused on the Island are Matthews Meyiya, 76, who was sentenced to life and is studying for a BA degree, Joseph Nduli, 50, who received an 18-year sentence, and Z Mdlalose.

Cleophas Ndhlovu and V Magubane were sentenced to 15 years' and were released last month.

Other Island prisoners include:

● Mosima Sexwale, 37, a member of Umkhonto weSizwe, received training in Mozambique and the Soviet Union. Fourteen years ago he was tried, with 11 others, on charges of conspiracy and terrorism. He was sentenced in 1978 to 18 years' jail after being found guilty of throwing a hand-grenade into a police vehicle.

Sexwale is secretary of the General Recreation Committee on Robben Island. He is studying for a B Comm degree. One of his co-accused, Naledi Tsiki, who was serving 14 years, was released early last month.

● James Mange, 44, was sentenced to death in the 1979 Pietermaritzburg treason trial. His 11 co-accused were sentenced to a total of 184 years in jail. It was the first treason trial to be heard in South Africa since 1961 and the convictions were the first for high treason outside of war-time.

Mange was 24 years old at the time. He and the other accused stood in a specially constructed shatter-proof glass dock, where they held placards proclaiming "Apartheid is High Treason" and "Never on our Knees".

Mange's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on November 16 1979. A Rastafarian, he is a talented musician and artist. His

four-year-old son, Prince, lives with his mother in kwaXuma, near Johannesburg.

● Mzukisi Madlavu, 38, is a BCM member who was sentenced to 18 years for sabotage in June 1978. Mzukisi is studying for a master's degree in administration.

● Johannes Shabangu, Bobby Tsotsobe and David Moisi are the Sasol II bombers.

All three left South Africa for training in the wake of the 1976 Soweto revolt. They were found guilty of high treason on August 19 1981 and sentenced to death, the court finding them responsible for attacks on Booyesen's police station, the Sasol II plant at Secunda, the West Rand Administration Board offices and a section of the Soweto railway line.

The three lived under the shadow of the gallows for almost two years before their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment in June 1983.

● Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, 52, an ANC leader, was abducted from Swaziland to stand trial on treason charges with Mandla Maseko and Simon Dladla. Ebrahim, who has previously served 15 years on the Island, was sentenced to 20 years.

Maseko, 38, who is completing a law degree through Unisa, was sentenced to 23 years and Dladla, 42, to 12 years.

● Lizo Bright Ngqungwana, 30, a former Western Cape MK commander, was jailed for life in 1987 for terrorism. Six of his 12 fellow accused were also convicted of terrorism, the others for harbouring alleged terrorists.

● Achmad Cassim, a PAC member, was found guilty on several counts of terrorism and sentenced in October 1988.

● From PAGE 1

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Hunger strikers

2575790
Potchefstroom
THE conditions of seven Potchefstroom detainees held at the Grootvlei Prison in Bloemfontein was deteriorating as they entered their 10th day of a hunger strike, one of their attorneys, Mr Satish Roopa, said on Wednesday

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One of the prisoners, UDF organiser for the western Transvaal, Mr Zacharia Molekane, had been spewing blood since last Friday, after he had contracted a cold prior to his detention, Roopa said

Major R Crewe, of the police directorate in Pretoria, said the report

was incorrect. "We do not comment on emergency detainees. However, no detainees are in serious ill-health."

They are UDF organisers Mr Moses Duma and Mr Zacharia Molekane, Thusong advice office worker Mr Ignatius Dipico, Thusong civic members Mr Rider Sebidi and Mr Willie Maphosa, president of the Ikageng Sayco branch, Mr Patrick Moloi and Ikageng Sayco secretary Mr Saliva Molapisi.

They were detained on May 7 in Potchefstroom under emergency legislation - Sapa

New Bill tables end to prison apartheid

CAH Tuis 26/5/90 Political Staff

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COMPULSORY prison apartheid is to be scrapped in terms of a new Bill which has been tabled in Parliament

The Prisons Amendment Bill will delete the provision for compulsory segregation of prisoners on grounds of race or colour

The Department of Justice said in a memorandum attached to the Bill that the amended Prisons Act would, however, regulate "the management of prisons on the basis of orderliness, security, discipline, rehabilitation, et cetera"

"In practice, juvenile prisoners can, for example, be separated from hardened criminals and persons can be separated to prevent gang-forming to eliminate conflict potential"

Gerhardt

MRS Ruth Gerhardt, imprisoned for 10 years for high treason in 1983 was released yesterday and is on her way to Switzerland.

A spokeswoman for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday that Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee had confirmed Gerhardt had been released yesterday.

Sapa Sowden 29/5/90

'Don't waste time in jail'

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By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

YOUNG prisoners should make use of the time they spend in prison and get educated so they can take their rightful place when they are re-integrated into society.

Literacy

This was the message from Dr Ophelia Jatta, a black American lawyer, when addressing 600 juveniles at Leeuwkop Prison near Johannesburg last week.

Jatta, also an interna-

tional economist and political analyst, had been invited to address the youths on the role of education by prison officials.

Literacy

The US economist, Ms Brenda Robson of Friends of Baragwanath, and Soweto students have designed a video literacy programme specifically aimed at prisoners.

She told the youths that their future was in their hands. It was either they got their education while in prison, so that

they became better when released, or they just sat and did nothing.

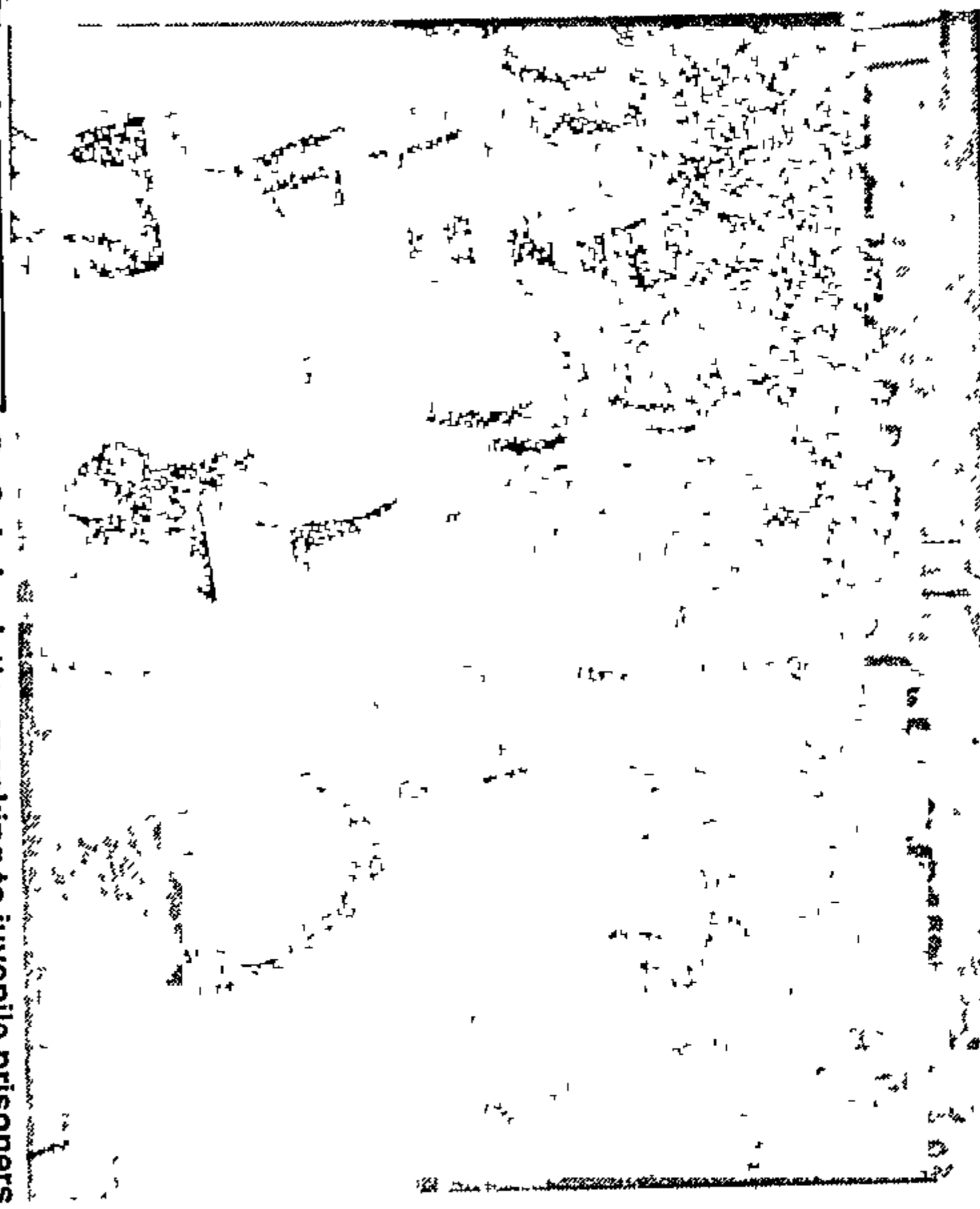
"It's disappointing that many of you do not take advantage of the education programmes offered by the prison. I encourage each one of you to take this opportunity because the education is free," she said.

Jatta, who has a string of degrees (Bachelor of Business, Master of Economics and a doctorate in Law) and is now based in South Africa, recounted to the youths her tough

upbringing in the United States

She said it was important that South African blacks took advantage of the changing political situation. They should not be like black Americans who, when equal opportunities opened up in that country, were not qualified.

"Although there is no longer any apartheid in America, blacks are still poor because they did not go to school. I am here to warn blacks that they will end up in the same situation and not be in charge of their people if they are not qualified," she said.



Dr Ophelia Jatta, speaking to juvenile prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison about the importance of education.
Pic: GEORGE MASHININI

New Bill seeks to scrap apartheid in prisons

CAPE TOWN — Compulsory prison apartheid is to be scrapped in terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill which has been tabled in Parliament

The Department of Justice said in a memorandum attached to the Bill the amended Prisons Act would, however, regulate "the management of prisons on the basis of orderliness, security, discipline, rehabilitation, etcetera

"In practice, juvenile prisoners can, for example, be separated from hardened criminals and persons can be separated to prevent gang-forming to eliminate conflict potential."

It also rules that "in every prison men and wom-

B1094 29/5/70
BARRY STREEK

en prisoners shall be detained in separate parts"

In addition, it enables prison authorities to separate prisoners and detain them separately when they are of the opinion that it is necessary for the treatment, training, rehabilitation or welfare of a specific prisoner or prisoners

The Bill also incorporates a new provision to give the Commissioner of Prisons the power to summarily dismiss any member of the Prisons Service who goes on strike (253)

Another provision scraps the concept of "farm colonies" for pass law offenders

Political prisoners: 'definition needed'

By Shehnaaz Bulbulka

If common ground were reached between the Government and human rights organisations in terms of the definition of political prisoners, then 3 000 prisoners currently jailed, could be set free

Geoff Budlender, of the Human Rights Commission, told a Johannesburg press conference yesterday that common ground needed to be urgently reached for an acceptable definition of a political prisoner. In the South African context the definition according to the HRC was a person who was in prison as a direct result of opposition to apartheid.

Not admitted

The Government had previously not admitted to holding political prisoners.

Instead it had admitted to imprisoning people for "crimes against the security of the State", he said.

Political prisoners, according to the HRC, could be classified as people who took part in peaceful opposition to apartheid, spontaneous attacks on property or individuals perceived as symbols of oppression, recruiting people for military training, and/or the harbouring of such combatants and activities which constituted acts of war.



Gary Rathbone . . . claimed he had served almost four years in Permanent Force.

Army objector acquitted

30/5/90 By Celeste Louw (253)

Conscientious objector Gary Rathbone was yesterday acquitted on a charge of refusing to do camps in the SADF, "because no reasonable court could safely convict him on the poor evidence placed before the court," the magistrate found.

Mr Rathbone, guitarist for The Spectres rock band, faced a maximum sentence of 18 months' jail for refusing to render further service in the SADF.

He pleaded not guilty, saying he was not obliged to attend camps as he had already served a period of almost four years in the Permanent Force.

The court found that Warrant Officer John Flattery of the Military Police gave the impression that his evidence was unreliable. He told the court that Mr

Rathbone was still liable to render 660 days service, but that after revision his file indicated that 420 days were outstanding.

During cross-examination, the warrant officer conceded it was possible Mr Rathbone had no further liability towards the SADF if the concessions made by the State President to reduce the term of national service was taken into account.

He later said it could not be taken into account because the concessions were made only after Mr Rathbone refused to report for a camp.

Magistrate H Verhoef said there should be a clear basis for prosecution. "Reliable evidence of what a person's liability is should be placed before the court," he said.

Youth tells court of police 'brutality'

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South 30/5 - 6/6/90

From PATRICK GOODENOUGH PORT ELIZABETH — A 16-year-old witness to an alleged death in detention in Humansdorp police cells has accused two policemen allegedly involved of threatening to kill him

In papers before the Supreme Court the youth said he saw several policemen brutally assault a prisoner whom he believed died in his cell shortly

afterwards

Several days later two of the constables allegedly involved — named Prinsloo and Hlatswayo — threatened to kill him because he named them as parties to the assault when detectives questioned him on the incident

Minister of Law and Order and Eastern Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police have given the boy's father an undertaking to do everything possible to prevent Prinsloo and Hlatswayo from assaulting him

Attorneys for the father insisted the undertaking be made an order of the Supreme Court

According to papers the boy said he was arrested in the street on the night of May 14 by Prinsloo and a Detective du Preez, one of whom told him "Ek vang jou vir die toyi-toyi"

He was put into the back of a police van with other men. At the charge office a policeman sprayed teargas into the back of the van, the youth claimed in his affidavit

In the charge office he was ordered to

sit on the floor behind the counter

He said he saw a man, whose first name he later learnt to be Andile, lying on the floor. He watched as Prinsloo, Hlatswayo, a Warrant Officer Jackson and a Constable Ndlovu assaulted Andile by striking him with a rifle and baton

Then Prinsloo, Hlatswayo, Ndlovu and a Constable Bongani started kicking Andile and jumping on him. They picked him up and 'smacked him with open hands', according to the affidavit.

When a "white sergeant" entered the beatings stopped and Andile was taken away

The sergeant left and Prinsloo told the boy to stand and smacked him before walking away, saying "Ek loop nou jou kaffir"

He was taken to a cell where he discovered Andile was being held

They had a few words. Andile saying he was related to a Boet Mndisi. Andile then went to sleep. Other prisoners were brought into the cell, and the boy slept

In the early morning two policemen shouted at the prisoners to get up. The boy tried to wake Andile and told a Constable Vuko Williams that he appeared to be dead, "as his body was very cold"

The two policemen inspected the body and ordered prisoners to remove it

Public violence

Later the boy was taken by Du Preez to the Humansdorp detective branch offices where a Detective Ndevu asked him if he could remember the policemen who had assaulted Andile the night before

"Du Preez then told me I should not mention this to anyone else, particularly the people in the township"

He was returned to the cells appeared in court on public violence charges the following day, and was released into the custody of his father

On the following Saturday, May 19 he was walking to town when he saw Prinsloo and Hlatswayo. Neither of them spoke to him but 'looked at me in a threatening manner'

The next day the two policemen stopped their van alongside him and Hlatswayo said he had heard the youth had told Ndevu he (Hlatswayo) and Prinsloo had killed Andile

Frightened

Hlatswayo warned him that "if he ever saw me alone in the future, he and Prinsloo would shoot me"

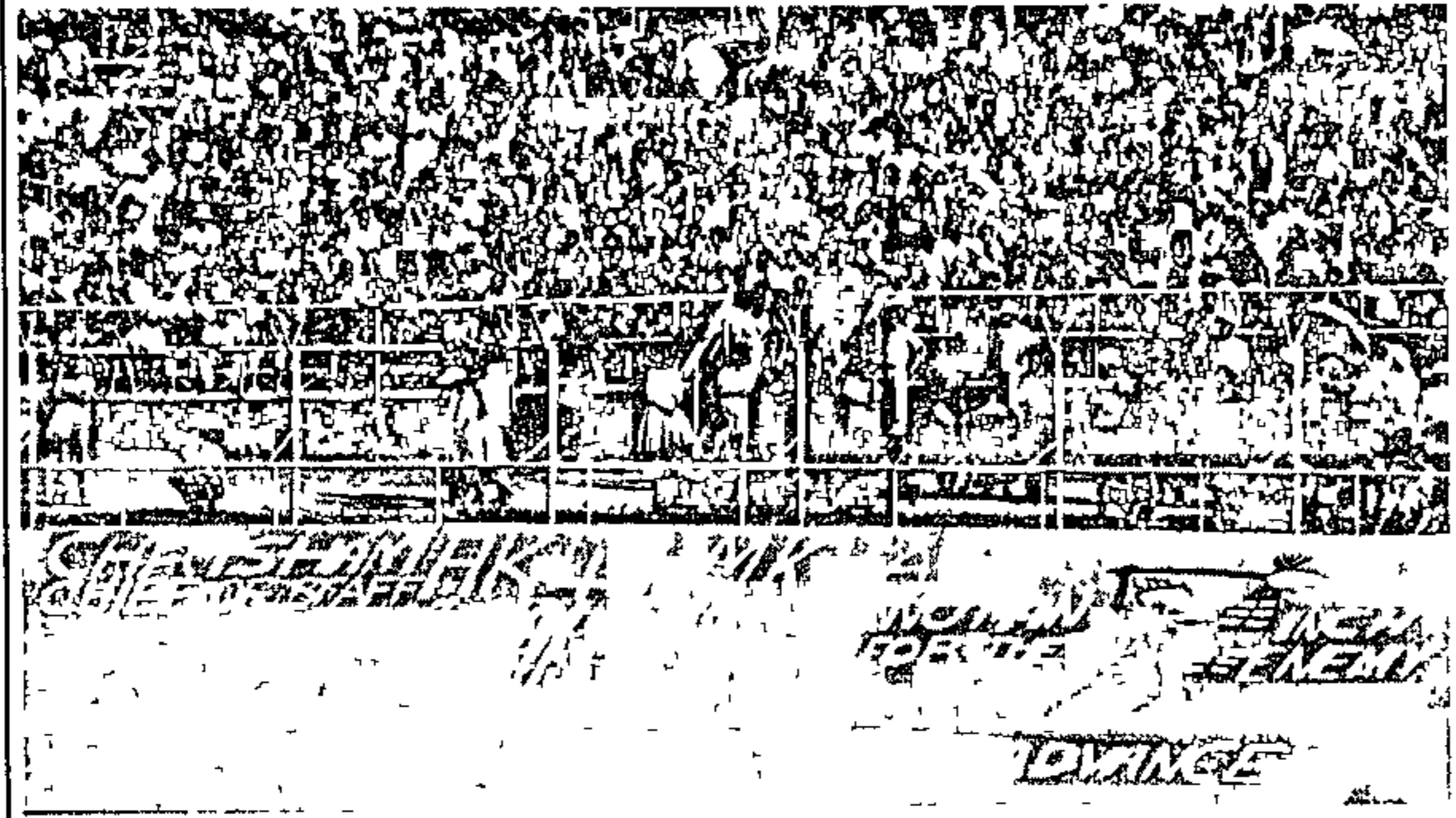
"I became very frightened and ran home," the boy said

Neither the hospital or the police mortuary in Humansdorp have any record of a death on either May 14 or 15

In response to inquiries the police public relations division in Pretoria said "no person died in the Humansdorp police cells during the night of May 14 1990 as is alleged"

The president of the Humansdorp Civic Organisation, Sam Swepe, said attempts were being made to find out who Andile was

The arrest of the youth and some 18 others during that week, came at a time of tension between township residents and a community of chokla fishermen, which led recently to assaults, stabbings and the burning down of several shacks



WRITING'S ON THE WALL: Graffiti extolling the leadership of the ANC adorned the Atteridgeville stadium near Pretoria last weekend when ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela addressed a crowd of 60 000 people. PIC CECIL SOLS, DYNAMIC IMAGES

JECT DIRECTOR

Health Mission Project

The following post are invited from people prepared to make a contribution to the University's commitment to the establishment of a democratic society

Applicants are expected to assume duties as soon as possible

The project is to formulate policy and practice to enable the University, in the health and welfare sector, to give expression to its commitment to the community with the skills necessary to meet real community needs. Areas of concern include Dentistry, Human Ecology, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Psychology and Social Work.

The Director will be required to play a major role in planning and implementation of the project and to work towards the development of an appropriate approach to personnel training. This includes the organisation of workshops, conferences and study visits, and the development of progressive health and community organisations such as CDS.

Applicants should be able to work within and promote a democratic structure, should have experience in community health care and have a strong sense of commitment to the community.

The appointment and will be for an initial 18 month contract period. The remuneration package will be negotiated depending upon experience.

For application forms, please telephone (021) 959 2990. Alternatively, a detailed CV (including the names and addresses of 3 referees) in assured confidence to the Registrar, University of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7530. Further details can be obtained from Dr N Myburgh on (021) 931-4281 or Mr P Eagles on (021) 959 2190.

Closing date for all applications 15 June 1990

University of the Western Cape

MARK THE BEST PEOPLE FOR THE JOB C88790

Molteno residents resist local govt

South 30/5 - 6/6/90

EAST LONDON — Residents of the small town of Molteno near Queenstown are resisting the re-imposal of local government by the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA)

According to the chairperson of the Molteno Crisis Committee, Mr Mbuyiselo Ntsabo, councillors from both the old and new townships of Molteno resigned in April but the CPA refused to recognise the new committee

Ntsabo said CPA representative in the Eastern Cape, Mr D Bezuidenhout, said in a meeting earlier this month that unless new councillors were elected there would be no improvement in the township's deteriorating conditions

According to Ntsabo, Bezuidenhout avoided a meeting with the committee accusing the organisation of forcing the councillors to resign

Bucket system

Councillors said they resigned because of the "national call" for them to step down. Some claimed to have "other commitments"

Residents demands included the upgrading of the township, the abolition of the bucket system and the building of more houses

Residents also demand the privately owned Molteno hospital be administered by the CPA. They complained about racial discrimination at the hospital

"Because of such attitudes people have chosen to send their relatives to other hospitals far from here" said Ntsabo

Ntsabo said the committee is preparing to investigate allegations of corruption and mismanagement of funds — **ELNEWS**

About 1 400 awaiting political trials

Many still in prison

Sowetan 30/5/90

253

251

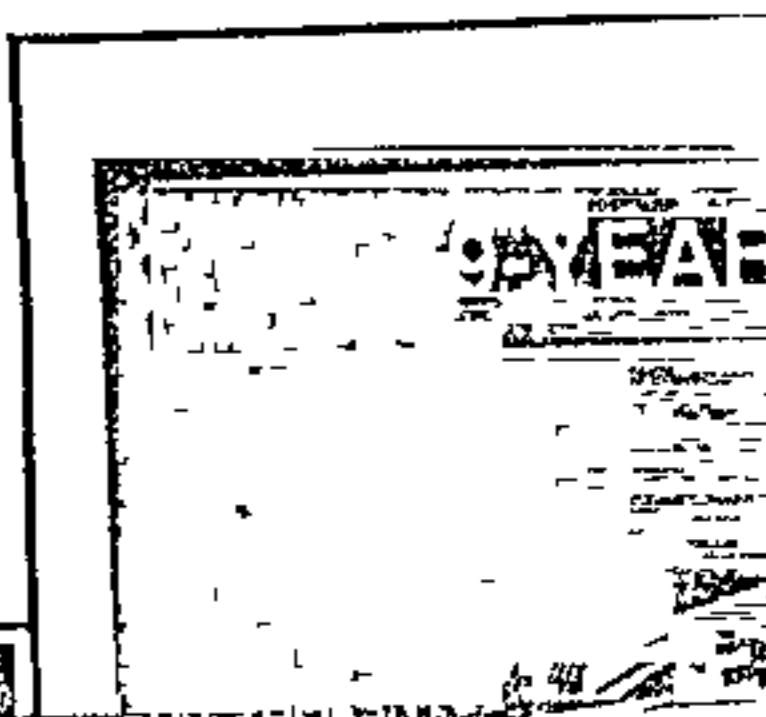
MANY political trials are still pending at a time when the African National Congress is calling for them to end as a precondition for the creation

By SONTI MASEKO

of a climate conducive to negotiations, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg to launch the Commission's Special Report on Political Imprisonment in South Africa, Mr Geoff Budlender said close to 200

Go to Page 2



Many political trials pending

From Page 1

political trials, involving about 1400 people, were in progress in the country.

"Until its recent talks with the ANC at Groote Schuur, the Government did not admit to holding political prisoners. Instead it admitted to imprisoning people for 'crimes against the security of the state'," he said

"On March 31, the official figure released in Parliament for these 'security' prisoners was 347

"Using the same definition, the Human Rights Commission estimates that there are still between 2 500 and 3 000 political prisoners still in prison.

"At the end of December 1989, there were 255 political trials underway or set down for commencement," said Budlender.

The commission's report publishes 1 522 names of political prisoners

Political prisoners, in the South African context, were defined as 'any person who is in prison as a

direct result of his opposition to the system of apartheid'.

People to be included in the definition were classified in these categories:

* Peaceful opposition through public or semi-public activities: offenders involved in politicising and consciousness-raising activities.

* People who committed spontaneous attacks on property or individuals perceived as symbols of repression

* People who recruited others for military training.

Sowetan 30/5/90

253

SACC wants army dodgers back

By Janet Heard

White male conscripts who left South Africa to avoid military service will be included in the South African Council of Churches (SACC) programme for repatriation of exiles, the Rev Frank Chikane said yesterday

SACC general secretary Mr Chikane told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that in order to handle the "mammoth task" of preparing the return of exiles, their legal status had to be clarified to ensure they were not harassed or arrested

The costs involved were enormous, because they would have to be provided with shelter and education

Giving a report-back on conferences

involving the SACC and political groupings, he said that before exiles returned, there had to be a general amnesty

Various task forces dealing with specific issues in the repatriation process included reception, protection, counselling, health, welfare, housing, transport, education, employment and reconstruction

"There is an urgent need for the Government to remove Land Act laws from the statute books and make land available to be used by the returnees," Mr Chikane said

The task force was established earlier this year by the SACC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. ← PRISONS

1990

JUNE — DEC.

u/mat 116-716/210

Over 300 held, 10 on food strike

By PHILIPPA GARSON

MORE than 300 people are now in detention and at least 10 are on hunger strike, according to human rights organisations. ~~321~~ 253

Detainees Aid Centre representative Audrey Coleman said hundreds of people were still in prison without having been charged. At least 40 detainees are being held under Section 29 of the Emergency Regulations.

Most detainees were executive members of youth and community organisations and people working for advice centres or trade unions, said Coleman, adding that their detention was unwarranted and outdated in the current climate of reform.

Five members of the Thembisa Youth Congress, who were detained on April 11, have been on a hunger strike for a week. Four — being held at Modderbee Prison — sent a letter saying they were being held in a "freezing cold room" and were "repeatedly assaulted by an official who says we are kaffirs and should be treated like pigs".

The four are Sam Gimetsi, Philemon Nzimande, Kennedy Nkwana and Godfrey Qwabe. The fifth TYC member, Dennis Masuku, has been held in solitary confinement in Pretoria Central Prison since he held a hunger strike in May. He has been on another hunger strike for a week. Five detainees at Grootvlei Prison — Moses Duma, Ignatius Dipico, Rider Sebidi, Zacharia Molekane and Willie Maphosa — have been on hunger strike since May 14.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS

W/Mad 1/6-7/6/90

At least 353 people are currently being held in detention without trial in South Africa, according to the latest report of the Human Rights Commission.

This includes 294 people being held under the Emergency Regulations, 39 people held under the Internal Security Act, and 14 in Bophuthatswana.

According to the HRC, those held under the Emergency Regulations include seven people in the PWV area, 20 in Natal, 70 in the Orange Free State, eight in the Eastern Cape and 47 in the Northern Orange while in the Western Transvaal 142 people are being held.

The HRC has recorded 48 section 29 detentions from January 1. There are currently 39 people held under section 29, and 31 under section 31. No one is currently being held under section 30.

INFORMAL REPRESSION

In Rustenburg last Saturday, an office block belonging to a number of anti-apartheid organisations was bombed at about 2.30pm. Two people were slightly injured in the blast. According to an employee in the building, the bomb was placed on the steps of the front entrance to the building.

BANNED BOOKS AND FILMS

Two novels by Shaun Hutson, *Relics* and *Deathday*, have been found undesirable by the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town. Twenty-eight films were submitted for examination. Fifteen were unconditionally approved; 13 were only conditionally approved.

HUNGER STRIKE

253

W/Mad 1/6-7/6/90

Ten State of Emergency detainees are on hunger strike. They have been transferred from Potchefstroom Prison in the Western Transvaal to Grootvlei Prison in the Orange Free State.

Two hunger strikers are still being held at Potchefstroom and another is in Pretoria Central Prison. The hunger strike began on May 14. The detention of the hunger strikers came after an aborted march in which it was planned to deliver a memorandum to the local town council.

Those on hunger strike are: Zachariah Molekane, Patrick Maloi, Moses Duma, Joseph Molapisi, Ignatius Dipicho, Loreti Sibidi and Wally Maphosa.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

253

W/Mad 1/6-7/6/90

Dennis Masuku, president of the Thembitse Youth Congress, is in his early twenties and on hunger strike.

Masuku went on hunger strike on May 2. On the third day of his hunger strike, he was transferred to Pretoria Central Prison and admitted to hospital.

He negotiated with prison authorities, demanding to be admitted to Modder B or to be released. He was given assurances that his demands would be met, but when nothing happened — and he was neither returned to Modder B or released — he resumed his protest.

He went on hunger strike again on May 24. Since May 3 he has been separated from his fellow detainees and is being held in isolation. He is believed to be suffering from depression. He is continuing his fast because he believes his detention to be unjustified and illegal.

Held ANC official Thomas is freed

DETAINED African National Congress official Glen Thomas was released this week with the sense he had been held to give advice about ANC policy to lower-ranking policemen

W/Ment 116-716/90
Thomas, a fieldworker for the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC) and a member of the Border executive of the ANC, was detained on May 11 and was held in Port Elizabeth under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

253 By FRANZ KRUGER 321

He was the first ANC official to be detained since the organisation was unbanned in February, and the ANC condemned it for not being "in the spirit of the Groote Schuur Minute"

After his release on Wednesday night, Thomas confirmed he had been detained after a meeting between ANC national organiser Steve Tshwete and regional ANC and United Democratic Front executives in King William's Town

Three others had been detained with him as they left the meeting, but two of them were almost immediately released. The other, Robert Nogumla, is believed to be still in detention.

Thomas said his treatment had been "gentlemanly"; there had been no assaults, but conditions in detention had been very bad. There had been inadequate space for exercise, the food was bad and a range of clothing sent by his family two weeks ago had only been given to him on the day of his release.

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

PUBLIC MEETING

"ANC & a New South Africa"
Ahmed Kathrada Informa-
r of the ANC
Bernato Park High School
Hall Berea
Wednesday June 6 1990
7:30 pm.

176-716/90
Family appeals
against inquest
'done on paper'

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

THE body of a suspect found hanging in a police cell showed unexplained bruising and the inquest magistrate should have ordered a full inquiry, said relatives of the dead man, Douglas Xulu (253)

Xulu died in December 1988 after twice being arrested in connection with firearm theft

His body was found hanging by a jersey from the bars of his cell in Westville Prison. (253)

The magistrate decided not to hear oral evidence on his death. Instead, on the basis of affidavits by police and a doctor, he ruled there was "no specific anatomical cause of death — consistent with hanging"

Through Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), the family requested that the inquest be re-opened and that oral evidence be heard. However, the attorney general declined to do so

Now the family has taken the matter to the supreme court, asking for a ruling on whether the findings of the magistrate should be set aside and the matter re-opened.

Xulu's girlfriend, Angie Mkhize, arrested when he was, said he was badly assaulted by police

Hours before he was found dead she said she him him crying in pain and heard police shouting at him

After Mkhize was told Xulu died she was taken to the mortuary where she saw two large cuts on his head

In her application for the matter to be re-opened, Mkhize says the doctor who performed the post mortem was not asked to explain several features discovered in his investigation

Mkhize refers to other findings — that there was bruising of the brain left temple area, with the trachea and lungs both congested and the heart and pericardium showing bruising

Mkhize believes these injuries were inflicted by police. However, because the magistrate decided not to allow oral evidence in the case, the role of the police and the origins of the bruising could not be canvassed, and LHR decided to take up the matter

This week Collins was informed by the state attorney's office they will not contest the case

Matter of fact

THE Human Rights Commission's estimate that there are between 2 500 and 3 000 political prisoners in this country is based on its own definition of a political prisoner, a spokeswoman for the organisation said yesterday. (253)

She was clarifying a report in *Sowetan* on Wednesday May 30 that gave the impression that the organisation was using the Government's definition.

The Commission says that in the South African context a political prisoner "is any person who is in prison as a direct result of his or her opposition to the system of apartheid". *Sowetan* 11/6/90

It says that "the opposition may take many forms, from peaceful protest to participating in political unrest, to opting for armed struggle".

Warders back at work: Court plea withdrawn

Supreme Court Reporter
TWELVE prison warders suspended after allegedly taking part in a placard demonstration with suspended police lieutenant, Mr Gregory Rockman, are back at work

Yesterday an application in the Cape Town Supreme Court by the 12 against their suspension brought against the Minister of Justice and the prisons authorities, was withdrawn

The 12 are members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Pop-cru)

The 11 warders suspended on November 13 last year are Mr Gerrit

Opperman, Mr Daniel Faas, Mr Donovan Michaels, Mr Gerhardus Jacobus, Mr Lester Witbooi, Mr Stephen Mackenzie, Mr Nicholaas Witbooi, Mr Ferdinand April, Mr Denzel Peters, Mr Heinrich Esterhuizen and Mr Ian Rossouw

The 12th warder, Mr John Jansen, was suspended on November 17 last year after he allegedly refused to accept transfer to another section of the prison

Instructing attorney Mr B Wagley, of Essa Moosa and Associates, said the application had "become purely academic" because the warders had been reinstated

Death Row's mental torture

253

Sowetan 5/6/90

Sowetan
Correspondent

A UITENHAGE man, whose sentence and conviction for a neck-lace murder have been set aside, has called on organisations to continue fighting for the abolition of the death penalty.

Mr Thozamile Mooi (29) was released from Pretoria Central Prison last week after spending two years and two months on Death Row.

His sentence and conviction have been set aside by the Appeal Court but a one-year sentence for public violence has been suspended for five years

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria

yesterday, Mooi said he could not believe he has been released.

He described Death Row as "mental torture".

Although a moratorium on the death penalty had been declared, "comrades were still trapped there", he said.

Appeal

He was told by prison warders that his appeal had been successful and said a hurried good-bye to fellow prisoners before leaving prison.

Mooi, who was unemployed at the time of his arrest, said he still needed

time to adjust before deciding on future plans

He said after political prisoners on Death Row had embarked on a hunger strike in February, prison conditions improved and inmates were now allowed to play soccer and visit one another in their cells.

Political prisoners on Death Row were hopeful

they would be released soon.

United Democratic Front vice chairman in Pretoria, Mr Moss Chikane, called on the Government to release all political prisoners as an act of good faith

He said negotiations affected all South Africans and prisoners should be freed to contribute to a new South Africa.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE w/ Mail 8/6-14/6/9 P
MARION SPARG, 33, ANC and MK member, is being held in Pretoria Central Prison. She was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act in March 1986, held in solitary confinement for five months and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for treason in November 1986. (253)

Sparg worked on the *Daily Dispatch* and the *Sunday Times* after graduating from Rhodes University in 1979.

In 1981 she helped petrol bomb the offices of the Progressive Federal Party's offices in protest against the party's participation in Republic Day celebrations.

Sparg left the country to join the ANC where she worked in the ANC's department of information and publicity and also received military training before returning to South Africa as an underground operative, carrying out attacks on police stations in East London and Johannesburg.

HUNGER STRIKE

TWENTY detainees are on a hunger strike at Witbank. The strike began on May 26, immediately after their detention. According to their lawyer they have been promised they will be charged soon. W/Mal 8/6-14/6/90 (253)

The detainees who were on hunger strike at Grootvlei Prison, in the Free State, the East Rand's Modderbee Prison and Pretoria Central Prison were released last week.

Detainee cannot forget the horror

AMOS MASONDO was in Diepkloof Prison for most of the five-year State of Emergency, spending his days waiting for the regulations to be lifted.

Masondo, secretary of the Wits region of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, was released from Emergency detention last year. He was detained in June 1986, a few days after the imposition of the national State of Emergency — and only a few months after being released from detention under the partial Emergency (enforced in July 1985).

Yet this man with the spontaneous smile says: "I can't be bitter. But I can't forget, either".

He can't forget the expectations — "others were being released; I may be released too" or that after every year, "they are not going to renew the regulations" — and the disappointment when he was not released. The mental horror of not knowing his fate was worse than any physical torture, he said.

He talks of the iniquities he witnessed during the Emergency. He saw young and old jailed for virtually no reason.

But even the outside world was a prison for Masondo during the Emergency. The first time he was released, in March 1986, he constantly looked over his shoulder, fearing re-arrest.

Masondo was lucky he could resume his place in the unions — not all detainees have their jobs waiting for them when they are released. But then he was restricted, another Emergency weapon.

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w/m/w 8/6 - 14/6/90

**Popcru march ^{ste}
case postponed ^{8/6/90}**

The case against 15 members of the Police and Prisons Service Civil Rights Union who allegedly took part in an illegal march to John Vorster Square was postponed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday to June 14 ~~1989~~ (153) ~~1989~~

possible by private companies who have allowed the heart team to use their jets.

A spokesman for Grooten Schuur said Mr Nordien's condition was "stable".

48 walk to freedom

Sunday Times Reporter

raf Karriem

(253)

FORTY-EIGHT political prisoners were released yesterday following the amnesty announced by President F W de Klerk in Parliament on Thursday 5/10/69

Twenty-eight prisoners were freed from Robben Island, among whom were Wayne Malgas, David Fortuin, Jeremy Veary and Ash-

The four were sentenced with Ashley Forbes in December 1988 in the Cape Supreme Court to various jail terms on terrorism and related charges.

In a joint statement issued yesterday, they said their "release should not be seen as a gesture of goodwill by the State President"

1727

TUESDAY, 12 JUNE 1990

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of state of Venda with regard to the ANC and Black trade unions *Hansard 12/6/90*
†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I respectfully suggest that the hon member have the question put on the Question Paper

Foreign companies, re-establishment after withdrawal

*4 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism †

- (1) Whether any foreign companies who withdrew from South Africa for political reasons during the past five years have re-established themselves in South Africa since 2 February 1990, if so, how many,
- (2) whether he will furnish the names of the companies concerned, if not, why not, if so, what are their names?

Hansard 12/6/90 B1191E

†The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

(1) and (2) It is not possible to furnish the desired information as no specific register is kept of the investments, disinvestments or re-investments of foreign companies in South Africa. If a foreign company itself establishes a place of business in South Africa, it is required in terms of section 322 of the Companies Act, 1973 to register as a foreign company. However, the practice generally followed is that a company which intends doing business in South Africa, forms a South African company as an own subsidiary company or in co-operation with others. In those cases it is virtually impossible to determine the relationship between the South African company and the foreign company as no distinction is made between incorporated companies which are locally or foreign owned. Disclosure of the beneficial shareholders of such companies is also not a requirement in terms of the Act.

Foreign companies registered in South Africa and locally incorporated companies which are under foreign control, are also not necessarily deregistered when they cease their business activities. The relevant company is normally used for other purposes, such as a share transfer office, or the shell which remains after the sale of the business assets is sold for conducting another type of business.

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1730

Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that not all foreign economic activities are conducted in corporate form and that use is also made of, amongst others, syndicates, partnerships, franchises and agencies, which are not subject to registration *Hansard 12/6/90*

Prisons of neighbouring states: SA citizens detained

*5 Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

- (1) Whether any South African citizens are at present (a) lawfully and (b) unlawfully detained in prisons of neighbouring states of the Republic of South Africa, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which neighbouring states, *Hansard 12/6/90*
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 12/6/90 B1192E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

It will for understandable reasons not be in the interest of the persons concerned to publish this information, but the Department of Foreign Affairs will be pleased to furnish available information to the hon member on a confidential basis. I can, however, assure the hon member that the South African Government at all times takes all conceivable steps to look after the interests of those concerned.

ANC representatives' expenses paid from State funds

*6 Adv J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Constitutional Development †

Whether State funds were applied to pay for the (a) hotel expenses and (b) protection of the ANC representatives who stayed at Somerset West before and during the Groote Schuur talks between the ANC and the Government, if so, (i) what amount was spent in each case and (ii) from the funds of which State Departments? *Hansard 12/6/90* B1195E

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) (i) and (ii) R116 159,78 was paid from the funds of the Constitutional Development Service for accommodation and meals for ANC representatives and staff.

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TUESDAY, 12 JUNE 1990

1730

(b) (i) and (ii) The Constitutional Development Service was not responsible for protection. I wish to refer the hon member to Question No 455 for written reply.

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, were these funds originally budgeted for?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the mandate of the Constitutional Development Service is to arrange and organise conferences. There is a general point under that vote which makes provision for accommodating subsistence expenses of persons attending specific conferences and discussions.

†Dr W J SNTYMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it correct — if I heard correctly — that he said that the South African Government did not take responsibility for the protection of the ANC members? [Interjections.] If I heard correctly, who was responsible for protection at their place of residence and elsewhere?

†The MINISTER The hon member did not hear correctly, Mr Speaker, but I should like to be of assistance to him. The written question, Question 455 to which I referred, is a question put to the hon the Minister of Law and Order. The SA Police, which falls under him, was responsible for protection.

†Adv C D DE JAGER Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, how many members comprised this delegation, and for how many people was this amount paid? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER I do not have exact numbers here, but the delegation consisted of 11 members. [Interjections.]

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us an indication as to whether in the course of these negotiations which the Government envisages, it is his Department's intention to pay the hotel accommodation of everyone who is invited by them to hold discussions with them on a new constitution? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the matter of the payment of accommodation expenses of persons attending conferences, depends on each case. In general, persons attending discussions or conferences must pay their own expenses. In this case, as was already the reply to a previous question, the security organisation concerned and the

Constitutional Development Service held the conviction that the task of protection, which was an extremely sensitive issue in this particular case, would be best served if the Government, through the Constitutional Development Service, took responsibility for the accommodation of these people. [Interjections.]

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, he has now indicated that this accommodation was paid for out of moneys budgeted for conferences. I would now like to inquire of the hon the Minister what percentage of the funds budgeted for conferences the cost of this accommodation comprises.

†The MINISTER I thank the hon member for the compliment that he thinks that I carry so many figures in my head, but I do not carry them in my head. [Interjections.]

West German Embassy: prisons service officers

*7 Adv C D DE JAGER asked the Minister of Justice † *Hansard 12/6/90*

- (1) Whether the Government recently, after consultations with five suspended Non-White prisons service officers who were occupying a portion of the West German Embassy in Cape Town, indicated that these five, as well as approximately 400 other suspended and/or dismissed Non-White prisons service officers, would be reinstated in service, if so,
- (2) whether the officers concerned have been reinstated in service, if so, (a) on what grounds and (b) when? *253* B1196E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) and (2)

The Government did not negotiate with the five suspended members of the Prisons Service who occupied a portion of the West German Embassy.

On 17 May 1990 I visited the Johannesburg Prison. This visit was arranged and planned during the previous week and had as an object a conversation with the warders. Amongst this large group of warders whom I met was also a large number of warders who had previously been suspended but had since then resumed their duties unconditionally. After the visit I released a statement to the effect that all other suspended members in the remainder of the country could apply for the lifting of their

suspensions, subject to the application of the Prisons Act, Regulations and the disciplinary code. A further explicit understanding was that departmental inquiries into previous behaviour and conduct would still continue. Thereafter, only three members failed to resume their duties ~~has been~~ 12/6/90

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, must we understand from the last sentence of his reply that, except for three persons, the rest of those that were suspended ~~were~~ reinstated in their posts? 253

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, they were not reinstated in their posts, the suspension was revoked and disciplinary investigations into their conduct continues. Only three did not resume their service.

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is it the normal procedure that prison service officials resume their duties normally while departmental disciplinary hearings against them are still pending?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it happens quite often that disciplinary investigations into a person's conduct are continued while he is still in service.

†Adv T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should firstly like to ask him for what reasons those officials were initially suspended. Secondly, if there were no negotiations with them, whether there were negotiations with the West-German embassy or, in respect of the issue of the release, was there a mediator between them and the West-German embassy and/or the officials?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not have personal knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the question.

Satanism/devil worship criminal acts

*8 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any criminal acts arising from or performed during satanism or devil worship activities are currently under investigation, if so, how many,
- (2) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to prevent criminal activities

inherent in, or arising from, satanism or devil worship, if so, what steps? B1197E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2)

The prevalence and practising of satanism in South Africa, as well as the alleged concomitant crimes, is a phenomenon which has already been under investigation by the Police, for a considerable time. However, intrinsically, satanism does not constitute a crime.

At present the Police are giving priority to the investigation of various types of crimes, which are allegedly committed during satanic rituals, inter alia

Murder,
Sexual crimes, for example, rape, sodomy and bestiality,

Crimes related to the abuse of drugs,
Violations of the Human Tissue Act, 1983

(Act 65 of 1983),
Violations of the Witchcraft Suppression Act, 1957 (Act 3 of 1957),

Violations of the Childrens Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), as well as the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983),

Violations of the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act 71 of 1962)

It must, however, be kept in mind that it is very difficult to prevent and detect these crimes. On the one hand satanic activities are surrounded by a veil of secrecy. On the other hand, victims refuse to report such crimes as a result of their fear of the supernatural, intimidation and possible reprisal.

I wish to emphasise that the Government regards this diabolic phenomenon in a very serious light. In addition to the investigation of the above-mentioned crimes, I have requested the Commissioner of Police to take active steps to investigate the extent of satanism in the country.

In this regard, I wish to point out that the Police are of the opinion that they cannot address this matter in isolation, but that they also need the co-operation of the Church, educationists, social workers, psychologists, the legal profession and others who can make a meaningful contribution towards the effective combating of the problem. A special committee under the chairmanship of a lieutenant-general and consisting of knowledge-

able clergy, legal advisors and investigators of the South African Police, are at present conducting exploratory investigations in order to obtain the co-operation of the persons and instances I have previously mentioned. Once this has been achieved, the establishing of a basis for dealing with the matter in future, will receive urgent attention.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Riot Unit 8, Pietermaritzburg: certain constable

*9 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Law and Order ~~has been~~ 12/6/90

- (1) Whether there have been any complainants, allegations or charges against a certain constable of Riot Unit 8, Pietermaritzburg, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) (i) what complainants, allegations or charges and (ii) when in each case and (b) what is the name of the constable in question,
- (2) whether any steps have been taken against this constable as a result of such complaints, allegations or charges, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when, if not, why not?

B1198E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2)

Four charges of assault and one charge of kidnapping were lodged against the member concerned.

In one charge of assault the Attorney-General declined to prosecute.

The remaining charges are being investigated under the personal supervision of General Stan Schutte. It is anticipated that the docket will be submitted to the Attorney-General shortly for his decision.

West German Embassy, prisons service-officers/ certain person 253

*10 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order ~~has been~~ 12/6/90

- (1) Whether the Government recently, after consultations with five suspended Non-White prisons service officers who were occupying a portion of the West German

Embassy in Cape Town, indicated that certain suspended and/or dismissed Non-White police officers would be reinstated in service, if so, 253

- (2) whether the officers concerned have been reinstated in service, if so, (a) on what grounds and (b) when, ~~has been~~ 12/6/90
- (3) whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is one of the above-mentioned officers, if so, what is the name of this person?

B1199E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No. No indication was given to any person that the suspended and/or dismissed Non-White police officers would be reinstated in service.

However, an indication was given that written representations in this regard will be considered in terms of the powers vested in me by section 17B of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958)

- (2) and (3) Fall away

Whites in detention

*11 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) (a) How many Whites are currently being held in detention and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether he will indicate how many such persons are members of right-wing organisations, if not, why not, if so, how many? ~~has been~~ 12/6/90 B1210E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) and (b)

On 30 April 1990 there were 4 009 sentenced and 609 unsentenced White prisoners in detention in South African prisons

(2) No

The information requested by the hon members does not form part of the information required from a prisoner on his admission

*12 Mr R M Burrows — Administration and Economic Co-ordination [Withdrawn]

Hansford
12/6/90
(a) 23 persons
(b) 11 persons
(3) No
(a) and (b) Fall away

411 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether there is a special frauds office in the South African Police at present, if not, why not, if so, what is the (a) nature and (b) strength of this office,
- (2) whether it is intended to strengthen the said office, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No, because the Commercial Crime Unit of the South African Police is responsible for these investigations
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) Falls away

Saturdays: postal deliveries

421 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises

- (1) Whether the postal authorities have terminated the postal delivery service on Saturdays in any areas, if so, (a) with effect from what date, (b) why, (c) in respect of which areas and (d) (i) when and (ii) by whom was the decision taken,
- (2) whether any complainants have been received from the public in this connection,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (1) Yes
- (a) Initially during October 1983 only on the Witwatersrand on two Saturdays of the month This arrangement was extended country-wide during July 1986 and during January 1990 the

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency as at the latest specified date for

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (a) Yes,
- (i) 724 as at 30 April 1990,
- (ii) In addition to applications that are met on demand on a continuous basis where telephone numbers and cable leads are available, service will be provided as follows to waiting applicants in the areas indicated

Exchange area	Number waiting applicants	When services are to be provided
Bramley (includes the suburbs of Eltonhill, Winston Rudge, Kentview and Birnam)	102	Within the next three months as cable works are completed
Rosebank (includes the suburbs of Fairway, Illovo, Melrose North, Melrose Estate, Birdhaven, Dunkeld West, Parktown North, Parkhurst and Craighall Park)	191	Within the next 5 months as cable works are completed
Randburg (includes the suburbs of Craighall and Blaugovrie)	387	Within the next 2 months when an extension to the Randburg exchange is taken into use and as cable works are completed
Linden (includes the suburbs of Victory Park, Pieter Park, Pine Park, Blaugovrie and Beaconsfield Estate)	44	Within the next month as cable works are completed

- (b) Yes,
- (i) 307 as at 17 May 1990 (Birnam Park 19, Parkhurst 21, Craighall 52, Pinegovrie 215),
- (ii) The installation of additional private post office boxes at Birnam Park, Parkhurst and Craighall is not possible because of the structure of the buildings The waiting applicants at these centres can only be accommodated as and when existing boxes become vacant and specific dates for the elimination of the backlog cannot, therefore, be furnished The Pinegovrie Post Office will be moved to new premises during October 1990 where 2 100 private post boxes will be installed which will eliminate the backlog of waiting applicants It should be mentioned that vacant private boxes exist at Saxonwold (64), Northlands (24), Bramley (792) and Parklands (352)

Whipping as punishment

476 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether whipping as a punishment is (a) permitted and (b) applied in South Africa can prisons, if so, (i) under what circumstances, (ii) (aa) who applies the punishment and (bb) how are such persons
- (2) whether any alternative punishments are available to the prisoner, if so, what are the alternatives, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedures are available to pris-

253 selected and (ii) what precautions are taken to ensure that the health of the prisoner is not adversely affected,

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- 1759
- oners regarding appeal against such punishment,
- (3) whether a record of such punishment is kept, if not, why not, if so, how many prisoners received whipping as a punishment in (a) 1989 and (b) 1990 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (4) whether any prisoners between the ages of 30 and 40 years have received whippings in recent years, if so, (a) (i) on what basis and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations was this allowed and (b) in respect of what period is this information furnished?

B1103E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) In terms of Section 51 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) a magistrate may try a prisoner for any alleged contravention of or failure to comply with any provision of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and he may also impose any sentence as set out in section 51(2) read together with section 54(2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959). In addition any commissioned officer deputised generally or specially designated thereto by the Commissioner of Prisons may also try a prisoner in terms of section 54(1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) for any alleged contravention of or failure to comply with any provision of any regulation promulgated in terms of section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and he may impose any of the sentences mentioned in section 54(2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959).

(ii) (aa) and (bb)

A member of the Prisons Service designated by the particular Head of the Prison applies corporal punishment

(iii) A prisoner who is sentenced to corporal punishment is examined by a medical officer beforehand and the corporal punishment proceeds only after the prisoner has been certified

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- medically fit by the medical officer. The medical officer supervises the infliction of corporal punishment and he must stop the proceedings if he is of the opinion that the prisoner's health could be adversely affected.
- Section 36 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) as well as Regulation number 100 of the Prisons Regulations promulgated in terms of section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) is applicable in this regard
- (2) Yes
- The alternative sentences are set out in sections 51(2) and 54(2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959)
- (a) Falls away
- (b) Section 56 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) read together with Prisons Regulation 99 provides for the compulsory reviewing of such cases
- (3) Yes
- Corporal punishment imposed for contraventions of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the Regulations promulgated in terms thereof, was administered to the following number of prisoners
- (a) 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989 120
- (b) 1 January 1990 to 30 April 1990 17
- (4) Yes
- (a) (i), (ii) and (b)
- During the periods indicated below, the following number of prisoners in the age group 30 to 39 years received corporal punishment in accordance with provisions of sections 51(2) and 54(2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959)
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987 | 69 |
| 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1988 | 36 |
| 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989 | 28 |
| 1 January 1990 to 30 April 1990 | 5 |
- Dietary punishment
- 477 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice
- (1) Whether dietary punishment is (a) permitted and (b) applied in South African

prisons, if so, (i) under what circumstances, (ii) (aa) who applies the punishment and (bb) how are such persons selected and (iii) what precautions are taken to ensure that the health of the prisoner is not adversely affected,

(2) whether any alternative punishments are available to the prisoner, if so, what are the alternatives, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedures are available to prisoners regarding appeal against such punishment,

(3) whether a record of such punishment is kept, if not, why not, if so, how many prisoners received dietary punishment in (a) 1989 and (b) 1990 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(4) whether the recommendations of the Lansdown Commission of 1947 in regard to the curtailment of such punishment have been complied with, if not, why not?

B1104E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) and (ii) (aa) and (bb)

In terms of section 51 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) a magistrate may try a prisoner for any alleged contravention of or failure to comply with any provision of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and he may impose any penalty specifically prescribed by section 51(2) read together with section 54(2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959). In addition any commissioned officer deputised generally or specially designated thereto by the Commissioner also has jurisdiction to try a prisoner in terms of section 54(1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) for any alleged contravention of or failure to comply with any provision of any regulation promulgated in terms of section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and he may impose any one or more of the punishments mentioned in section 54(2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959)

(iii) Before a prisoner is subjected to solitary confinement with dietary punishment he is examined by a medical officer. A prisoner is not subjected to solitary confinement with dietary punishment if the medical officer certifies that such solitary confinement with dietary punishment is, or will be, detrimental to such prisoner's physical or mental health. A prisoner undergoing solitary confinement with dietary punishment is visited daily by the Head of the Prison and also as often as is practicable by the medical officer. Regulation number 101 of the Prisons Regulations promulgated in terms of section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) is applicable in this regard

- (2) Yes

All punishments available, are prescribed in sections 51 and 54 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959)

(a) Falls away

(b) Section 56 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) read with Prisons Regulation 99 makes provision for the reviewing of such cases

- (3) Yes

(a) 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989 — 13 581

(b) 1 January 1990 to 30 April 1990 — 4 118

(4) Given the long elapse of time, no record on the handling of the recommendations by the Lansdown Commission is available. However, if a comparison is made of the stipulations of the present Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the then Prisons and Reformatories Act, 1911 (Act No 13 of 1911), the following differences are noticed *inter alia*

— The present Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) is applicable to prisoners and does not include children in reform schools

— The diet scales of dietary punishment have been extended and adapted in consultation with diethans of the De-

Handwritten: 2/6/90
 Department of National Health and Population Development **253**

It is also pointed out to the hon member that dietary punishment as a general sentence option no longer appears in section 92 of the Magistrates' Court Act, 1944 (Act No 32 of 1944)

Own Affairs

Volks Hospital, Cape Town

128 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Health Services, Welfare and Housing

- (1) What is the nature of the services provided by the Volks Hospital, Cape Town,
- (2) whether all the services so provided are available to (a) all age groups, (b) both sexes and (c) all races, if not, (i) why not and (ii) to which categories of persons is each such service available,
- (3) (a) how many beds are there at this

hospital and (b) what was the average bed occupancy rate in respect of the latest specified calendar year for which figures are available?

Handwritten: 12/6/90 B1110E

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES, WELFARE AND HOUSING

(1) The following services are provided

- (a) General medical services
 - (b) High care unit
 - (c) Rehabilitation unit
- (2) (a) Yes
(b) Yes
(c) Yes
 - (3) (a) 128
(b) 42,1%

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs

Reiger Park, building of houses

Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Housing

Whether his Department intends building houses or having them built on the available land at Reiger Park, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

CI05E INT

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, the answer is no. It is a well-known fact that Reiger Park suffers from a scarcity of land for future development of housing. I want to emphasise that the hon member asked about Reiger Park specifically.

The department does not own any land for housing purposes. During May 1989 a loan of R8,6 million from the Housing Fund was granted to the local authority for the provision of services and the erection of 320 dwellings. The local authority recently applied for a further advance to service an additional 63 erven as well as for the construction of dwellings on these erven. Due to the shortage of funds and the general need for housing in the Transvaal this application could unfortunately not be favourably considered by the Housing Board. The local authority was thus advised to have the 63 erven serviced by private developers after which the erven could be sold to individuals.

All other serviced land in Reiger Park or land available for development is privately owned.

Rand Mines have offered a portion of their land between Reiger Park and Germiston south of Esburgdam. As most of this land is of use for development and adjoins Reiger Park the Development Board has granted permission for negotiations to proceed with Rand Mines.

I want to repeat that we are negotiating for land for Reiger Park. In his question the hon member confined me to Reiger Park itself. That is why I stated that the department does not own land

That, however, does not mean that we are not negotiating for more land for Reiger Park. We are dealing with the housing shortage as a matter of urgency.

*Mr J A RABIE Mr Chairman, I was not trying to indicate in my question that the department did own land. The hon the Minister will know that over the years I have negotiated for decent housing for the residents of Reiger Park.

Land was proclaimed for incorporation into Reiger Park in 1981. The then Department of Community Development was to have been the developer of the land at that stage with regard to expropriation, the provision of services and so on. I am aware of the fact that the land belongs to private owners. The hon the Minister mentioned Rand Mines, for example. I put the question to emphasise the matter of Reiger Park once again.

Reiger Park was established there in 1964 for the resettlement of people from Germiston, Benoni, Edenburg and Heidelberg. As far as the authorities were concerned, very little was done as regards the development and provision of housing in Reiger Park. When I arrived in Reiger Park, only 20 houses had been built and there were 60 in Little Germiston. Subsequently one had to have the land that was available serviced and utilised as best one could. In this way other housing came into existence within the boundaries of the then limited boundaries of Reiger Park.

The areas were proclaimed in 1981. The mine gobbled up all the land that had been proclaimed with their development, and now we are struggling. The hon the Minister is aware of that. Klippoortje, to which he has just referred, is one of the areas that we are trying to get incorporated into Reiger Park. This also applies to the area to the north of Reiger Park, which borders on Commissioner Street, and also Angelo and the area opposite Cinderella Dam.

Mention has been made, however, of the available land which was proclaimed as part of Reiger Park where development ought to take place. At one stage there was a city committee which operated under the then Department of Community Development. Subsequently it perished out, but when the new dispensation, the tricameral Parliament, came into existence, I insisted that it start to function again. It now functions under the Department of the hon the Minister. That is

Ministers deny Popcru warders' reinstatement

CAL 7/4/75 B/1/10 Political Staff 253

NO indication had been given to the five members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), who occupied the West German embassy in the city, that they would be reinstated, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, also denied that the government had negotiated with the five.

Mr. Vlok was questioned in Parliament by Dr. Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) and Mr. Coetsee by Mr. Chris de Jager (CP Bethal) about the embassy sit-in.

Prisoners are whipped, says Coetsee

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

SERVING prisoners could be given sentences of whipping and last year 120 prisoners received corporal punishment, 28 of whom were aged between 30 and 39, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday

During the first four months of this year, 17 prisoners, five of whom were aged between 30 and 39, received whipping sentences, he said in reply to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Lester Fuchs (DP Hillbrow)

A magistrate could try a prisoner for any alleged contravention of, or failure to comply with, the Prisons Act.

"A prisoner who is sentenced to corporal punishment is examined by a medical officer beforehand and the corporal punishment proceeds only after the prisoner has been certified medically fit by the medical officer

"The medical officer supervises the infliction of corporal punishment and he must stop the proceedings if he is of the opinion that prisoner's health could be adversely affected"

Mr Coetsee also said in reply to another question by Mr Fuchs that dietary punishment was permitted and applied in South African prisons. "Before a prisoner is subject to solitary confinement with dietary punishment he is examined by a medical officer," he said

AWB plan

THE AWB plans to hold a march in Welkom to protest against the detention of a suspect over the Melrose House bomb blast in Pretoria.

It will also protest against the release of 48 political prisoners.

Permission for the march has been sought but has not yet been granted.

The protest is against the detention of Mr Jan Meyer, a close friend of AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche

Soweto 13/6/90

2153

Leeuwkop prisoners end hunger strike

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Soweto
4/16/90

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

FIVE prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison who have been on a hunger strike since June 4, started eating on Tuesday, the Prisons Department confirmed yesterday.

The Vereeniging branch of the Detainees Support Committee said the prisoners went on a hunger strike in support for their demand for among other things, their immediate release.

The men are serving jail terms ranging from four to 12 years.

They are: Jacob Motaung, Patrick Modibedi, Josias Motloung, Petros Mokoena and Samuel Rasigotle.

They were all found guilty and convicted on charges of public violence and intimidation.

Spokeswoman for the Prisons Department, Captain W van Bergen, confirmed that the men were on hunger strike. "They started eating on Tuesday," she said.

N/Mw/ 15/6/90 - 21/6/90

(253)

A beacon of hope that shines for the newly-freed islanders

THERE'S a story Cowley House workers tell of an old man from the Northern Transvaal who once a year would journey to Cape Town in the hopes of visiting his son, imprisoned on Robben Island

For many years he made his pilgrimage, but each year he failed to see his child. Unable to read or write, finding his way to the ferry launch which would take him to the island fortress was simply beyond him.

Then, one day, he learned about Cowley House — and through the offices of this unique haven for the families of South African political prisoners, the long-awaited meeting took place.

But the best kind of reunions effected by Cowley House are those that take place within its white-washed walls — they mean that a prisoner has been freed.

There was just such a reunion last Saturday, when 28 Robben Islanders ate a meal inside the former monastery deep in the heart of Woodstock. It was the first time they had seen their families since their freedom. Cowley House is the first stop for every prisoner who leaves the island for the last time.

Among those disgorged from prison cells to blink in the bright sunlight was 24-year-old Ashraf Karriem, sentenced to two years during the 1988 terrorism trial of Ashley Forbes and 14 other young Western Cape cadres for throwing a hand-grenade.

For Karriem there had been little time to prepare for the emotional impact of his release.

Word of their freedom had come only the night before, he and his fellows had hastily packed their belongings into cardboard boxes and taken leave of the comrades remaining behind.

He'd had even less time to prepare for the sight of his 61-year-old mother, Zubeida, seated in a wheelchair — although he'd known she had had a leg amputated while he was in prison.

For his 63-year-old father, Abdul-Rahman — just out of hospital after a bout of pneumonia — the moment was overwhelming.

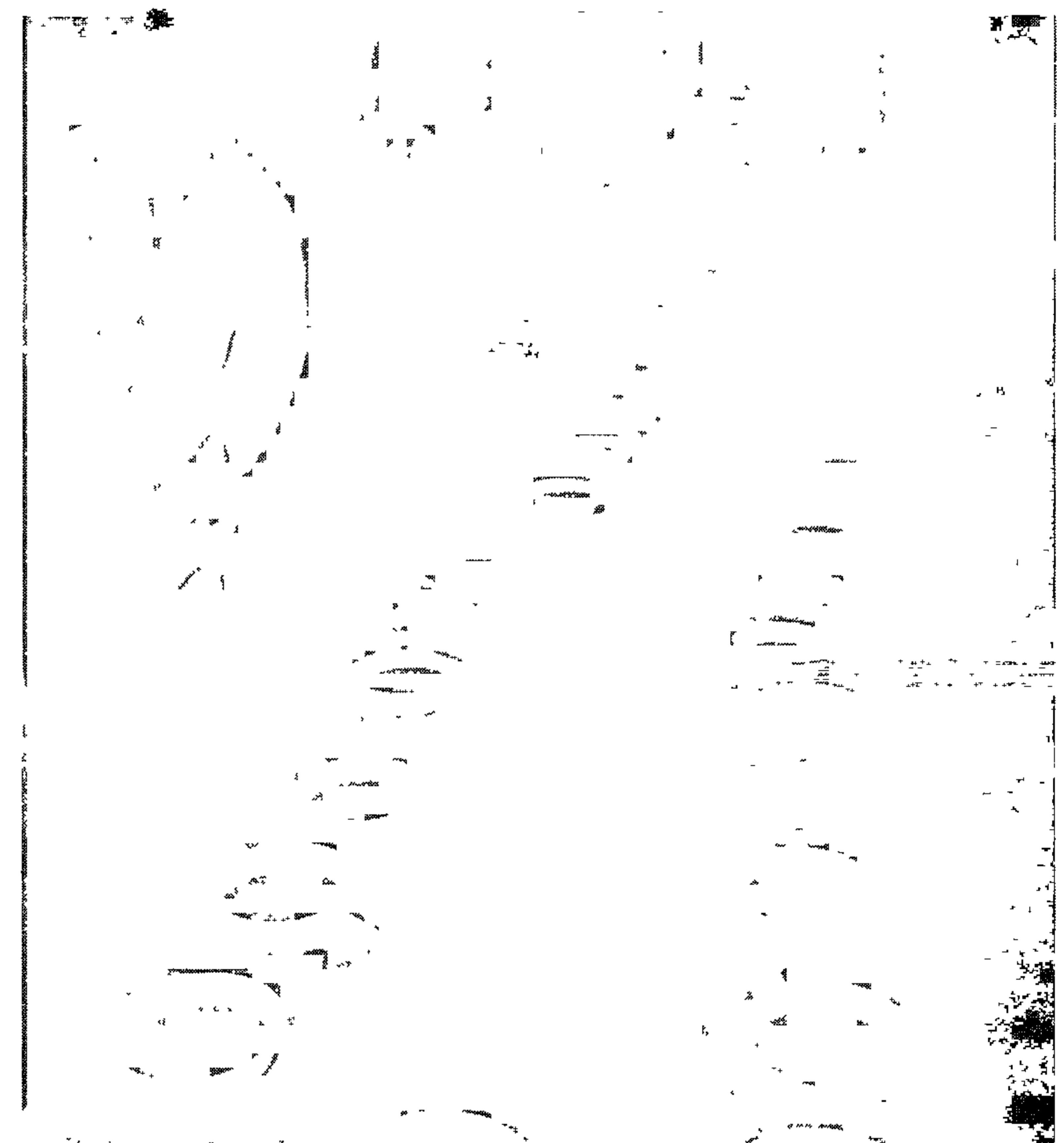
"I've been praying for this day, to see my son again, it was my wish to have my son and my family together again," he wept.

Tears are very much a part of the Cowley House story, but so too are the smiles.

It wasn't always so, however.

When the South African government first started incarcerating its political opponents on the island in the early Sixties, there were no releases — and no refuge offering the prisoners' families a bed, a warm meal and means of transport.

"People used to come to Cape Town and sleep in the railway station," Cowley House co-ordinator Nabs Wessels recalls. With little money, bewildered in a strange city, some — and most of



First taste of freedom ... A meal at Cowley House for the 28 prisoners released from Robben island this week

Picture ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

them were women — would walk the 5km to Quay Five at Cape Town docks. Sometimes they missed the ferry and thus also their only chance in many months of seeing their men.

In 1974, a fieldworker with the Dependents' Conference — an anti-apartheid organisation dedicated to easing the plight of families whose breadwinner is jailed — started inviting families to his home.

But as the number of political prisoners grew, David Viti ran out of space — as did the friends whom he'd roped in to help.

Then, in 1978, the founder of the Dependents' Conference — the late Moira Henderson — acquired Cowley House from the Anglican Church. The former inhabitants of the 90-year-old building, monks of the order of St John the Evangelist, were returning to England.

Since then, Cowley House has come to mean much more than a bed, a meal and a ride to the ferry. Says Wessels: "It is a place for the families to come together, to share the traumas and the difficulties as well as food and shelter."

And for newly-released prisoners adjusting to the shock of the new, it is a

place where they can take stock themselves or simply be, like the moon. Locked up for the night every day at 4pm, he hadn't seen its face in 11 years.

During the past decade others have used Cowley House too: relatives of political trialists, parents desperate to plead on behalf of condemned spouses on death row and the families of unrest victims in hospital.

When African National Congress leader Wilton Mkwayi married his wife

Irene in 1987, she held her reception at Cowley House. Mkwazi, of course, was unable to attend. After his release in October 1989 he first set eyes on the place his wife had come to regard as a home from home. This time his wife was absent: she had died the year before.

Although often perceived as closer to the African National Congress than its ideological foe, the Pan Africanist Congress, Cowley House has striven for a political stance Nabs Wessels prefers to call "all-embracing" rather than non-aligned. Among those who've spent their first night of freedom under its roof are ANC, PAC and Black Consciousness Movement members.

To complement counselling sessions for families, a special programme to help newly-released prisoners rebuild their lives is underway, according to Cowley House committee member Tom Winslow.

He describes the institution as "a beacon of hope".

But while recent releases have kindled that beacon, they have also seen Cowley House's resources stretched beyond the limit.

"Our budget is completely blown," Winslow said. Projected at about R150 000 for the year — excluding church-funded salaries — only R66 000 had so far been raised.

"It cost R2 500 just to hire combis to transport the 28 who were released at the weekend. The telephone bill is going to be enormous, but how can you not let someone just freed from prison phone his family with the news?"

"We can forget about our budget," Winslow said.

Recent releases were also making fund-raising doubly difficult.

"People think it's all over, when really it's just starting."

"Although 78 prisoners have been released since February, there are still 281 prisoners on Robben Island — and thousands more in prisons across the country."

The low profile Cowley House has carefully maintained over the years — to protect those who use it and prevent the service it offers from being "disrupted", as Nabs Wessels so delicately put it — has further hindered fund-raising.

Said Winslow: "There is still much work to be done at Cowley House. But we need help to do it."

Like other Cowley House workers, they are underpaid and overworked.

"But it's all worth it," said Nabs Wessels. "Despite all the suffering, the people we get to deal with are just wonderful."

● If you would like to make a donation to Cowley House, the address is 126 Chapel Street, Woodstock, Cape Town. Cowley House is legally entitled to collect funds under the auspices of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

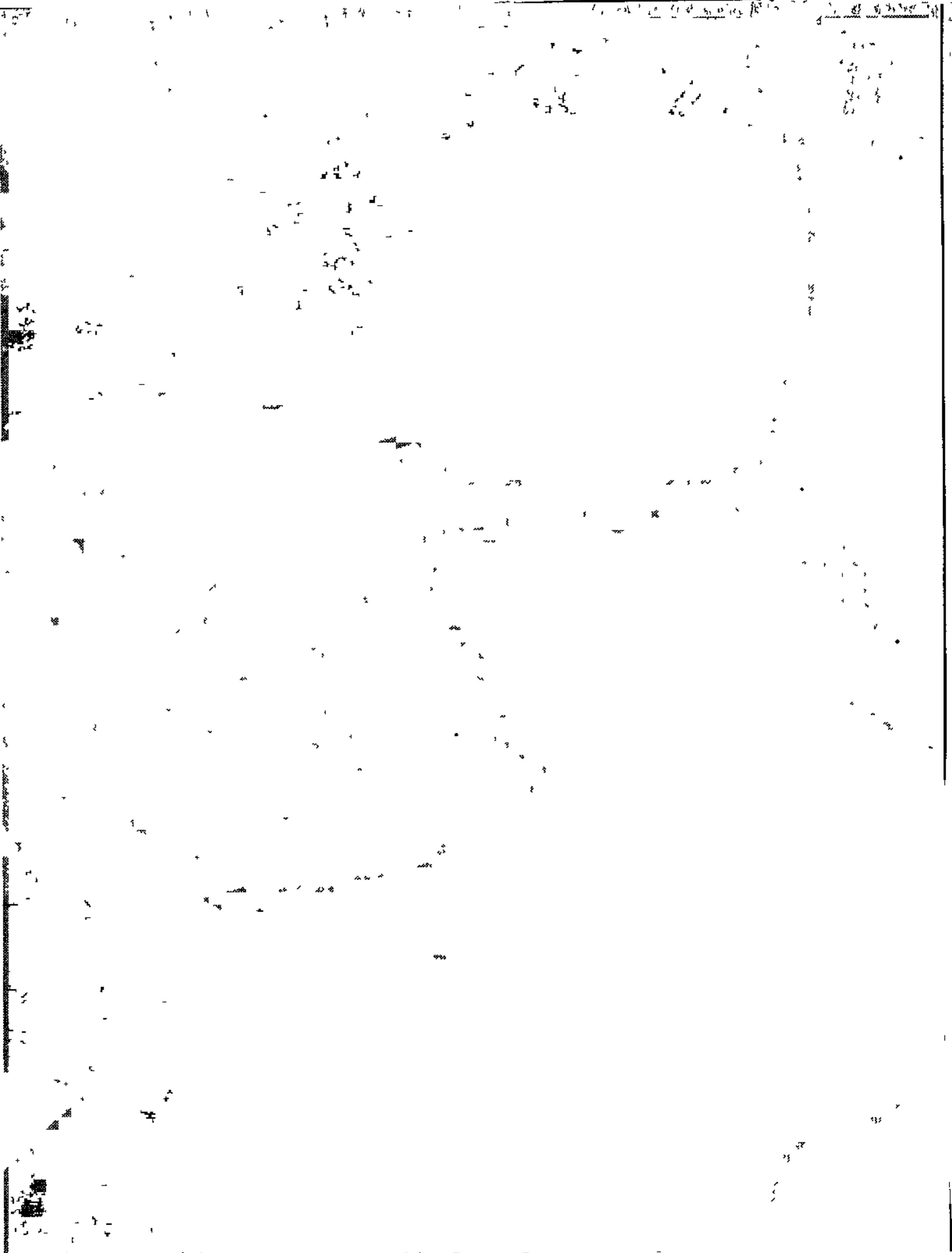
Joyful tears ... wheelchair-bound Zubeida Karriem weeps with joy as she greets her son Ashraf, released from Robben Island on Sunday with 27 others.

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W/Mand

15/6 - 21/6/90

Picture: BENNY GOOL, Afrapix



POLITICAL PRISONERS (253)

THERE are at present about 3 000 political prisoners in the country. Although since February 2 80 people have been released -- with a further 48 to be freed in terms of State President FW de Klerk's promises of June 7 -- the releases are offset by new convictions, according to the HRC;

Detention without trial continues under the ISA and as of June 5 44 people were still being held in terms of the Act. Detentions will also continue in Natal, where the State of Emergency remains in force. W/Mant. 1816-2116/90

SADF, Prisons to get pay hikes

CANT Times 15/6/90 253
Political Correspondent

THE Defence Force and Prisons Services personnel can expect hefty pay hikes comparable with those announced this week for the police, government sources said yesterday

Police personnel from the rank of constable to colonel will receive increases ranging from 4% to 79% on July 1, but spokesmen for the Defence Force and Prisons could not say when their increases would come on line.

Equivalent ranks structures are expected to benefit from the improved packages

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday "We already know that salary adjustments are in the pipeline over and above the 10% received in April"

He declined to give further details

However, a government source said that the improved salary structures worked out by police were expected to be transferred to the Defence Force

The Prisons Services have already confirmed that parity with the basic remuneration structure of the police force is coming

Prisons Service neglect alleged after inmate found with TB

Star 19/6/90

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By Carina le Grange

A political prisoner was sent to hospital with tuberculosis recently, a few days after being released from Modder B prison in Benoni.

Richard Sekonya (26), who lived in Sekukhumland at the time of his arrest four years ago, was taken by his father last Wednesday to a general practitioner who cannot be named for professional reasons.

**The
doctors
say.**

The doctor, who is a member of Namda (National Medical and Dental Association), told The Star Mr Sekonya told her he had repeatedly asked warders at Modder B to take him to a doctor since he started coughing at Easter.

"I could see he was ill the moment he walked in. He was thin and pale — any layman would have thought him ill. He never saw a doctor despite his repeated requests. He was only given small white tablets by the warders," she said.

She said she immediately sent him for X-rays and pulmonary TB was confirmed.

The doctor said she learnt that at one stage he had been in a cell with 40 others, all of whom may be in danger of contracting TB.

"I feel very angry that he had this experience. It makes me wonder what type of medical services they provide to people in prison," she said.

The spokesman for Namda, Dr Fazel Rander, said "We are told every prisoner is seen by doctors. We are led to believe this by the district surgeon. This proves not to be true. What about the 40 other prisoners?"

**Prisons
Service
says:**

It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to furnish details with regard to the medical treatment of individuals.

However, the service wishes to state categorically that the medical treatment of all people entrusted to its care is of a very high standard.

All prisoners have access to medical care on a daily basis.

Where necessary, district surgeons refer prisoners to other medical practitioners, specialists or public hospitals for further consultation or treatment.

Policy

Prescribed treatment is strictly carried out.

Contrary to the allegations that the person in question (Mr Sekonya) never saw a doctor, it can be mentioned that he consulted various doctors on numerous occasions — 25 times in all.

(The Prison Services did not say whether this was after or before Easter.)

Policy provides that in a case where a person has been positively diagnosed, for example, as a tuberculosis sufferer, precautionary measures are taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Prisons Bill provides for new daily parole system

THE Prisons Amendment Bill established a daily parole system in terms of which prisoners could go out and work during the day and return to prison at night in a transition period during the final stages of their sentence, the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Dame Schutte, said

Introducing the second reading debate on the Prisons Amendment Bill, he said prisoners who used this system to work for their private employer during the day would, however, not be able to use the prison as a hotel with free accommodation

If they earned an income, they could be required to recompense the State for their accommodation

The Bill further provided for an increase in fines for crimes under the Prisons Act so as to make them more effective in relation to the value of the rand

Prisons Service members were also being given the assurance their case would be properly heard before they were dismissed, and, when they had been, they could make representations to the minister within 30 days if



Mr Schutte

Mr Meyer

they felt the grounds for dismissal were unfair, he said

Mr W J Meyer (LP Robertson) said there had to be a reason why a Prisons Service member suddenly decided to go on strike

The Bill scrapped compulsory separation of prisoners on the basis of race, although male and female prisoners would still be separated, as was the practice all over the world, and juveniles would be separated from hardened prisoners, and gangs from others

The Labour Party supported the Bill — Sapa

For rent: desirable prison cell

(253) Nov 19/6/90
PARLIAMENT — Prisoners would have to pay rent to the State if they earned an income, the Deputy Minister of Justice, Danie Schutte, told Parliament last night during the second reading of Prisons Amendment Bill.

In terms of the Bill, in a transition period during the final stages of their sentence prisoners would be able to work "outside" and return to their cells at night, Mr Schutte said.

He said prisoners who worked for private employers could, if they

earned an income, be required to pay the State for their accommodation.

Prisons Service members were also being given the assurance that their cases would be properly heard before they were dismissed.

The Bill scrapped the compulsory separation of prisoners on the basis of race, although male and female prisoners would still be separated, and juveniles could be separated from hardened prisoners. — Sapa

'No negotiations until all prisoners are free'

South 21/6 - 27/6/90
FAMILIES of political prisoners appealed to the United Nations delegation visiting South Africa this week to take back a message that proper negotiations would not succeed until every political prisoner was released.

In an open letter to the delegation, the families said they welcomed the moves to negotiations.

"This is what our people fought for, for so many years. However, we do not believe true negotiations can begin until all our children, husbands, wives, brothers and sisters are outside their jails.

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"They, too, wish to take part in this new process, they, too, wish to be part of a new South Africa.

"It is impossible for them to do this while they are still in prison," the letter read.

They said true reconciliation in South Africa could only take place with forgiveness.

"If we are to move forward together, we must be able to do so without retribution and without fear."

"We have faith in those who represent us on this committee and believe the results will be positive."

Mandela and Mbeki differ over number of prisoners

Sowetan 22/6/96

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NEW YORK - Differences between ANC deputy-president Nelson Mandela and other leading members of his organisation on the number of political prisoners whose release the ANC is negotiating with President F W de Klerk's government, emerged in New York this week.

At a Press conference at the end of his European tour in The Hague, Holland last week, Mandela said the ANC was negotiating the release of "almost 1 000 political prisoners," with the SA government.

In terms of the conflicting definitions of "political prisoners," he added, the SA government was currently negotiating on a figure of 577 people.

Mandela said he did not foresee any major problems to be overcome on this difference during negotiations in this regard with the SA government.

At a Press conference in New York on Tuesday, the ANC's Director of Media Service, said in response to a question on Mandela's figure: "That is not so."

Earlier at the conference, leading American anti-apartheid activists and politicians, particularly Randall Robinson, leader of the Transafrica group which has been prominent in the establishment in the United States of sanctions legislation, referred repeatedly to more than 3 000 political prisoners being held, as one of the reasons sanctions should be maintained.

Apparent discrepancy

Asked to clarify the discrepancy, Sisulu explained the ANC's figure of 3 000 plus was "also taking into account some of the detainees in South Africa and also some of those convicted in terms of the common criminal code"

Interrupted and asked specifically if Mandela's figure of almost 1 000 political prisoners at issue was correct, he said. "That is not so."

The issue of agreeing on the number of prisoners that may be defined as "political" and unconditionally released, is one of the major avenues of ongoing discussions between the Government and the ANC, in terms of the May 2 Groote Schuur Minute agreement on achieving elimination of obstacles to full-scale negotiations on a new non-racial constitution for South Africa.

Sources in New York this week indicated there was no controversy in the apparent discrepancy over figures, as American anti-apartheid campaigners might, understandably, not be fully up to date on the latest state of play in negotiations between the ANC and the Government

This appeared to be confirmed at the press conference by Sisulu's response, in which he made it clear he was well aware of Mandela's statements in The Hague, but phrased his reply so that he did not contradict Robinson, whose support within the US political spectrum for the ANC's cause is highly valued. - Sapa

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

Tembisa Youth Congress activist Thabiso Richard Radebe was arrested by security police on June 18 while recovering in Tembisa hospital from an attack by an unknown group of persons armed with knives and pangas.

It was the second time Radebe had been attacked. In the first attack on April 27 1990 he has been shot in the stomach, also by an unknown group of persons. *W/ Mail 29/6/90 (253)*

Radebe's family and legal representatives do not know at present where he is being detained and what the reasons for his detention are. They are also worried his medical condition may deteriorate while in custody.

Radebe is 25 years old and was studying at Sached before his arrest.

Cape jail like a small, isolated town

POLLSMOOR PRISON is like a small, isolated town — a world apart from the quiet, leafy Tokai suburbia that virtually surrounds it

The sprawling complex is home to more than 6 000 inmates — both sentenced and awaiting-trial prisoners — and is administered and run by 1 200 members of Prisons Service

Like many "free" Cape Town areas, this "prison town" has babies, broken families, Aids and drug and gangster problems. It also has schools and competitions — even its own "Currie Cup."

But it was a highly disciplined world that the Cape Times entered during a specially arranged visit

In the juvenile wards it is obvious that there is a high rate of illiteracy among the 240 inmates, aged between 16 and 21

POLLSMOOR Prison opened its cell doors to the Cape Times last week to reveal life on the "inside" DANIEL SIMON reports. RICHARD BELL took the pictures

Major L M J van Vuuren, who runs the "teenage section", said one incentive for youngsters to abide by the rules was the privilege for a communal cell to watch television three times a week — if the team won the weekly "Currie Cup" trophy for the nearest cell

He also said the prison service had begun schooling juveniles in different subjects

Pollsmoor, one of 27 prison commands in the country, is where ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela spent time before his transfer to Vic-

tor Verster Prison

Gangs are active in Pollsmoor and control a mandrax and dagga market, although the authorities try to combat this by using sniffer dogs

It is here that the Cape Province's only Aids ward exists, where 17 sentenced prisoners are isolated from the rest of the prison population

In the women's ward a prison creche cares for 14 babies of mothers serving sentences

There are also education and trade-learning facilities for long-term prisoners

The Prisons Service public rela-

tions directorate chief, Brigadier Erica van Zyl, said that although prisons were not "the happiest places", the service realised its social responsibility to maintain the well-being of the Western Cape's 23 600-strong prison population

Pollsmoor's large prison population results from its being the central admissions prison for awaiting-trial prisoners from Cape Town and surrounding areas

Brigadier Van Zyl said prisons were overpopulated by between 30% and 40%. This also applied to Pollsmoor. Plans for more prisons or extended facilities were under consideration

Brigadier Van Zyl said that because all sorts of people were "thrown together in an abnormal situation", discipline was strictly enforced

New 'open' prison plan at Pollsmoor

A MINIMUM-SECURITY prison — almost a "hotel" where prisoners can come and go — is to be built at Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai and completed towards the end of next year.

And, the Prisons Service has divulged that 48 South African prisoners are confirmed Aids carriers and are being kept in isolation. Of these, 17 are at Pollsmoor.

These facts were disclosed when the Cape Times was granted a special tour of the giant Pollsmoor Prison complex last week.

It also emerged that

● The Prison Service will not provide condoms to prisoners to help contain Aids

● The Prisons Service says serious gang violence is being contained

● Fourteen babies are being cared for in a prison creche at Pollsmoor while their mothers serve sentences

● South African prisons are overcrowded by between 30% and 40%

The minimum-security prison

Aids cases kept in isolation

will be South Africa's first

Prisons Service public relations directorate chief Brigadier Erica van Zyl said the minimum-security prison was intended as a "transition" facility to enable prisoners nearing the end of their sentences to go out and find work.

Brigadier Van Zyl said the Prisons Amendment Bill established a daily parole system in terms of which prisoners go out to work during the day and return to prison at night.

However, those finding work would not be able to use the prison as a "hotel with free accommodation."

"If they earned an income they could be required to recompense the state."

The policy had been accepted in South Africa in accordance

with developments in the West. It was seen as a "unique private package and treatment programme" specifically aimed at the expansion and strengthening of social and family ties and the counteracting of the institutionalisation of prisoners.

On the question of Aids in prisons, Brigadier Van Zyl there was a total of 48 cases in South Africa where sentenced prisoners were found to be Aids carriers.

Of the 17 cases at Pollsmoor, seven of those with the disease were security prisoners, she said.

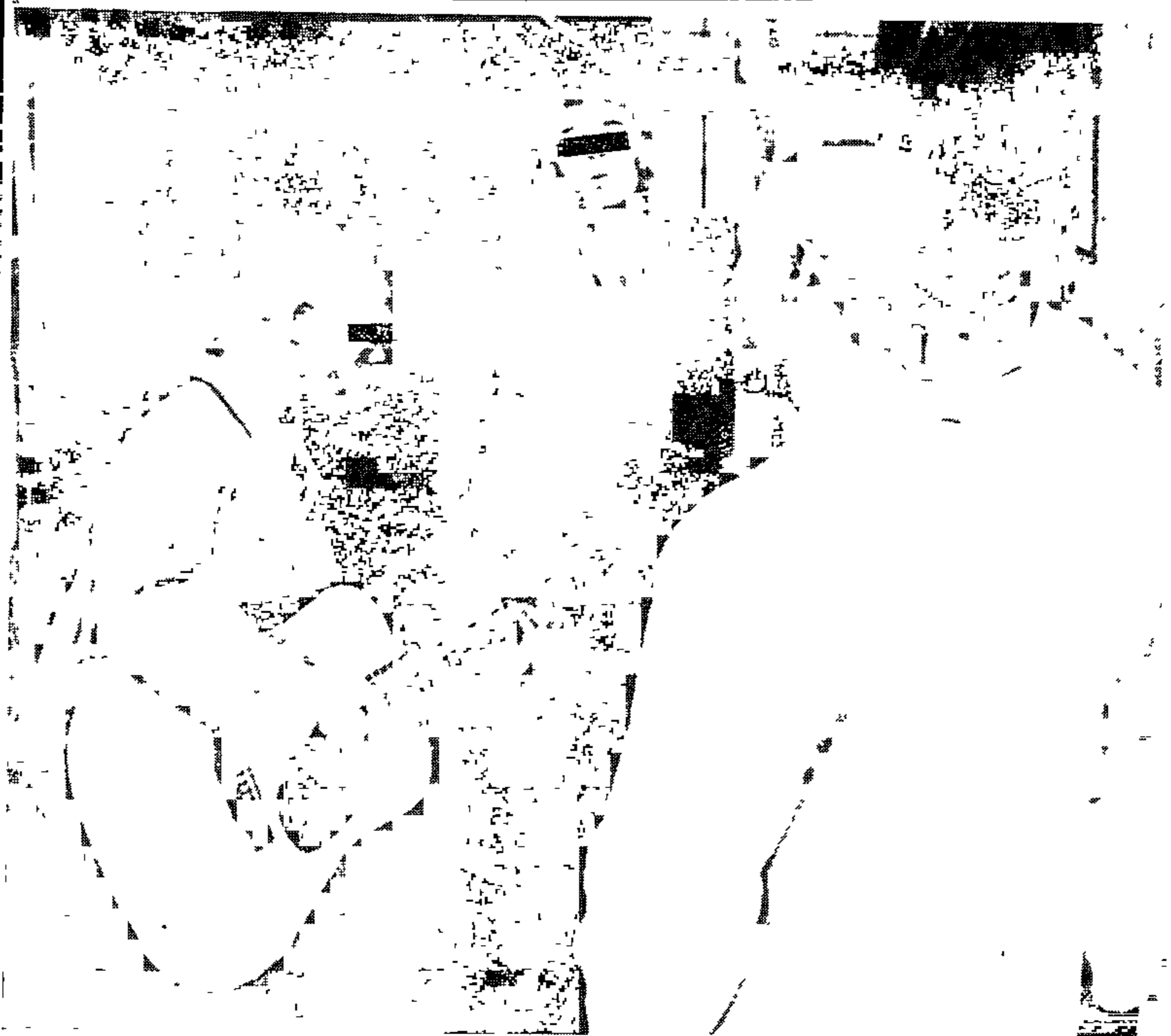
"All confirmed sufferers and carriers of the disease are segregated from the rest of the prison population to prevent possible further contamination," Brigadier Van Zyl said.

She added that the identification and screening of prisoners was a continuing process and that steps were taken to ensure that confidentiality was maintained in all cases.

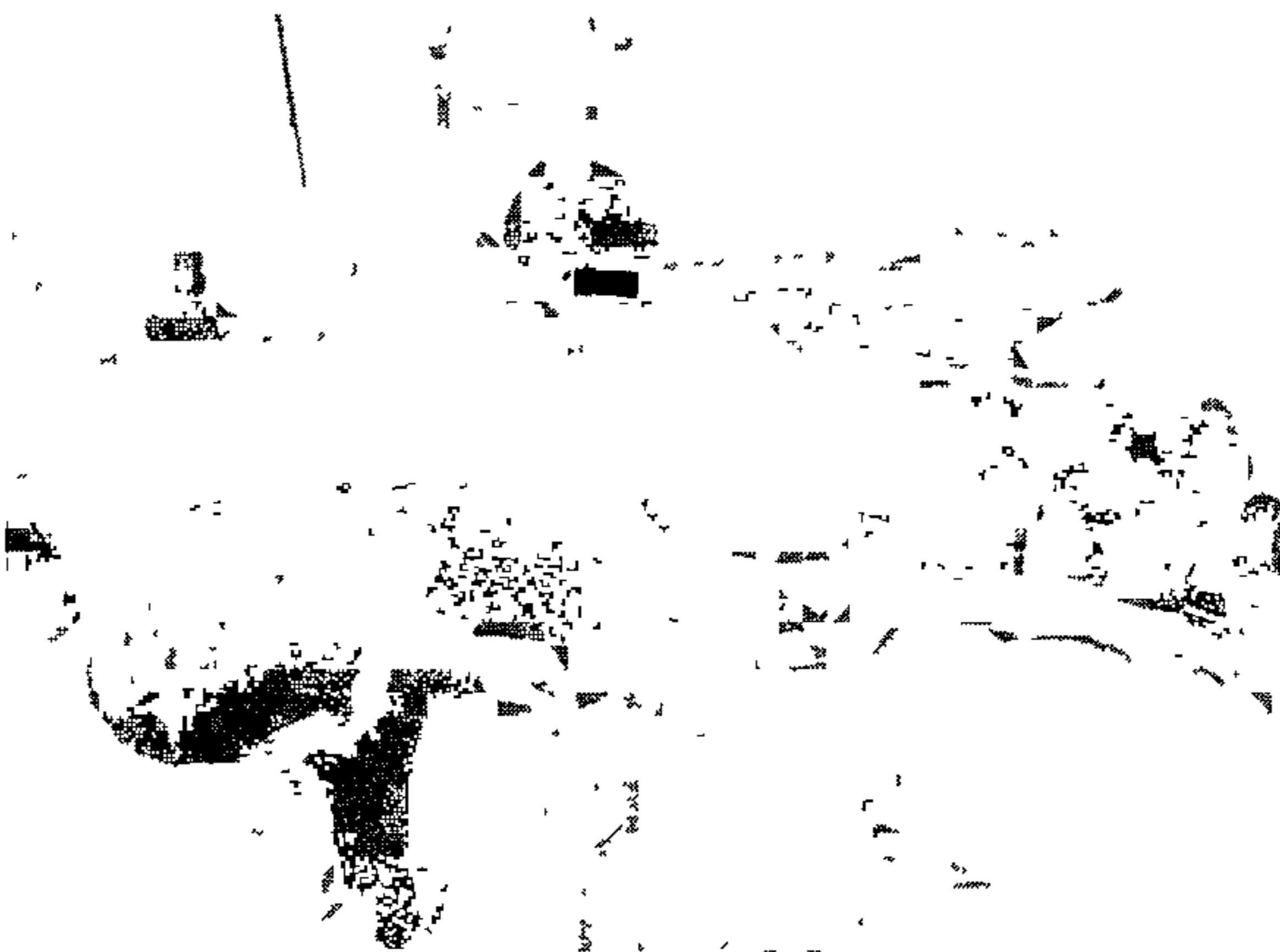
Asked whether condoms would be made available to prisoners to contain the spread of the disease in prison, Brigadier Van Zyl said no, as homosexual acts were prohibited.

ABOVE Three-year-old BB is one of 14 babies who are cared for in a special creche while their mothers complete prison sentences. BB is peering over the shoulder of her day care "mother" with glasses supplied by the Prisons Service to correct a squint. **BELOW**, A Prison Services warder takes the role of teacher for several hours a day at Pollsmoor Prison's school.





PRISON BUSKERS . . . Groups of juvenile prisoners will get together and sing songs when they are not busy with other activities such as attending the prison's school, or tidying their communal cells.



ESCAPEES

These three prisoners are serving a 35-day sentence for escaping from Pollsmoor Prison recently. The three stumbled into a police patrol shortly after escaping from the prison grounds. Here the prisoners enjoy a game of cards together in their shared cell.

Convicts cost SA R1,6m a day

253

THEO RAWANA

TAXPAYERS are spending R1,683m a day to keep an average of 115 000 people in jail, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) said at the weekend.

And with SA's prisons having space for only 83 000, the overcrowding rate was 38,5%, it said.

Nicro, a private welfare organisation whose responsibility is the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders, said 83% of its clients were illiterate, semi-literate or unskilled.

"The vast amount of Nicro clients are arrested and convicted for crimes of economic origin. It is a well-researched fact that unemployment creates conditions in which people are most at risk in terms of the criminal law.

"It is also a well-documented fact that the youth who are not attending school are in the highest risk category in terms of conflict with the law," Nicro said.

The SA Prisons Service's latest annual report shows a daily average prison population of 111 557 prisoners for 1988/89. The breakdown is 79 036 blacks, 27 113 coloureds, 4 645 whites and 763 Asians.

The 1988/89 figure is 24 019 higher than the 87 539 average for 1981/82 and 76 higher than the 1987/88 average of 111 481.

The Prisons Service said the lower daily average prison population during 1981/82 could be attributed largely to the greater number of releases subsequent to the amnesty granted on 31 May 1981.

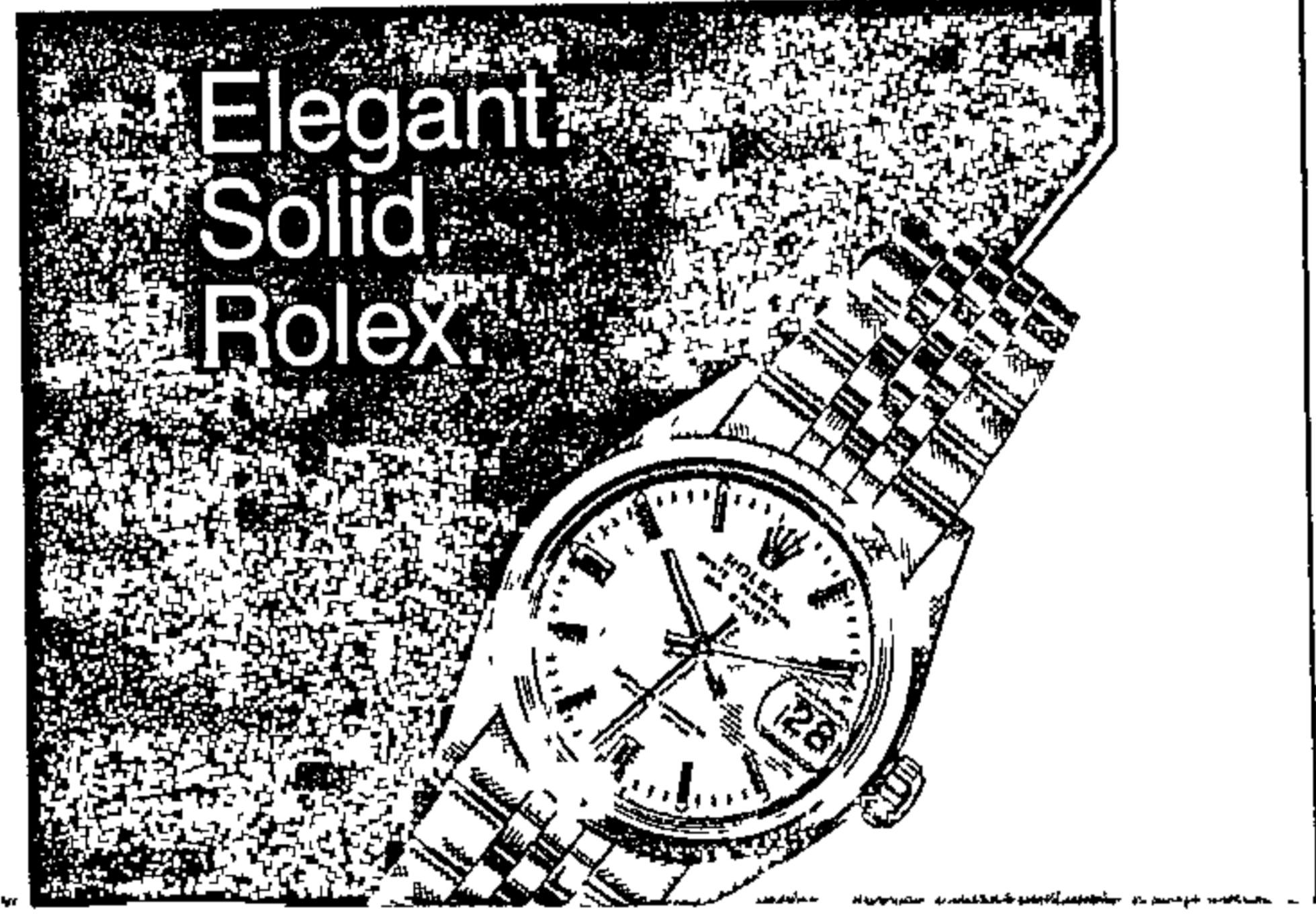
"Another contributing factor was that there were fewer admissions of unsentenced prisoners during the year under review," it said.

Nicro said that in an increasingly violent society people paid enormous amounts to create a feeling of security.

"According to experts, securing a family, house, car and possessions properly could cost an initial R42 000, plus R1 464 a year thereafter, excluding comprehensive insurance, medical aid and pension payments.

"More than 50% of white households in SA now have guns, and firearms are seen by experts as an integral part of a security system," Nicro said.

Wits University Project for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelman told a Nicro AGM last week prison rehabilitation was lacking or at best ineffective. He said according to Nicro estimates, 72% of prisoners had been in jail before, compared with 11% in the Netherlands.



Disease scare at 'Sun City' jail

By SOPHIE TEMA

A SECTION of Johannesburg Prison has been placed under quarantine after one inmate had been diagnosed as having meningitis - a highly contagious disease.

The liaison office of the South African Prison Service confirmed that one case of meningitis had been diagnosed at the prison commonly known as "Sun City".

They said the matter was brought to the attention of the district surgeon and measures had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Visits to awaiting-trial prisoners were cancelled from Tuesday

A medical doctor said meningitis brought on many complications. The disease could lead to an abscess forming in the brain

He said the patient would have to be monitored and transferred to hospital. The rest of the inmates should be closely watched and the prison authorities would have to make sure steps were taken to protect them

Prisoners have the right to demand the help of independent doctors.

If steps were not taken to protect the inmates, it could be very dangerous, he said

This is the second case of meningitis in Johannesburg Prison.

In 1988 hundreds of trials had to be postponed when 796 prisoners in the Medium A section were placed under quarantine after an inmate contracted the disease.

This week, hundreds of people who arrived to visit friends and relatives were turned away from the prison without explanation

Smuts Mokoena said he went to the prison on three different days to visit his son, only to be kept waiting outside from morning until visiting time was over

He said no explanation was given to the waiting crowds and most of them were angered by the authorities' refusal to tell them what the problem was.

Two hurt in Death Row battle

(253) (2/2/90)
By ELIAS MALULEKE

C/Press 6/5/90
TWO political prisoners were injured in the Death Row cells at Pretoria Maximum Prison recently after a fierce knife battle with members of the "26" prison gang.

A group of common-law prisoners from the "26" gang, attacked political prisoners in the showers.

Later in the day they stormed the death cells in another attack which was repulsed.

In the same week, gang members attacked a third political prisoner.

The knife battles on Death Row occurred on Thursday last week but only became known this week when the Lawyers for Human Rights Monitoring Group visited the prison.

Prison gang jealousy over possible amnesty for political prisoners is believed to have led to the conflict.

Relatives of the assaulted men - Delmas treason trialist Tintin Masango and Death Row prisoner Nelson Bos - confirmed the two were stabbed by gang members.

A Prison Service statement said a high premium was placed on maintaining an orderly society in prisons.

"Every complaint of an alleged assault or harassment, no matter how petty, is regarded in a very serious light.

"It is confirmed that an incident took place on April 26 in which two prisoners were slightly injured. Besides the necessary medical treatment which was given, a depart-

political prisoners in the showers.

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"Every complaint of an alleged assault or harassment, no matter how petty, is regarded in a very serious light.

"It is confirmed that an incident took place on April 26 in which two prisoners were slightly injured. Besides the necessary medical treatment which was given, a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault was conducted and it was handed over to the South African Police for investigation."

According to sources the violence is the culmination of rising tension between political and common crime prisoners since President FW de Klerk suspended hangings in his February 2 speech.

Prison co-ordinator Tom Manthatha told *City Press* the fight was fierce and it was fortunate no one was killed.

In a statement LHR said it had been aware for some time of tension between prison gangs and so-called political prisoners.

"We believe much of the tension is a result of the insecurity of the future of condemned prisoners. This is a natural result of the present moratorium combined with months and years already spent awaiting possible notices of execution."

ANC stalls on prisoners

ST Times 21/7/90

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BY LESTER VENTER and DRIES VAN HEERDEN
THERE is no hope that the ANC will meet the Tuesday deadline for an agreement on the release of political prisoners.

Talks won't resume until Nelson returns

Senior Government sources said they no longer expect the ANC to meet the July 10 deadline for a formal response to a pact they've already hammered out on the release of an estimated 1 500 political prisoners.

ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela announced in Uganda yesterday that he would resume talks with the Government on July 18 — but the delays in getting the prisoner release under way has led to charges by Government sources that the ANC is dragging its feet.

There is also a growing concern that the ANC is "shifting the goalposts" in continually adding new pre-conditions for negotiations.

Government negotiators now believe they will have to wait until after July 18 — when Mr Mandela returns to SA from his tour of three continents — before further progress on the release of prisoners and return of exiles can be made.

One senior source said the delay may even extend considerably beyond this date as there are concerns that Mr Mandela may have underestimated the difficulty of "selling" the findings of the joint report to the ANC National Executive Committee.

It is also an indication that the ANC has run into trouble in setting up internal organisational structures and getting their membership drive off the ground.

Tough

The group, which dealt with the nuts and bolts of the prisoners issue, delivered its report on May 22. A day later the Government announced its acceptance of the report.

Statements by senior ANC figures at the time indicated that the ANC also accepted the report.

However, when Mr Mandela met President F W de Klerk on June 2, two days before he started on his current tour, he told the president that the ANC's formal response would come on July 10.

Other members of the ANC executive later denied that

this date had been agreed on. "The net result of the foot-dragging is that Mr Mandela is keeping his supporters in jail a month longer than they need be," said a senior diplomat.

It has been reliably learned that the secret findings of the joint report recommend a phased release of political prisoners — beginning with "soft" cases, such as those jailed for incitement or attending illegal gatherings, and progressing to "hard" cases, where violence was involved.

The working group has been meeting regularly since the report was finalised and the possibility has already been raised that its term of reference may be broadened to drafting the agenda for the coming negotiations.

While Mr Mandela, who has seen the report, has said overseas that he accepts it, statements from other senior ANC leaders have indicated that he may yet face a tough task in getting the whole NEC to agree with him.

Violent

This week, senior members of the ANC's executive added new pre-conditions to the start of the formal negotiations with the Government.

Speaking in Alexandra, ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo demanded that the Government disarm radical fighting groups before the ANC comes to the negotiating table. This view was echoed later by Uthukhohle, Sizwe chief of staff, Chris Hamani.

And yesterday a joint working committee of Cosatu and the UDF said that no political settlement was possible until the violent conflict in Natal has ended.

The joint committee called on Mr De Klerk to act against those responsible for the violence, to cease his support for Inkatha's reign of terror and to dish and the KwaZulu police force.

ITS

253 (253) Sec 12/7/90

WS

Scores of babies are behind bars

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

There were 177 babies in South African prisons, according to the latest count, carried out in May this year.

Although Shirley Gunn is being held in a police cell at present, it has been suggested she be moved to Pollsmoor Prison where there are better facilities for herself where she could be reunited with her son, Haroon.

If the transfer takes place she will fall under prisons policy which holds that female prisoners be admitted with their infants where the babies are wholly or partially dependent on breastfeeding.

Further, prisons believe in "accommodating them at State expense for as long as it is considered to be physically or psychologically essential," a spokesman for Prison Service said yesterday.

Policy

"This also applies to babies born while their mothers are in prison.

"Regardless of their age infants can remain with their mothers for as long as it is considered essential for medical, psychological and nutritional

reasons.

"It is however the policy to place small children of prisoners in family or foster care as soon as possible."

According to the spokesman, all babies and children were given a full physical examination by a physician shortly after admission and as often as necessary thereafter, with each consultation and all treatment being recorded.

"Prison nurses routinely record the children's weight and are in daily contact with the younger children, helping the mothers with their care."

Medical problems are referred to the prison doctor or dentist, the spokesman said.

Complex

Mrs Barbara Harker, acting national director of Nicro, (the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) said this was an "incredibly emotive" and complex issue.

Any decision depended on the length of the mother's sentence and the welfare of the child, but that generally in Western countries removing the baby from the mother could be considered a "cruel and unusual punishment".

Caught in legal tug-of-war



PIC YUNUS MOHAMED

By REHANA ROSSOUW

THIS is 16-month-old Haron Gunn Salie — the toddler at the centre of a legal tug-of-war between his family and the security police who want to separate him from his mother

This week as lawyers argued over who will get to keep him, the cheerful boy played quietly in the corridor outside the Cape Town children's court

Social workers removed him from his mother last week, without her consent. Both Gunn and the child were described as "traumatised" by their separation.

His mother, Shirley Gunn, detained on June 25 under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, has pleaded for permission to have regular contact visits with her child. *Soult 147-181790 (253)*

In a letter handed to the Cape Town Supreme Court, Gunn, who is a qualified social worker, spoke about the harmful effects of a child's separation from his mother.

The child's grandmother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, brought an application for him to be returned to his mother, but this has been opposed by security police.

Solitary confinement

Haron was held with his mother until July 6 before being taken to Tenterden, a place of safety in Wynberg — a short distance from the police station, where Gunn is being held in solitary confinement.

Gunn, a former trade unionist with the now defunct Clothing Workers Union (Clowu) was detained in the Karoo after having been on the run for about three years.

The decision on Haron's fate was referred to the Children's Court on Wednesday.

He was brought to the court hearing by a child care worker from Tenterden and was allowed to remain with his grandmother and aunt, Mrs Jennifer Gorman, when the court adjourned for two hours.

South 12/7 - 18/7/90

Ceasefire 'trade-off'

253



NELSON MANDELA
Cessation of hostilities

From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — Indications were strong this week that the ANC will announce the cessation of hostilities as a trade-off for a general amnesty and indemnity for all political prisoners and exiles.

ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela is expected to meet President FW de Klerk soon after his return to the country next Wednesday.

Sources close to the ANC here said Mandela is expected to announce the cessation of hostilities soon after the talks with De Klerk and a meeting of the ANC's NEC.

It is expected that De Klerk would make a simultaneous announcement about the release of political prisoners.

Sources said within the ANC there was an acceptance of the government's

difficulty to release and indemnify members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the movement's armed wing, while a state of war existed.

They emphasised, however, that the ANC would retain its capacity to wage armed struggle against the regime

Internal leader of the ANC, Walter Sisulu, said at a press conference here on Monday the "cessation of fire" would be announced as soon as political prisoners were released.

He stressed, however, that "obstacles" such as the Natal violence, would have to be removed before meaningful talks with the government could continue.

It is believed that the Joint Working Group, established by the ANC and the government after the Groote Schuur meeting in May, had ironed out most of the remaining problems regarding political prisoners and exiles

Positive

Representatives in the group are to report to the respective parties next week.

The "positive results" emanating from the Working Group's discussions are expected to "smooth" the Mandela/De Klerk talks

Meanwhile, ANC sources said the next round of talks between ANC and government delegations would be held during the latter part of August.

Publicity chief Pallo Jordan said Mandela would be required to rest and consult the movements structures before the next round of talks could commence.

● Mandela's red Mercedes Benz, built by Numsa workers with unpaid overtime, will be presented to him at a rally at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium at Mdantsane near East London. The car is worth R250 000.

South 12/7 - 18/7/90

Rightwing backlash to revolt in rural areas

THE rural uprisings in several parts of the Cape has taken a new turn as conservative local authorities and businesses take reprisals.

In Vryburg the municipality has threatened to cut supplies of water and electricity to break a rent boycott.

In the North-Eastern Cape town of Burgersdorp blacks, who have embarked on a consumer boycott, are being refused petrol by local service stations.

● Full Reports — Page 2

Oct Times 17/7/90 (253)

'No more, please sir!'

By DANIEL SIMON

THREE Pollsmoor prisoners are on a hunger strike in protest at having to eat "shotgun pork" and "shotgun chicken" in particular — and "bad food" in general.

The prisoners are also protesting against the new prison chief, who has allegedly taken away the rights of many prisoners since taking office.

Commenting on the strike, former emergency detainee and practising lawyer Mr Willie Hof-

meyer said prison meals were "awful".

He said the term "shotgun" had been coined by prisoners as all meat dishes were shredded before being served.

According to Mr Hofmeyer breakfast consisted of a bowl of porridge with a tablespoon of sugar and a cup of "undrinkable tea".

"At lunchtime, prisoners get eight slices of bread, two tablespoons of margarine and a tea-

spoon of jam with a cup of soup or cold-drink.

"Supper consisted of mielie rice, boiled vegetables and soya beans, supplemented at times by shotgun pork or chicken," Mr Hofmeyer said.

The Prisons Service yesterday confirmed that three prisoners had refused to take meals served to them since yesterday morning.

"Prisoners do not have to resort to undisciplined behaviour to have their complaints or requests attended to," Prison Services said.

Fire in forgery probe office

By Craig Kotze

253

Star 18/7/90
the third-floor offices of the Fraud Squad

A fire has damaged desks and unimportant papers in the John Vorster Square office where police are investigating a R700 000 find of forged banknotes in Johannesburg, a spokesman said

Two detectives extinguished the blaze

A completed docket and two notes scribbled on paper were destroyed

Detectives have opened an arson docket, but it is not known if the fire was deliberately set to destroy evidence in the case.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said police were not prepared to speculate on the cause of the fire, but said an arson docket was opened to enable as thorough a probe as possible to take place

Sixteen people have so far been arrested in connection with the case and police have questioned a prominent lawyer

Investigations into the forgery case were continuing

The lawyer was not arrested but may be charged later, police said

As these were of an extremely sensitive nature, no further details were yet available, Captain Opperman said

The John Vorster Square fire broke out on Monday night at

Prison authorities deny bad food claim

203

Staff Reporter
18/7/90

PRISON heads sample all prison food before it is served to the prisoners, the Prisons Services said in a statement yesterday.

The prison authorities were reacting to allegations that prison food was "awful" following a protest yesterday when an inmate joined a hunger strike.

Responding to claims that all meat dishes were shredded before being served, the statement said that "although mince was served from time to time", allegations that "meat was shredded and the tea is undrinkable are untrue".

"Prison food, although it does not cater for individual preferences, is provided according to an approved diet scale, drawn up in consultation with dieticians from the Department of National Health and corresponding to international nutritional standards," the Prisons Services said. They added that meals were prepared "tastefully".

Robben Island relationships 'cordial'

Relationships between ANC and PAC prisoners on Robben Island were "cordial" although the two organisations would not meet because of ideological differences, released PAC prisoner Mr Jan Shoba said in Cape Town yesterday.

Shoba, together with three other Pan Africanist Congress members, was released from Robben Island on Monday after being imprisoned since December 13 1985 on charges of belonging to a banned organisation.

He was also jailed for possessing arms of war and supplying weapons to others.

Press conference

Asked at a Press conference yesterday whether the four released men, Mr Elby July, Mr Michael Gqamana, Shoba and Mr Mlandeh Ketye, would take up arms again, PAC executive for the Western Cape Mr Barney Desai said the question was "very provocative".

"We won't indicate what we will do, but we are not an invading army, we are a people's army," Shoba told journalists. - Sapa

Prisoners reject food 253

THE South African Prisons Service has confirmed that four prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison are on a hunger strike. *Sowetan 18/7/90*

The prisoners are refusing any meals served by the prison and claim the prison food is generally poor.

A prisons spokesman said the food was provided according to an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with health authorities and did not cater for individual preferences.

The prisoners began the hunger strike on Monday - Sapa

Pollsmoor hunger strike

South 1917-257190

(253)

SEVEN political prisoners held at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town embarked on a hunger strike on Wednesday after prison authorities failed to respond to their demand for greater privileges.

They are, among other things, demanding more visits, contact visits, sporting activities and that handcuffs be

removed while being transported

Six of them are former Robben Island prisoners transferred to Pollsmoor a year ago

According to the Human Rights Commission, four other prisoners went on hunger strike on Monday, demanding an improvement to prison conditions and better quality food

Inflation rate slips as credit demand takes a nosedive

(253) Star 24/7/90

By Sven Lünsche

Economic figures released yesterday confirm that inflation is slowing down more rapidly than previously estimated.

The inflation rate itself fell to 13,6 percent in June from 13,9 percent in May — well below the 15 percent level at which it had settled for almost a year.

More importantly, credit demand, which has been fuelling price increases over the past few years, is declining significantly.

Statistics released by the Reserve Bank show that the broad money supply measure, M3, increased by a provisionally estimated 17,66 percent in June to R153,44 billion.

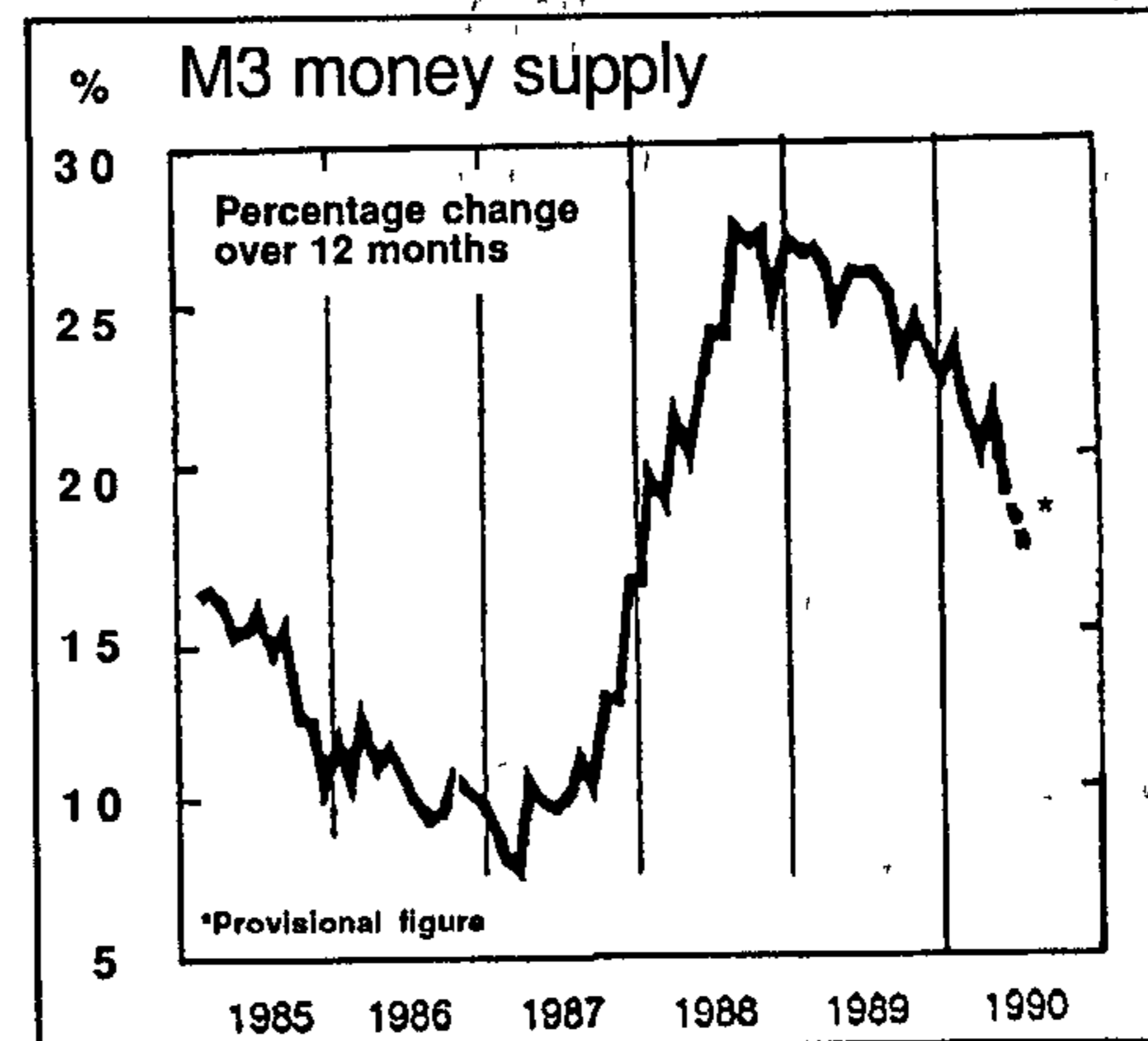
This compares with rises of 19,12 percent in May and 21,67 percent in April.

At the beginning of the year M3 was rising to 24 percent and economists were sceptical whether the increases could be brought down to the targeted levels of 11 to 15 percent set by the Reserve Bank.

This now looks a certainty. On a seasonally adjusted basis, M3 in June rose by 15,43 percent on the actual money supply figure of the fourth quarter, which is used as the basis for the Bank's target range.

Econometrix analyst Dr Azar Jammine says the low monthly rise in M3 of 0,93 percent is a strong indication that credit demand is slowing down significantly.

"This is also reflected in the fall of the narrow M1 money supply to 15,27 percent in May from 19,97 percent in April,



which is a more direct indication of credit expansion and bank lending," Dr Jammine says.

M1 includes notes and coins in circulation, as well as changes in demand and short-term deposits, but excludes long-term deposits, which are often subject to re-intermediation.

Dr Jammine, however, warns against putting too much emphasis on the recent sharp monthly declines in M3 because the falls have been exaggerated by technical factors.

The inflation rate in June, however, reflects the previous slowdown in credit demand.

Central Statistical Services reported yesterday that the year-on-year increase in the consumer price index (CPI) had fallen to 13,6 percent in June from 13,9 percent in May.

On a monthly basis, price rises eased to 0,7 percent between

May and June.

The inflation rate for food items declined from 15,6 percent in May to 15,3 percent in June, with only a minimal 0,6 percent rise recorded on a monthly basis.

Again, however, Dr Jammine sounds a note of caution. "From a purely statistical point of view we have reached the end of the downturn in inflation."

"However, if monthly price increases can be limited to levels of 0,5 to 0,6 percent we will probably see further real declines in inflation," Dr Jammine says.

● The Reserve Bank figures show that total claims on the public sector increased from R528 million in April to R2,07 billion in May, reflecting recent moves by the bank to soak up excess liquidity in the money market.

Popcru warder claims assault by AWB member

By HENRY LUDSKI
A YOUNG Pollsmoor
Prison warder was this
week allegedly choked
and punched by an offi-
cer claiming to be a
member of the
rightwing Afrikaner
Weerstandsbeweging
(AWB)

Southern 26/7-11/89
Sergeant Graham
Wicomb, who had to be
treated by a doctor, has
since laid a charge of as-
sault against his superior at
the Kirstenhof police sta-
tion

This was confirmed on
Wednesday by Western
Cape police spokesperson,
Lieutenant Demse Brand

Wicomb alleged the inci-
dent took place shortly after
the officer summoned him
to his office in connection
with an "incident" at their
early morning staff meet-
ing

He claimed the officer,
who said he was a AWB
member, became abusive
and made derogatory re-

marks

Wicomb, a member of the
Police and Prisons Civils
Rights Union (Popcru),
returned to work recently
after being suspended for
more than two months for
striking in protest against
discrimination and poor
working conditions in the
Prisons Service.

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Rights after hunger strike

SEVEN political prisoners held at Pollsmoor Prison who embarked on a hunger strike last week have won their demands for improved conditions

The seven, T Maseko, O Dibate, X Tshikila, G Dyams, S Ndesi, Z Njoko and P Mazibuka suspended their hunger strike on Friday

They will now no longer be chained when they leave the prison grounds and will be allowed to wear civilian clothes outside, a lawyer for the group said

They will also be allowed to keep their monthly allowances and can go to the sportsgrounds on weekends to play volleyball and soccer

The Prisons Services has agreed to their demand to buy a radio and cassettes and replace the doctor presently attending to them.

In a memorandum to the head of the prison, the seven said they were prepared to pursue the matter to its logical conclusion and were prepared to endure the repercussions of their action

Strikers want workers freed

By Brendan Templeton

The municipal strike in boycott-hit Vereeniging would not be resolved until 400 arrested workers were released, spokesman for the Municipal, State, Farm and Allied Workers Union (MSFAWU) Phillip Masia said yesterday.

The workers were arrested on Tuesday for "constituting a danger to traffic", and were each granted R50 bail, which would "take some time" for the union to raise, Mr Masia said.

Until then, the strike which started on Tuesday when about 1 000 workers downed tools demanding a R600 minimum wage, would not be resolved.

Boycott link

The strike was directly linked to the boycott in Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark which was aimed at pressurising the municipalities to broaden democratic rights, he said.

Although the 400 workers were simply walking together and not marching, their right to free movement was restricted by the arrests, he said.

Municipal authorities had to overcome their "paranoia which leads them to ban marches instinctively" — they were "shooting at everything that moves", he added.

Release all political prisoners — if they believe in peace

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W/Man 27/7-29/7/90

It is not at all surprising that most white South Africans are confused about the "political prisoner" debate. After all, until relatively recently, our government denied the existence of such prisoners.

It was a communist plot to suggest that the South African government was at war with a liberation movement, when in fact all it was doing was maintaining "Law and Order". "Terrorists" and "township delinquents" who refused to appreciate that the policy of apartheid was an honourable one, were classified as common criminals who deserved to rot in jail or be executed.

State President FW de Klerk's undertaking on 2 February 1990 to release people serving prison sentences for membership of now unbanned organisations was the first tentative step by the government towards recognition of political prisoner status.

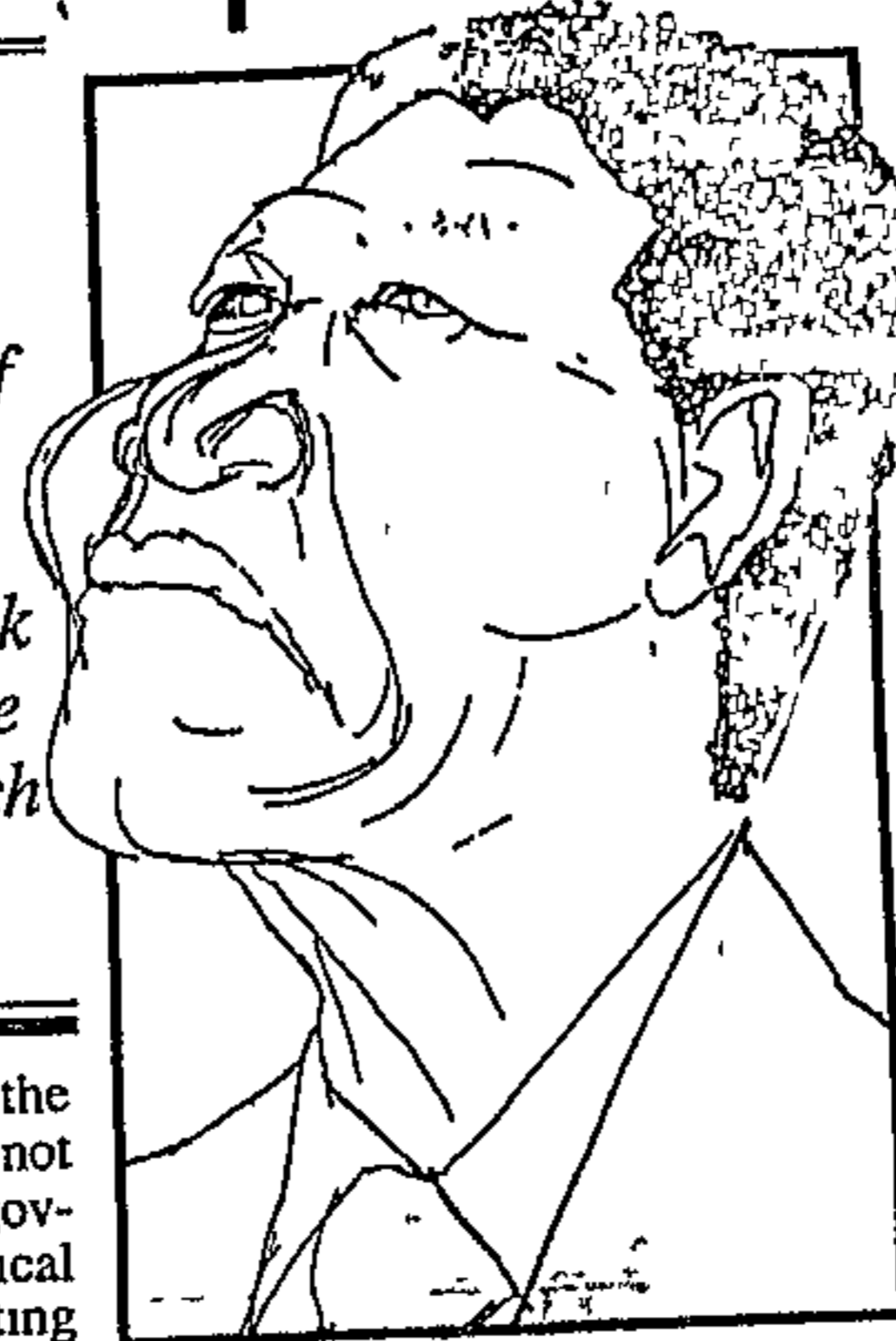
His statement made no reference to "political prisoners" and he specifically excluded "prisoners sentenced for other offences such as murder, terrorism or arson".

No one, not even the National Party leadership, could have been so naive as to believe that once unbanned and operative in South Africa, the organisations would not demand the release of all their respective leaders, members and supporters irrespective of the crimes they had committed in their struggle against apartheid.

When De Klerk was mandated by his cabinet to make his shattering announcements on February 2, every minister must have realised that the release of political prisoners and indemnity for exiles would be high on the agenda of the liberation movements.

On Saturday May 26, Nelson Mandela, addressing a huge crowd of enthusiastic supporters at the Atteridge-

All political prisoners should be released, says BRIAN CURRIN, the national director of Lawyers for Human Rights. Individuals should seek amnesty and they will be assessed by a tribunal which will decide on their commitment to peace.



Nelson Mandela ... Every political prisoner must be released

ville Super Stadium, stated that the African National Congress would not negotiate with the South African government unless every single political prisoner — including those awaiting execution — were released.

Understandably, the thought of releasing from jail (or indemnifying from prosecution) people who have burnt, plundered and killed, affronts one's notions of justice and morality.

Furthermore, it is questionable whether those of us who have not personally suffered through injury or death have the right to campaign for the release of people who have caused such personal tragedy to others.

However, if we are committed to the search for a lasting political solution, I firmly believe that every one of us must join the lobby for the release of all political prisoners. The finding of such a solution depends on an almost super-human ability to forgive one another for past atrocities committed by either the system or those opposed to it. Without forgiveness, there can never be reconciliation and without reconciliation, the building of a new South Africa would be an impossible task.

When white South Africans think about the consequences of violent conflicts in this country, we recall the many young lives lost on the borders, dutiful policemen killed in the townships, innocent women and children blown up in Wimpy Bars and men stoned to death in their cars. Any suggestion of amnesty for perpetrators of these horrendous crimes sounds like utter madness.

What we don't think about are the millions of uprooted, homeless people, malnourished and dying children, the thousands of families whose fathers or mothers or brothers or sisters disappeared into detention, sometimes

quency of an inability by this government to seize the moment.

There are many precedents in South African history for the release of prisoners who have committed violent crimes in the furtherance of political disturbances or uprisings. After the Anglo-Boer War, for example, punishments imposed on rebels were scaled down and some were released immediately. Also, none of the Afrikaner rebels who rose up in armed protest against South Africa's participation in World War I served more than a few years of their sentences in spite of the fact that 132 government soldiers were killed.

More recently, after World War II, Robey Leibrandt, Van Blerk and Visser, members of the Ossewa Brandwag, all of whom were sentenced to death for treason and subsequently had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, were released unconditionally when the National Party came into power in 1948, thus spending little more than three or four years in jail. As is presently the case, these were times of national reconciliation.

A crucial question is, of course, what constitutes a "political prisoner". The Human Rights Commission's proposal that a political prisoner is a person who is in prison as a direct result of opposition to apartheid should be extended to include those who are in prison as a direct result of their support to the system of apartheid.

Provision should also be made for potential political prisoners, those who have committed offences either against or for the system and who have not yet been arrested.

Since the intention of granting amnesty is to promote reconciliation and peaceful political transition, adequate steps have to be taken to ensure that those released or indemnified against prosecution do not engage in violent activities. For that reason, a general unilateral amnesty declaration should be discouraged.

Instead, all those who in their own view have committed "political crimes", whether prosecuted or not, and who seek amnesty should identify themselves and apply for amnesty to a specially constituted tribunal.

This forum, which ought to consist of a widely respected judge and a range of appropriate experts, will be confronted with the onerous but crucial task of assessing each applicant's commitment to peaceful change and a non-racial democratic South Africa.

Those who do not apply and those who fail the test, remain in prison or remain liable for prosecution, ensuring that radical extremists who refuse to participate in the creation of a new, non-racist and non-racial South Africa are not unilaterally indemnified against continued acts of political violence.

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REPORTED PARADOXES**DETENTIONS** *W/Mail 27/7 - 29/7/90*

THERE are 185 people in detention, according to the latest Human Rights Commission report. Of these, 104 are being held under the Internal Security Act. The remaining 81 are being held in Bophuthatswana under Emergency Regulations.

The HRC has recorded 135 detentions under section 29 of the Internal Security Act since January this year. However, only 102 people are now being held under this section. The figure for Bophuthatswana Emergency detainees is "conservative" according to the HRC.

CRACKDOWN ON "COMMUNISTS" *W/Mail 27/7 - 29/7/90*

ACCORDING to press reports at least 40 Umkhonto we Sizwe and South African Communist Party members have been detained over the past two weeks in connection with an alleged attempt to set up underground structures should talks between the government and the African National Congress break down. Police have only confirmed the detention of eight people, however, including ANC National Executive Committee member "Mac" Maharaj.

There is a warrant of arrest out for Ronnie Kasrils, NEC member and ex-head of military intelligence. *W/Mail 27/7 - 29/7/90*

HUNGER STRIKES *W/Mail 27/7 - 29/7/90*

THE hunger strike which began last week Monday at Pollsmoor Prison was suspended three days later. The HRC is not certain whether the demands of the prisoners — concerning conditions — were met or not. (253)

INTERNECINE VIOLENCE

FIGHTING between Inkatha members and ANC/United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions activists in Sebokeng early this week left at least 30 people dead, including a policeman. Unconfirmed reports put the death toll of Inkatha members at six.

Cosatu has accused Inkatha of spreading the war in Natal to other parts of the country, and has accused police of complicity in the fighting which broke out after an Inkatha rally on Sunday. According to the unions police were warned of the possibility of violence but stood back when fighting broke out.

Both police and Inkatha have denied the accusations.

Similar clashes between activists and allegedly Inkatha-linked vigilantes have broken out in Ermelo. Twelve activists are in hospital in the wake of vigilante attacks. Several houses and shops have been gutted and about eight youths have been arrested. *W/Mail 27/7 - 29/7/90*

Two people were shot dead in the town of Breyton, near Ermelo. The deaths come on the wake of police action, following a disturbance created by rumours that Ermelo vigilantes were hiding in the township.

STATE OF REPRESSION *W/Mail 27/7 - 29/7/90*

IN Siyathemba, near Balfour, police this week shot at toyi-toying youths returning from the funeral of a councillor. Three of the victims, all school pupils, are in the Natalspruit hospital in critical condition. (253)

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

SATHYANDRANATH "Mac" Maharaj, top ANC executive member, and on the SACP's central committee, was arrested when police swooped on a house in Mayfair on Wednesday night. He is being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He is the most senior ANC member to be detained since the organisation's unbanning and there are fears that his detention could seriously threaten the second round of talks between the government and the ANC.

Maharaj, 56, who came home last month, spent 12 years on Robben Island and 13 years in exile. Maharaj was first detained in 1964 and tortured for several months. The same year he was convicted of sabotage and subversion (in what became known as the mini-Rivonia trial) along with four others, including Umkhonto we Sizwe commander-in-chief Wilton Mkwayi. (253)

He completed a B Admin, an MBA and two years of a BSC degree, while on the Island. He was immediately served with a five-year banning order after his release in December 1976. *W/Mail 27/7 - 29/7/90*

He left the country seven months later and became a senior official in the ANC's political department. He was elected to the NEC in 1985.

He has kept a low profile for the past three years, due to illness.

Focusing on the status of psychopathy

THE appointment this month of a commission of inquiry into the status of psychopathy and the handling of psychopaths is a clear sign that attitudes at government level are changing at last.

"The prevailing view is that you can make them nicer psychopaths," says SAS Strauss, head of the Department of Criminal Law at the University of South Africa, "but you cannot change them. There is hard evidence to support this."

Currently South Africa adopts a medical model approach, which views psychopathy as an illness for which there is a cure. In terms of the Mental Health Act of 1973, psychopathy is a certifiable medical illness.

According to the Act, psychopathy is a "persistent disorder or disability which has existed in the patient from an age prior to that of 18 years and which results in abnormally aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct on the part of the patient"

The recognised characteristics of the classic psychopath are:

- Contravention of and clash with the

laws and norms of society at an early age — before 18 years

- The absence of remorse or conscience for anti-social, irresponsible behaviour

- The demand for immediate satisfaction and the tendency to resort to violence to attain this

- Manipulative personality

- Repetitive law-breaking behaviour.

Prison hospitals have been established at the Zonderwater and Brandvlei prisons to administer treatment to psychopaths.

But can psychopaths be treated — and are prison treatment programmes for psychopaths justified?

William van der Merwe, dubbed the "screwdriver murderer", was sentenced to death in 1971 on five counts of rape and four counts of robbery. On appeal, his sentence was reduced to 20 years in jail and he was admitted to the treatment programme for psychopaths at Zonderwater prison.

After his release in January last year he violently raped two young women in Cape Town, killing one. The other

'Screwdriver murderer' William van der Merwe, jailed for rape, certified a psychopath, treated in prison and released promptly raped again, this time killing one of his victims. This month the government decided to take a new look at prison treatment programmes **JACQUI SEGAL reports**

victim managed to kill him before escaping.

The Van der Merwe case is often mentioned by those who favour the adoption of the "criminal model". They argue that psychopaths should be treated like any other prisoner within the criminal justice system, with voluntary psychological programmes made available.

"The criminal model is cheaper and achieves the aims and purposes of the criminal justice system," says Unisa's Professor Jan H van Rooyen

"Rather than label the offender a psychopath, we should look at what

he did and examine his general behaviour — what is he like? If the court finds that he is a dangerous repetitive criminal, then the court must determine an appropriate sentence"

Van Rooyen says the "label psychopathy is based on at least four erroneous assumptions":

- It is a universally accepted diagnostic term

- It is a mental illness

- It is susceptible to medical treatment

- It is possible to predict whether the psychopath has been treated well enough to be released into society.

Experience locally and abroad, however, indicates that these assumptions are incorrect.

Most American and European institutions for the treatment of psychopaths were closed down before the Zonderwater and Brandvlei programmes began because they were unsuccessful and expensive. Prisoners with personality disorders were integrated into the normal prison environment. They were not diagnosed to be ill, labelled and treated.

Local cases of certified psychopaths who were treated — like Van der Merwe — underline the fact that the treatment programmes were not successful

Van Rooyen criticises the Zonderwater programme as:

- Too expensive. It is estimated that costs 305 percent more per unit than it does an ordinary prison

- Never fully utilised. Very few people were admitted to the programme

- Based on an outdated medical model

- A failure in other countries before was started in South Africa

- Limited to a small group with poorest prognosis, and this is no longer affordable

- Unsuccessful in protecting members of the public from the likes of Van der Merwe

- Racially exclusive for the small crime group.

That no black prisoners have been certified as psychopaths and subjected to treatment is seen as odd, as a majority of prisoners in South Africa are black.

The problems in handling psychopaths in prison are being acknowledged.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee recognised this problem in parliament in April 1989. "We have identified with our experience with Van der Merwe and others, the need for a authority to have the power to keep persons incarcerated after expiry of their sentence — whether this is the solution is another question"

An upshot of this is the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the continued inclusion of psychopaths as a certifiable mental illness and the handling of psychopathic and other violent offenders" Judge WH Booysens has been elected chairman of the commission and Dr T Zabow and Professor FFW van Oosten have been elected members

Zabow is a psychiatrist at Valkenberg, with much experience in dealing with psychological-legal cases. Booysens is involved with the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro). Van Oosten is a theorist and academic from the University of Pretoria

The commission's task is to inquire into:

- The continued inclusion of psychopathy as a certifiable mental illness in the Mental Health Act, and to submit proposals regarding the handling of these persons

- The sentencing of psychopaths in the handling of the release of psychopaths, violent (criminals) and sex offenders, in the best interests of the public

- The desirability of establishing a register on which the names and particulars of persons who pose a threat to children, women and members of the public are recorded for the information of interested persons

- The efficient administration and management of the register

"It was sensible for the minister to appoint the commission. Society must be fair to criminals in the punishment dished out," Strauss says. "But at the same time, there is the question of social protection. It is a difficult balance to strike"

The mood amongst academics and government departments seems to be that the experiment with treatment programmes for psychopaths can no longer be justified

Says Van Rooyen "There is a general mood of reform. There is an acknowledged that unnecessary expenditure must be cut"

He suggests that the money saved from the scrapping of the programmes should be relocated towards community treatment programmes for first offenders and juveniles — they should not be incarcerated. "Prisons are for people from which society should be protected," he says. "Psychopaths must be integrated into normal prison programmes"



Illustration: COSTAS KALARYTIS

Behavioural therapy main part of treatment

THE Zonderwater programme was initiated in 1976 and the Brandvlei programme in 1979, the brain-children of Jannie Roux, ex-psychiatrist and then commissioner of police.

Statistics provided by the South African Prisons Service reveal that at present 19 white prisoners are receiving treatment at Zonderwater. Eleven coloured prisoners are being treated at Brandvlei. A total of 70 de-certified psychopaths have been released, and 21 have been re-arrested for crimes committed after their release.

These statistics are not encouraging particularly as:

- "They are very selective in whom they admit to the programme," says Unisa academic Jan van Rooyen. "They only admit people they believe will be cured. The rate of success ought to be so much better than that

for the general prison population that it is breathtaking, and this is not so."

- Not all law-breakers are brought to justice, so theoretically they may be committing crimes and yet not be rearrested.

- Psychopaths usually improve as they grow older, and as many psychopaths are released when they reach middle age, the chances of their reverting to crime are reduced.

Presently the average age of the prisoners at Zonderwater is 29 years, and at Brandvlei 28 years.

According to the prisons service the "treatment takes place in a total therapeutic environment". Psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers, nurses and workshop personnel are involved in the treatment programme.

The prisons service says the "main aim of the treatment programme is the

changing of unacceptable behaviour and the acceptance of responsibility".

Behavioural psychology techniques are used, with rewards given for socially acceptable behaviour and punishment for unacceptable behaviour.

The programme lasts for a minimum period of four years; the length depends on the progress of the individual.

The prisons service says that "when a prisoner recovers to such an extent that his detention in a hospital prison is no longer essential", he can be "de-certified" by two doctors and removed from a prison hospital to a normal prison.

No psychopath can be released before he is de-certified.

Says a prisons service representative: "All releases are considered individually and with great circumspection, taking into account the reports

and recommendations of various existing release advisory bodies.

"These boards take cognisance of a variety of reports ... in order to evaluate the level of improvement and crime prognosis of a prisoner."

Institutions such as the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) run after-prison programmes which cater for ex-prisoners and their families.

"To date there is no scientifically proven absolute care for psychopathy," says the prisons service representative. "However, the anti-social behaviour of some psychopaths can be changed to such a degree that they can function within the accepted norms of society.

"Unfortunately there is no effective measure to establish which persons will benefit from the treatment and which will not."

●From PAGE 1

says, gesturing at the rows of pastel-painted townhouses.

Taking their leave, the couple move away towards some bushes. For a moment, they are framed against empty grassland. Their homelessness and the space around them combine in an eloquent summation of the issues surrounding this disputed terrain.

What new child will be born from the rape of District Six?

A yuppie enclave of plush townhouses, a housing development offering homes within reach of the pockets of those originally forced out of the area? Or a sprawling squatter settlement?

There is one certainty regarding the area's future — and that is that the rate of current development will ensure little chance of its remaining a barren testimony to those who suffered.

Now, a campaign spearheaded by a local branch of the African National Congress aims at halting all development in District Six until proper consultation over its future has taken place.

Backed by the United Democratic Front and forming part of the UDF's land-reclamation initiative to force attention on the country's housing crisis, the campaign offers the first real hope of a just dispensation and promises to shift the parameters of the debate over the area's future.

Three years ago, BP South Africa announced its offer to oversee a private-sector initiative to re-develop the area into a non-racial beacon exposing the folly of group areas legislation.

Return our land, say people of District Six

The response was swift. Community groups, under the banner of the Hands Off District Six Committee, accused BPSA of paternalism, despite the company's assertions that it was not indulging in misguided corporate largesse — claims backed by BP's pre-conditions that the broader community first be consulted on the plans and that the area, once developed, be open to all races.

Rather let the land remain as "salted earth", grassroots opposition groups demanded.

A stand-off ensued. BP shelved its plans, and the Hands Off District Six Committee, hindered by successive States of Emergency, lost steam.

Ilco Homes' recent announcement that it intends building 176 luxury homes on a 2,8 hectare site, for sale at more than R100 000 apiece, has brought the issue back on the boil again.

The development — by no means the first in the area — is being opposed on the basis that it denies the thousands of working people originally evicted from their homes in the area and dumped in new Cape Flats townships the right to return to live there.

Said Zohra Ebrahim, publicity secretary of the UDF-affiliated Western Cape United Civic Organisations: "The people of District Six were forced out of their homes without consultation in the interests of apartheid."

"Again, without consultation, developers like Ilco Homes want to build homes (at costs) way beyond

what our people can afford. "It does not make sense to us that developers can make millions out of land in District Six standing vacant, while we are forced to live in overcrowded hovels and shacks."

When the bulldozers left just over 22 years ago, the expropriated land lay in the hands of the state. For years, grass grew over the piles of rubble which, along with a couple of churches and a mosque, were all that remained.

Government development plans for white housing failed: most people were too appalled at the removals and the way they were done to consider living there.

In 1978, the government re-named the area as Zonnebloem: it never caught on.

Three years later, the President's Council recommended it be given back to the "coloured people". The government rejected this and the first whites moved into state-owned flats that year.

Then a decision was taken to site the Cape Technikon's new consolidated campus there — despite opposition from the President's Council, which felt it would swallow up too much residential land.

Technikon vice-rector Dr Nick Kok was reluctant this week to go into why this decision was taken: it was before his time. Asked about speculation that the government urged it, desperate for the land to be developed, Kok said: "That might be so."

"I don't want to get involved in any

of that. Our main mission is education and we are concerned simply with that."

The new campus development — costing so far almost R50-million — was "irrevocable" and, after all, was there to serve "the whole community", he said.

Attended mostly by whites, the Technikon has an open admissions policy, Kok said. He estimated that some 1 000 of its 8 000 students are "non-whites".

He confirmed agreement had been reached "in principle" to direct further development of the campus towards the city centre instead of allowing it to encroach further on District Six.

This involves giving up a piece of land in exchange for a different site — and an agreement that the state will foot the bill for building pedestrian bridges across a main road to link the campus. Negotiations are still underway, Kok said.

Ironically, an effective community-based campaign to halt development in District Six will suit the purposes not only of the UDF and ANC but also Cape Town's city council and BPSA, with which it is co-operating closely. But it is difficult to get officials to go on record saying so.

All are opposed to the land being carpeted by elitist dwellings and quasi-state institutions such as the Technikon.

Through a non-profit making company called Headstart, BP and other private sector companies involved in

the initiative have continued working on their District Six plans — consulting people evicted from the area and applying pressure to have wasteful developments halted.

According to the chairperson of Cape Town's city planning committee, Clive Keegan, current developments such as that by Ilco Homes represent a "gross misuse of prime residential land".

But the city council's executive committee (Exco) lacks "the political nerve" to approach central government to have development frozen, on grounds of the "political sensitivity" of the issue, Keegan said.

"The council believes that ideally, there should be a mix of housing of which a considerable part should be high-density, low-income units to enable people to return to the city."

"We can ask the state and province to give us the powers to impose a freeze, but the council is unable to summon up the political nerve to ask for this," Keegan said.

"There's nothing we can do at present to impose our will on Ilco, who are exercising perfectly legal rights, unless we have the sanction of central government or the province and we haven't asked for this."

"Exco believes that to do so would be politically sensitive and therefore not in its favour. If Exco declines, the matter rests there."

Instead, Keegan said, the council is reappraising development controls for District Six.

When passed, these will set down maximum, rather than minimum densities, and thus go some way to ensuring the land was not only better used, but also affordable to people other than high-earners.

But new planning regulations would take some time to be implemented — and because developers are acting within their legal rights, little can be done to stop them without the council incurring expensive legal suits.

A successful campaign might have the effect of staying developers' hands until new controls are in place.

"It would provide us with the opportunity to put new planning controls in place without private sector developments eating away the land in the meantime," Keegan said.

And what of BP's offer?

According to Dulla Omar, vice-president of the UDF in the Western Cape, the way is open for discussion.

"In our communities and organisations there is a suspicion of the role of multinationals — based on the perception that their involvement in projects such as the District Six scheme are motivated by a desire to white-wash their exploitation of our people."

"At the same time, we are saying we have got to look at the needs of our people — we're not going to say that just because it's a multinational, we're not going to deal with them. We're going to say, is what you propose in the best interests of the people?"

"A second test — and this is the problematic area — is whether or not any development is intended to take place within the framework of the Group Areas Act. If developers are prepared to ignore Group Areas constraints, then we'd say it's worth looking at."

"My attitude would be not to close the doors on BP just because it is BP. If the development is worthwhile, then our civics would be prepared to talk to them. Our civic organisations must play a leading role in this. We'd provide input from the UDF side but we'd leave the initiative to them."

Whatever the future of District Six, there are those for whom the pain of what took place still hurts too much to admit their returning.

One such is Naz Ebrahim. A retired teacher, who has campaigned indefatigably "to keep the memory of District Six alive", she once lived with her husband Hari and their children in Manley Villa, Rochester Road.

"It was my home and they took it away from me. They bulldozed all those beautiful homes, they tried to make out it was a slum that had to be cleared."

"I can never go back. It just hurts too much," she said.

In Africa, the con-men do it with style

The Guardian's DAVID BERESFORD had been mugged and arrested in some of the finest capitals of Africa — and then he hit Nairobi.

WITH the pork-pie hat he looked like a private detective out of a Dashiell Hammett novel, but I was damned if I was going to stop for him. Then he produced his police warrant card and asked why I had given money to a known terrorist and suspected drugs dealer.

It was time to stop walking and start listening.

I didn't believe he had been a terrorist. And all I had given him was 20 shillings and a cup of coffee.

But then it was Nairobi, in the aftermath of the rioting, so paranoia was understandable. And, besides, I had never forgotten being thrown into prison for a night in Zimbabwe. Or the police commander who had admonished me the next day: "But you must have done something, you're in prison, aren't you?"

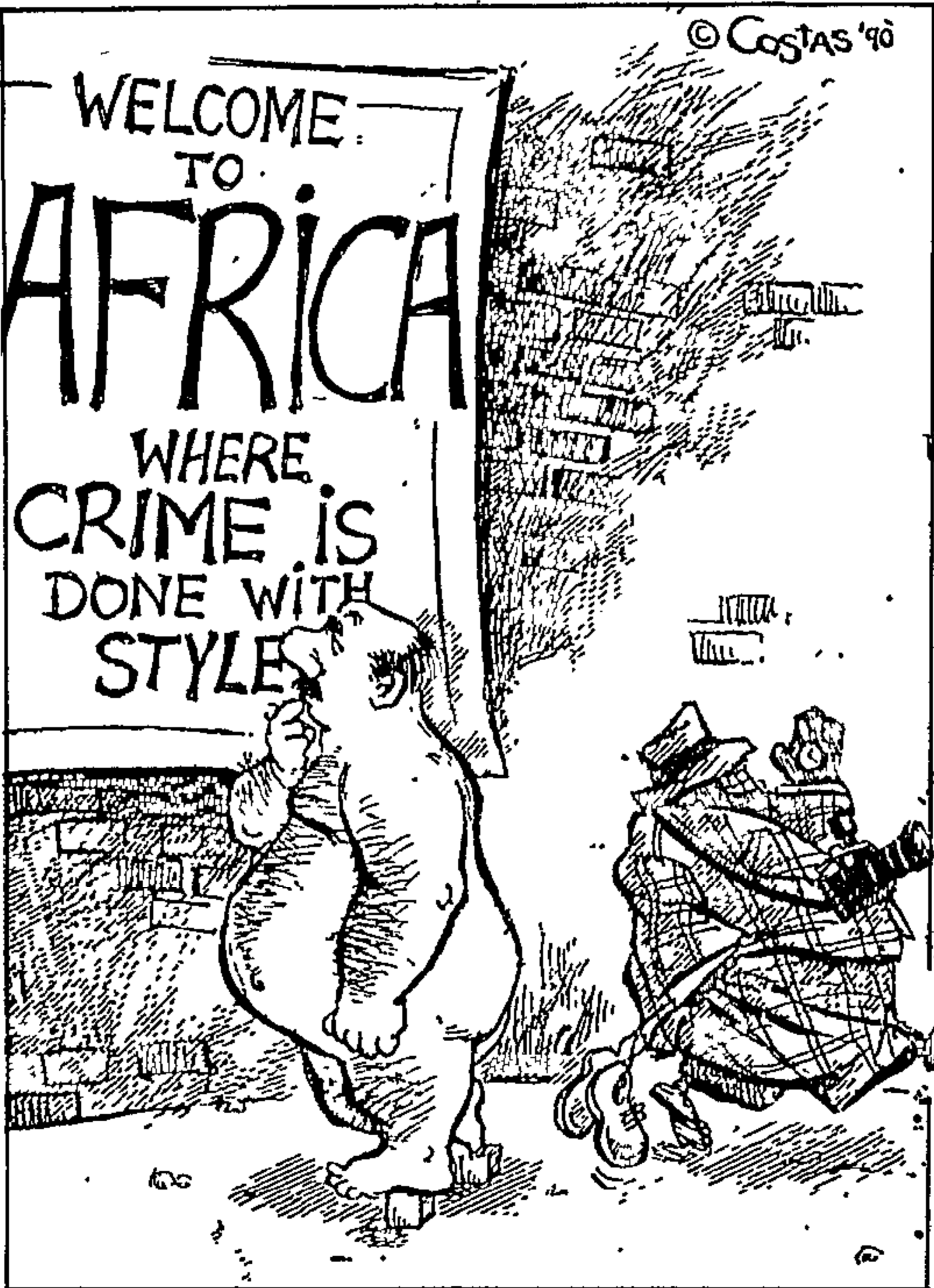
I had met the "terrorist" as I had walked into the British High Commission in the Kenyan capital. He had given me lots of white teeth and a big hello and made me confess that, yes, I was from Britain.

Enthusiastically he confided he was shortly going to study economics at the University of London. Could he buy me a cup of coffee in return for a run-down on the place?

I brushed him off, gesturing over my shoulder at the coat of arms and explaining I had an appointment.

But the High Commission was closed. Back out I came, and was just walking into a coffee shop when he materialised again from nowhere. So, resignedly, I sat down with him and he started to spin his tale — a South African refugee .. 21-day visa had just run out .. trying to get to Djibouti.

I saw it coming and cut him off. I did not mind buying him a cup of coffee and telling him about London, but I could not help him with money. He looked crestfallen and I felt guilty. When the change came I gave him the 20 shillings and then he cheered up and asked for my address in London.



A touch of class ... Remembering Pork Pie and his men with fondness

"Then I can drop you a postcard if I make it to England" — which I scribbled on a piece of paper, wishing him good luck and goodbye.

I was heading back to my hotel when they picked me up, Pork Pie and his squad. They said they had arrested my "contact". They had seen me give him money and an address.

When had I come into the country? Did I know there were attempts to overthrow the government of Kenya? Did I want to talk, or did they have to take me to the police station? "Come, we'll sit down over there," they said, leading me to a table at a café on the other side of the road.

I went with them, resignedly wondering if there were rats in Kenyan jails. "You must have done some-

thing, you're in prison, aren't you?"

You could tell Pork Pie was a professional, his interrogation technique was a treat — constantly shifting the line of questioning, never allowing one to build up a coherent reply, punctuating the pauses with "Are you going to tell the truth, or do we have to take you to the police station?" A couple more of his colleagues had joined us, including an older man I mentally dubbed "the professor".

"Do you think if we took you in front of a magistrate he would believe that?" demanded Pork Pie. "Come on, how would you bail yourself out in front of a magistrate?" He paused. "You know what bail is, don't you?" he demanded as I looked bewildered. "Bail. It's money. You pay money

for bail." He sounded exasperated.

"How much?" I asked. "£200," ejaculated the professor. "But you'll have to promise never to do it again," hurriedly added Pork Pie. I gazed at my feet, pondering, then looked up. "I think we have to go to the police station," I said slowly.

They stared at me. The professor had sweat on his brow. I rose to my feet and wagged a finger. "You're not cops, you're just a bunch of bloody gangsters."

I turned, bounced off an adjoining table and, trying to maintain an appearance of indignant dignity, walked off, braced for the shout that would tell me if I had it wrong — crooked cops, or con-men.

It didn't come.

It was a beauty, a two-phase sting — and in Africa, I'm no stranger to crime; few people are. Perhaps the worst on the continent is Senegal, where the gangs of pick-pockets are like flies around a rotting carcass.

I still treasure the memory of a colleague from the *New York Times* running into our hotel lobby in Dakar gasping. "God, they nearly got me."

He had made the mistake of taking a stroll outside the hotel's security perimeter. "One guy went for my jacket pocket," he panted. "Then another pulled at my trouser leg. As I bent over to knock his hand away another went for my back pocket. I blocked him and just turned and ran. 'I don't know how I got away,' he smiled. Then he grabbed his left wrist with his right hand and a look of incredulity crossed his face. 'Oh God,' he said. 'They got my watch.'"

And then there is South Africa, of course. Which is just brutal. At Christmas five men with knives took my shoulder-bag in the middle of Cape Town in mid-afternoon. About a year ago a man grabbed the strap of my bag in downtown Johannesburg as I ran through a crowd of commuters. I turned "Yes?" I said. It only dawned that he was a mugger when he started cursing at someone behind me. It still sends a chill down my back when I think of what the second man had failed to do.

Which is why I will remember Pork Pie and his men with a degree of fondness. It is nice to see a touch of style brought to crime in Africa.

Death Row bail bid

By HENRY LUDSKI

LAWYERS representing the "Ungungion 14" Death Row prisoners are likely to revive attempts to secure bail for them

This follows a shock decision by the Chief Justice of the Appellate Division this week which pushes their appeal hearing to May 1991 — two years after they were sentenced

The "Ungungion 14" were among 25 Paballelo residents convicted on May 26 last year for the murder of municipal policeman Lucas "Jetta" Setlwala in October 1985

The lawyers this week travelled from Cape Town to Pretoria to break the news to the prisoners, who were hoping for an appeal hearing in the next two months

This week the Human Rights Commission spoke out against the new "hanging" legislation introduced by the government as having fallen far short of the demand for the total abolition of the death penalty

Discretion

They also criticised the new law for not having eased the plight of Death Row prisoners many who have been held at Pretoria Central Prison for up to three years

The new legislation, among other things, gives Supreme Court judges the discretion in deciding when to impose the death penalty

Of the estimated 300 Death Row prisoners being held in Pretoria, 59 are considered political prisoners

The Ungungion residents were convicted in terms of the controversial "common purpose" doctrine in terms of which any member of a mob intent on murder is equally guilty if their actions resulted in someone being killed, irrespective of which individual inflicted the fatal blow

Mrs Evelyn de Bruin, 64, and her pensioner husband Mr Gideon Mandlongwane — parents of 10 children — are among the Ungungion residents who have been held at Pretoria Central since May last year



PROTEST The delegation representing the Shirley Gunn Support Committee argues with Colonel Mostert outside Security Police headquarters

ANC act on Khaya feud

PEACE has been restored in strife hit Khayelisha after the African National Congress intervened and started talks between two opposing groups

More than 18 shacks were burnt to the ground last weekend in Site B ANC interim committee member Mr Christmas Tinto said there was no truth in reports that the fighting began when ANC members clashed with supporters of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)

"There are members of both organisations in a committee we formed to monitor events in Khayelisha," Tinto said.

No clothes for detained Gunn's child

POLICE refused to accept clothing and food for the baby of detained activist Ms Shirley Gunn on Wednesday

Gunn, a former organiser for the Clothing Workers Union, was detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act at a guest farm in the Karoo on Monday

A delegation, representing the Shirley Gunn Support Group, took the baby's items to security police headquarters in Loop Street, Cape Town

When they arrived at the headquarters, the leader of the delegation, Imam Hassan Solomon, asked for the person responsible for Gunn's detention

A Colonel Mostert arrived and told the delegation to disperse as they were constituting an illegal gathering

He said he was prepared to speak to only a few people inside his office, and would not give any information about Gunn

The delegation asked that 15-month-old Haroon, who is with his mother, be provided with cooked vegetables and clean clothing daily

After the discussions, Imam Solomon reported to the group that security police refused to accept the baby's food and clothing

"They say they will only negotiate with the family and that the child is being cared for by them," he said

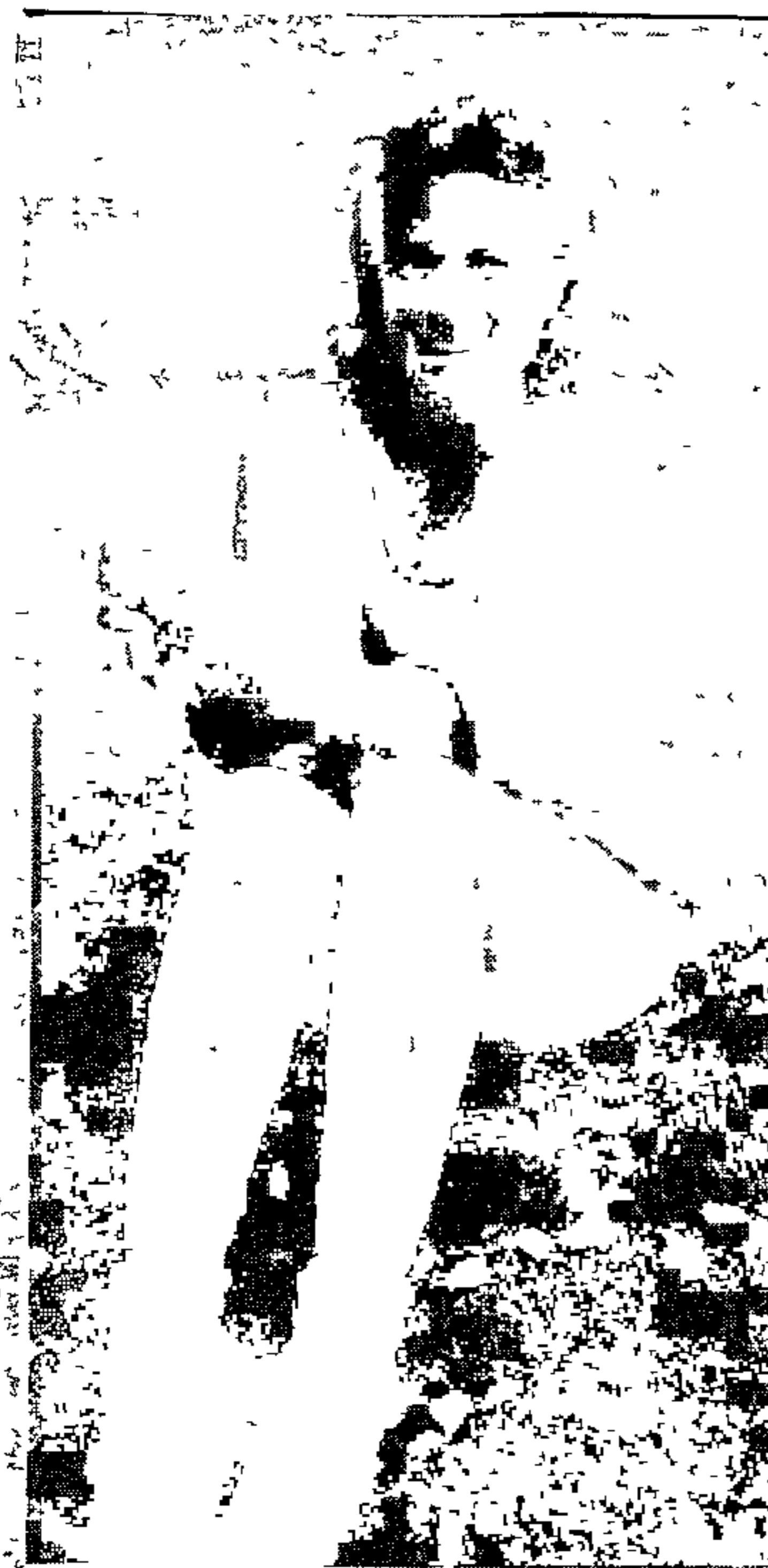
"I conveyed to the police that we are afraid for the child's safety as we know they use children to get information from their parents"

The Gunn support committee also handed a letter to the security police saying Gunn's detention was a "deliberate attempt by the state to impede the process of negotiations"

"The detention of Gunn and her child in this transitional period in the negotiation process proves the state's unwillingness to create a climate in which negotiations can take place," the letter said

The delegation demanded the immediate release of Gunn and all political prisoners and the return of all exiles to participate in the creation of a new South Africa

PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED



HOPEFUL: Paula McBride

Talks a 'chance to stop the pain'

South 2/8-8/8/90
POLITICAL prisoners on

Death Row at Pretoria's Central Prison, pinning their hopes on a general amnesty, will anxiously watch next week's talks between the government and the ANC.

A joint ANC-government working group has agreed on a definition of what constitutes a "political offence"— opening the way for a rapid start to the release of political prisoners and the return of political exiles, both demanded by the ANC before negotiations proper could begin.

Endorsement of the working group's proposal is likely to be little more than a formality next Monday.

But there is a fear that some political prisoners will not qualify for release and this week Paula McBride, wife of a convicted death row cadre, argued that her husband qualifies for the same amnesty.

"The opportunity we now have is to stop creating more

pan. If we can do this, we must," she said. (See page 7)

The two days of talks between the government and the ANC are part of a pre-negotiation process to iron out obstacles to a negotiated end to apartheid.

Pretoria sources indicate that the working group will also recommend to Monday's meeting that the two delegations agree to an indemnity cut-off date — possibly as close as six weeks away — after which releases and the return of exiles will begin in earnest.

— See Page 7 & 19

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Wife of Death Row prisoner Robert McBride speaks out

Please release my husband

South 2/1 - 2/8/90

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WHEN the joint working committee on the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles was set up after the Groote Schuur talks, both parties committed themselves to total confidentiality.

The African National Congress has honoured this commitment

As a result, the media have been forced to speculate on the findings and report of the working group, as they have been limited to mysterious "government sources"

Contextualise

Most media articles cite the case of Robert McBride as controversial and difficult, and one which will not be covered by the amnesty

This article is intended as a response and is an attempt to contextualise not only the case of Robert McBride but of all political prisoners

Robert was sentenced to death on April 13 1987, after being convicted on 19 counts — including furthering the aims of the ANC, aiding a prisoner to escape, harbouring a terrorist, terrorism, murder, attempted murder and assault

The state's case against Robert was political, not criminal

On the counts relating to the blast at the Parade Hotel in Durban, the state submitted this had been carried out with the intention to "achieve, bring about or promote constitutional, political, industrial, social and/or economic change in the Republic" in an attempt to overthrow the state.

Umkhonto

If this state is now to question whether Robert falls into the category of political prisoner, perhaps they need to refer to their own indictment and charge sheet against him

All the charges Robert faced were as a result of his activities on behalf of the ANC. He is a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe and at all times acted under the auspices and instructions of its leadership

WITH agreement looming between the ANC/government joint working committee on prisoners and exiles, speculation has been mounting that some political prisoners will not qualify for release. One such prisoner is Robert McBride, sentenced to death in 1987 after placing a bomb near a hotel in Durban. But, argues his wife PAULA MCBRIDE, her husband qualifies for amnesty in terms of the ANC's commitment to reconciliation:

The Nationalist government has entered into negotiations with this same leadership and has seen fit to extend indemnity to them for this purpose

It is ironic that this government entertains those who issued instructions, while incarcerating those who obeyed them

It has been suggested in recent press articles that because Robert was involved in causing the deaths of "innocent civilians", he will not qualify as a political prisoner

It would appear there is only one category of civilians considered innocent in this country — and this category is white

Vilification

It is interesting to examine the recent case of the Witbank bomb blast which claimed the lives of three people (who were black)

The perpetrator of this blast has not received one-tenth of the media vilification Robert received

Political violence has claimed the lives of thousands of people in South Africa, the vast majority of whom are "innocent civilians"

The vast majority of the victims were (and continue to be) black — but their killers are not imprisoned or awaiting the report of the working committee, as they have never been charged, convicted or sentenced for their crimes

In the past years we have

had SADF generals and National Party MPs proudly proclaiming on the successes of their raids against the ANC in neighbouring states

Eight-year-old children were killed as collaborators, Mozambican jam factory workers and women in Botswana the list of innocent victims is endless

Trojan Horse

Closer to home, we have only to think of the Trojan Horse incident Soweto Uitenhage, Athlone, Robertson and Mamelodi

Since February 2 1990, more than 130 people have been killed by police action — these are the official figures. How many of the perpetrators of these killings have been brought to book?

It is clear the concept of indemnity or amnesty is neither new or foreign to this government

State witnesses, particularly in political trials, are either given indemnity from prosecution as a reward for their betrayal or the state declines to prosecute them.

In Robert's case, his accomplice has never been prosecuted and now walks free. Andrew Sibusiso Zondo's accomplice "Jacob Mofokeng" was indemnified from prosecution

It is irreconcilable that the state is prepared to do this, merely as a reward for co-operation, yet hesitates to do so when the cause is so much greater — the promotion of peace and reconciliation

What this illustrates is that it is obviously not the nature of the act which warrants indemnity, but expediency

There has been much moral outrage expressed in the media and elsewhere about armed attacks on what are termed "soft targets"

This term is never used in descriptions of government action, it is especially reserved for the liberation movements

What is strange about this is that apartheid has never attacked hard targets — it has attacked people, not structures

The people who were hurt were hurt because they were born with the "wrong" colour skin. And once again, those who attacked these soft targets have not only not been punished, but in many cases have been rewarded and decorated for their efforts

War

If the softness or hardness of a target is to become the criteria for imprisonment the jails will, of necessity, have to be filled by functionaries of this government.

In June 1987 a nationwide state of emergency was declared. This effectively declared war on the people of South Africa

The state of emergency did not delineate military zones or acceptable areas of military activity, it was functional throughout the country

This state of emergency



AMNESTY PLEA: Paula McBride

claimed many lives, detained thousands of people and disrupted and destroyed the social fabric of our society

Under the state of emergency we did not see careful selection of hard targets by the SADF and SAP — the laws allowed them to act with even greater impunity than before against the people of South Africa

The ANC has indicated its willingness to forgive years of horror, brutality and oppression by agreeing to sit down at the negotiating table with the perpetrators of these acts

It has openly stated its

desire for reconciliation and an end to violent conflict

If, however, the Nationalist government insists some actions are too atrocious to forgive, they open the door for trials of retribution — trials of those who have committed atrocities on behalf of this government, here and elsewhere, trials of those who gave the orders for those atrocities to be committed, trials of those who voted into power the government who allowed such orders to be carried out and trials of the hanging judges

The government's insistence on retribution could

take us into a spiral of post-apartheid trials and executions which would be difficult to stem

I believe that if the correct action is not taken now, this spectre is before us

It is inevitable that the discussion on political prisoners will be extended to include people beyond those who have acted against apartheid — people who have committed atrocities in support of apartheid, those who have acted in order to entrench racism and possibly those who have acted out of a belief that they are defending the interests and rights of a minority group

Reconciliation

I do not believe the armed actions of such people can be justified. They are fighting to entrench an unjust, racist and oppressive system

However in the interests of reconciliation, it is probably necessary that such people fall within the definition of political prisoner and as such be covered by the amnesty

For this to happen, the people of South Africa will require from them a guarantee that they will commit themselves to the building of a non-racial and democratic society through negotiation

The pain of the victims of political violence cannot be denied or trivialised. Whether this is the pain of a mother whose child has been hanged, of the families of police killings or of relatives of victims of bomb blasts or of those tortured in detention

Pain

The opportunity we now have is one to stop creating more pain. If we can do this, we must

The release of all political prisoners has long been a precondition to negotiations, the Harare Declaration is very clear on this point

The administrative structures for such a release are in place, as they were for mass arrests and imprisonment

This demand is an unambiguous one which cannot be compromised. If we are to move forward to a point where real negotiations are to start, this demand has to be met

HRC investigates death of man in police custody

218/90
MATTHEW CURTIN

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THE Human Rights Commission (HRC) yesterday reported police were investigating the death of a man in police custody on July 23 in Tshepong Hospital after the victim spent a night in a Ventersdorp police cell on charges of drunkenness.

The HRC report said Andreis Metaboga was allegedly beaten to death by police while returning home from church with his girlfriend and younger sister.

Metaboga had stopped to urinate when a police vehicle drew up and a white policeman told him it was illegal to urinate in a public area. They were 2km away from the city area. The policeman began punching Metaboga and threw him into the police vehicle.

His girlfriend visited him later in prison. She found him "vomiting blood, swollen underneath the ears and his trouser pockets turned inside out", the report said.

In an affidavit she said a policeman who had been hosing her boyfriend down ordered two prisoners to push him to his cell in a wheelbarrow.

The HRC report said Metaboga, the sole breadwinner for his family, died the next day in hospital. A white constable had been suspended.

A police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday confirmed Metaboga had died in police custody. A murder docket had been opened and a constable had been suspended.

Popcru warders acquitted

Cap. Tru 3/8/90 Court Reporter 253

SIXTY-EIGHT prison warders, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), were yesterday acquitted in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on charges of attending an illegal gathering after a placard demonstration at Pollsmoor Prison in support of the reinstatement of suspended colleagues.

None of the warders acquitted in absentia yesterday were asked to plead and had been released on their own recognisances.

The magistrate was Mr P D Theron. Mr C van der Bergh was the prosecutor and the warders were represented by Mr M Parker.

Sharing the cold stone jug

■ Racial discrimination in jail is being abolished but wider reform is mooted

As apartheid comes to an end in the wider society it is also ending in prisons. It means more than racially mixed cells, of course, but that prospect is worrying many. Will there be trouble? How will it be handled?

At the end of May Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee announced that prisons would be integrated in terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill — passed on June 18. Rumours in prisons have it that this will be implemented on October 15 to coincide with the scrapping of separate amenities. Some remarkable but unpublicised changes are, however, already occurring.

Our prisons are among the most security-conscious and overcrowded in the world but ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela and Jacob Zuma, have been allowed consultations with inmates. Lawyers have addressed large gatherings in prisons. There has been a relaxation of censorship and the intermingling of prisoners of different grades.

Rapid growth of the recently formed Police & Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), which primarily organises black policemen and warders, has also lifted the veil on prison conditions.

This is a consequence of political reform, a key to the success of the negotiation process is the release of political prisoners. Meanwhile, the lack of penal reform is unleashing cyclical waves of unrehabilitated criminals into a society already grappling with one of the fastest growing crime rates in the world.

Police figures show that public violence is up 131% on 1988 figures. Murder has increased by 10,52% — our murder rate is one of the world's worst — and robberies by 18%. The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) reports that 38,2% of its clients are convicted thieves.

Ours is an unforgiving, intolerant society. Not only is recidivism (repeated offending) among the highest in the world — ranging between 60%-80% and averaging 72% (compared to 11% for Holland) of people who have served their time — but there is a serious lack of rehabilitation programmes.

Integration of prisons will bring together some of the most racist, most political and least advantaged people. Recently released political prisoner Mosima Sexwale, who served 12 years of an 18-year sentence, notes "There are problems in outside society and prisons are a microcosm of these, plus

prison has its own psychological impact because of limited space."

Prisoners, it seems, will have fewer problems than warders when dealing with integration.

The Namibian experience is instructive. Ndali Kamati, Namibian permanent secretary for Home Affairs in charge of prisons, says white prisoners (about 5% of those in jail) "gave no problems about wanting to be



Justice Minister Coetsee... framework for reform

separate — it went off easily." Prison integration, he adds, was phased in and all prisons and police cells are now fully integrated.

The key to the success of prison integration, he feels, was the "political will of the leaders. Once they decide, the prisoner has no choice. There may be problems in the first days but somehow there is also a sympathetic bond between prisoners too."

However, Kamati says they "still have problems with warders discriminating against blacks in terms of eating, transport facilities and the allocation of offices. Whites still feel they are privileged."

It is not only white warders who may need to adjust. Black warders also will not find desegregated prisons easy.

A black prison warder (a Popcru member who did not wish to be identified for fear of losing his job, in common with other warders interviewed) says "I think we'll have a hard time. Black warders have never been allowed to look after white prisoners. But we have no black crime and white crime: a criminal is a criminal."

Some warders fear that in a dispute between a white criminal and a black warder

the head of a prison will take the white's side.

Warders believe their training — a six-month course — should be extended and contain a stronger emphasis on psychology and rehabilitation. Sexwale, an ANC official, concurs "I don't think the authorities can successfully integrate prisons without independent assistance. They will need psychologists, sociologists, social workers, lawyers, priests and health workers to assist them and the prisoners."

Racial discrimination in prisons extends to the living facilities. At Diepkloof, Soweto, warders say that in black blocks "68 prisoners are being held in cells that should have 19 to a maximum 38. Whites are kept in single cells and have electric plugs to boil water. Since we began hearing rumours that they will begin mixing prisoners from October 15, the white prison warders have begun taking the wall plugs out of the white cells, because blacks will be in them."

Single cells in all modern prisons have flushing toilets and basins with hot and cold water but these are still usually reserved for whites.

A senior prison official says prisons are overcrowded because "the crime rate is rising daily. Prisoners should be kept in safe custody and trained for industry. We find prisoners are in for five years, out for three months, then come back in for 15 years. The most common crime is theft."

Nicro's Julie Osso says if a prisoner does not get a job within a month of release "inevitably he will land up back in prison." The problem has two sides: the first is that Nicro believes that certain categories of offenders such as those convicted of drunken driving or culpable homicide should rather be sentenced to community service than jail.

Ex-prisoner Sexwale... society's problems writ large



PRISONS SERVICE ON THE RECORD

FIM 318/90

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The accompanying article was submitted to the SA Prisons Service for response. This is what it says:

The application of the amended section of the Act, and policy and guidelines pertaining to it, is in the process of being developed. This matter needs circumspection and cannot be enforced within a limited time.



Guards at Diepkloof... providing 'safe custody'

The primary function of the SA Prisons Service is the safe custody and physical care of all prisoners. The secondary function is the provision of various programmes aimed at uplifting the prisoner.

In the end it is still the individual's decision whether or not to use these opportunities to his own benefit.

"Rehabilitation" is seen by uninformed people as a promise of some or other instant cure which will change a hardened criminal into a well-adapted member of the community within the period of his imprisonment. This is not so.

Success in rehabilitation is difficult to determine. The last survey with regard to the recidivism rate of long-term prisoners released on parole indicated that over a period of 13 years more than 70% of the parolees did not revert to serious crime.

Though provision is made for prisoners to study, a prison cannot be seen as an educational institution. Prisoners are en-

couraged to take part in the total treatment programme aimed at preparing for a meaningful and productive life after release. A prisoner may study by correspondence. Formal studies form part of an integrated development programme which includes extensive occupational training in several technical and other fields.

Overpopulation in prisons is a worldwide problem. Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. Overcrowding is not an unmanageable phenomenon. It is one of government's priorities. The Krugel committee, appointed to deal with the problem of overcrowding, operates full-time.

Policy provides for all to be treated without discrimination. They receive,

irrespective of race, the same clothing and rations. The allocation of cells and beds is not determined by race. All new prisons have beds. Attempts are being made to provide more beds at other prisons.

A comprehensive new residential complex, complete with recreation and sports facilities for coloured personnel at Pollsmoor, will be erected at nearby Steenberg. The existing temporary housing facilities at Westlake are being maintained and upgraded.

The Prisons Service is satisfied that its personnel are trained to perform their duties professionally and to treat all prisoners, irrespective of race, humanely and with the necessary respect. The service will continue with thorough research and other actions to ensure that it complies as far as possible with internationally acceptable norms and standards in its prisons.

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The second side of the problem is that few employers are willing to give work to ex-cons.

Nicro and Sexwale criticise the lack of rehabilitation. Sexwale says "Those who want to learn skills like radio repairs, mechanical skills or electronics have no facilities to learn practical applications. When I came out and saw a microwave oven I thought it was a TV. I never knew what a personal computer or a fax was, now I am expected to be able to use these things."

Warders and Nicro say only about 10% of prisoners have access to training or rehabilitation. "Most prisoners wake up in the morn-

ing, clean the premises, maybe sit in the sun for a while, eat and then sleep," according to one warder.

The overcrowding of prisons not only places strains on internal prison relations but on the likelihood of the prison budget being stretched to include rehabilitation. The release of political prisoners will do little to ease overcrowding. According to the Human Rights Commission there are 1 522 political prisoners, excluding 74 released between February 2 and April 2 (including Transkei and Ciskei).

In December thousands of prisoners were released up to two months early to cope with

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massive overcrowding, according to Coetsee. He later told parliament that the average rate of overpopulation on December 31 was 26,26%. Coetsee said 84 341 prisoners could be housed in 206 prisons but the daily rate was averaging around 113 500. Attempts would be made this year to keep the daily prison population down to 100 500 to meet the departmental budget.

Prisons cost more than R1,3m a day. The daily cost for each inmate is R12,58.

Popcru says there are insufficient uniforms or shoes in some prisons and prisoners wear their own clothes. Some are barefoot. Black prisoners also allegedly sleep on the floor while whites have beds.

What are relations between black and white warders like?

To the superficial observer they seem good, a fact confirmed by most warders interviewed. At Diepkloof, for example, black and white warders occasionally hold braais together and socialise. But there are separate facilities ranging from eating facilities to housing.

After a 10-week strike, sit-ins and prison closures this year the prisons department introduced parity in medical aid schemes. Equal pay and subsidised housing loans were introduced in 1988.

Nonetheless, accommodation for black warders is still inferior. Coloured warders at Pollsmoor, Cape Town, claim their living conditions at the old Westlake prison are worse than those for prisoners. Warders live in storage rooms which were once cells. Each is converted into a unit divided into a bedroom and kitchen with a small window. There are four families to one external toilet, and three taps and three basins but no shower or bath. White warders have subsidised houses or flats with accommodation for domestic workers. They have sports facilities while none exist for coloured warders.

Other marginal reforms have been introduced since February 2. All prisoners now have access to TV and FM radios. Every prisoner is allowed free access to newspapers and magazines ranging from SA dailies and weeklies to publications from around the world, including the Soviet Union.

The removal of discrimination in prisons can be as wide, or as narrow, as the State wants. The Prisons Amendment Bill proposed to regulate "the management of prisons on the basis of orderliness, security, discipline (and) rehabilitation."

It enables prison authorities to detain prisoners separately when they believe it is necessary for the treatment, training, rehabilitation or welfare of a specific prisoner or prisoners.

Racial discrimination is not the only challenge facing the prisons. For society to be protected from violence and crime, offenders must not only be punished, every effort must be made to rehabilitate them — and thereafter to employ them. In the end the financial and social cost to society will be far less if these are done. As with so much else, it comes down to funds and training. ■

ANC man freed: Precedent may be set

W. Manant 318-518190
By WALLY MBHELE

IN what could set a precedent for many political prisoners awaiting trial, terrorism charges against a 23-year-old African National Congress member were yesterday withdrawn by a Johannesburg magistrate

This follows a statement sent by defence lawyers to the attorney general requesting that the charges be withdrawn.

Moses Manale, of Mankweng in Pietersburg, was accused of leaving the country in 1985 and receiving ANC military training in Angola in 1986

The state alleged that on his return in 1988 he harboured ANC members and

recruited for the ANC

In the statement sent to the attorney general lawyer Azhar Cachalia said

"A working group, which has been established by the government as well as the ANC, has already made recommendations on the definition of political offences"

"After he had allegedly returned to South Africa in 1988, it is common cause that he did not commit any acts of violence until his arrest."

He said consideration should be given to the charges being provisionally withdrawn until the government and the ANC have resolved these matters

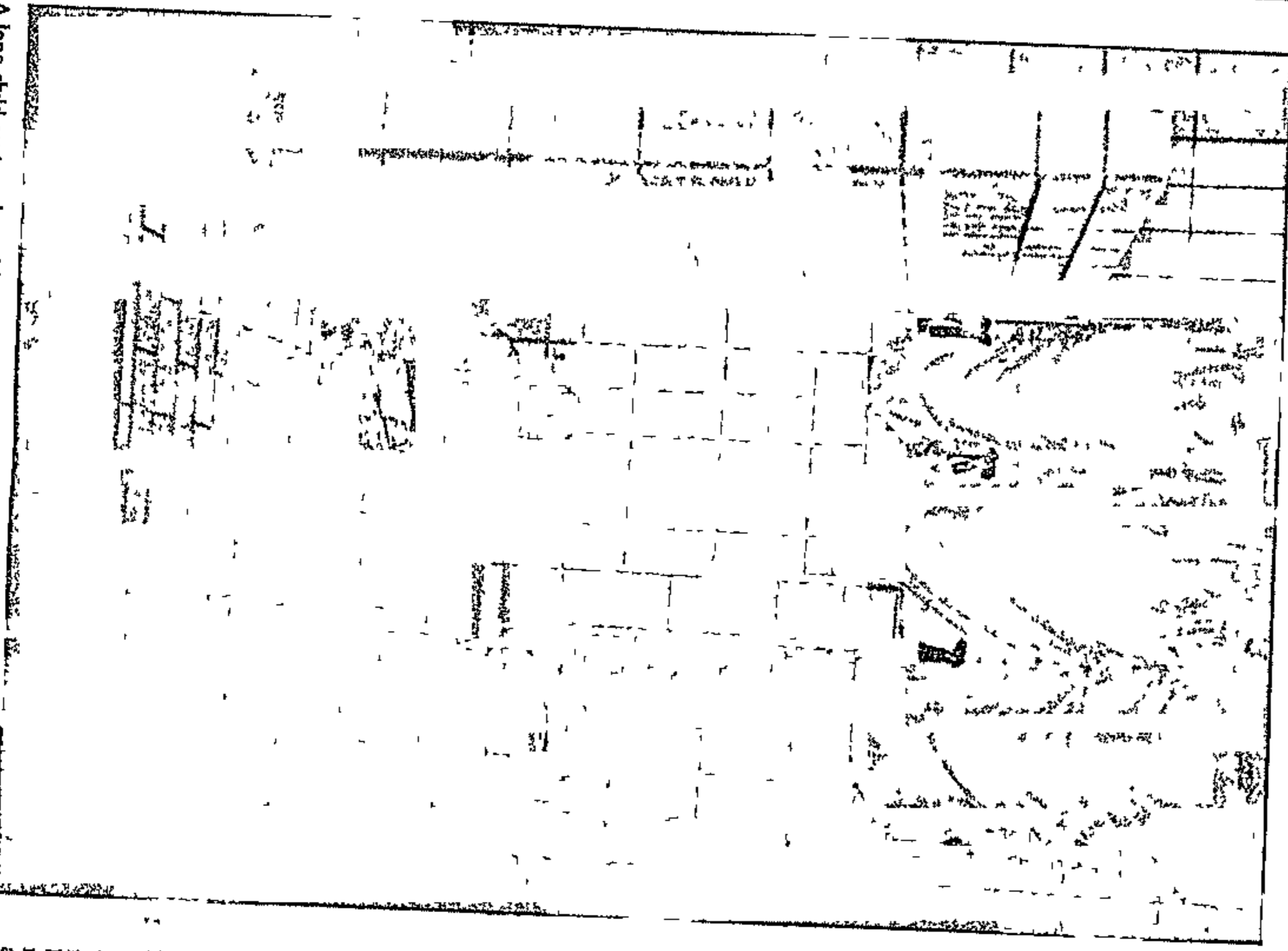
HUNGER STRIKES

W/Mail 3/8 - 5/8/90

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THERE are four prisoners who are on hunger strike in Pollsmoor prison. They started their strike on Monday July 16. Their main demand is for the improvement in prison conditions with specific reference to food.

Babes behind bars - unseen statistics



A lone child contemplates life no studies have been done on what it is like starting life in prison

© Pictures by David Sandison

Among the prison population of some 600 in the Johannesburg Women's Prison are 25 who are innocent.

Their "cell" is a spacious room with bright paintings on the walls, scatter cushions and toys on the floor, and colourful blue and red curtains hiding the bars.

They are loved by the staff and prisoners alike, their giggles create an island of tenderness in a sterile, ugly world of gates, uniforms and corridors.

The babies behind bars are treasured and cosseted by the prison with medical care, a carefully planned diet including fresh fruit and vegetables and a surfeit of affection.

Separation

The SA Prisons Service does not want babies in prison. "The ideal is to have no babies here. It's not the ideal place for a baby to be," says Prisons public relations director Brigadier Erica van Zyl, but recognising that the infants cannot be separated from their mothers, makes them as welcome and comfortable as they can.

"Most of the people here are mothers who have been separated from their children, here they have children they can cuddle," says Brigadier van Zyl.

"We treasure our babies. Even the (Prisons Service) members get so attached to them, particularly those who stay for a while."

Bright-as-a-button Ida is one such "long term" baby, having spent 14 of her 18 months in "Sun City".

One of the few babies who was born in the prison, eight-month-old Peter will have to be separated from his mother in due course as she is serving a six-year term.

A shy, elfin-faced woman, she whispers "murder" when asked why she is there. Babies are admitted with

mothers if they are physically dependant - still being breast-fed - or if there is no one suitable outside prison to care for the baby.

"We do have problems in finding suitable foster care for some babies," says Brigadier van Zyl.

Some of the babies are born while their mothers are in prison - about one a month at Johannesburg Prison, the largest women's prison in South Africa, housing 584 women in a facility built for 789.

The births take place either in a civilian hospital - usually the Park Lane of the Johannesburg Hospital - or ("if the stork lands here before time, sister catches the baby") in a labour ward of the hospital section, says the head of the prison, Lieutenant-Colonel Mariette Swanepoel.

All prisoners considered to belong to high-risk categories - those convicted of sex-related crimes and immigrants - are tested for the HIV virus when they first arrive at the prison, and those infected are isolated.

Toddlers are regularly taken on to the prison reserve surrounding the grim buildings to get used to the outside world of cars and space and males.

Apart from the dramatic difference between the sad, sullen air surrounding ordinary female prisoners and the relaxed

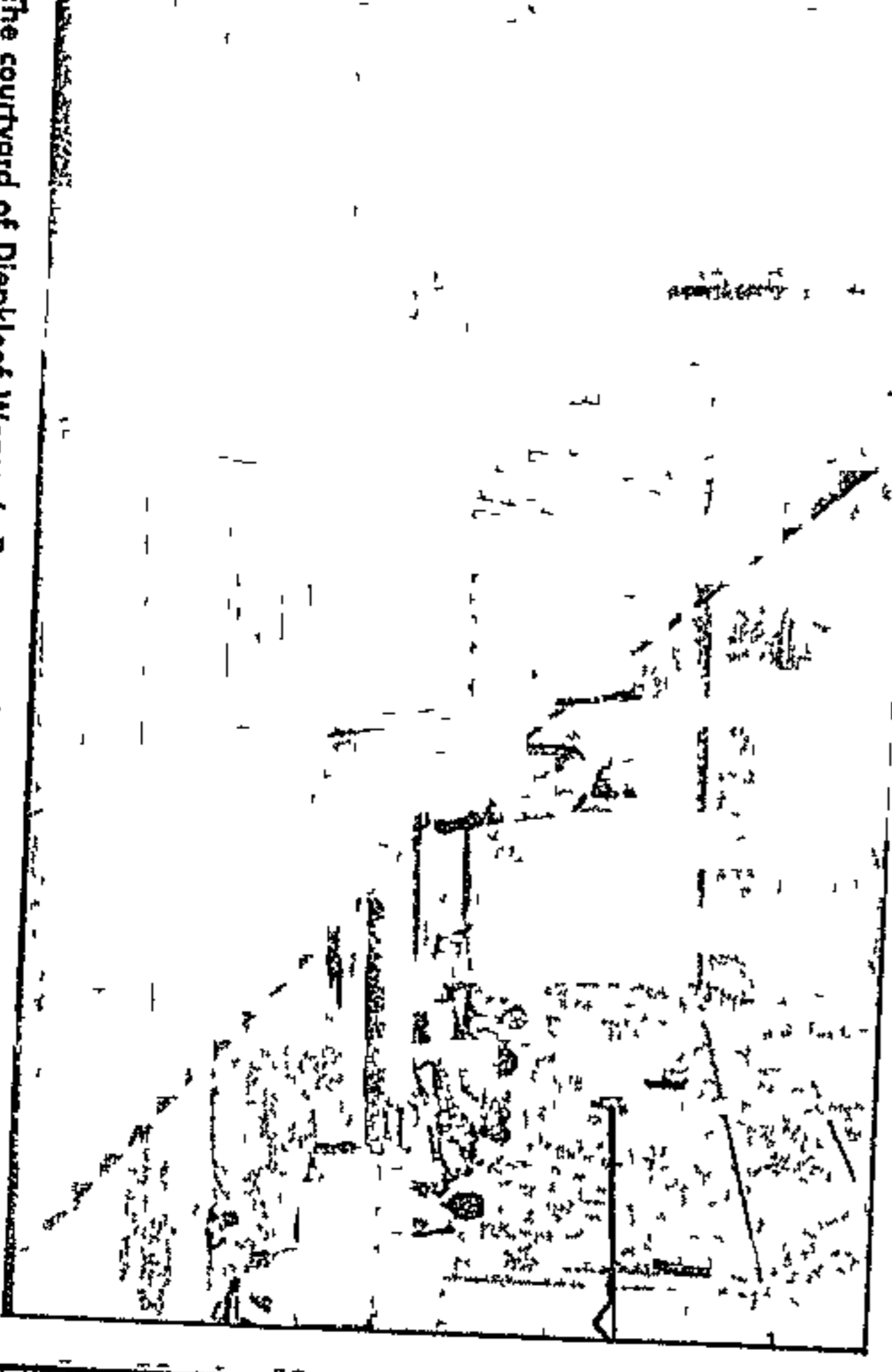
look of those who sleep in a special cell with their babies, there are definite advantages to having a baby with one in prison.

According to Brigadier van Zyl, there are even chances who deliberately get pregnant or who borrow babies for the day of their court appearance in the belief that the courts are more lenient on mothers or mothers-to-be.

Imminent birth can also shorten one's term in prison. A woman due to give birth, and with less than six months of her sentence to run, may be considered for early parole.

No studies on the possible psychological effects of starting life in jail have been done in South Africa, but Brigadier van Zyl, who was head of Kroonstad Women's Prison for 11 years, has maintained contact with some of the babies who were in prison when she was there.

"They are now women, they know about their past, and don't have problems with it."



The courtyard of Diepkloof Women's Prison life is made as comfortable as it can be for prison babes

hannesburg Prison

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Gynaecologist

Pregnant women in jail are visited regularly by a gynaecologist, are given special food and are moved into the hospital as their time nears — to remain there with their infants for three months after the birth

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"They are now women. They know about their past and don't have problems with it."

Treasured

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Bright-as-a-button Ida is one such "long term" baby, having spent 14 of her 16 months in "Sun City" as the prison is known

Born in prison

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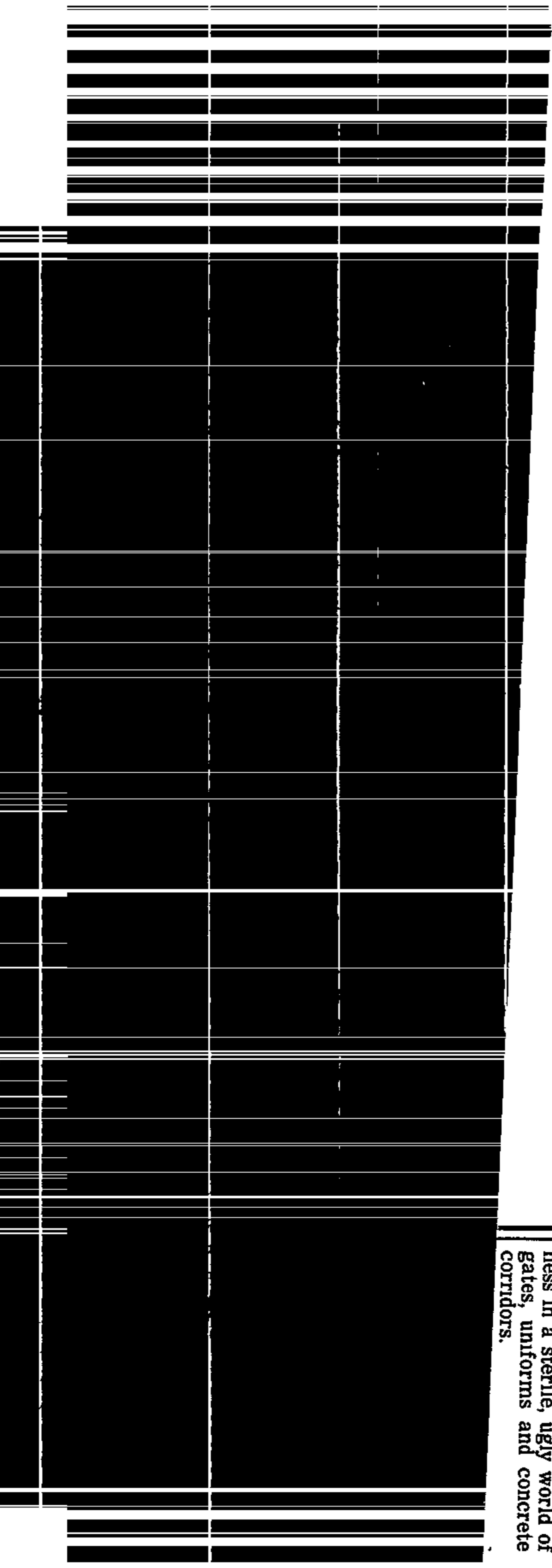
Prison babies create an island of tenderness in ugly world

By CLARE ROBERTSON
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Among the prison population of 600 in the Johannesburg Women's Prison are 25 who are innocent.

Their "cell" is a spacious room with bright paintings on the walls, scatter cushions and toys on the floor and red, yellow and blue curtains hiding the bars.

They are loved by the staff and prisoners alike, their giggles and even their niggling creating an island of tenderness in a sterile, ugly world of gates, uniforms and concrete corridors.



Police evict 8/8/90 protesters at US mission

Police last night, at the request of officials, evicted three men staging a sit-in at the United States Consulate in Johannesburg

The three former prison warders, members of the Police, Prisons and Civil Rights Union (Popcru), occupied the consulate on Monday, demanding the reinstatement of 52 dismissed policemen and warders

They were evicted after being on the premises for 30 hours. The sit-in was the second at the consulate in three weeks

A consulate spokesman told The Star that sit-ins were becoming a trend. The consulate could not allow a diplomatic mission to be used as a public platform for individuals and organisations

After due consideration the consulate asked the police to help remove the "trespassers", he said

Earlier last night, Popcru said the three were being denied food, water and ablution facilities

** The consulate spokesman had no comment on this

APARTHEID BAROMETER

(253)

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

JOHN THABO, who will be 51 years old in December, is one of the longest serving prisoners on Robben Island. Originally from Venda, he was sentenced in 1977 under the old Terrorism Act to 20 years' imprisonment for belonging to the African National Congress. *w/ Mail 10/8 - 12/8/90*

Thabo is known for his high-spirited and vociferous complaints about prison conditions. Although he has a host of ailments, including arthritis, he was involved in the hunger strike earlier this year.

DETENTION STATISTICS *w/ Mail 10/8 - 12/8/90*

THE Human Rights Commission has recorded 143 detentions under section 29 of the Internal Security Act since January this year. There are 103 people being held under section 29, and one person under section 31.

Five people are being held in the Transkei under the Public Safety Act. And there are 20 State of Emergency detainees in Bophuthatswana.

This brings the detention figure, including statistics for the homelands, to 129.

RELEASES

IN the Northern Transvaal five ISA detainees were released. They are Paul Mathole, Frans Molefe, Patrick Mamabolo, Aubrey Ntsoane and Jacob Rapholo. On release Jacob Rapholo was arrested and charged with escaping from police custody in Dendron.

UNBANNED PUBLICATIONS

BLANKET bans on all ANC, London, and Inkululeko Publications, London, publications have been lifted. These include:
Nelson Mandela and Apartheid by Petero Nangoli; *Apartheid — The Real Hurdle* by Sam Ramsamy; *Class Struggle in Africa* by Kwame Nkrumah; *Azanian Assignment* by Iain Finlay; and two publications by the Institute of Race Relations, London.

BANNED PUBLICATIONS:

FEMINA, July 1990, and *Scope*, vol 25 No 15 July 27, were banned last week in terms of notices by the Department of Home Affairs released last week.
The Two Sisters published by WH Allen & Co, London, and *Giggles 'n Gags* No 152 by Viclen Promotions were also declared undesirable last week.



LAI TO REST: ANC marshalls form a guard of honour at the Paarl funeral of exile Themba Titana last Saturday. Titana was killed in a car accident in Botswana last month. *South 16/8 - 22/8/90* PIC. YUNUS MOHAMED

No permit for mum's funeral

South 16/8 - 22/8/90
TWO Eastern Cape brothers serving sentences for terrorism on Robben Island were refused permission to attend their mother's funeral last Saturday.

According to their lawyer, Mr Ramesh Vassen, Lizo and Phumlani Ngqungwana had hoped to attend the funeral.

Lizo was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Cape Town Supreme Court in 1987 and Phumlani to eight years in an Eastern Cape court.

"I applied for permission twice and both times their temporary release to attend the funeral was

denied," Vassen said. *(253)*
The brothers' mother, Mrs Nomthandazo Ngqungwana, was a nurse at Victoria Hospital in Alice.

She leaves her husband, three sons and two daughters.

A Prisons Service spokesperson said each application of a prisoner to attend the funeral of a direct family member was carefully considered and a variety of factors taken into account.

"It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on a specific application in this regard," the spokesperson said

Prof's murder: new arrest

St- 17/8/60
Pretoria Correspondent

A second suspect, has been arrested in connection with the gruesome murder of Professor Johan Kritzinger and his wife, Elizabeth.

Pretoria Murder and Robbery detectives arrested the man in Mamelodi late yesterday.

Police liaison official Sergeant Jan van Heerden said a sewing ma-

chine and a wrist watch stolen from the couple's house in Kritzinger Street, Meyerspark, was found in the man's possession.

The two men would appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court soon.

The latest arrest follows the questioning of a man who was held near KwaNdebele on Wednesday.

Getting ready for the big homecoming

253
SOUTH 23/8 - 29/8/90

COWLEY House is a hive of activity, resembling an understaffed, overcrowded hospital. An incessant telephone buzz is like the ambulance siren while the workers' frantic strides are like those of duty-weary doctors in between smoke breaks. Except for an occasional roar of hearty laughter and the light, recorded music in the background, this could easily be mistaken for a hospital. Such activity has become routine at a centre that has accommodated 482 people since the beginning of the year.

With the imminent release of large numbers of political prisoners in terms of the Pretoria Minute, centres such as Cowley House in Cape Town are gearing up to cope with the demands that will arise from the releases.
MUSA NDWANDWE reports on the plans, anxiety and anticipation of the people waiting for that day:

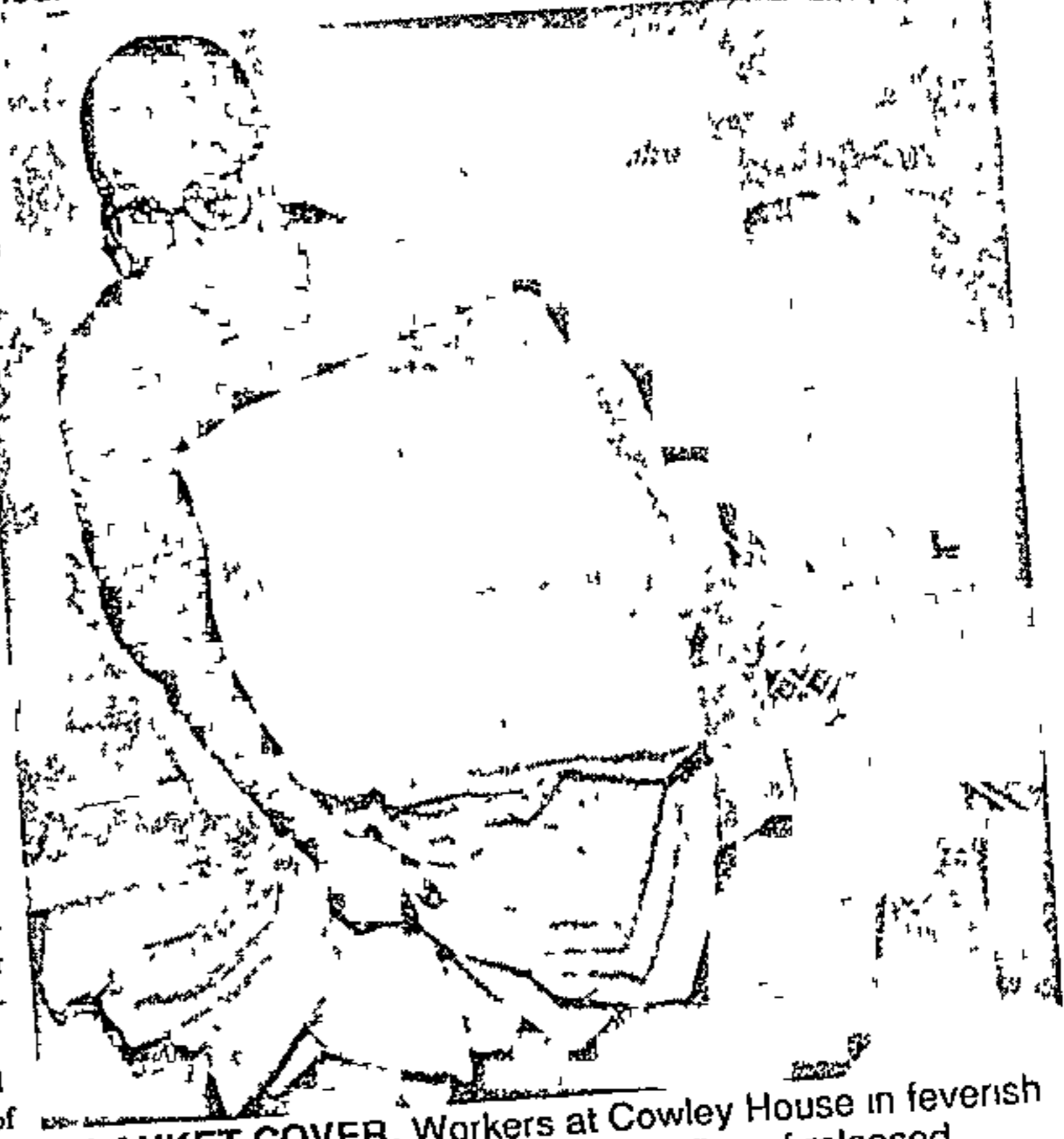


WELCOME Thabo Mbeki meets four of the five Robben Island political prisoners after their release over the weekend

In the last five months alone, Cowley House has facilitated 2 372 visits to Robben Island, 11 to Victor Vester, 26 to Brandvlei and more than 73 to Pollsmoor prisons. About 80 newly-released political prisoners were temporarily accommodated at Cowley House between February and June this year. Now the house, the name of which is synonymous with hope for political prisoners and their families, is bracing itself for an anticipated flood of releases from maximum security prisons in the Western Cape. Although it is widely held that the prison cells will be emptied by the first week of September, uncertainty still prevails over the finer details of the event. There is speculation that the prisoners may be released directly to their

home cities. But Cowley House is taking no chances and advanced preparations are already underway. Whether the releases will take place in smaller groups or in one big batch is still a question clouding preparations at Cowley House, which is bracing itself to receive about 120 people, many accompanied by relatives and friends. In addition to Cowley House workers, a Western Cape liaison committee has been formed to ensure maximum preparedness for the releases. The committee consists of service organisations and representatives from liberation movements. The committee has established links with representatives of the Robben Island inmates. "We are strengthening our network of volunteers, preparing food in bulk, getting extra telephone lines installed and stepping up security around our premises,"

said Mr Tom Winslow, a Cowley House worker. Word of freedom normally comes at the eleventh hour, leaving little time for inmates to be prepared. "It is pretty stressful to all parties involved that people are not informed of their releases in advance," says psychologist Terry Dowdall. As coordinator of a counselling service at Cowley House, Dowdall feels strongly about "the arbitrary and inhumane way in which people are treated". This also adds an extra task for Cowley House, which offers services for the recently released and their families. These services include transport from the harbour, telephones, legal consultation, medical examination shopping for new clothes and thanksgiving celebrations.



BLANKET COVER. Workers at Cowley House in feverish preparations for an unprecedented influx of released prisoners



HOMEWARD BOUND. Jeffrey Baartman, released last week from Robben Island, is warmly met by a worker at Cowley House

Experience
Ironically the prison authorities communicate with Cowley House on other issues but still won't announce in advance when releases are to take place. Winslow and fellow workers are guarding against re-living the experience of June this year when 28 releases suddenly stood on their doorstep on a Saturday afternoon. "We had not prepared anything for them. They needed lunch, transport and beds and we were short of volunteers," Winslow recalled. But what about after the hullabaloo has died down? With no prisoners left in apartheid's prisons, will Cowley House start thinking about closing its doors? According to Winslow, to think of closure would be premature. "The government could still go back on its word and not release every prisoner," he said. This fear is not unfounded given the fragility of the negotiation process which resulted in the release package. There is also a possibility that Cowley House could house some of the returning exiles — a prospect at which Winslow hunted. Meanwhile, the doors of this haven of South African political prisoners' families have remained open as they have been since 1978 and it is all systems go for yet another set of emotion ridden but joyous reunions.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS - BELHAR LAUNCH RALLY

Speakers:

1. Western Cape ANC
2. Local Branch Chair

Sunday 26 August 1990 14H00
Belhar No. 1 Secondary School Hall

ANC

30wlfm 24/8/90

Move is realistic - lawyers

THE transfer of one of the "Upington 14" - Evelina de Bruin - from Death Row in Pretoria to Upington reflected a realistic attitude on the part of the prisons authorities and the Government, Lawyers for Human Rights said in a statement yesterday.

De Bruin, one of the "Upington 14" sentenced to death last year, was moved to Upington Prison on Saturday, pending an appeal against her sentence.

The LHR welcomed the step because it "reflects a realistic attitude on the part of prison authorities and the Government as De Bruin and her co-accused will no doubt form part of a general amnesty for political prisoners outlined in the Pretoria Minute".

"This move comes after she had spent approximately 200 days as the only woman in South Africa on Death Row, after the execution of Sandra Smith on June 2 1989," the statement said. - Sapa

Upington accused is moved back home — to a new cell

By GAYE DAVIS Cape Town

AFTER 15 lonely months as the only woman on Death Row Evalina de Bruin, the 55-year-old accused in the Upington 14 trial, is back home — although still a prisoner.

De Bruin, one of 14 residents of Pabalello township sentenced to death in May last year for the 1985 murder of a municipal policeman, was transferred from Pretoria Central to Upington Prison last weekend on compassionate grounds.

Her 19-year-old son Johnny told said yesterday he had already seen his mother and that she was in good health and happy to be nearer home and family. "But we wish that all 14 could be free," he said.

De Bruin's attorney, Sandra Lie-

benberg, said the decision to transfer her followed representations made to the ministry of justice by Democratic Party MP Dave Dalling.

"It is a unique decision in the sense that it is very unusual for Death Row prisoners to be transferred to another prison — especially one near their homes," Liebenberg said.

De Bruin, who is barely educated, experienced enormous stress while on Death Row and pined for her 10 children, particularly the two youngest, Tutu (14) and Mbulelo (16).

But an application during October last year for her release on bail — on grounds of her advanced age, poor health, isolation and severe psychological strain — was unsuccessful.

Liebenberg said yesterday the other

trialists on Death Row — who include De Bruin's common-law husband, Gideon Madlongolwana (64) — were concerned that their appeal, scheduled for this month, had been delayed.

She believed a "voluminous court record" and changes to death penalty legislation were factors in the delay.

The amendments to the Criminal Procedures Act mean a judge is no longer compelled to impose the death penalty in the absence of extenuating circumstances, and an appeal becomes automatic.

In the case of the Upington 14, convicted under the controversial common purpose doctrine, the trial judge refused leave to appeal, but it was granted on appeal.

DEATH ROW BREAK

FOR MOM

South 25/8 - 29/8/90

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By HENRY LUDSKI

IN a dramatic breakthrough, a 63-year-old grandmother has been moved from Pretoria's death row to a prison near her home for "compassionate" reasons.

Mrs Evelena de Bruin, a mother of 10, was transferred from Pretoria Central to Upington prison on Sunday after 15 months of loneliness and despair as South Africa's only woman death row prisoner.

The landmark decision by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee will allow her to see her family more frequently.

"We are very excited about the decision, but we will only be truly happy the day my parents and the rest of the 'Upington 14' are released from death row," said her eldest son, Cedric de Bruin.

His mother and 63 year old father, Mr Gideon Mandlongwane, are among 14 residents of Upington's Paballelo township sentenced to death last year for the murder in 1985 of municipal policeman Lucas "Jetta" Sethwala.

Psychological

In October last year De Bruin made an unsuccessful application for bail on the grounds that she was under severe psychological strain.

The "Upington 14" are still waiting for a date for their appeal hearing.

The government's response to her request to be moved is an unexpected development which could have major implications for other death row prisoners.

The "Upington 14" were convicted in May last year in terms of the controversial "common purpose doctrine".

Their trial drew international interest.



WARPATH Zulu "impis" wait to launch a fresh attack on the East Rand this week

South 25/8 - 29/8/90

Struggle for peace formula

AS the death toll in the violence which has engulfed townships on the Witwatersrand passed the 500 mark, political leaders are struggling to find a formula to restore peace — without losing face with their supporters.

Church leaders and traditional leaders are also involved in peacekeeping missions but the Transvaal is bracing itself for the violence to spread to other townships.

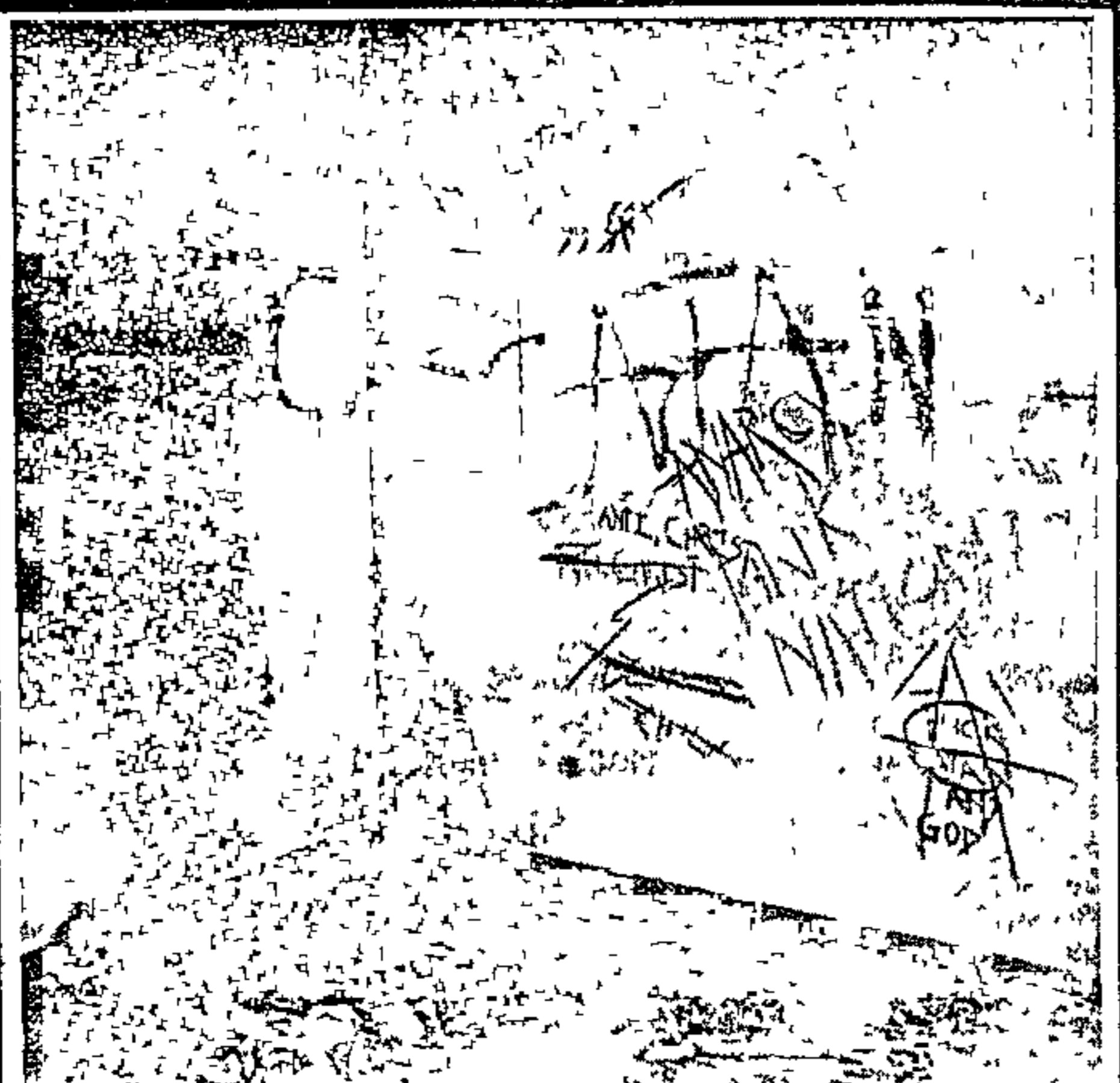
Meanwhile analysts have warned that the conflict has the potential of becoming endemic if it is not stopped soon.

Should that be the case, South Africa could face the prospect of becoming another Lebanon with a complete breakdown of law and order.

The conflict poses a major threat to the delicate negotiation process.

● Lebanon danger for SA — Page 2

● Teachers on sabotage charge — Page 5



SATANIC ALTAR: Graffiti splattered walls in a house in Beacon Valley where animal sacrifices in worship of Satan were allegedly made.

Satanism at Plain schools

SATANISM is taking root in Cape Town's Mitchells Plain with reports of students showing an interest in the "religion" in at least three high schools.

A pupil who admitted he was a Satanist was asked to leave the previous school he attended.

Now the staff at his present school are afraid he may influence pupils there.

The 14-year-old boy told SOUTH of bizarre sacrifices of animals in the worship of Satan.

He escorted SOUTH staffers to a vacant house in Beacon Valley which was scrawled with Satanist graffiti.

He claimed he and a friend had killed about 30 cats and dogs during rituals.

Principals at the schools say they are aware of the problem but are not sure what action can be taken.

They say if pupils need counselling they will assist them.

● See exclusive story — Page 8

CITIES AND WP IN SA CUP CLIFFHANGER — See page 32

6 Aids-carrying ANC prisoners are moved



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Sowetan 30/8/90

SIX Umkhonto we Sizwe activists, who were part of a group of seven political prisoners diagnosed as HIV-positive carriers, have been transferred to prisons closer to their homes.

The seventh member of the group is being treated at Somerset Hospital. He was admitted two weeks ago.

A hospital spokesman yesterday declined to comment on his condition and referred all questions to Pollsmoor prison.

The group is believed to have initially numbered eight, but one ANC activist died in Groote Schuur hospital last year.

South African Council of Churches workers identified him as Stephen Pase.

SOWETAN Correspondent

ANC sources said yesterday that the release of the six, who were being held at Pollsmoor prison, was on the cards.

Approached for comment, the SA Prisons Service said it was not its policy to comment on the release or possible release of prisoners.

A spokesman said it was the prerogative of the Commissioner of Prisons to decide where prisoners could be incarcerated, adding that various factors were taken into account.

ANC spokesman Mr Ahmed Kathrada said yesterday that he and the movement's deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, had visited the group in May.

"We were quite dis-

turbed about the conditions under which they were being held. We've been trying to secure their release for a long time."

Section

He said he and fellow Rivonia treason trialists Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Andrew Mlangeni and Mr Raymond Mhlaba were held in the same section of the prison as the HIV-carriers.

"So the movement has known about their condition for a long time."

Lawyers said yesterday that they were informed on Monday that

the six Pollsmoor prisoners would be moved to prisons closer to their homes.

"In the Pretoria Minute the Government set September 1 as the date by which political prisoners will be set free. I suppose that moving the six is a first step in that direction."

The SA Prisons Service confirmed that seven security prisoners had been identified as HIV-positive and transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor.

All confirmed Aids sufferers and carriers

were segregated from the rest of the prison population to prevent further contamination.

"These individuals are counselled and cared for by informed and trained personnel under the supervision of a doctor," the SA Prisons Service said.

But it added that it was its policy not to furnish details about individual prisoners because the "the health and medical treatment of prisoners is regarded as a private matter between the prisoner, his family and the doctor."

Star 30/8/90
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Aids prisoners moved

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Robben Island seen as 'paradise' prison

Staff Reporter

ROBBEN Island's maximum security prison boasts arguably the widest range of sophisticated recreational facilities in the country and has earned the name "Paradise Island" from some political prisoners

The full extent of donated facilities enjoyed by the 273 maximum security prisoners emerged for the first time yesterday.

In June this year, as an added bonus, some 16 special television antennae were installed to enable prisoners to watch the World Cup soccer series on the special sports channel.

Indoor facilities include a fully-equipped gymnasium (provided early last year), 16 video machines and television sets, snooker tables, dart boards, table tennis equipment and musical equipment worth R28 000.

The musical equipment, donated two years ago, consists of saxophones, trumpets, synthesisers, bongo drums, bass and lead guitars, and are used by

14 music groups who compete or play together.

Open air facilities cater for soccer, rugby, tennis, cricket, volleyball, softball, shot put and discus

Study facilities are available to all prisoners, many of whom have upgraded their educations from Standard 5 levels to matric and honours degrees through correspondence courses

A lawyer who has co-ordinated the buying and ferrying to the island of hundreds of thousands of rands worth of equipment said yesterday that every "section" (of four cells each) had one or more television sets and videos

Initially only the top category of privileged prisoners (for good behaviour) were allowed to watch videos, but after a hunger strike in February this year this had been extended to all, she said

"Ask any political prisoner to compare Robben Island with other prisons and they'll tell you it's not called Paradise Island for nothing," she added.

CHH Times 31/8/90 (253)

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Cape Times 1/9/90

Finger lickin' fare for inmates

By DAVE MARRS

THE days of bread and water in South African prisons are over — and even Pollsmoor's notorious "shotgun chicken" is part of a nutritious and balanced diet

A media tour of the prison's catering facilities was arranged after the Cape Times published a report last month that some Pollsmoor prisoners had embarked on a hunger strike, with poor food as one of the stated causes

Former inmates complained of pulverised chicken and pork and unrecognisable vegetables, with an over-emphasis on cabbage

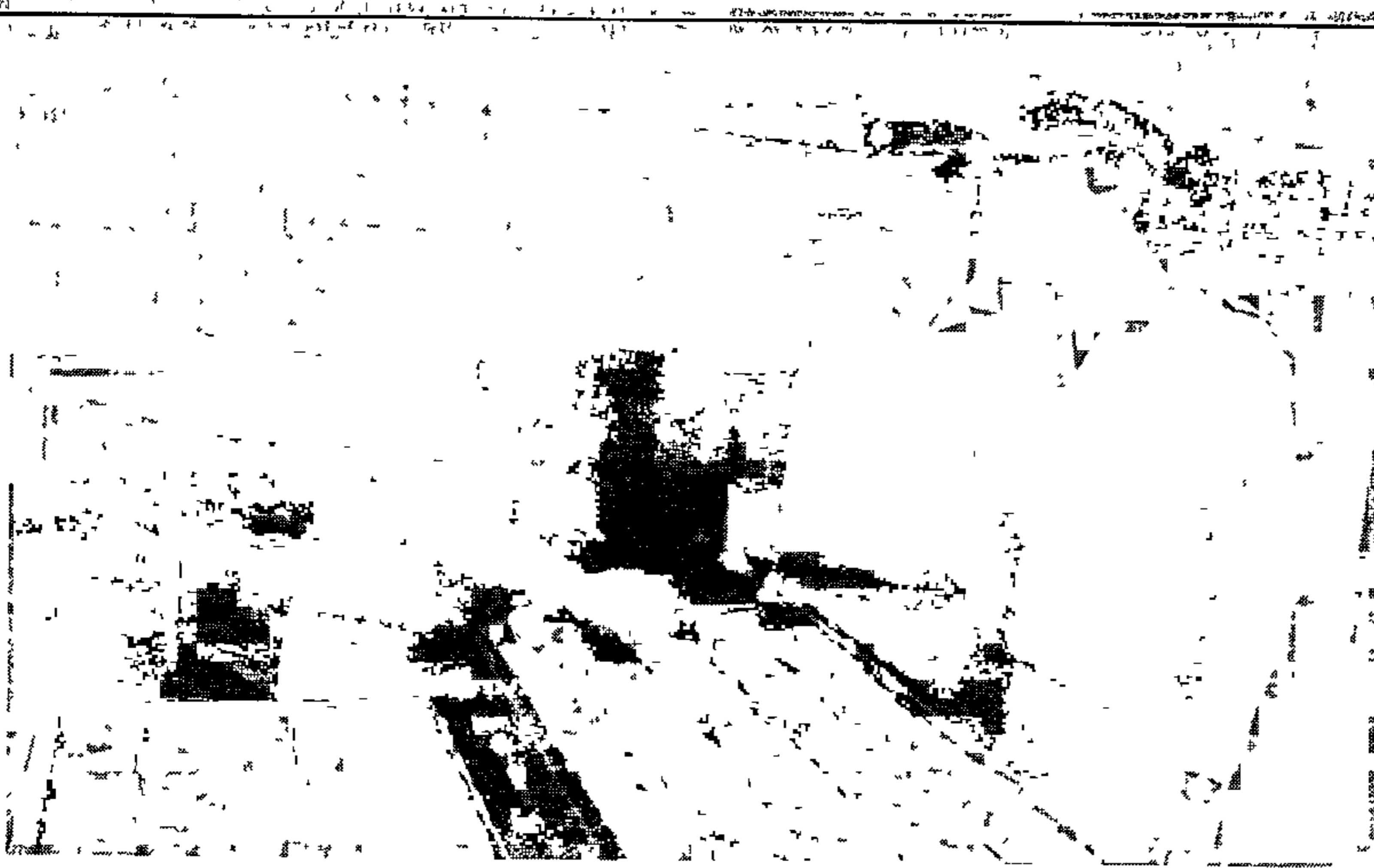
The light midday meal the media saw looked something like the cliché image — five slices of brown bread with margarine and peanut butter, and soup

However, though cabbage was undoubtedly on the main meal menu at the Medium B prison kitchen, so was a definitely edible and tasty "shotgun" chicken à la king, sweet pumpkin, beetroot and samp, in reasonable portions

Pollsmoor public relations officer Brigadier Erika van Zyl assured all concerned that the menu had not been improved for media consumption

She said all 207 prisons in the country had a strictly-controlled basic diet for prisoners and special diets for diabetics, vegetarians, pregnant women and children, while the highest privilege category could buy extra food at the tuck shop

All complaints were recorded and acted upon immediately, she added



MAKING A MEAL OF IT . . . The head of Pollsmoor's Medium B prison kitchen, Warrant Officer Johan Loubser, prepares the midday meal while the head of catering services, Lieutenant Philip Carver, and prison head Major Hermanus Roelofse supervise. **Below.** A Pollsmoor inmate receives his midday meal of bread, margarine, peanut butter and soup

Picture BENNY GOOL



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Dining out on the inside — ON POLLSMOOR SOSSIES

WHITE tablecloths with cerise overlays, pink paper napkins, a decorative spilling of fresh fruit and veg. A bountiful buffet and a roomful of men in khaki. All laid on in what are known as the club facilities.

Welcome to Pollsmoor Prison. The man at the gate has waved you through. You are here to wade through what three prisoners in Medium B, on a hunger strike in July, called "bad food" — the "shotgun pork" and "shotgun chicken". Shotgun meaning shredded and minimal.

Indeed, as we drive we talk to an ex-awaiting-trial prisoner who said if only it had been shotgun chicken in his time. In his stamless steel plate of main meal food he found chicken toes.

Now the "big guns" are here to give us a taste of prison rations. The head of public relations, the prison head, the catering head, Medium B head, and a very nice young man who seemed to be the one who put in the salt and pepper.

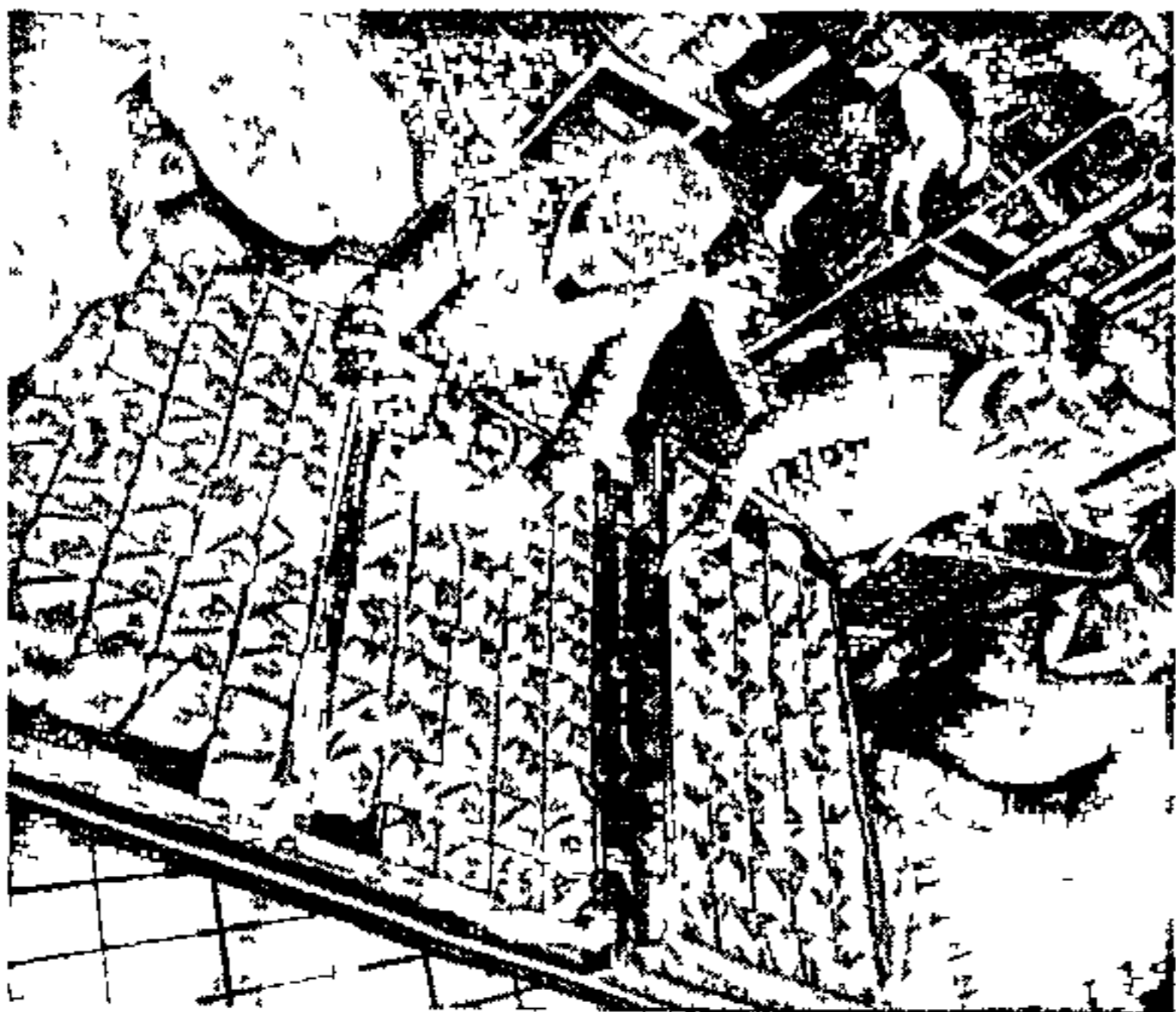
Plant protein

Before I begin to review the food I think you should know that South African Prison Services, in feeding their prisoners, abide by the American Recommended Daily Allowances (RDA) in terms of proteins. It is important that the RDA is adhered to, as the prisons frequently substitute plant for animal protein.

If they didn't, feeding prisoners would cost the taxpayer another R11 million a year. The food bill for the 207 prisons countrywide is R100 million.

There are nearly 108 000 prisoners. Pollsmoor, one of the larger prisons, has about 6 000. One of the smallest prisons, Fauresmith has only 30.

Three Pollsmoor prisoners went on strike over prison food. GORRY BOWES-TAYLOR invited herself to lunch at Pollsmoor — and bit off more than she could chew ...



Pictures: HANNIES THILART Weekend Argus

Spreading the bread is Brigadier Frans Booyesen, commanding officer. Sampling the samp, Brigadier Erika van Zyl, head of public relations. Checking the Chicken à la King, Annalize Mans, dietician. RIGHT: A trollyful of the prisoners' light meal: 200g brown bread sarmies with 25g marger and 20g peanut butter being checked by head of kitchen War-rant Officer Duffie Laubser, Lieutenant Philip Carver, head of catering, and Major Mans Roelofse, head of Medium B.

Each prisoner costs R27.91 a day to keep.

And so to the Bees Sossies meet Sous Soya-based, plump sausage shapes in a savoury sauce, the salt and pepper man has helpfully cut them into mouthfuls speared with toothpicks. Ditto Frikkedel met

Sous Prisoners' helpings weigh in at 140g. I don't suppose you'd serve either at your 25th wedding anniversary, but they're tasty and filling.

We've samples of some of the prison foods laid out for us, neatly labelled. 200g Chicken à la King

(no toes), 180g roast beef in a tomato bredie sauce, 165g fried fish which is rather better than our fish 'n chip shop, 325g sweet butter and braised cabbage which win over Weekend Argus photographer (and make an ex-army conscript gag).

There are the 80g of breakfast porridges, 1g tea or coffee, 7g milk powder, 10g sugar. And there is what is called the prisoners' daily light meal — 200g brown bread, 25g margarine, 20g peanut butter or golden syrup.

While the men in khaki are appreciatively murmuring, "Die vis is heerlik" and "Te voedsaam", Brigadier Erika van Zyl, head of public relations, tells us that since 1986 there has been a uniform ration scale — to avoid discrimination between race groups.

Annalize Mans, dietician, points out that there are five different ration scales — for males, females, pregnant and breast-feeding women, infants and young children.

As you drive through the village of Pollsmoor, you pass a vegetable garden.

"Ja," says Erika, "most prisons grow their own vegetables. There are 16 prison farms where Prison Service tries to produce all perishable food they need — milk, meat and eggs. Yes, some fruit too."

White wellies

Now that we're filled up on sossies and samp, and roast beef and bright orange drink, we're taken to the kitchens, where prisoners are nattily dressed in blue trousers, white shirts and chefs' hats and essential white wellies as they paddle cauldrons of soup, tea and that same samp.

Lieutenant Carver, head of catering, says they also have convection ovens where they roast — ah, well, pork chops and things.

For the prisoners? "Yes." "Pork chops!" says our ex-awaiting-trial prisoner as we drive away.

'Govt that fails to protect is not fit to govern'

JOHANNESBURG. — A government which failed to protect its citizens was not fit to be in power, the Rev Frank Chikane, South African Council of Churches (SACC) secretary-general said yesterday.

He was speaking in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, at the funeral service of 19 victims of the violence which wracked the township recently.

Mr Chikane called on President F W de

CALL TINGS 3/9/90
Klerk to retrain the police force and urged policemen who had witnessed collusion by colleagues to come forward

Also speaking at the service, South African Youth Congress (Sayco) leader Mr Peter Mokaba said the suspension of the armed struggle did not mean that people were not allowed to defend themselves.

Thousands of Kagiso residents braved icy wet weather to lay to rest relatives and

friends slain in the recent violence

Police vehicles and helicopters circled the stadium throughout the service

Tension rose when police initially refused to let mourners enter the stadium on the grounds they did not have permission

Emotions also ran high when Pan Africanist Congress member Mr Dan Matso-bane stood to address the service and ANC supporters tried to storm the stage

Govt releases 15 more political prisoners (253)

By GAYE DAVIS Cape Town ^{W. M. M. 2019 -} 4110190

FIFTEEN political prisoners were released from Robben Island and other South African prisons yesterday.

A crowd of about 40 sang and chanted a welcome at Table Bay docks as the Robben Island ferry Blouberg steamed in with nine released prisoners on board.

They were Mawhidi John Phala, of Middelburg, Bennet Elias Nkosi, of Witbank; Phaniel Pule, George Mantlata of the Northern Transvaal, Jude Francis, of Shallcross; James Maropend, of kaNyamazane, Reed Macozoma, of Cape Town, Michael Mbatha, of kwaMashu, and Jan Afheh Thabo.

Released from other prisons were Malungisa Khumalo Tusha, of Mossel Bay (Pollsmoor); Monwabisi Maqhogi, of Queenstown (Victor Verster); P Matloho (Boedemoed), P Maganu (Krugersdorp), and ZR Daniels (Johannesburg).

In a statement, those released from Robben Island criticised the slow pace of releases and urged the government to honour the Pretoria Minute.

DP, ANC demand inquiry: SADF probe 'not enough'



After the shooting

a clash between the two sides

in the town of

the

the

(1) 2, 11, 11, 11, 11

Killings: Army slated

Str 5/9/90



Staff Reporters

The SA Defence Force has appointed a board of inquiry into the killing of 11 people by troops in Sebokeng yesterday, amid calls for a judicial commission of inquiry.

The 11 township residents were shot dead during a confrontation between a 5 000-strong crowd and a contingent of SADF troops called in for support by police.

Today both the African National Congress and the Democratic Party said a judicial inquiry must be held. A military probe would not satisfy them.

While saying today that a military board of inquiry had been appointed, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said no further statement would be issued at this stage.

Today ANC spokesman Saki Mazonina said Nelson Mandela had

called for a judicial inquiry. The SADF could not investigate itself DP co-leader Zach de Beer said of the military probe

"In the light of the recent Goldstone inquiry (which sharply criticised police for the shooting of protesters in the township earlier this year), this is simply not good enough

"That inquiry showed beyond any doubt that at least in certain instances the security forces have acted improperly in suppressing unrest

Reckless

"The public will expect a similar objective and authoritative inquiry into the latest episode."

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela said the ANC was outraged by the "carnage"

He was speaking after he and other ANC executive members had seen some of the bodies of the peo-

ple who were slain — just hours before Mr Mandela met Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to discuss the shootings.

Sapa reported late last night that no statement was released after the meeting, at an undisclosed venue

Addressing journalists after meeting a police station commander and other senior police officers, Mr Mandela placed the blame for the deaths and scores of injuries squarely on Inkatha and the SADF, whose actions he described as reckless

Mr Mandela, who was accompanied by ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu and secretary-general Alfred Nzo, said "We examined some of the bodies and were outraged at what we saw

"One of the people was obviously shot in the back and his head was crushed.

"These people had been shot, hit with pangas and stabbed with

spears. This was a very cruel and vicious attack

"This comes after the findings of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry and it only confirms that the conduct of the police leaves much to be desired.

"We see no reason why live bullets were used because the lives of members of the army were not threatened," Mr Mandela said.

Today the township was quiet, following 48 hours of faction fighting and the SADF crowd clash which left a total of at least 40 people dead

According to a spokesman at the Sebokeng Hospital, 124 injured people had been treated during the last two days

Seventy remained in wards and 54 had been discharged

An Inkatha leader was among 150 arrested following yesterday's shootings. Police alleged he was found in possession of four AK-47 rifles, pistols and ammunition. He will appear in the Vereenig-

ing court within 48 hours, along with the 150 hostel dwellers arrested in connection with the murder of four local residents

The four murders are said to have sparked the confrontation which led to SADF troops shooting dead 11 township residents among a mob outside the hostel, home to migrant Zulu workers

Threatened

On the East Rand, peace returned last night, with only a few reported incidents of gun shots and arson after faction fighting which left three dead on Monday

A strong police contingent patrolled the township last night

Taxis were operating as usual this morning and travelling into the townships to fetch commuters. However, the Putco buses were still stopping on the outskirts of troubled townships

Police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said no more bodies or injured people have been reported, and the death toll for the Witwatersrand townships since Sunday night remained at 40

● Viva Comrade FW — Page 3.

Prisoners walked to freedom

South 6/9 - 12/9/90
THE African National Congress says it feels a "deep-welling anger" at the way 11 political prisoners were released from Robben Island on Monday

The prisoners walked to the seldom-used Esplanade railway station near Cape Town after Prisons Service officials did not follow the usual procedure of releases

While relatives and friends waited at Quay Five in the Cape Town harbour for the Island ferry to bring them there, the ferry was diverted to another point at the harbour.

According to a worker at Cowley House, which assists newly-released prisoners, they had asked to telephone to arrange to be collected but Prisons Service officials allegedly refused

They then walked to Esplanade station where they telephoned Cowley House from a cafe nearby and asked to be collected.

A Cowley House spokesperson said it had become almost "normal procedure" to be informed of releases and send transport to Quay Five

On Monday, however, they were not informed of the time the prisoners would be released

ANC regional interim committee member Trevor Manuel greeted the men at a press conference shortly after their release

"I feel a deep-welling anger at the way our people were released today," he said

"There were heavily-armed policemen with dogs and barbed wire at the harbour where relatives gathered to meet their loved ones

"We are asking that the releases follow a humane fashion, that the families and organisations are informed timeously to ensure the logistics are in place so they are welcomed with the dignity they deserve"

The only Western Cape person in the group of released prisoners, Jomo Matakata, said on behalf of the group that they were informed on Friday they would be released but were not told why.

"We are very angry about that."

The other Robben Island prisoners released on Monday were. Malusi Motimela, Moses Mokoe-na, Charles Gans, Siphon Nodlawu Jeremiah Radebe, Kwanele Matiwane, David Maloma, Ntsikelelo Qaku, Patrick Mbelekane and Lassie Chiwayo

A Prisons Service spokesperson said at their arrival at the harbour, government transport was made available to transport the 11 to Cowley House as arranged.

"The released prisoners, however, refused to make use of the facility and preferred to walk to Cowley House while their luggage was transported by government transport," he said.

New bid to Keep Moss out of jail

THE State President is to be petitioned to keep the Western Cape president of the South African Youth Congress (Sayco), Mr Maxwell Moss, out of jail.

After recently losing his appeal against a three-year sentence, with 18 months suspended, for public violence, Moss faces jail within the next few days

He said he was "definitely not" prepared to go to prison

Moss was detained in September 1987 and held at the Victor Verster prison for a year

After his release, he was charged on three counts of public violence. He pleaded not guilty

On August 21, the Cape Town Supreme Court refused leave to appeal against the sentence to the Appellate Division

According to Moss' advocate, Mr Denzil Potgieter, two weeks after the order is granted, police are instructed to serve the order on the person sentenced

Political

"An order like this might be served within the next few days," Potgieter said

"I have been instructed to prepare a petition to the State President calling on him to exercise his powers in terms of the constitution to relieve the sentence

"The petition will be largely based on the agreements of the Pretoria Minute

"Regardless of the merits of this matter, the offence falls squarely within the definition of the Minute and the government is bound not to execute sentence in this case"

Moss' said he was not happy about going to prison as it was a place for genuine criminals

"I have been detained before — it is part of the price we have to pay for being in the struggle

"But I am definitely not going to prison this time. I am going to defy this by all means available"

Sayco Western Cape region said at a press conference on Wednesday that it was clear that even if their president was guilty of the accusations made against him, his actions were of a political nature

"Sayco demands that the State President and his government abide by the contents of the Minute and that Maxwell Moss along with all other political prisoners, be granted immediate indemnity for their alleged offences"

Cosatu Western Cape secretary, Ms Luci Nyembe, said although the state of emergency no longer existed, the government was still removing leadership figures from their communities

South 6/9-12/9/90

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7 prisoners are released

253

Sowetan 12/9/90

SEVEN prisoners, all members of the African National Congress, were released yesterday.

Most had served about two-thirds of their sentences - five having been found guilty of terrorism charges and two of public violence.

Five were released from Robben Island and two from Pollsmoor Prison.

A spokesman for the group said they were "overjoyed" at being freed, but added their release was "insignificant" in the light of the fact that several thousand

of their comrades were still in jail

Those released are (with their sentence and due release date in brackets).

Mr Mollat Mfeketo of Guguletu, Cape Town (terrorism, 2-1/2 years, 1992), Mr Anderson Ncivata of Langa, Cape Town (terrorism, assisting terrorism, five years, 1992), Mr Sivuyile Xhayiya of Langa, Cape Town (terrorism, eight years, 1993); Mr Joseph Mkhulewa of Guguletu, Cape Town (terrorism, five years, 1993), Mr Minden Motsa of Mapetla, Johannesburg

(terrorism, eight years, 1993), Mr Colin de Souza of Bonteheuwel, Cape Town (public violence, three years, 1991), and Mr Ncedani Mase of Zolani, Ashton (public violence, 9-1/2 years, 1995)

The first five mentioned were released from Robben Island and the other two from Pollsmoor

The spokesman said prison had been "a living hellhouse. no luxury".

He demanded the release of all political prisoners

It was "very ironic" that while leading spokesmen of President FW de

Klerk's government were concerned about the evils of apartheid, South African prisons were still overflowing with opponents of the system

Yesterday's releases stemmed from the "struggle of our people" over the years, he added - Sapa



Robben Island prisoner Mollat Mfeketo, right, is welcomed by a friend in Cape Town after his release from prison yesterday. Picture REUTERS

11 ANC prisoners are set free in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN — Eleven prisoners — all members of the ANC — were released yesterday

Most had served about two-thirds of their sentences — five having been found guilty of terrorism charges and two of public violence

Although a Prisons Department spokesman confirmed four others had been released, no further details were available on them

Five were released from Robben Island and two from Pollsmoor Prison

A spokesman for the group said they were "overjoyed" at being freed, but added their release was "insignificant" in the light of the fact that "several thousand of our comrades" were still in jail

610cm
12/9/90 'Hell-house' 2513

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He demanded the release of all political prisoners

It was "very ironic" that while leading spokesmen of President F W de Klerk's government were concerned about the evils of apartheid, SA prisons were still overflowing with opponents of the system — Sapa

south FEATURES

A prison with no wall

253
Sombu 13/9 - 19/9/90

PATRICK Matanjana is a veteran of the Wankie campaign in Zimbabwe in the 1960's - the first combat attack in which members of the ANC's armed wing lost their lives.

Today he has no home, no job and faces an uncertain future.

Matanjana's plight is similar to that of hundreds of political prisoners who face little prospect of employment after their release from South Africa's jails

As the pace of the releases speeds up, the ex-prisoners' organisation, the Association of Ex-Political Prisoners (AEPP), is finding it increasingly difficult to cater for its members needs

The AEPP was launched in the Western Cape two months ago, with a loan of R5 000 from a church organisation. They have received no additional support.

The organisation aims to cater to the needs and well being of ex-political prisoners who find themselves disadvantaged after their release by a lack of employment opportunities

They also assist in reintegrating the prisoners into society, receiving them when they are freed and providing employment opportunities

In the Western Cape, the association has 89 members. Since its launch, only one has found employment.

"We have many ideas for projects we want to set up, like cooperatives and self help schemes which will create employment opportunities for our members," said AEPP secretary, Norman Yengeni, released from Robben Island in January.

"We could set up a centre with workshops like carpentry and building where members can use their skills to earn a living

"We are even thinking of purchasing a farm in Philippolis which will generate its own income and be self-reliant"

Yengeni said prisoners learnt a range of skills in prison, ranging from carpentry to plumbing which they could put to use.

Many had studied and obtained business and administrative skills

In the long term, the association was even considering a housing project to provide proper accommodation for their members

"One thing people do not realise is that a person who has spent up to 20 years in a prison is not able to lead the same life he did before he went in," Yengeni said

"Some of our members have to move back into their parents home and live under conditions which do not provide privacy

"We can't expect a 40-year-old man with a family to continue living with his mother but if he has no employment he doesn't even have the choice"

Yengeni said although many released prisoners had to start building their lives from scratch after their release, they received no financial assistance from the State or other welfare organisations

Prejudice
AEPP was attempting to find real employment for their members but are facing prejudice from the private sector

The only jobs offered to ex-prisoners were in progressive organisations, but these opportunities were limited

"There is a stigma attached to the political past of our members which makes it difficult for them to find work in the private sector," Yengeni said

"I haven't heard of a single company which is prepared to employ an ex-political prisoner"

Two of AEPP's members in the Western Cape are teachers, but are disqualified by the departments of education from being employed



WALLS ON THE OUTSIDE: Like many ex-political prisoners, Patrick Matanjana is facing the brick walls of prejudice from employers after his release. The Association of Ex-Political Prisoners is seeking assistance for people like him. **PIC YUNUS MOHAMED**

While preparations are being made to assist South Africa's thousands of exiles when they return, ex-political prisoners are getting little support.

In the face of prejudice from employers because of their political beliefs many ex-prisoners are finding it difficult to make ends meet and speak of their adjustment to society as a "prison without walls". REHANA ROSSOUW examines the problem:

again. The organisation intends campaigning to find employment for them. "The aim of imprisonment is to make you feel powerless, to make you believe you have no control over your life," Yengeni said. "But when we come out and find that no one wants to give us jobs, you feel even more powerless"

AEPP member Wayne Malgas, who was released from Robben Island in June, said the poor prospects of employment for ex-prisoners did little to help orientate them to life outside the prison walls. "We can't lie at home all day watching our mothers," Malgas said. "Getting a job means keeping busy all day, feeling use-



Norman Yengeni

ful, helping out the people who supported us while we were inside

"Most of us are now prepared to do any kind of work - the situation is that bad"

While preparations are being made to assist exiles returning to South Africa in the coming months, little support is given to ex-prisoners

There is even talk of giving returning exiles a sum of money to set them up in "normal" society

Yengeni believes the prisoners and exiles share a common bond - their sacrifices were made because of their activities in political organisations

"Though a distinction must be drawn between life in exile and in prison the exiles will be facing the same predicament we are - prejudice because their actions were motivated by their political beliefs

"Yet people are being asked to help with finding jobs and housing for exiles. If it can be done for the exiles, why not for the political prisoners?"

"People are differentiating between the two groups and putting the prisoners aside. That is why we are trying to highlight the plight of the prisoners"

The AEPP is trying to find funding for their cooperative and self help projects

There are fears that unless the money is found before the release of hundreds of prisoners in the coming months, their situation will reach crisis point

In support of their bid to find funding for projects in the Western Cape, they use as an example an AEPP project in Port Elizabeth - a laundry run entirely by ex-political prisoners which is entirely self sufficient

Battle for study rights

GRAHAMSTOWN - A book on the struggle for prison study rights written by ex-prisoners, was launched here this week. The book, "Education is Ours" published by Each Working in Education (EWE), also explores their vision of an alternative education system for South

Africa. The ANC's Govan Mbeki, who was the main speaker at the launch, said "The book tells us how comrades in detention overcame efforts by the government to break them". Mbeki explained how the writers of "Education is Ours" captured the experiences of the detainees from

as early as 1986. He said that the detainees had won a battle to study while in jail. They had learnt that learning was a process where people became involved, and that their method of learning realised how education was related to peoples' education. Mbeki said the book showed that EWE was a

body "where each is expected to teach one and participate in the decision-making"

The head of the ANC's education desk, John Samuel, said the launch was "in nature a resistance to the government's apartheid educational policies"



Govan Mbeki

253 50

ISLAND OUTCRY

Ill-informed ANC cadres demand to see leaders

By REHANA ROSSOUW

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AN ANC National Executive Committee member met a delegation of Robben Island political prisoners this week in a bid to defuse mounting anger at the lack of information about their releases.

Pallo Jordan, ANC head of department of information and publicity, confirmed that he met a delegation of 10 prisoners at Pollsmoor on Tuesday

The men had been brought from the Island for the meeting

The delegation, led by senior Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, raised problems with the lack of communication between the prisoners and the ANC

According to reliable sources, the prisoners had earlier threatened to embark on a hunger strike unless they were given clarity on their releases

For some months now, there has been mounting dissatisfaction among ANC-supporting prisoners on Robben Island about the lack of information given to them on the talks between the government and the ANC to secure their release

Nelson Mandela

Until last week, few prisoners had seen the Pretoria Minute or understood its content.

The prisoners have been sending requests for a meeting with senior ANC officials for months

ANC members in the Western Cape have been informed that Nelson Mandela and ANC chief of intelligence, Jacob Zuma, would visit the Island to sort out the prisoners' problems

According to a former islander, their hopes for a meeting with the ANC had been dashed several times

Pretoria Minute

"We were told at one stage that Chris Hanu was coming, then we heard Thabo Mbeki was coming, but the visits never materialised," he said

"This had a tremendous effect on our morale"

Jordan said while there was no "outcome" to his meeting on Tuesday, there could be a follow-up meeting

The prisoners raised certain questions about the Pretoria Minute with me

There may be a follow-up meeting after the delegation reports back to their comrades

● Mandela's Cape crusade — Page 3



CARRIED TO FREEDOM Bonteheuvel teenager Colin de Souza was carried shoulder-high by supporters outside Pollsmoor Prison when he was released after serving a year for public violence ● Prison with no wall — See page 7 PIC YUNUS MOHAMED

By CHRISTINA SCOTT

DURBAN — Room 108, at the end of the ground floor corridor in St Aidan's Hospital in Durban, looks like any other door

But inside two armed policemen — one in plainclothes and the other in SAP uniform — guard ANC and SACP leader Mac Maharaj who was detained

A quiet 'hello' from Mac Maharaj

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on July 26 South 1319-1919/90 Maharaj, although in pain, was able to quietly say, "hello".

The chart at the base of his hospital bed said that he suffered from a very severe form of cervical spondylosis

"The bones in the neck are pressing on

the nerves which gives a lot of pain," a St Aidan's doctor later explained

"It arises out of severe stress and it gets worse as stress increases. It's not curable"

The night rain poured down outside Maharaj's window also spattered the roof

of the intensive care unit one floor above, where his comrade, Billy Nair, was recovering from a heart attack.

Nair was freed from detention on Wednesday and slept without the hindrance of a police guard

Marvellous Hawks comeback? — See page 20

Battle for study rights

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"The book tells us how comrades in detention overcame efforts by the government to break them."

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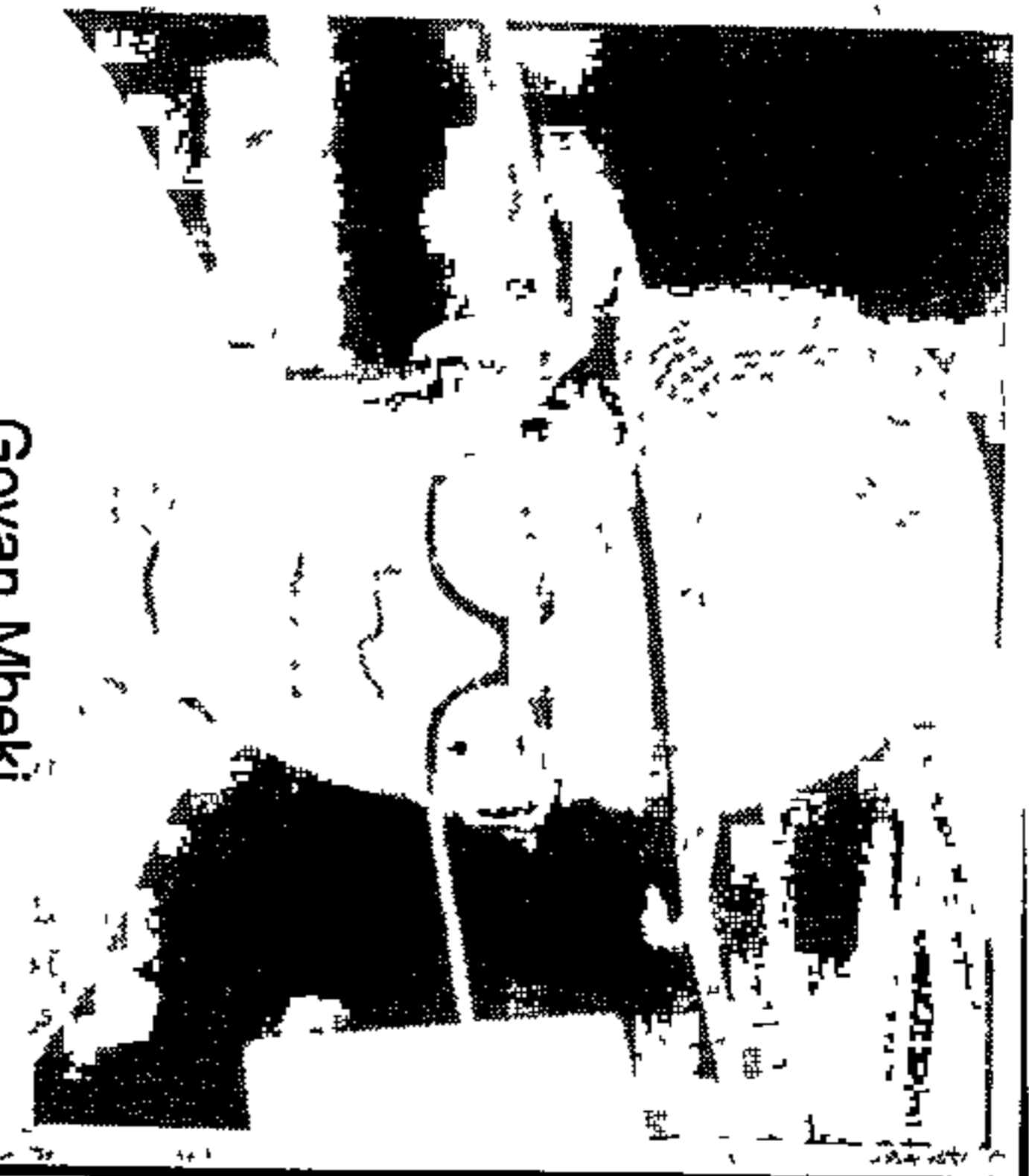
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Govan Mbeki

FW may meet families of prisoners

THE Lawyers for Human Rights and the families of political prisoners, awaiting-trial prisoners and detainees may meet State President FW de Klerk on Monday.

A request from the LHR to meet De Klerk was receiving attention, according to an LHR statement received yesterday.

"We believe we will be granted the meeting as we know that the State President views this matter with some concern."

The LHR said their belief was strengthened because De Klerk had recently met Conservative Party members to discuss a similar problem with regard to rightwingers in detention.

"We are disturbed that September 1 has come and gone and only 26 people have been released - most of whom would have been released un-

der normal procedures of remission"

The reason for the meeting was that according to the Pretoria Minute and the Joint Working Group report all three categories of prisoners referred to were covered by the definition of political prisoners, said the LHR.

Families from as far as Cape Town, Upington, East London and Colesberg will be coming up for the meeting and various memoranda will be given to De Klerk.

"We want to see the Government implementing the promise they made in the Pretoria Minute.

"It is simple - they hold the keys to the jails and we want to see the keys being used

"We are no longer satisfied with gestures and promises, we need more than that," the statement said.

Sapa

Sowetan 14/9/90

253



A MEMORANDUM detailing grievances of families of political prisoners, trialists and detainees was presented to the office of State President Mr FW de Klerk in Pretoria yesterday.

It was delivered by an eight-member delegation representing families and relatives of detainees.

Scores of people who had travelled from various parts of the country to accompany the delegation remained outside the Union Buildings during the presentation. Media representatives were also not allowed to enter the building.

Ms Paula McBride, of Lawyers for Human Rights, told reporters that the families wanted De Klerk to tell them when their relatives

Free them, FW is told

253
Sowetan 18/9/90

By ALINAH DUBE

would be released.

In the memorandum, addressed to De Klerk and the ministers of Justice and of Police, the families said their understanding of the Pretoria Minute was that the release of political prisoners was due to start on September 1.

"As families of these people, we want to know when we can expect you to start implementing both the spirit and the letter of

the Minute.

"So far only 26 people have been released. During this period more people have been detained and tortured, trials continue, and political prisoners are still on Death Row."

The families also demanded to know the whereabouts of all Section 29 detainees and that they be allowed immediate access to lawyers, doctors and family members.

A statement highlighting the plight of prisoners in Bophuthatswana read "Under the rule of Mangope (President Lucas) detentions, torture, imprisonment and trials continue at a furious rate. Each day we hear of more people being imprisoned, tortured and physically abused."

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Police seize very angry Piet 'Skiet' Rudolph in Pretoria's main street

POLICE yesterday arrested self-confessed bomber and arms thief Piet "Skiet" Rudolph, who has been on the run since April.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in a statement that Rudolph was arrested in Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria, at 1.30pm. At the time of his arrest Rudolph was a passenger in a car.

The driver of the car, a white man, was also being held.

Police seized two 38 special revolvers with 115 rounds, one 410 shotgun with 32 rounds and one 15mm "signal projector".

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Brig Leon Mellet said police were now tracking down the people who had sheltered Rudolph. He told Sapa Rudolph was "very angry" at being apprehended.

Special security measures had been taken for the detention of Rudolph, deputy leader of the Boerestaat Party, but Mellet would not say where he was being held.

Rudolph is expected to appear in court for remand within the next 48 hours.

"He had been very audacious recently and probably thought he would never be

MIKE ROBERTSON

caught," Mellet said. A 10 am 18 11 70 Rudolph admitted in a telephone call to the Pretoria News in April that he was one of a group that raided SA Air Force headquarters and made off with R-1 and R-4 rifles and light machineguns.

In May, he claimed responsibility for a bomb blast at Melrose House in Pretoria.

In June, police offered a R50 000 reward for information leading to his arrest. After Rudolph stated on video recordings sent to

Beeld newspaper and Radio 702 that he would seek the bloody and violent overthrow of government.

Later in June, Rudolph claimed in letters written to Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe and Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer that he was responsible for bomb blasts at their Helderkrum and Johannesburg West constituency offices.

A man claiming to be Rudolph phoned Beeld newspaper at the beginning of this

month and claimed responsibility for two bomb blasts at the newspaper's offices.

Two weeks ago he walked into the offices of Vrye Weekblad newspaper to deliver a letter to the editor.

LINDEN BIRNS reports that Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said he was very sorry police had managed to arrest Rudolph as he was a "symbol of resistance". He said he had warned government Rudolph should be treated as a political prisoner.

253

Vlok rejects plea over 'Piet Skiet'

A REQUEST from the family of Mr. Piet "Skiet" Rudolph that a doctor of their choice be allowed to examine him has been turned down by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Joseph Chole, Conservative Party MP for Pretoria West, expressed his "shock and surprise" at Vlok's refusal. (253)

Chole said he had spoken to Rudolph's children, who asked him to approach Vlok again to ask him to reconsider his stand. Sowetan 20/9/90

"In spite of the fact that Rudolph is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, the request is considered reasonable and fair if the case is judged on its merits," said Chole.

Right wing organisations have demanded that the deputy leader of the Boerestaat Party be accorded the status of political prisoner.

Leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Boerestaat Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging voiced their concern on Tuesday about Rudolph's safety.

This was because of claims about the torture of detained right wing activists by certain members of the Security Police.

Rudolph has publicly claimed responsibility for the May 1990 explosion at Melrose House in Pretoria. - Sapa



CAPITAL PROTEST: About 130 people this week marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to present a memorandum to the government on the continued imprisonment of hundreds of political prisoners and the violence on the Reef

(FIB) (253) (25)

ANC to put talks 'on hold'

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC is expected to declare a moratorium on talks with the government until the violence sweeping the country is brought to an end.

This is the response expected from an emergency ANC national executive committee meeting held over three days this week to discuss the continuing Reef violence which so far claimed about

800 lives. South 20/9 - 26/9/90
It is unlikely that the ANC will reverse their August 6 decision to suspend the armed struggle.

The NEC did, however, discuss a request by members for the provision of arms so that they could defend themselves against attacks by Inkatha.

A source close to the ANC said the NEC had considered "very carefully" whether to go ahead with the peace proc-

ess which had started in Cape Town in May.

During his trip to the Boland on Monday, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela hinted that the ANC would consider withdrawing from the peace process because of its dissatisfaction with Operation "Iron Fist"

However, it has since become evident that the movement is unlikely to pull out of the talks it initiated.

Pickets for freedom

THE Eastridge ANC branch in Mitchells Plain has started a campaign for the release of political prisoners, including two of their honorary members *South 20/9 - 26/9/90*

It has made Peter Jacobs, who is serving 14 years for terrorism and Raphael Martin, who is prohibited by bail conditions from participating in political organisations, honorary members

The branch intends picketing at the

Mitchells Plain town centre on Saturday morning to highlight their demand. (253)

"We won't stop until the government fulfils the agreements of the Pretoria Minute," said Eastridge branch spokesperson Mrs Diane de Vries

"We demand the immediate release of all political prisoners, the cessation of all trials and return of all exiles"

Seventh political prisoner has Aids virus

253

80 w/b
20/9 - 26/9/90

By MUSA NDWANDWE

THE African National Congress has become actively involved in a campaign against Aids after another of its members in prison was identified as being HIV-positive last week.

A seventh political prisoner at Pollsmoor has been identified as having the deadly virus, raising fears that the problem is on the increase in prisons.

The increase in the number of HIV-positive cases among prisoners and the fear that the return of exiles might add to the problem are factors which have contributed to the ANC's direct involvement in Aids awareness and prevention campaigns.

Doctors involved in consultations with the infected prisoners at Pollsmoor prison this week confirmed the latest case, but the ANC's Health Department could not be reached for comment on the matter.

Awareness

However, the movement is reported to be actively involved with concerned health workers in a campaign against Aids.

ANC Health Department representative Dr Manto Tshabalala visited the infected prisoners recently.

Progressive Primary Health Care (PPHC) Aids Forum representative in Natal, Mr Faried Abdullah, said although awareness about Aids existed in progressive organisations, no concerted effort had been made to get involved in an Aids programme until now.

Health workers have attributed this to various factors.

"Political organisations have more pressing priorities and a shortage of manpower, resulting in limited skills necessary to integrate Aids work in a constructive way," said Dr Glenda Gray, South African Health Workers' Congress (Sahwco) spokesperson.



ON THE MARCH ... Piet 'Skiet' Rudolph while he was still a free man

ELUSIVE Boere Pimpernel Piet "Skiet" Rudolph was under close police surveillance for three months before he was nabbed, it was revealed yesterday.

And now a dozen prominent people face arrest on charges of helping the right-wing fanatic while he was on the run.

Police secretly laughed at allegations that they were not doing their best to catch Rudolph as he popped up here, there and everywhere.

In fact, they could have seized him at any time within the three months. But in classic detective style they let him run so that he could expose his militant right-wing associates.

In total, 30 right-wingers were arrested during the time Rudolph was dodging the law, but it is not known precisely how many were directly linked to the fugitive.

Details of how police outsmarted South Africa's most wanted man were disclosed to the Sunday Times by a security source.

He revealed that, as a result of the lengthy surveillance of Rudolph, at least 11 people — among them prominent businessmen and academics — will soon be charged for their involvement in Piet Skiet's six months of subversive activities.

The source said special squads of security branch members and detectives had followed Rudolph's every move for the past three months.

They noted the people who harboured the right-wing fugitive and observed him as he made contact with other extremists.

BAIT

"Piet Skiet was the last man in line we wanted to catch," said the source.

He was the bait that flushed out other dangerous radicals on the run.

"It was a well worked out strategy," the source said. "If we arrested Rudolph first we would have cut off all our investigation lines leading to the other fugitives."

"We knew Piet Skiet and his strange personality. We knew he thrived on publicity, which left good leads for us to track," the source said.

Of the 30 right-wingers arrested while Rudolph was on the run, most prominent are former AWB Johannesburg leader Leonard Veenendal, 24, and Darryl Stopforth, 23, both wanted in Namibia for killing a security guard and a policeman during an attack on UN offices in Outjo.

They are still being held on several other charges involving a series of bomb blasts in and around Johannesburg.

Other important arrests

Police tracked Piet for months!

By DE WET POTGIETER

included two of SA's most wanted men, Fanie Goosen, 29, and Cornelius Lottering, 24, both alleged members of the self-styled extremist Order of Death. They escaped from custody in Johannesburg in March.

Twelve hours before Piet Rudolph was nabbed in a dramatic ambush in Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria, on Monday, members of the investigation teams watched him leave his "safe house" in Potchefstroom.

The breakthrough in the hunt for Piet Skiet came after the police raided the home of the Boerestaat-party leader, Mr Robert van Tonder and other prominent right-wing extremists seizing valuable documents.

Among the documents were lists with names of people and other information that enabled police experts to piece together what the Boere Pimpernel's moves would be.

CURSED

After he was located, policemen followed him all over the country — as far south as the Cape — as he made contact with various people.

When the heavily armed police squad surrounded the car of former journalist Chris Beetge on Monday, Rudolph cursed but offered no resistance.

Had he wanted to, he could have kept his public threat to go down with guns

blazing — two loaded revolvers were at his feet on the floor of the car.

Soon after his arrest, Rudolph asked to make a confession to a magistrate. According to information, he confessed to seven terrorist attacks.

A police source said there are fears that a jail-break may be organised to get more publicity for the right-wing cause.

Rudolph was visited in prison yesterday by his son Brian, 31. He said afterwards that his father's mind was set on continuing his hunger strike.

MARTYR

Mr Rudolph said his father regarded himself as the modern-day version of the old Boer martyr Jopie Fourie, executed by the Smuts government.

"It was always my father's ambition to follow in the footsteps of Jopie Fourie. He is on a hunger strike and only taking liquids."

Mr Rudolph asked for a meeting with his father on behalf of the family after a disturbing newspaper claim that Major Johan Pretorius was torturing his father during interrogation.

Mr Rudolph said his father was upset over the claim that he had been tortured.

"After talking to my father I'm satisfied that he is in good health and was never maltreated by the police."

Now 11 face charges for aiding him

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Protest letter for Bush
Sowetan 24/9/90

FAMILIES of political prisoners will be presenting a protest letter and memorandum to the US Embassy in Pretoria at 10am today.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg yesterday, the families said their intention is to request the US Ambassador to fax through to President George Bush a letter from them, requesting his intervention on the question of releases of political prisoners.

Bush will be meeting President FW de Klerk in Washington today at the start of De Klerk's three-day visit to the US.

The families will also submit a copy of their memorandum handed to De Klerk in Pretoria last week. - Sapa

Amnesty

253

Sou L 27/9 - 3/10/90

FROM PAGE ONE

Support Group, was intended to coincide with De Klerk's visit in the US.

"In spite of the Pretoria Minute, security prisons are still full of people and political trials are still going on around the country," said Mr Jeremy Vearey, one of the Group's coordinators

MONO BADELA reports from Johannesburg that the delay in the release of political prisoners is one of the hottest issues to be discussed, at the launch of the ANC in the PWV region this weekend.

Several ANC branches in the area have submitted strong motions about the issue and ANC spokesperson Ms Barbara Hogan said the issue would almost certainly be included in a programme of action

Hogan said there was "bitter anger" about the slow rate of releases as well as continued detentions

Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said the government was "dragging its feet".

NEWSSTYAMING

253

By MUSA NDWANDWE

AS the government drags its feet about releasing political prisoners, there is a rising tide of anger on both sides of the prison walls, with political prisoners threatening "drastic action".

This is likely to include a hunger strike soon to highlight the prisoners' plight.

The prisoners and their families have been counting on negotiations between the government and ANC to secure their release.

A flood of releases was expected, following last month's historic Pretoria Minute which stipulates that the release of political prisoners should commence on September 1 1990 and this process should be completed by April 30 1991

Dashed hopes

Hopes of freedom have, however, been dashed with only 130 prisoners released so far

Confused and frustrated prisoners on Robben Island last week asked lawyers to intervene on their behalf South 2719-3110190

Mr Willie Hofmeyr, who works for a firm of attorneys representing several political prisoners, confirmed prison inmates were so angry they were willing to take "dramatic steps" to secure their release

Hofmeyr, who recently met with the Robben Island Hunger Strike Committee, said mar 7 7-



OCCUPIED: Relatives and friends of political prisoners occupy the United States embassy this week to protest against the government's delay



...in the belief that their release
was imminent

"People are upset because they expected to be released by now," he said.

Six months ago, more than 300 Robben Island prisoners ended an 11-day hunger strike after their lawyers met with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee

Protest action

Meanwhile, families of prisoners have embarked on mass protest action.

The campaign began with a sit-in by about 40 protestors at the United States embassy on Tuesday. Embassy staff refused to allow the protestors into the ambassador's office to deliver a memorandum.

The sit-in, organised by the Western Cape Political Prisoners and Trialists

TURN TO PAGE 3

More security prisoners have been released

253
Sowetan
28/9/90.

Fourteen security prisoners were released from Robben Island, Pollsmoor and the Victor Verster prisons yesterday.

One of the men released from Robben Island, Mr Mawhidi John Phala, was serving a 20-year term for the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition and was only due to be released in 2007.

The men were all serving sentences for various crimes including terrorism, sabotage, possession of arms and ammunition and harbouring and assisting.

Apart from Mr Phala the others released from Robben Island on Thursday, according to the Dependants Conference, are Mr Edmund Siphon Nkosi who was serving 10 years for terrorism,

Mr Phanel Pule; Mr George Manthata, Mr Jude Francis, six years for sabotage; Mr James Maruping, Mr Reed Macozoma, and Mr Michael Mbatha.

Mr M Khumalo was released from Pollsmoor in Retreat near Cape Town while Mr M M Magozi was released from Victor Verster in Paarl.

Welcomed

Two others were released from Krugersdorp. They are Mr P Maganu and Mr A Zwane. Mr Z R Daniels was released from Johannesburg and Mr P Matloho from Goedemoed.

They were all welcomed at Cowley House in Woodstock, Cape Town on Thursday - Sapa

Joy at imminent release of Island prisoners

By MUSA NDWANDWE and MONO BADELA

ROBBEN Island prisoners have planned a special Friday evening party to celebrate the expected release of a large number of political prisoners the next day

"It will be the biggest party ever held on the island," said Herbert Bhoya, at Cape Town's "halfway station", Cowley House, after he was released on Wednesday

In terms of the August 6 Pretoria Minute, the first batch of political prisoners are expected to be released this weekend

The Robben Island party is organised by the inmates' General Recreation Committee (GRC) with the help of the Western Cape Traders Association (WCTA) and a firm of attorneys in the Western Cape

Permission

A spokesperson for the firm, Ms Judy Moon, said permission was granted by the prisons authorities for a braai to be held

The firm has several Robben Island prisoners as its clients

Food and drinks, supplied by the WCTA, were sent to the island on Wednesday

The last party held on the Island was an Easter celebration in April

The programme for the function was prepared by the GRC and music will be provided by inmates' bands

"Many comrades on the island are very optimistic they will be released in the next few days

Everyone is packing their belongings and getting ready" said Bhoya, who was released this week after serving three years of a five years sentence for terrorism

FROM PAGE ONE

Bhoya's co-accused, Sibusiso Masuku, was sentenced to death and is still being held at Pretoria Central Prison

Sources close to the African National Congress said that although the first list of 125 political prisoners to be released this weekend was not available at the time of going to print, it was confirmed that a list had been drawn up in conjunction with the government

Lawyers said prisoners earmarked for release had been notified of the government's intention.

The ANC source categorically confirmed that the process of releasing political prisoners as specified in the minute, would start on Saturday September 1.

Batches

He said the releases would be in batches and these would take place until April 30 next year

According to Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission (HRC), about 120 political prisoners had been released since President FW. de Klerk's February 2 speech

He said the freed political prisoners constituted only a small proportion of the total number of people who had been jailed for political offences over the past five years.

Unrest

The HRC puts the total at 3 000, made up of 350 people imprisoned for "offences against the security of the State" and another 2 650 incarcerated for "unrest" related offences.

State welfare workers have already visited some prisoners due for release from "Sun City" (Diepkloof Prison) near Johannesburg.

TURN TO PAGE 3

New SRC after road deaths

AN interim SRC has been elected at the Peninsula Technikon in Bellville on the N1 between

Laingsburg and Beaufort West last weekend.

Those killed when the car in which they were travelling left the road, were Pentech's SRC president, Gugulitile Hugo of Bloemfontein, secretary Boyce Masiza of Soweto and treasurer Tembinkosi Sangxalo of Guguletu

Pentech rector Franklin Sonn said this week the students and staff were still stunned by "this tragic loss"

Their funerals will be held on Saturday in their respective home towns. (253)

The accident happened when their car apparently left the road and hit an embankment. South 3018-519190

The three were flung from the car and were killed instantly.

Piet Skiet declares a right-wing ceasefire

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

RIGHTWINGER Piet "Skiet" Rudolph yesterday made a dramatic call to his followers from his prison cell to lay down their arms.

And the man dubbed "the Boere Pimpernel" while he was on the run from the police renounced his "armed struggle" against the Government.

The self-styled leader of the Orde Boerevolk is awaiting trial for the alleged theft of Defence Force weapons and complicity in acts of sabotage.

He also dissociated himself from any future acts of sabotage by rightwingers who refuse to lay down their arms.

The two-page, handwritten statement was drafted by Rudolph yesterday and released to the media by the SAP public relations section.

Rudolph was arrested on September 17 after being on the run since the Easter weekend when he allegedly pulled off a daring raid on a SAAF arsenal in Pretoria, escaping with a cache of small arms and ammunition.

Illegal

Shortly after his arrest Rudolph announced that he had embarked on a hunger strike, but called it off after three days.

In his statement Rudolph stressed that he was being treated "very well". He said he had been given the opportunity to confer with the executive council of the Orde Boerevolk.

"This was done in the light of the President's offer of indemnity for those who return illegally-held arms, ammunition and explosives to the police before October 31."

Rudolph said he was given an assurance by the Commissioner of Police that the in-

demnity would also apply to rightwingers.

The executive council decided to appoint people to explain this position to members of the organisation so as to "speed up" the return of illegal weapons.

Rudolph said the reason for his call was that he wanted to minimise the "injurious use" of weapons.

"There is no effective command structure of the Orde Boerevolk left, because the leadership is in detention."

"With only a few weapons at their disposal, no one will be able to achieve our stated goal of overthrowing the Government," the statement said.

Struggle

He had also made the call to prevent further arrests of his supporters and to enable those who are being held — "myself excluded" — to be released earlier.

"This call does not mean that I am now co-operating with the police or that I have abandoned the struggle for our freedom," said Rudolph.

"The struggle will continue, but by other means. It must be understood that people who withhold their weapons will no longer fall under my command and do so on their own responsibility."

"The reason I abandoned my hunger strike was to enable me to help our people and the police."

253

COMMENT

Don't prolong SA's diaspora

Sow/11
4/10 - 10/10/90



THE return of approximately 40 000 South African exiles and the release of hundreds of political prisoners in terms of the Pretoria Minute have emotional implications for millions of this country's people.

The exiles find themselves, figuratively, in all four corners of the earth — driven from the land of their birth over the past 30 years by apartheid and repressive laws.

Diaspora

Evidence of this South African "diaspora" is ever-present and visible no matter where one travels in the world. So is the pain of homesickness for loved ones, for the snook of Cape Town or the bright-flowering cosmos of the Highveld.

At home, thousands of parents and relatives have lost all contact with children or cousins who had left many years ago and have not been heard from since.

IN its tussle for power over the ANC, the government has lost sight of the human face of suffering in South Africa. Feeling it most at the moment are relatives of thousands of exiles the government does not want to allow back home. The government is stalling unnecessarily on providing indemnity for the first 3 000 exiles who were expected back home on Monday:

In many instances, it is not known whether some of these exiles are alive or dead.

There are children born in foreign countries who yearn for a motherland they have never seen. There are graves to be visited and old and new acquaintances to be made.

This is the human face of life in exile that the government seems not to understand or have sympathy for.

Agreement

The ANC has done enough — and more — to abide by the agreement of the Pretoria Minute governing the return of exiles.

The security arm of the government must now realise that because of the peace process, they have lost the war. While there may be thousands of exiles they may wish to perse-

cute for their actions, the time for that has passed.

More sickening is the impression that the exiles are being used as pawns and their return to South Africa made subject to the whims and political stratagems of the government.

Remorseful

If it is remorseful and penitent about apartheid and its consequences, as claimed by Deputy Minister Leon Wessels in Stockholm recently, it should be in the forefront to remove all obstacles delaying the return of the exiles. In fact, the cost of resettlement must be borne by a government largely responsible for the flight to foreign lands by so many of our people.

The government's cynicism reached new heights this week when it refused to grant in-

demnity to the first batch of 3 000 exiles the African National Congress wishes to bring home in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

In order to score points and attempt to dictate the pace of the negotiation process, the government is toying with the lives of thousands of South Africans.

Sacrificed

Political prisoners and exiles — the people who have sacrificed the most to eradicate apartheid — are now told to wait while at the same time the pain of their relatives, all with heightened expectations, are prolonged. This week many family reunions were dashed.

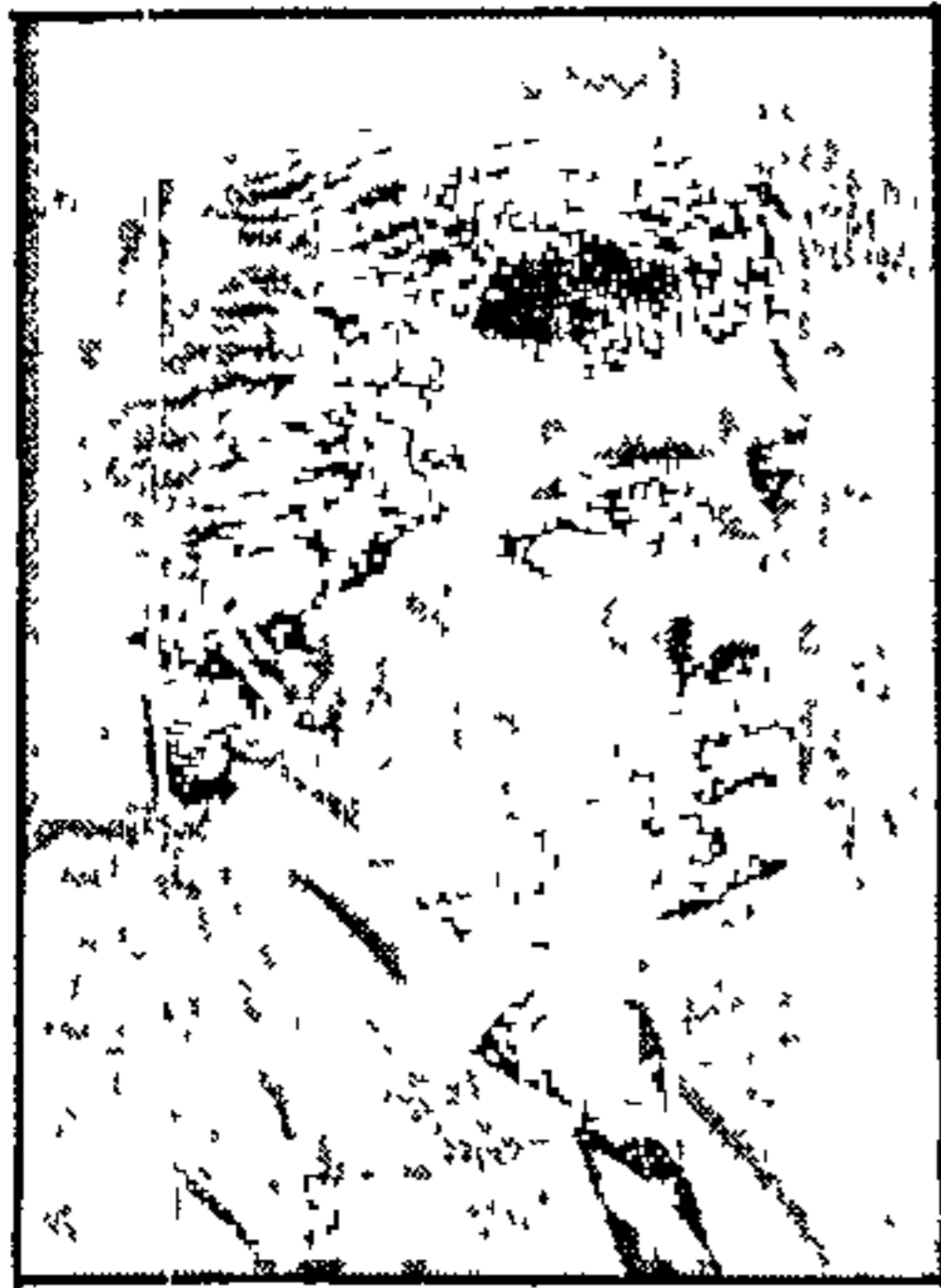
It is now time to repair the ravages of war and dissent. Time for exiles to return and make a contribution to building a new South Africa.

It is time this government stop toying with the lives of South African people and show their country and the world that they are seriously committed to a negotiated settlement in this country.

City councillor 'enjoying' jail spell

Sta 5/10/90

By Louise Burgers,
Municipal Reporter



Dave Verster . . . "as good a place as any".

Johannesburg city councillor Dave Verster professes to be enjoying his enforced absence from the municipal scene.

He is having a relaxing time in his temporary home — Diepkloof Prison — and is even learning to cook

In a conversation with visitors, Mr Verster said life at Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg was an escape from the "mad world"

"It's nice to be here

"The solitude is refreshing after the pace of life outside

"I am making friends, I work in the kitchens, read, draw We are allowed to make our own coffee

"It's like a holiday — they do call it Sun City.

"I get plenty of exercise and the authorities are very good," said Mr Verster.

He said he had decided to grow a beard because he had run out of his type of razor-blade

He may also write a book if he remains incarcerated until Christmas.

"I can weather this, I've weathered worse storms"

Mr Verster was jailed for 90 days for contempt of court after failing to comply with a judgment ordering him to pay a debt of R8 000.

"I decided to come to jail — it was my own choice

"There are things that need sorting out in court and I will wait until then

"I am quite prepared to stay here

"I am enjoying it, it's a nice place, not like a prison at all

"If you want to get away from Civvie Street, this is as good a place as any," he said cheerfully.

holidaymakers.

Detained Star 10/10/90 councillor

to resign

By Celeste Louw
and Louise Burgers

Jailed Johannesburg Democratic Party councillor Dave Verster announced his resignation from the council yesterday with effect from the end of November.

A by-election in ward 42 (Regents Park/City Deep) will probably be held early next year.

Mr Verster, who is currently in detention for 90 days in Diepkloof prison for refusing to pay a civil debt of R8 000, stood for the National Party in 1988. He crossed the floor to the DP last year.

The DP did not contest the ward in 1988 as the south of Johannesburg was traditionally NP.

Announcing his resignation, Mr Verster said he had no desire to continue fighting the NP "about their stupid court case". He would fight them on principle.

One of the reasons for his resignation was the by-law which prevented him from skipping more than two council meetings.

"I have given my best to the city, achieved my goals for nature and urban conservation. I now wish to concentrate on my private life.

"I want to settle into conservation and extra-parliamentary activities — for example, the ANC and community work," he said in a statement to The Star.

Mr Verster appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with fraud.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Verster pretended to raise funds for the NP during the 1988 municipal elections and had obtained R3 000 fraudulently.

It was also alleged that Mr Verster offered a cheque for R3 000 to councillor Sheila Camerer.

He was not asked to plead and was granted bail of R1 000 in the fraud case. The case was postponed to November 2.

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Jubilant welcome for Alton

THE only Capetonian released from Robben Island on Wednesday, Mr Alton Sobuwa, was mobbed when he returned to his home in Nyanga East.

Well-wishers poured out of their houses, clamouring to shake the hand of the visibly-moved young man.

Sobuwa, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for terrorism and murder in 1983, was among 15 men released from the Island in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

Before returning to his parents' home, he wanted to greet his co-accused, trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha. However, Mpetha was in hospital.

Nonsense

At a press conference earlier, the 15 said they were "happy" to be released and welcomed back into their community.

They dismissed as "nonsense" reports that they had embarked on a hunger strike in protest against a lack of information from the ANC about their releases.

However, they said when they heard ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was coming to the Island to brief them on their releases, they were so overjoyed they "toy-toyed the whole day".

"Comrade Mandela explained everything to us — the Pretoria Minute and the process of our release," said a spokesperson for the group, Mr Vronda Banda.

"We had no uncertainty about these issues anyway."

The other men released are Mr Titus Hendricks (Paarl), Mr Mzwakhe Cikoza (Soweto), Mr Jeffrey Legoabe (Soweto), Mr Bennet Komane (Soweto), Mr Siphwe Dinca (Port Elizabeth), Mr Wellington Gumenge (Port Elizabeth), Mr Johannes Boesak (Oudtshoorn), Mr Petrus Sekonyela (Bloemfontein), Mr Thlomelang Maape (Bophuthatswana), Mr Wanda Cele (Umgababa), Mr Parks Ditsebe (Dewetsdorp), Mr Moses Mkhize (Pieternantzburg) and Mr Madoda Buduza (Port Elizabeth).



Titus Hendricks is carried shoulder high from Cowley House in Woodstock after he and 14 other ANC members were released from Robben Island yesterday. Hendricks, from Paarl, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for terrorism in 1986. The released men called for "all peace loving South Africans" to support the "peace initiative" and urged ANC members to "give peace a chance". They called on government to quickly remove all remaining obstacles so that negotiations could begin in earnest. Picture REUTERS

ANC slams government for stand on political offences

B1 Dam 11/10/90
THE ANC and government appeared to be at odds yesterday over aspects of the report by their joint working group on political offences

The ANC accused President FW de Klerk of going "totally against" the Pretoria Minute by saying that legal processes already under way would not be suspended after his announcement of October 8 as the cut-off date for indemnity from prosecution for political offences.

The organisation added that De Klerk's statement also "cuts across the letter and spirit" of the report by the joint government/ANC working group on political offences and indemnity-related issues.

It said in a strongly worded statement that it and the still-secret working group report believed that no one should be imprisoned or in enforced exile after a cut-off date was determined

Government is expected to release the contents of the report tomorrow. The working group was set up after the Groote Schuur summit in May to consider the question of indemnifying and releasing ANC-related political prisoners and exiles

(253)
PETER DELMAR
and ALAN FINE

— one of the major obstacles to negotiations identified by the ANC.

The ANC said that according to its understanding of the report, once a cut-off date had been established all political prisoners would be released and legal proceedings stopped "forthwith". Government would also be obliged to grant unconditional indemnity to all those guilty of political offences, whether inside or outside SA

The ANC described government's call for people to surrender arms as being counter to Paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute in terms of which another joint working group was established to resolve outstanding issues relating to the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle.

"The fate of our arms is an issue which is being addressed by this working group, led by NEC member and MK Chief of Staff Chris Hani," the statement said.

□ The ANC claimed yesterday there were still 3 500 political prisoners, and 358 political trials were under way.

20 DECEMBER
1990

YOUR REF:

Mrs. D.
Christians/kar

Mrs.
Christians
Administrative
Offices
UCT

Dear Madam

Re : Letter
of appointment

Receipt of
your letter
dated 10
December
1990 is
hereby
acknowledged
and the
contents
thereof

Govt releases

21 prisoners

By SY MAKARINGE and Sapa

253

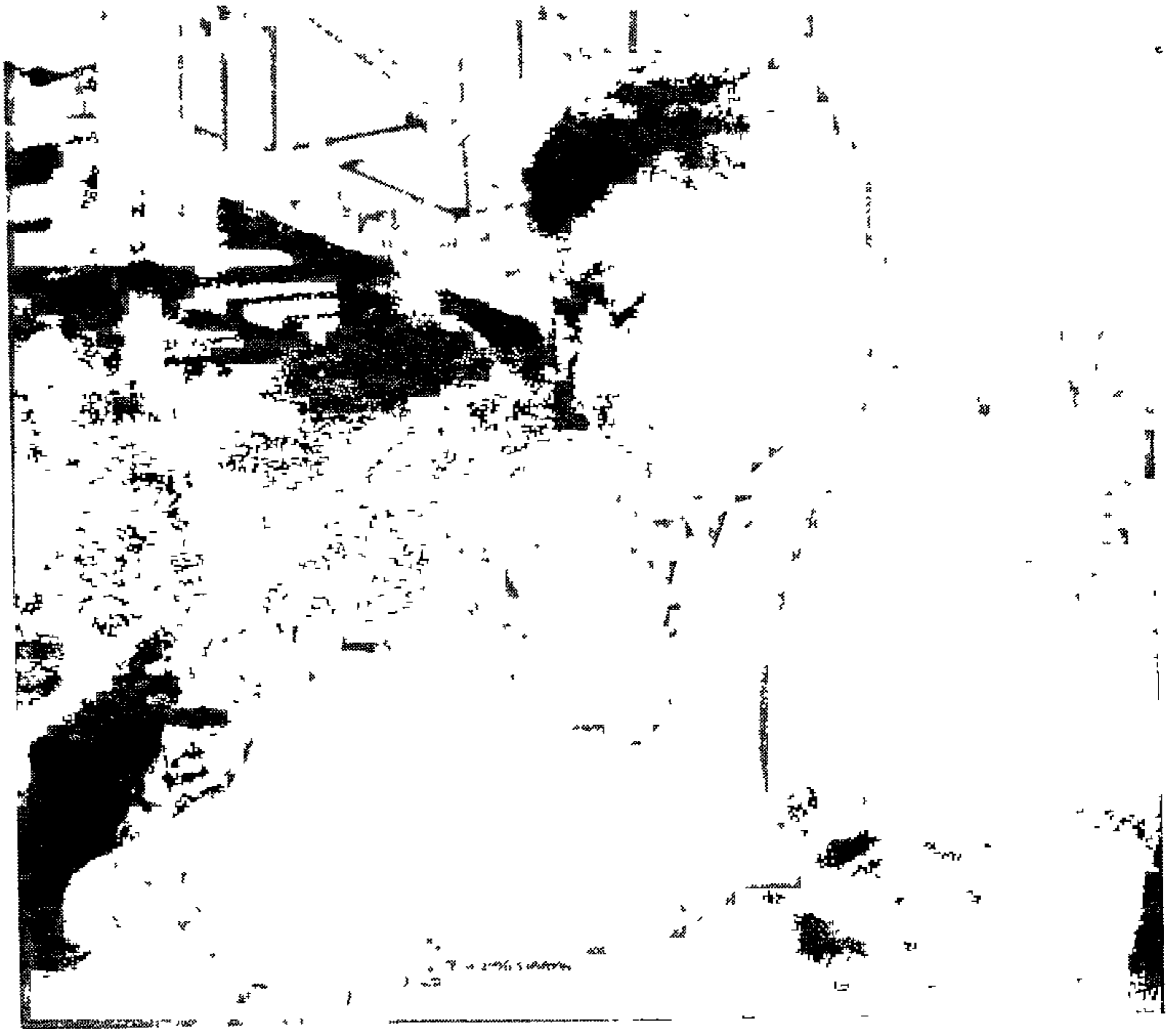
TWENTY-ONE political prisoners were yesterday released in terms of the Groote Schuur Minute drawn up in May between the Government and the African National Congress.

Fifteen of them were released from Robben Island early yesterday morning and were met in the Cape Town harbour by weeping and jubilant crowds waving an ANC flag and singing freedom songs.

A spokesman for the Prisons Services in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that 21 political prisoners had been released. He said they were released from various prisons throughout the country, but declined to elaborate. *Sowetan 11/10/90*

The 15 men released from Robben Island are Mr Titus Hendricks of Paarl, Mr Mzwakhe Cikozeni of East London, Mr Jeffrey Legoabe of Soweto, Mr Bennet Komane of Soweto, Mr Sipiwe Dinca of Port Elizabeth, Mr Wellington Gumenge of Port Elizabeth,

● To Page 2



A tearful mother hugs her son, Titus Hendricks (30), who was released from Robben Island yesterday, along with 14 other Islanders. Six other political prisoners were released from other prisons around the country. Pic Associated Press

Political prisoners freed

Soweto 11/19/90

253

●From Page 1

Mr Johannes Boesak of Oudtshoorn, Mr Vronda Banda of Orlando West, Soweto, Mr Alton Sobuwa of Nyanga, Mr Petrus Sikonyela of Bloemfontein, Mr Thlomelang Maape of Bophuthatswana, Mr Wanda Cele of Umgababa, Mr Parks Ditsebe of Dewetsdorp, Mr Moses Mkhize of Maritzburg and Mr Madoda Budaza of KwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth

The releases took place a day after ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela visited Robben Island to brief a

delegation of 20 ANC prisoners held there about the procedures to be followed on the release of prisoners and the return of exiles.

There were shouts of "viva" as the 15 Robben Island prisoners disembarked from the boat

Treason

The men, sentenced to between four and 16 years for crimes ranging from possession of a hand grenade to murder and treason, addressed a Press conference at Cowley House in Woodstock a few hours after their release

The group called on all South Africans to support the peace initiative

Reading a statement on behalf of the 15, Banda, who served seven years for treason, said they were happy to be back in the community.

"We call on all peace-loving South Africans to support the peace initiative. We also urge those who do not support the ANC to give peace a chance. We would also like to urge the Government to move fast in removing all obstacles so negotiations can begin in earnest," the statement said

Earlier, Hendricks of Paarl, who a relative said had served five years of a seven-year sentence for terrorism, came off the boat wearing an ANC T-shirt

He was embraced by his weeping mother and relatives. An ANC cap was placed on his head.

Budaza, who had served three of a six-year sentence for terrorism, said he found it strange to be out of prison after so many years

"We are not happy to leave our comrades behind. We are hoping they will be out soon," he said

Pretoria Minute pardon refused

AN application for a pardon in terms of the Pretoria Minute was yesterday refused in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Maxwell Moss (29) an ANC member and field worker for the West Coast Council of Churches was ordered to begin his 18-month sentence at 9am on October 25.

Vredenburg Regional Court sentenced Moss on February last year after he had been charged with participating in the stoning of a police vehicle.

In papers, Moss said the offence would qualify as a political offence in terms of the Pretoria Minute and on that ground alone he

would qualify for presidential pardon.

In a letter to Moss' instructing attorneys, the Department of Justice stated that he failed to fall within the category of political prisoners in terms of the Minute.

"Once this has been done, your client will

be at liberty to bring an application for his release."

Mr Justice H L Berman presided. Mr D Potgieter, instructed by C E MacDonald and Papier, appeared for Moss. Mr A P Tredoux appeared for the Attorney-General.

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Sowetan 29/10/90

Mandela action frees 32 youths

STimes 14/10/90

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By SYDNEY MOSES

NELSON MANDELA negotiated the release of 32 people after defusing an explosive situation during an attempted march in Soweto yesterday

Hours before flying off to India, the ANC deputy president was asked to intervene at the Elkah Stadium in Rockville where 500 SA Youth Congress protesters were attempting an illegal march on the Protea Police Station to demand the release of political prisoners

He rushed to the scene and was confronted by police firing rubber bullets and teargas at the crowd of angry youths, who refused to disperse

Each time the police stopped firing the youths who were demanding the release of political prisoners, regrouped

Illegal

The ANC leader told the officer in charge, Major Steve Olivier, that he wanted the matter settled peacefully

Major Olivier explained to Mr Mandela that police had taken action after protesters had ignored warnings to disperse

Police had informed the crowd that the march was illegal, he said

Mr Mandela then borrowed a police megaphone

He told the ANC marchers to remain disciplined and urged them not

to give police "an excuse to provoke you"

He then went to the Moroka police station, from where he telephoned Soweto Regional Police Commissioner Major-General Johann Swart to negotiate the release of those arrested

When he arrived back at the stadium, he told the crowd those arrested would be released "after certain formalities had been completed"

A man was injured when police dispersed a crowd of 2 500 with teargas after a funeral in Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand yesterday

Liaison officer Colonel Frans Malherbe said police fired 20 teargas canisters into the crowd after they defied police orders to disperse

They were heavily armed with spades, knobkerries, assegais and pangas. Gunfire was also heard from what was believed to be an AK-47 assault rifle, Colonel Malherbe said

Rocking in

THOUSANDS upon thousands of umbrellas sheltered thousands of people from the rain at Johannesburg's Ellis Park Radio Metro's Bigger Birthday Concert

The high-spirited crowd rocked to songs including Cinema, Steve Hofmeyer, Yvonne Mabase, Mango Groove, Lucky Dube, B

See Page

PAC demands immediate, unconditional release of Uppington 14

By SONTI MASEKO

THE Pan Africanist Congress has demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the Uppington 14 and the Sharpeville Six and called on the Government to abolish the controversial "common purpose" doctrine.

PAC's secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, said the Government was using the common purpose law to intimidate Azanians

engaged in legitimate struggles

The "common purpose" law was applied in the case of the Sharpeville Six and they were sentenced to death for the murder of a town councillor and, later, on the Uppington 14 who are still on death row for the murder of a municipal policeman in Uppington in 1985.

The death sentence on the Sharpeville Six was commuted in 1988 after unprecedented local and international pressure on the Government and the prisoners were given lengthy prison sentences

Ebrahim said the Uppington 14 were residents arrested in the vicinity of the politically motivated incident, "in an apparent move to terrorise Azanian masses"

Among the 14 were Evelina De Bruin, in her mid-fifties

De Bruin, a domestic worker for 30 years, is illiterate and a mother of 10 children. Since her sentence in May 1989, she has not seen her husband, Gideon Madlongolwana, (he is among the Uppington 14 and also on death row) or the children. Being a victim of chronic arthritis, prison

conditions and the mental and physical stress have greatly affected her health, the PAC statement said

Sowetan 18/10/90

Although according to the court record Evelina De Bruin did not play an active role in the fatal attack on the municipal policeman, she has been refused bail as well as leave to appeal.

The refusal to grant the Uppington 14 leave to appeal was successfully challenged at the Appellate Division and the hearing is set for early next year.

Prisoners' families in plea to embassy

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Sowetan
23/10/90

TWELVE family members of political prisoners, dissatisfied with the prolonged release of Section 29 detainees and prisoners, have expressed their grievances in a letter to the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria.

The letter has been forwarded to Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers before his meeting with State President FW de Klerk today.

Mrs Khethiwe Marais, whose husband Steve Marais was released on October 10 after serving four of his seven-year sentence for terrorism, said De Klerk had convinced everyone that change in South Africa was irreversible.

"He must still convince us that change is ir-

reversible by doing as his Government promised."

She said a step in the right direction would be the removal of political prisoners from Death Row "Political prisoners are being kept as pawns."

Although political prisoners realised the process of release would take place over a period of months, they were expected to have political prisoner status and not be treated as common criminals until their release, she said.

Another member of the delegation, Mrs Florence Williams, said there had been no come-back from the Government about the prisoners' releases.

"Nothing has happened. It worries me when a government cannot be trusted. It is time that we had a government

that could be representative of the people."

Mr Mike Masango, whose brother "Ting Ting" Masango has been in prison for four years, said the Government was only releasing prisoners who had already served most of their sentence.

"We have tried to make the Government aware that we want our families out of prison but they have not responded. We hoped the Dutch Embassy could get a better response," he said.

Also present at the meeting was Paula Macbride, wife of Death Row prisoner Robert Macbride.

She said. "Political prisoners remain in the jails, on Death Row and political trials still continue. Where is this all going to end?" - Sapa

De Klerk announces prisoner release and looks to new markets

THE HAGUE — The release of 72 more political prisoners had been authorised shortly before his departure for Morocco, Holland and Luxembourg, on Sunday, President F. W. de Klerk said yesterday.

He told a news conference last night that get dates, procedures and release dates had been agreed upon and everything would be completed by April 30 next year.

During the Press conference, he was questioned by Klaas de Jonge, former detainee and one-time refugee in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, about the continued existence of SA's security laws in view of

his stated commitment to a democratic SA. De Klerk said the Internal Security Act was being investigated and it would be revised.

De Klerk also said yesterday, in reply to a question at an earlier Press conference, that he would serve under any president, including Nelson Mandela, who was elected in terms of the new constitution.

He said if the new government was to be fully representative of all people, blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites would be represented in the executive. Blacks would probably form the majority in Parliament

BARRY STREEK
13/02/90

and would obviously be in leading positions in the executive.

Government's aim through negotiations was to find how a new constitution — with the support of the majority of South Africans — would be introduced.

He was not able to give a timetable, but the process would not be delayed beyond the middle of 1994, when the next election was due. The momentum was such that "we cannot go back to what happened before. As far as the government is con-

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cerned we will not turn back."

Asked about violence, De Klerk said, "I am not worried the violence will result in a situation that cannot be handled."

The ANC and government had agreed on the need for negotiations, to take a stand against violence and the need for a democratic constitution, but he did not think there could be a full alliance between them because they had major differences on economic issues.

"The ANC's alliance with the SA Communist Party is a stumbling block." He had not come to Holland to discuss

sanctions with the Dutch government but the fact was that they were going. "We now find that markets which were previously closed to us are now open. Products we had difficulty in selling are now selling."

Sanctions had not brought SA to its knees but had slowed down the economy and the provision of jobs. "I think politicians who still support sanctions should be more realistic."

Small but vociferous groups of anti-apartheid demonstrators, beating drums and waving banners, registered their objections to De Klerk. ● Picture, Page 2

POLITICAL prisoners held on Robben Island have petitioned the state to allow them to meet with the Prisoners Release Committee in preparation for their releases

Copies of the petition, signed by 180 prisoners, have been sent to the committee, the Prisons Service and the Af-

South African National Congress

The prisoners have elected a committee of eight to liaise with the committee which is based at Cowley House in Cape Town

The petition says they urgently wish to meet with the committee to discuss matters related to their release

"This includes accommodation, travel arrangements, medical care, psychological counselling, clothing and grants"

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FW wrong on release figures - Ministry

(253)

So what
25/10/90

STATE President FW de Klerk's reported statement in the Netherlands that he had authorised the release of another 72 political prisoners was not correct, a Ministry of Justice spokesman said in Pretoria on Tuesday.

De Klerk was, in fact, referring to the "approximate" number of political prisoners released since the Government and the ANC

SA Press Association

signed the Pretoria Minute on August 6, the spokesman said.

"The exact figure of political prisoners released since August 6 is 60, not 72," he added.

According to reports from The Hague, De Klerk, on an official visit to the Netherlands, said he had authorised the release of another 72 political prisoners just before he left South Africa

on Sunday night.

Responding to questions, he reportedly added that the Government was keeping to dates agreed with the ANC so far for the release of political prisoners and he was determined to keep to the agreed deadlines.

The Ministry of Justice spokesman said he did not know when the next batch of political prisoners would be released but added that "there will definitely be more releases".

Prisons go non-racial and censorship eases

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W/Mail 26/10 - 11/190
By GAVIN EVANS

BLACK and white political prisoners at Pretoria Central men's prison have been integrated for the first time in South Africa's history.

And the South African Prisons Service has allowed African National Congress prisoners to receive ANC and South African Communist Party publications and literature — in marked contrast to strict censorship policies practised in the past.

For more than four years the white ANC prisoners ran a campaign to be integrated with their black counterparts. Now, after several months of being allowed to exercise and meet, the 10 men (six blacks and four whites) are being allowed to share the same block.

ANC member Steve Marais, who was released on October 10 after serving four years of a seven-year sentence, said the last month of his term in jail had been spent with the black prisoners.

"It really made a huge difference. We were a bigger group and we were able to share different experiences which made us feel more like human beings."

The four white male ANC prisoners are, former South African Navy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, who has served eight years of a life sentence for spying for the Soviet Union and has since joined the ANC; Karl Niehaus, who has served seven years of a 15-year

sentence, Damien de Lange, who has served one year of a 25-year sentence, and Ian Robertson, who has served one year of a 20-year sentence.

The black prisoners are: Derrick MacBride, who has served three years of a 12-year sentence; former Vosloorus teachers Mandla Vilikazi and Steve Mabo, who were sentenced to 18 years for a Witbank car-bomb attack earlier this year, Umkhonto weSizwe member George Mogapi, who is in his first year of a 12-year sentence, Gideon Ngoamane, who was arrested after the attack on the South African Defence Force radar station in Bophuthatswana, and Siphokile Mokwena, who was sentenced in February to seven years for MK activity.

"It is a priority that the two Pretoria ANC women prisoners, Marion Sparg and Susan Westcott, are integrated with the five black ANC women who are being held in Kroonstad," Marais said.

● The Prisons Service said: "It is the policy of the Prisons Service not to comment on aspects relating to individual prisoners."

"When locked in their cells prisoners are kept busy constructively with, inter alia, reading material, study material in the cases where prisoners are studying, radio programmes, music and games, for example electronic chess sets."

Finishing touches to report on prisoners

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ALAN FINE

THE ANC and government are hoping to meet within the next day or two to finalise for publication the working group report on the release of political prisoners, ANC sources said yesterday.

Members of both sides' teams had extensive responsibilities that had prevented a meeting during the past week.

They said while the final adjustments to be made to the report were only minor

However, the two groups were in contact and it was possible that a meeting could be convened for

today. The report would define more closely a political offence — and therefore exactly who would be eligible for release.

It would also define a number of broad categories of political prisoners entitled to freedom as groups

Vlok's 'no' to prisoners

South 1/11 - 211190

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RELATIVES of political ensure the full implementation

prisoners and detainees have of the Pretoria Minute.

rejected a plea from the "Unfortunately, protests and

Minister of Law and Order, demands merely frustrate the process

Mr Adriaan Vlok, to stop of negotiation.

protests and demonstrations "Such protests are totally unnecessary

for the release of detainees. — the situation concerning security

In a response to a protest letter prisoners is being discussed by the Joint

handed to him by relatives in Working Group (of the ANC and the

Pretoria last month, Vlok said government)

the South African Police would "Every effort is being made to identify

do "everything possible" to genuine security prisoners and to release

peaceful negotiations."

Vlok said all interested parties should

patiently await the outcome of the

process

Pleasure

Responding to Vlok's letter, Ms Paula

McBrnde — to whom his letter was

addressed — said families of security

prisoners did not gain pleasure from

demonstrations and protests

"We don't do these things just for fun

— we would rather spend our Sunday

afternoons involved in pleasurable

activities with our relatives who are now



Mr Adriaan Vlok

in custody," McBrnde said.

"We long for the day when we won't

have to do these things anymore"

McBrnde said relatives asked for

guarantees of prisoners' releases

There were still 51 political prisoners

on death row.

"We will not feel safe until they are

all out, and until then we will use

every means at our disposal to ensure

that."

Campaign

Relatives of Cape Town prisoners

held on Robben Island are also

planning to step up their campaign to

have them released

They reacted angrily to the Prisons

Service refusal to allow the prisoners

access to progressive psychologists

for pre-release counselling

"We can't just leave it at that,

criminals are allowed to consult

counsellors of their choice," said the

relatives' spokesperson, Mrs Fawzia

Lowe.

"The plight of the prisoners on

Robben Island is causing stress,

tumult and uncertainty for them and

their loved ones outside

"Everytime we think a large number

will be released, we are disappointed

This keeps playing on our minds and

our feelings"

Indemnity provisions extended to members of all political groups

SA's political negotiation process took another step forward yesterday when the way was opened for the release of political prisoners and the granting of indemnity from prosecution for political offences to exiles and others.

This follows the official publication of the joint government/ANC working group report on political offences.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told a Press-briefing last night that the process would proceed in a phased manner, and stressed the time scales within which indemnity would be granted and prisoners released would be determined by the progress of talks between the two parties on

2/11/90
A.D. 1990

the ANC's suspension of armed actions. Coetsee said he visualised "a common approach" (with the ANC) to the issue of balancing progress on the armed action talks and the indemnity process.

In the one major departure from the Pretoria Minute, Coetsee announced that the guidelines and procedures set out in the report would apply to members of all political groups, not just the ANC.

Sources indicated that this move was encouraged and supported by the ANC. Coetsee estimated there were about 250 to 300 people in SA prisons who clearly fell under the definition of political offenders. This figure could rise to about 800 with

ALAN FINE

"a wide, liberal interpretation of the definition". Not counted in the figure were prisoners convicted of "minor offences like throwing stones", Coetsee said.

The report sets out two categories of offenders to whom indemnity would be granted unconditionally. These are people who left SA without valid travel documents, and those who left without going through an official border post.

People falling into these two categories will be entitled to apply in a group through their organisations.

The report provides for the identification of further categories of offences to allow cases to be dealt with more expeditiously. This was the key issue which caused conflict between the ANC and government three weeks ago, and over which a compromise has since been reached.

People applying for indemnity would have to complete a form detailing the "events" for which indemnity was being sought and supplying a motivation for regarding those events as political.

In cases where disagreement arises over whether any individual is a political offender and therefore entitled to release,

the matter will be referred to a "consulting body" which will advise the President and his executive.

The body will be established in terms of regulations to be published in the Government Gazette on November 9.

In a separate announcement, yesterday, Coetsee disclosed new procedures for dealing with political offenders under sentence of death. Should their sentence be commuted to a term of imprisonment, they "will not automatically... be entitled to further consideration".

An example of a person in this position is Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride.

Piet Skiet's driver released

Sunday Times Reporter

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RIGHT-WINGER Chris Beetge, who was driving the car in which Boere Pimpnel Piet "Skiet" Rudolph was arrested, has been released by police.

He was held for at least a month in terms of Section 29 of security legislation.

The pair were driving through Pretoria on September 17 when police swooped at a red traffic light — ending Rudolph's 185 days on the run

Former journalist Mr Beetge, in his 40s, used to work for the Pretoria News, the Rand Daily Mail and the Transvaler.

SAP liaison chief Maj-Gen Herman Stadler told the Sunday Times the SAP's reward money of R50 000 for information leading to Mr Rudolph's arrest would not be paid out

S/Times 2/11/90

"He was arrested because of good police work"

ANC rejects linking prisoners release to progress

THE ANC has rejected the Government's linkage of the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners to progress made in the organisation's undertaking to pursue peaceful negotiations.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee last week told a Press conference in Pretoria the Government was now ready to "proceed in a phased manner" with the release of political prisoners and the granting of indemnity to individuals in accordance with the guidelines for political offences and the norms and mechanisms devised in terms of paragraph two of the Pretoria Minute.

However, he said time scales within which indemnity could be granted and prisoners released would be

determined by progress made under paragraph three of the Minute, the clause in which the ANC undertook to suspend all armed action and related activities.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the Government had tried to establish this linkage in discussions with the ANC and the organisation had rejected it.

The Government now had to proceed with the implementation of the release and indemnification process without introducing new points of disagreement which the ANC would not accept.

Responding to Coetsee's announcement that anyone applying for par-

don or indemnity had to fill in questionnaires, Marcus said the ANC was not opposed to this development. She said the ANC had agreed to the filling in of the questionnaires after it had been assured that the new form did not require sensitive information like the one the Government first suggested.

Marcus said unlike the Government, the ANC took the view that prosecutions had to be halted once a political offender had applied for indemnity pending the outcome of the application.

She said Coetsee's statement made no reference to a mutually agreed upon point.

Lash of the whip in our jails

S Times 23/9/90

THE Department of Prisons trumpets the fact that South Africa faithfully applies the 1966 United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners under the supposedly enlightened regime of the 1969 Prisons Act.

This is simply not true — prisoners continue to be whipped for mere disciplinary offences.

The UN rules completely prohibit corporal punishment, punishment by placing in a dark cell and all cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments for disciplinary offences.

Trends

Nevertheless, the Minister of Justice admitted in answer to a question in Parliament earlier this year that 120 prisoners were whipped for disciplinary offences in 1989 and 17 in the first four months of 1990.

The South African legislature and courts, in keeping with international trends, are moving away from corporal punishment for crime.

Only an adult male between the ages of 21-30 may be sentenced to a whipping, not more than seven cuts may be administered, and only with a cane. No adult may be sentenced to a whipping more than

Kate Owen discovers a grim anomaly in our country's prison regulations which should be removed

(253)

twice, and a minimum of three years must have elapsed between the two occasions.

There is a separate provision for the whipping of juvenile males which offers a practical alternative to incarceration in a gaol or reform school.

Our courts have been eloquent on the subject. Mr Justice Dicoit held that nothing was achieved but revenge and society's standards suffered. Similarly, Mr Justice Goldstone said it should not be imposed save to keep an offender out of prison, and where it was coupled with a prison sentence, there should be more rigorous justification.

Despite all this, in South Africa we have the deplorable situation where any prisoner, including an awaiting-trial prisoner who has never been convicted of any crime, may be tried for disciplinary offences in terms of the Prisons Act by a commissioned officer and, if convicted and under the age of

40, given up to six strokes.

No appeal lies against any conviction or sentence imposed under this section, but the sentence is subject to review.

It is glaringly anomalous that a convicted criminal may only be sentenced to a whipping up to the age of 30 and for a restricted number of crimes, while any prisoner of any category may be whipped up to the age of 40 for mere disciplinary contraventions.

Neglected

Prisoners, because of their isolation, are generally the most unprotected and hence most abused members of society, while the attention of society is frequently, and rightly, drawn to the particular plight of political detainees, ordinary prisoners are too easily neglected.

Most prisoners are awaiting trial and are never sentenced to prison terms, but nevertheless they are liable to be whipped for petty

contraventions of disciplinary offences.

Our courts have held that in terms of the Prisons Regulations, an officer does not have the jurisdiction to try a prisoner for an assault which is not petty.

Thus, the jurisdiction he does not have — to impose up to six strokes — is reserved for petty offences, in one case, a prisoner was sentenced to a whipping for refusing to obey a command to remove a yellow dust-er which he was wearing as a scarf.

On review the court confirmed the conviction and said it would not wish to interfere with corporal punishment as an appropriate sentence in matters of prison discipline.

It did, however, remit the sentence for reconsideration.

It is time for the legislature to intervene to ensure that our treatment of prisoners is brought into line, at the very least with the principles evolved by our own courts for the infliction of whipping as a punishment for crime, and preferably also with the UN Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners, to which we profess to adhere.

□ *Kate Owen is a committee member of Lawyers for Human Rights, Witwatersrand Region*

Shock conditions at East Cape prisons

PORT ELIZABETH — A committee has been set up here to urgently investigate Eastern Cape prisons where conditions have been described as "shocking".

"We are trying to set up an urgent meeting with the prison authorities because some of the complaints of prisoners are very serious," said Lawyers for Human Rights organiser, Mr Wiseman Kula South 8/11-14/11/90

Prisoners who recently formed their own Prisoners' Democratic Movement (PDM) in Eastern

Cape jails and members of the Police and Civil Rights Unions (Popcu) are assisting with the investigation

"Prisoners are drawing up their own memorandum which we will also be presenting to the authorities", said Kula

Interviews with recently released prisoners will also form part of the investigation

Kula said there was an urgent need to "act on and expose the consistent abuse of prisoners' rights at all levels"

The committee, which was formed a few weeks ago, include representatives of the LHR, National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), PE Black Advice Office and the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation (Nicro)

The committee will examine prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners at the five prisons in the Eastern Cape

The SA Prisons Service said it was satisfied that all people entrusted to its care were treated "humanely and in a responsible manner in accordance with internationally accepted standards"

Bop coup leader and 126 other convicts join ANC

By MARK GEVISSER

THE leader of the 1988 Bophuthatswana coup attempt, Sergeant Timothy Phiri, seven senior members of the banned People's Progressive Front and 119 other ex-soldiers sentenced for high treason joined the African National Congress' Mafikeng branch this week.

The 127 political prisoners at Rooigrond Prison have been in covert communication with the Mafikeng branch ever since it was formed in August this year, and they were recruited without the knowledge of the Prisons Department. The branch has decided to charge the new members an annual rate of R1, instead of the usual R12, until they are released.

At a meeting of the PPF in Rustenburg last Saturday, vice-president Sarah Merothle announced that the party would disband and join the ANC. With this decision, the ANC now becomes the principal internal opposition to Chief Lucas Mangope's rule in the independent homeland.

Bophuthatswana government representatives were astonished when told of the prisoners' new ANC membership. "How could they have joined the ANC? They are in maximum security prison," exclaimed Lieutenant David George, public relations officer for the

Deputy Commissioner for Prisons

Brigadier SS Thooe was equally surprised, but said "no action will be taken against them because it is not illegal to be a member of the ANC in Bophuthatswana".

But ANC members and sympathisers in Bophuthatswana have been subject to harassment. The wives of two imprisoned PPF leaders have been fired from their jobs under the Security Clearance Act, and Sarah Merothle has been detained for a total of six weeks in the past two months. On the very day that the ANC announced its 127 new members, a local branch member, Nomvula Hlongwane, was detained under the homeland Emergency restrictions after having attended the annual general meeting of the National Anti-Repression Forum. A police spokesman confirmed that she is in detention.

The Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum is concerned that prison officials will make the new members' lives harder. "They have already started moving some to other prisons," said a Mafikeng representative.

The convicts have a history of resistance. They were sentenced to hard labour but have refused to break stones because they see themselves as political prisoners. And, in an attempt to obtain political prisoner status, 26 of them went on hunger strike in October for six days.

Jail inmates join the ANC

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

More than 100 political prisoners have allegedly joined the African National Congress behind bars at the Rooigrond Prison in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana.

This was disclosed to the *Sowetan* yesterday by the ANC's Mafikeng regional office.

According to the ANC's publicity committee the new recruits include 142 Bophuthatswana soldiers held at the prison since the 1988 abortive coup to oust President Lucas Mangope.

Eight officials of the banned Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) of fugitive Mr Rocky Malebane Metsing, who were also arrested then, also joined the ANC yesterday.

The soldiers are serving two to eight years on charges under the Internal Security Act

The ANC said in a statement that Mangope has denied the prisoners the status of political prisoners.

The prisoners then embarked on a hunger strike which was subsequently abandoned following an assurance from authorities that a letter listing their grievances would be sent to South African State President F W De Klerk.

Letter

Sowetan is in possession of the letter which was smuggled out of the prison last month.

The chairman of the ANC branch in Mafikeng, Mr Job Mokoro, said all the PPP prisoners and soldiers convicted in terms of the 1988 abortive coup as well as the people from Leewfontein and Braklaagte who were convicted of their struggle against incorporation

were political prisoners. He called on De Klerk to put pressure on Mangope to release them and ensure that the Pretoria Minute applied to all in South Africa.

Prison isle — great place to escape to?

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w/f AREAS 10/11/90



Kids and soldiers clean up

MORE than 100 singing children joined the Defence Force in a clean-up initiated by the army and the Bureau for Information. It began yesterday after soldiers in a troop carrier urged residents to help them in littered Old Crossroads. If the campaign is successful it will be extended to other townships. Un-

Picture: WILLIE de KLERK, Weekend Argus



By JANIS FRASER
Weekend Argus Reporter
MAJOR conflict is looming over the future development of Robben Island with the Royal Cape Yacht Club accused of jumping the gun by establishing an exclusive mooring there

Plans for the possible redevelopment of the prison island as a world-class tourist resort are gaining momentum but the blueprint for the tasteful conversion of existing Victorian buildings and careful conservation of the island is still at the drawing-board stage

At this point the Prisons Department has given no indication that it is willing to hand back the island but Tourism Minister Mr Kent Durr has vowed to fight for the development.

Penguin colony

Businessman Mr Nick Malherbe has been in the forefront of plans to develop Robben Island and has strongly condemned the placing of the RCYC's fragmented development in an area which could threaten the island's jackass penguin colony

Yesterday the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gordon Oliver, criticised the concept of "piecemeal development."

He said "The island belongs to the people of Cape Town I am really opposed to any ad hoc development The City Council should have some say — certainly not a particular organisation. I truly believe the public should rise up and make its voice heard over the issue."

Mr Malherbe, a member of the Future of Robben Island Committee, said he hoped to meet Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring next week to

press the committee's case He roundly condemned the siting of the RCYC mooring at Murray's Bay

"It should be at the village, which we plan to develop as a tourist area"

He said his investigations had revealed that an ablution block, braais and a roofed structure had been built for use by the RCYC "They are apparently totally out of character with the rest of the island's architecture The island must be planned as a whole"

But Mr Dave Abromowitz, commodore of the RCYC, said the issue had been exaggerated He said the RCYC was merely "getting a foot in the door"

The club was given permission a couple of years ago for controlled use of the island "Very few people go there," Mr Abromowitz added

He said the area used by the RCYC was open to all yachtsmen, although requests should be made through the RCYC since the club had initially negotiated with the prison authorities.

Before members or outsiders were allowed there the RCYC had to request permission from the prison authorities.

Daylight visits

Visits were restricted to daylight hours during the weekend, he added

Mr Malherbe initiated the plans after making a detailed study of a similar island off Australia which once housed a convict colony

The National Monuments Council seeks to have the island buildings listed and the surrounding waters, which contain many unexplored wrecks, declared a marine conservation area

ANC slams resort plan for prison island

CAM-7105 13/11/90
BY GLYNNIS UNDERHILL 253

THE ANC would resist any attempt to turn Robben Island into "a flippant place of decadent pleasure", according to Mr Trevor Manuel, ANC regional coordinator for the Western Cape.

"There is a strong motion that it should become a monument," he said.

The ANC response to the future of the historical island follows reports that a group of top businessmen are campaigning to "open up" the island as a public resort.

No formal applications about the future of Robben Island had been made to the government, he said.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Mr Kent Durr has thrown his support behind the moves to develop the island.

Bop prisoners halt hunger strike

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SEVERAL political prisoners suspended their hunger strikes last week after 29 days in anticipation of a response from the government on their releases.

The 26 prisoners on hunger strike at the Bophuthatswana Central Prison demanded that the government scrap apartheid and all repressive laws and abide by the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes

They were allowed access to a district surgeon only last week, the Human Rights Commission reported. Worcester hunger striker Mr Xolhe Dyaboo also suspended his hunger strike last week in anticipation of a response to

a demand that he be granted indemnity in terms of the Pretoria Minute. His attorney, Mr Ebrahim Mohamed, said his client was weak when he visited him on Tuesday and had to be carried on a stretcher.

Soweto 15/11-21/11/90

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sowetan 15/11/90
Pledge over Mandela cell

A BUSINESSMAN in Cape Town has promised not to "desecrate" Mr Nelson Mandela's old Robben Island prison cell if proposals to turn the island into a major tourist attraction are given the go-ahead. 253

Mr Nick Malherbe, co-ordinator of the Future of Robben Island Committee, was reacting to the response of the ANC's Western Cape co-ordinator Mr Trevor Manuel to their proposals. - Sapa.

Prisoners told to 'sit tight'

By REHANA ROSSOUW

POLITICAL prisoners will have to "sit tight" in jails throughout the country while their lawyers try to reach clarity on the indemnity process.

Lawyers representing political prisoners have slammed the government's procedure for amnesty and indemnity as riddled with uncertainty.

"Prisoners are being kept hostage to ensure the ANC abides by its decision to suspend the armed struggle," commented one

The Human Rights Commission (HRC)

estimates that there are still between 2 000 and 3 000 political prisoners held in South African prisons.

The human rights watchdog organisation has a list of prisoners held in urban jails but are not sure how many are being held in smaller rural towns.

Only 177 have been released since October 2. The HRC also believes there could be as many as 800 prisoners held for public violence offences.

"We are not sure whether to start applying for indemnity for our clients yet," said a prominent Cape Town attorney who represents several prisoners on Robben Island.

"We are waiting for word from the prisoners themselves whether they will abide by the government's new procedures."

Lawyers are outraged by the government's linking the release of prisoners to the "progress" made by the African National Congress to suspend armed actions.

One lawyer said this could lead to the prisoners' refusal to abide by the government's terms.

The cumbersome indemnity procedure may also see some prisoners still held behind bars by April 30 — the date set for the process to be completed.

Public violence

According to the government, amnesty and indemnity will be considered for prisoners who have committed straightforward political offences and those involved in "politically-related" common law crimes such as arson and public violence.

Public violence offenders will be adjudicated on the facts of each case while those who committed political offences may be processed in terms of categories before the end of the year.

"If there are up to 800 public violence offenders being held, how can the government hope to decide on the fate of each one individually before the end of the year?" the lawyer asked.

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Sow/L
15-21/11/90

AIDS prisoners on hunger strike

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South 22/11 - 28/11/90

By HENRY LUDSKI

POLITICAL prisoners in the Eastern Cape, including three Aids sufferers, last week went on hunger strike to demand their release in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

Port Elizabeth civil rights lawyers and ANC national executive committee (NEC) member, Mr Raymond Mhlaba, were this week granted permission by prison authorities to meet prisoners at Kirkwood's JC Steyn Prison.

Continued

It is believed that the three prisoners who earlier this year were identified as being HIV-positive this week continued with their hunger strike despite of other prisoners having called off their protest

The three prisoners were transferred to the Eastern Cape from Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison where they embarked on a week-long hunger strike and won their demands for improved conditions

Mhlaba said that when he went to the prison last week, one of the prisoners refused to see him until all three of them were given permission to see him.

On his visit to the prison this week the ANC leader was expected to meet the three Aids sufferers and a delegation of five other political prisoners

Battling

Lawyers and relatives of prisoners were this week battling to establish the reasons for the hunger strike which is believed to revolve around the anger and frustration in jails throughout the country over the lengthy delay in the release of political prisoners

"When we meet them we will hear from the horse's mouth what the problems are, but I will be taking copies of the Pretoria and Groote Schuur Minutes so that I am prepared for any eventuality," said Mhlaba on Tuesday

"Although the prisoners are angry about delays in their release, I believe they also have problems about conditions and privileges," said Mhlaba

About 50 political prisoners are being

● Turn to Page 3

Aids victims in jail protest

South 22/11 - 28/11/90

● From Page One

held at the jail JC Steyn Prison situated about 100km outside Port Elizabeth.

The protest at the prison is the second hunger strike in the region in recent months as political prisoners throughout the country become increasingly impatient over lengthy delays in their release.

In October 20 prisoners in Grahamstown embarked on a five-day strike to demand that the government "abide by the spirit of the Pretoria Minute".

A flood of releases were expected following the historic Pretoria agreement which stipulated that the release of political prisoners should commence on September 1, 1990, and this process should be completed by April 1991.

253 Investigate

Human rights lawyers in the Eastern Cape were recently instrumental in setting up a committee to investigate Eastern Cape prisons where there have been complaints about conditions and the treatment of prisoners.

However, the SA Prisons Service spokesperson said they were satisfied that all people entrusted to its care were treated "humanely and in a responsible manner in accordance with internationally accepted standards".

A spokesperson for the Prisons Service referred to the announcement of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobic Coetsee, on November 2 in which indemnity procedures were outlined.

"The procedure is the outcome of an agreement between the government and the ANC and is already pursued by ANC members and many others.

"The onus is thus on the prisoners themselves to utilise these channels to expedite their release."

The allegations that the government was not abiding by the Pretoria Minute was rejected, he said.

"The delay that is experienced is caused by people outside the government who are misdirecting and misleading prisoners willingly and unwillingly"

Islanders slate UDF leadership

By HEATHER ROBERTSON

AFRICAN National Congress prisoners on Robben Island have slated the UDF leadership in Natal for in-fighting, factionalism, uneven distribution of finance and failure to adhere to democratic practices.

This was disclosed in a nine-page paper presented by former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Jeff Radebe,

to 410 delegates at the first conference of the ANC Southern Natal region last weekend

The document alludes to the alleged UDF "cabal" or leadership clique which issued political decrees without proper discussion and broad consultation

"The consequences of leading by political decree and pamphlets resulted in the use of coercion and threats, specially by the youth to force the people into political campaigns," it states

Undermine

The document attributed the weaknesses of the progressive forces in the region to the absence of locally based African leadership

It claims that this shortcoming had been used to undermine and attack ANC leadership and organisations depicting them as non-African, anti-Zulu, Indian-controlled and Xhosa-led

The document asserts that the ANC should emerge and be seen to be an independent political organisation in the region — and not appear as the UDF in another form

"We must create these community based organisations rooted in common experiences rather than in organisational differences"

The document calls for tolerance towards Inkatha members who are genu-

inely committed to solving the problems of the region and matters of common concern, such as high rents, poor living conditions, anti-social elements and the effects of apartheid

The dramatic elections at the culmination of the conference saw a general springcleaning of the "old order" in Natal with UDF stalwarts Archie Gumede, Patrick "Terror" Lekota, Curnick Ndlovu and Natal Indian Congress officials Praveen Ghordoun, Billy Nair and Farouk Meer outvoted

The uncontested election

of ANC national executive member and Umkhonto We Sizwe intelligence chief Jacob Zuma as chairperson of the region, replacing Patrick "Terror" Lekota, is in line with the spirit of the document, say political commentators

Lekota, who has been linked to the cabal, lost a bid for election as vice chairperson to Radebe

Commenting on the paper, newly-elected regional executive committee member, Mr S'bu Ndebele, said the document reflected the general mood at the conference

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South 22/11 - 28/11/90

Cadres receive indemnity papers

LAWYERS for the African National Congress delivered hundreds of indemnity forms to political prisoners throughout South Africa this week. (253)

However, it is understood the prisoners are not completing the forms until the ANC gives guidance on the process of indemnity. South 22/11 - 28/11/90

The ANC confirmed this week that a legal department member, Mr Matthew Phosa, would be visiting all the prisons where their members are being held in the next two weeks.

Phosa will visit Robben Island next Tuesday.

A National Executive Committee member of the ANC, Mr Sindiso Mfenyane, will be visiting exiles in African countries soon to explain the process to them.



First Southern Natal regional congress of the ANC. Jacob Zuma was elected convenor, a position that was held before by Terror Lekota
Picture RAFSMAYET, Afrapix

THE heritage of Robben Island strongly influenced the African National Congress Southern Natal regional conference last weekend

Not only were half of those elected to the executive former inmates jailed for political offences but the current inmates also had a voice in the conference — a document, apparently smuggled out of the prison, was read on their behalf

This extraordinary paper is headed "A frank and critical look at the situation in Natal", and it contains the kind of public self evaluation rarely allowed by any political organisation

It was read on behalf of the islanders by a former inmate, now projects organiser of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers Natal branch, Jeff Radebe, who was elected by the conference as Southern Natal vice-chairman

The analysis is critical of the government and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, blaming them for the continuation of the violence. However, it also stresses that all organisations, including Inkatha have the right to propagate their political views

Its most surprising feature is a frank acknowledgment that all was not well within the leadership ranks of the Mass Democratic Movement during the States of Emergency. There is understanding that the Emergency made conditions difficult but the islanders say this is not a good enough excuse for the abuses that crept in

The writers of the document acknowledge the hard work of many organisations which kept the "Congress tradition" alive, but add that "serious weaknesses characterise the democratic movement.

"(It) has failed to provide effective guidance and leadership on the ground. The ANC itself cannot be exonerated from this fact

"The UDF as it existed in the region was plagued by in-fighting, factionalism, clique-ism and uneven distribution of resources

"In areas of struggle especially in the townships and villages the leadership could not be found

"The issuing of political decrees without proper discussion and broad consultation with the people has done more harm than good. The difficulties experienced with the State of Emergency have been carefully appreciated but they provide no justifiable basis to abdicate from exercising accountable leadership and direction"

According to the writers, the long-term results of this tendency were extremely serious

"The consequences of leading by political decree and pamphlets resulted in the use of coercion and threats, especially by the youth to force the people into political campaigns

"This tended to alienate various sections of the oppressed and also provided fertile ground for the enemy and criminal elements to manipulate the situation in their favour"

They say it is crucial that these problems do not contaminate the ANC, and that locally-based leadership, drawn from the region, should be encouraged

"One of the weaknesses of the progressive organisations in the region has been the absence of African leadership, in particular locally-based African leadership

"This has seriously watered down the full potential of our organisations

"Furthermore, this shortcoming became a

The Island graduates dominate Natal ANC

Half of the recently elected Southern Natal African National Congress leadership are former Robben Island prisoners. Not only did they dominate the meeting, the current inmates smuggled a paper to the conference
CARMEL RICKARD reports

focal point for the enemies of progress, specifically Buthelezi, to undermine and attack our leadership and organisations, depicting them as non-African, anti-Zulu, Indian-controlled and Xhosa-led

"It must be emphasised that whereas we stress the immediate need for African leadership, all the ANC, be they black or white, Indian or coloured, should form part of the ANC leadership based on the principle of equal participation and non-racialism"

The document then deals with the continuing dilemma of relations between the ANC and the United Democratic Front, saying the ANC should be seen as "an independent political organisation and not appear as the UDF in another form"

In addition to promoting democratic practices in its own ranks, the ANC is urged to ensure the growth of a "culture of political democracy" in the region, ensuring that all

Zuma did not 'depose' Lekota

THE election of the African National Congress' first southern Natal regional chairman, Jacob Zuma, has met with widespread approval

He is head of the ANC's military intelligence and he has "officially" been back in the country from exile since March

Since then he has played a key role in several peace efforts including the Umfolozi Accord in Northern Natal, and in talks over the troubled Ndwedwe area. He also led the ANC side in several rounds of talks with senior Inkatha officials

His executive brings a new look leadership to the region, and many who dominated extra-parliamentary politics in Durban are now taking a back seat

Among those no longer at the helm are United Democratic Front national president Archie Gumede, UDF national chairman Curmuck Ndlovu, Natal Indian Congress officials Yunus Mahomed, MJ Nardoo and George Sewpershad, and several prominent figures detained over the Operation Vula affair — Pravin Gordhan, Jabu Sithole and Billy Nair

Only two of the convening committee, appointed by head office to establish the infrastructure for new branches, were elected to the executive.

In comes Zuma's deputy Jeff Radebe, sec-

organisations, including Inkatha, have the right to propagate their political views

Despite conceding this political freedom to Inkatha, the writers pull no punches in their criticism of the organisation, calling it an "agent of reaction", a "junior partner of decaying apartheid policies" and "strike breakers"

But not everyone in the organisation is to be dismissed as a "sell out"

"We must be in a position to identify and isolate the most reactionary criminal elements in it, while still (being) committed to finding common ground with those genuinely committed to solving the problems of the region"

The solution to the violence and problems like high rents requires "that we must learn to coexist with those Inkatha members

"We must tolerate and accept differences of opinion and differences as regards tactics"

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this document is that it was read during the only open session of the conference when the media and outside observers were present

Asked why it was read in public when it would have been easy to keep it until a closed session, ANC officials said there was a tradition of self-criticism in the organisation

Southern Natal executive member Nkosazana Zuma said this was "one of the strengths" of the ANC — "that it is able to look at itself and point out its mistakes and try to correct them, rather than pretending they do not exist"

Her colleague on the executive, Sbu Ndebele, added "Democracy cannot be built secretly"

Perhaps the public self-criticism was made easier by the fact that it was directed primarily at the "internal organisations" rather than at the ANC, but it was all the same an unexpected and welcome development

It has been known for some months that Terror Lekota would not be staying in Natal for long. Allegations that Zuma, who was elected ANC southern Natal convenor over the weekend, deposed Lekota are unfounded
By CARMEL RICKARD

retary Sbu Ndebele, treasurer Mzilikazi Khumalo and eight other executive members

Six of the 12-member executive are former Robben Island political prisoners, there are two women and two Natal University academics

From the beginning there was little doubt Zuma would be elected. Some delegates were so sure they arrived at the conference carrying ANC flags bearing Zuma's picture. He was the only nominee for the post and was unanimously chosen

Speculation since then that the head of the convening committee Patrick "Terror" Lekota had been "deposed" by Zuma after a leadership tussle are however unfounded

It has been known for some months that Lekota would not be staying on in Natal after the conference and that he could well take

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long and arduous prisons terms for opposing what they believed was unjust

Both tourism and a monument could be accommodated in a national park — which is in line with Malherbe's thinking. There's no denying that the 500 ha island 8 km off Cape Town lends itself to managed conservation. It's been under the control of the SA Prisons service for 25 years, during which time considerable conservation work has been done, including the re-introduction of a penguin colony and the ongoing eradication of alien vegetation.

The prison buildings themselves occupy only a small area on the north-east of the island. There is also a village for warders and their families which includes a number of historic buildings, a legacy of more than 300 years of permanent habitation.

During World War 2, an airfield and a harbour were built and massive guns — whose rusty hulks are still in place — were taken to the island to protect Cape Town from enemy attack. They were never fired in anger. The prison buildings are now regarded as antiquated, but the cost of replacing them on the mainland — estimated by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee at R65m — means they will remain in use for the time being.

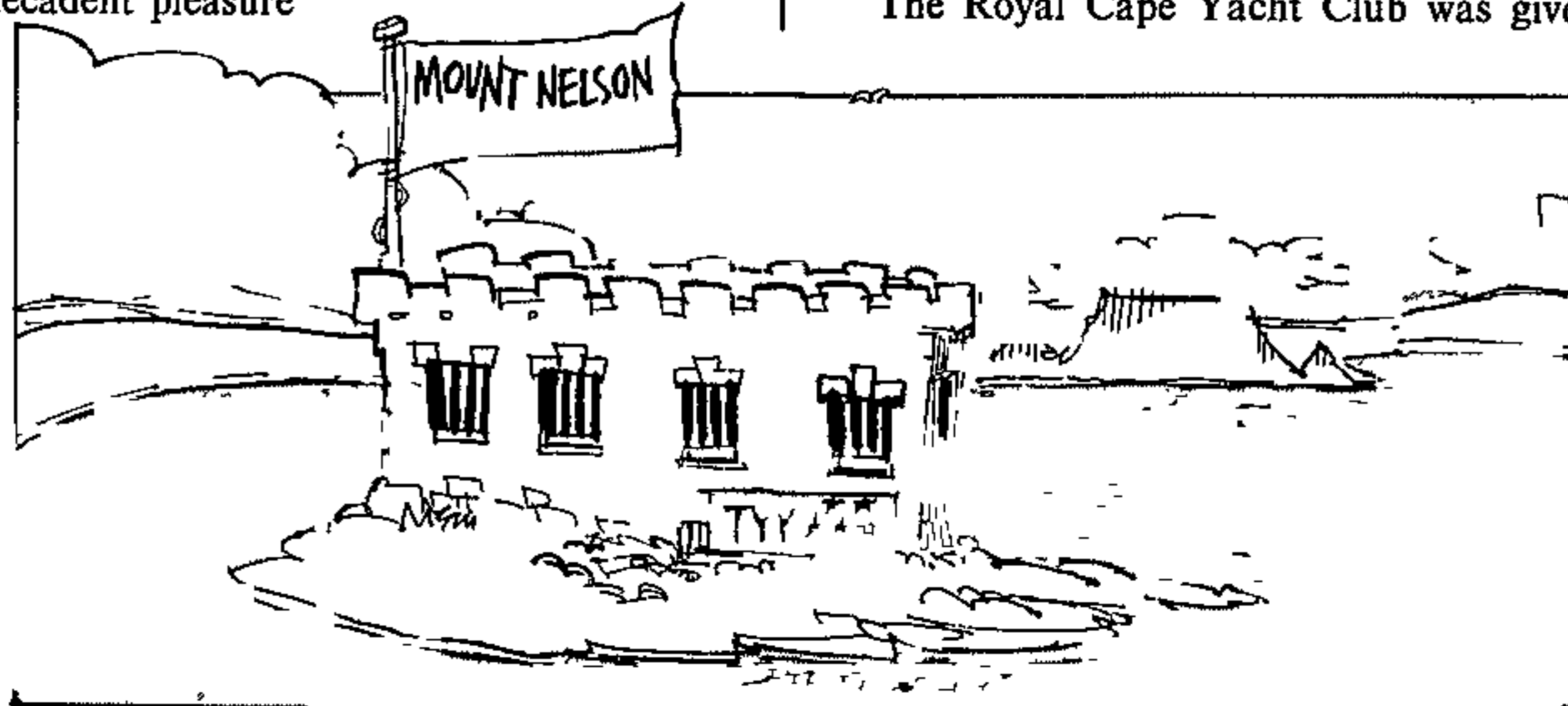
The best that potential redevelopers can hope for in the foreseeable future is a further easing of access to the island. In recent years, the Prisons Service has allowed interest groups to visit Robben Island but not the prison. According to Coetsee 33 661 people visited it last year (including people visiting prisoners).

The Royal Cape Yacht Club was given

ROBBEN ISLAND F/M 23/11/90 IN THE SUN? 253

Should Robben Island — SA's Alcatraz — be transformed into our own Coney Island? Or at least a major tourist attraction?

Yes, says Cape Town businessman Nick Malherbe and Trade, Industry & Tourism Minister Kent Durr — who see a redeveloped Robben Island as an international tourist mecca. No, says the western Cape branch of the ANC, whose regional co-ordinator Trevor Manuel wants it to become a monument rather than a "flippant place of decadent pleasure."



Malherbe has formed FRIC — the Future of Robben Island Committee — and uses whatever opportunities arise to punt the wider opening of the island to the public. He is being backed by Durr who has pledged his support in writing.

In reality, neither wants to see Robben Island become the neon-and-nightclub hub of the region. Lack of water and an ultra-sensitive ecology rule out extensive development. But some development is possible and at the same time there's no reason why part of the island, the prison perhaps, shouldn't be preserved as a monument. To many South Africans it could become a shrine of sorts, reminding them of the struggle for equal rights and the sacrifices of those who served

permission some time ago to build an ablution block and a braai area on the shores of Murray's Bay (the harbour) for use by members who regularly sail over at weekends. Access is either by private boat (with prior permission) or aboard one of the Prisons Service's high speed ferries. ■

Returning exiles 'should get priority for jobs'

By SAMANTHA WEINBERG

RETURNING exiles and political prisoners should be given priority in the pursuit of jobs — otherwise they might easily pick up arms and become a major destabilising factor, says Papie Moloto from the Centre for the Development of Human Resources.

The CDHR is closely with the Consultative Business Movement to persuade business to help exiles and former prisoners find gainful employment.

"What we want is to find businesses who are willing to take on skilled people and organise on-the-job training for them. It will work for our mutual benefit — we provide the human resources and business provides physical and training resources," he says.

The opportunity cost of exile or imprisonment is great in terms of benefits

W/Mail 23/11 - 29/11/90
forgone, says Moloto, which is why those disadvantaged people should be given a leg-up when they return.

"Many of those people who have been involved in the armed struggle are bitter, so if they return to unemployment they could easily become a major destabilising factor — especially if they lay their hands on arms.

"That is why they must be gainfully and satisfactorily employed. We don't want business to give them handouts, they must be given jobs."

As many of the returnees have management and leadership potential, this should work for the benefit of the employers as well, he says.

Sechaba Modibede from the Political Prisoners' Support Committee is compiling lists of the approximately 3 000 people still in prison, detailing

their past experience and skills.

Many of them, while illiterate and uneducated, have developed skill in prison, says Modibede, himself a former Robben Islander.

"On the Island, most of the people were aware they would require skills when they were released and studied through correspondence courses to ensure they are prepared to make a meaningful contribution to their country."

In addition they learnt practical skills, such as carpentry, upholstery, building and mechanics — all of which would make them valuable employees to existing companies.

While Modibede's main concern is the fate of former political prisoners, he accepts the whole community should benefit from training — but that prisoners and exiles should be given priority.

Anniversary on death row for Strydom

SI Times 25/11/90

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CONDEMNED mass murderer Barend Strydom yesterday celebrated his first wedding anniversary on death row

Devoted wife Karin visited him with the news that an application for indemnity had been lodged for him this week

Strydom will be included among others that will be scrutinised by the Office for Indemnity, Immunity and Release.

Ironically, it is through the recent government and ANC negotiations that the application may succeed

He was one of the organisations the fervent right-winger detested, yet today it could save him from the gallows.

Wit Wolf Strydom was convicted of killing eight blacks and injuring 14 on November 15, 1988

Karin, who married Strydom while he was in prison, said "I am certain

By TRISH BEAVER

one day we will be able to touch without a glass panel between us

"Our first anniversary was very hard I visited Hendri in prison and we prayed together

"I gave him a letter explaining my love and told him I would wait for ever if necessary"

His lawyer, Wim Cornelius, this week handed in a 1 000 page indemnity application listing reasons why Strydom should be classified a political prisoner

"One only has to read through the evidence presented at the trial to see that his crimes were politically motivated," he said

"The ANC has declared that they support the unconditional release of political prisoners from both the left and right political spectrums"

"THE Prisons Act makes provision that juveniles can be incarcerated in prison only under certain exceptional circumstances.

In terms of Section 29 of the Prisons Act, a person under the age of 18 years who is accused of having committed an offence shall before his conviction not be detained in a prison, police cell or lock-up unless his detention is necessary on account of, for instance, the seriousness of the offence, considerations of the protection of the community

PRISONS SERVICE COMMENT

or when no suitable place of detention is available, also bearing in mind the other-mentioned factors.

It must be certified by a magistrate that no other suitable place of detention is available.

The necessary precautionary measures are taken to safeguard young juveniles from being harassed and abused by adults.

The age of the prisoner is therefore always taken into account when juvenile prisoners are allocated to cells.

The Prisons Service regards harassment among prisoners and abuse of fellow inmates in a very serious light and any case brought to our attention is thoroughly investigated and dealt with.

As far as the other allegations in the report are con-

cerned, it can be mentioned that although unsentenced persons are required to work, they are allowed to keep themselves occupied constructively and to relax and participate in games in open and spacious courtyards.

Prisoners who do not sleep on beds are provided with sleeping mats and sufficient bedding.

The allegation that two persons had to share one blanket is absolutely untrue.

Contrary to the allegation that they are only afforded the opportunity to shower twice a week, it can be mentioned that all cells have hot and cold water showers to which they have daily access. The Prisons Service is satisfied that the juveniles, and other prisoners for that matter at Pollsmoor and elsewhere, are being well cared for."

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The Prisons Service is satisfied that the juveniles, and other prisoners for that matter at Pollsmoor and elsewhere, are being well cared for.”

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE
A POLICE constable told a Bophuthatswana court that he had every right to assault prisoners if they failed to tell the truth — he had been taught how at police college. W/M. coll. 30/11 - 6/12/90

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reason to assault the accused."

Later, during cross examination, Setsome was asked if he was taught at police college to assault prisoners. His reply was: "Yes, if a person does not want to tell the truth."

He denied that his beating had resulted in the marks and injuries the two susi (21) lifted his shirt to show 15 marks across his back and crossing to the right hand side of his stomach. There was also a small wound on his right hip bone.

Karel Rammoitana (21) had 13 marks on his back and the left hand side of his body. In addition he said he had been slapped on the ear and could no longer hear properly. Not only did Setsome fail to advise

the accused of their rights to remain silent, according to the court record, he attempted to obtain false evidence by force.

Rammoitana said he had been assaulted by Setsome because "he wanted me to agree to something which I know not to be the truth".

Motsusi and Rammoitana, released on bail of R200, both said that the injuries were inflicted by Setsome during their second bout of interrogation. They alleged that they had also been assaulted earlier. No one could explain why the accused had not been brought to court within the legally stipulated 48 hours. Instead, seven days had elapsed between arrest and first court appearance. They had had no access to a doctor during this time.

Beating prisoners is fine, says cop

swana court that he had every right to assault prisoners if they failed to tell the truth — he had been taught how at police college. W/M. coll. 30/11 - 6/12/90

Constable Daniel Setsome of the Bophuthatswana police told a bail application hearing in Lqhurutsho how he had taken statements from two young men arrested on suspicion of holding an illegal gathering.

"The accused were not forced to say anything. I assaulted them with bare hands and hit them a slambok because they were not telling me the truth," Setsome said in evidence in chief.

"I interrogated the accused because I wanted to know why they were arrested. Their statements differed. I had a

Appeal Court sets free death row prisoner

CAPE TOWN — A man who spent 14 months on death row after being convicted by Cape Town Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Lategan has been set free by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein

The court found on Wednesday that James Jochems, of Hanover Park Cape Town, was not guilty of murder.

This is the seventh murder conviction and death sentence handed down by Mr Justice Lategan to be set aside in the past two years. It is also the second time in three months that a death sentence imposed by the judge has been set aside.

By Day 30/11/90. (253)
In September, Easter Ndwanyana of Beaufort West, who had been on death row for a year, was cleared of murder.

In both cases Mr Justice Lategan had refused leave to appeal on conviction, and the Chief Justice was petitioned.

Mr Justice Lategan said on Wednesday he had "no comment" on the findings

Jochems had been sentenced to death for the murder of Denzel Ronald Abrahams and three years' jail for the attempted murder of Gert Lewis. Jochems denied being present at the shooting.

Mr Justice Milne, in a 45-page judgment at Wednesday's appeal hearing, found that evidence of key witnesses at the trial was unreliable and might well have been deliberately dishonest.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the Bar of SA's general council opposed the appointment of Mr Justice Lategan, the former Cape Attorney-General, as a judge of the Cape division of the Supreme Court in 1979.

The Cape Bar also objected to the appointment of an Attorney-General as a judge — Sapa.

Arrests before 'Kei coup'

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c/pres
2/12/90

By THEMBA KHUMALO

UNLESS the government hastens its programme of releasing political prisoners and detainees, it would soon face the wrath of the democratic movement under the leadership of the ANC

This emerged at a Press conference in Johannesburg this week by representatives of 10 organisations who declared war against detention without trial, especially Section 29 of the Internal Security Act

The ANC's Abba Omar said his organisation's PWV region was staging protest marches in major centres on Thursday in a "Peace and Freedom Now" campaign

"De Klerk's government is holding political prisoners and exiles as hostages," he said

Among the organisations represented were the Human Rights Commission, ANC Youth League, ANC, Detainees Aid Centre and the National Anti-Repression Forum.

A statement from the National Anti-repression Forum said detentions had escalated, with 187 people currently being held under Section 29

About 120 security prisoners had been released since February 2, but 300 remained behind bars

The number of security prisoners fluctuated between 300 and 400, with a continuous inflow of new offenders balancing releases.

Indemnity forms for PAC cadres 253

MEMBERS of the Pan-Africanist Congress on Robben Island have received indemnity forms, the movement announced this week.

Two leading PAC central

committee members, Mr Enoch Zulu and Mr Achmat Cassiem, are being held on the Island

"The prisoners asked the government to deal with them through their head office in Johannesburg —

^{South 6/121 - 12/12/90} which was refused," said PAC secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ms Patricia de Lille

"An application by the PAC leadership to visit them on the Island to discuss this matter and consult with them on matters surrounding our

conference, has been refused

"We find it very strange that the PAC has been refused permission to visit Robben Island while members of the external mission are being indemnified. This is a case of opening one door

and closing the other"

De Lille, general secretary Mr Benny Alexander, legal secretary Mr P Dhlamini and Western Cape convenor, Mr Barney Desai, were refused permission to visit the Island



Prison terms cut in 'festive season spirit'

By SHARON SOROUR, Staff Reporter

PRISON terms for some prisoners who are or will be in custody on December 10 have been cut by six months, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has announced.

The approved dates of release would be advanced by up to and including six months "in a spirit of goodwill engendered by the coming festive season," according to a statement by the Prisons Service on behalf of Mr Coetsee.

The remission of sentence, approved by the government in terms of Section 69 (1) of the Prisons Act of 1959, would not be applicable to any prisoners who were

- Released on probation or parole before December 10,

- In detention as judgment debtors in terms of Section 65F and 109 (4) of the Magistrate Court Act of 1944,

- Mentally ill or are receiving treatment in psychiatric hospitals,

- Certified psychopaths.

Prisoners sentenced for one of the following crimes would also not qualify for the remission of sentence

- Rape and murder,

- Robbery involving a firearm or where a sentence of longer than five years was imposed,

- Culpable homicide where a sentence of longer than five years was imposed,

- Housebreaking and theft, including housebreaking linked with another misdeed where a sentence of longer than five years was imposed,

- Indecent assault or sodomy committed with a child

- Abduction,

- Trading in dependency producing drugs, excluding dagga.

Prisoners who qualify will be released from December 10 when their dates of release arise.

Christmas cheer for convicts

SOME prisoners will get a six-month remission of sentences "in a spirit of goodwill engendered by the coming festive season".

The South African Prison Services said this yesterday in a statement on behalf of Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The service said the Government had approved in terms of Section 69 (1) of the Prisons Act 1959, that six months of remission of sentence be granted to all sentenced prisoners who are or would be in custody on December 10 by advancing their approved dates of release by up to six months.

Sowetan 11/12/90

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

It said the remission would, however, not apply to prisoners who:

* Were released on probation or parole before December 10;

* Were in detention as judgment debtors in terms of Section 65F and 109 (4) of the Magistrate Court Act, 1944;

* Mentally ill prisoners, for as long as they were receiving treatment in the psychiatric hospitals;

* Prisoners sentenced for rape, murder, culpable homicide in which sentence of longer than five years was imposed, house-breaking and theft - including house-breaking, house-breaking linked with any other crime and in respect of which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed, indecent assault or sodomy committed with a child, flagium, and trading in dependency-producing drugs, excluding dagga.

"Prisoners who qualify will be released as from December 10 as their dates of release arise," the statement said.

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Govt cuts jail sentences

Staff Reporter

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The Government will reduce the sentences of some prisoners, including some political prisoners, in a Christmas amnesty, according to a statement released yesterday on behalf of Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee

Release dates for certain prisoners would be advanced by up to six months, a spokesman for the Prisons Service said

Prisoners would be released as their release dates came up.

The spokesman said that figures regarding prisoners expected to be released were not available. Star 11/29/0

The remission of sentence would not be applicable to mentally ill prisoners for as long as they were receiving treatment

in psychiatric hospitals, prisoners certified as psychopaths, prisoners already released on probation or parole and prisoners in detention as judgment debtors.

The remission of sentence would also not be applicable to prisoners sentenced for

● Murder, rape, plagium (kidnapping), indecent assault or sodomy with a child, robbery involving a firearm or for which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed

● Culpable homicide in respect of which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed.

● Housebreaking and theft in respect of which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed

● Trading in dependency-producing drugs, excluding dagga.

Death Row prisoners in freedom bid

HEROES
HOME BY
CHRISTMAS



CHRISTMAS PLEA: Relatives of political prisoners, including Mrs Patricia Jacobs, left, and Mrs Dora Scott, demonstrate outside St George's Cathedral on Monday

BY HENRY LUDSKI

DEATH ROW prisoners this week made a bid for freedom with at least 20 of them applying for indemnity in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

Among them are the Uppington 14 who were sentenced to death last year for the murder of a municipal policeman in 1985.

Others are ANC cadres Mr Robert McBride, sentenced to death in 1987 for the bomb blast at the Parade Hotel in Durban, and Messina trainee Mr Mlhethele Mncube and Mr Mzondaleli Nondula.

This was confirmed this week by a spokesperson for Lawyers for Human Rights in Pretoria.

A total of 52 political prisoners are being held at Pretoria Central prison. Rightwing mass murderer Mr Barand Strydom, who shot dead eight people in November 1988, recently lodged a 1 000-page application for indemnity

South 13/12 - 17/12/90

on the basis that his actions were politically motivated

The government — and the African National Congress — are under pressure to speed up the release of hundreds of political prisoners who are becoming increasingly impatient over constant delays in their release

A Lawyers for Humans Rights spokesperson confirmed on Wednesday that political prisoners on Death Row would present a document at this weekend's ANC consultative conference in Johannesburg

Campaign

It is expected that they will raise the issue of their release

This week, as a campaign to get prisoners released before Christmas gained momentum, an office was set up in Pretoria to assist with the processing of indemnity applications from prisons

The ANC believes that as many as 3 600 political prisoners are eligible for indemnity in terms of the Pretoria Minute of August 6 and the definitions of political prisoners as outlined by the government a month ago



Itimeleng Mosala

Azapo's economic policy

By MUSA NDWANDWE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will reveal its economic policy at the national conference

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CPL Tut's
December 14 1990 5

Suspension of warders to stand, court rules

Supreme Court Reporter

AN application by 10 Pollsmoor Prison warders — who went on strike for three days this year — to have their suspensions set aside was dismissed with costs in Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

Mr Acting-Justice G A Kühn, with Mr Justice P Tebbutt concurring, found that the decision to suspend them had not been taken in bad faith.

The court also ordered Mr Raymond Joseph Jacobs and nine other warders, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Pop-cru), to pay the costs of two counsel.

In their application the warders said the decision to suspend them was invalid because it was unreasonable.

● In a separate but related hearing, an application by 77 warders for orders reviewing, correcting and setting aside a decision by the Officer Commanding, Colonel J C Roberts, to hold a disciplinary inquiry in terms of the Prisons Act, was dismissed with costs

Miss Justice L van den Heever and Mr Justice H C Nel presided. Mr F D J Brand SC assisted by Mr Nick Treurnicht instructed by the state attorney appeared for the Prisons Department. Mr Les Rose-Innes, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for the warders.

26 Robben Island prisoners freed

S. Times 16/12/90 (253)

By KURT SWART

JUBILANT relatives and friends yesterday welcomed 26 prisoners freed from Robben Island.

They included Bongani Jonas, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for refusing last year to testify in the Yengeni terrorism trial.

The freed men were serving sentences ranging from two to 19 years on charges including high treason, terrorism, attempted murder and possession of arms and explosives.

The veteran of the

group, Moses Molefe of Soweto, was convicted of high treason in 1979.

One of the group, Frans Ranoto, walked to freedom carrying his pet cockatiel, Comrade Boogie-Woogie, in a cage. He had successfully applied to prison authorities for permission to keep a pet.

● The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles said on Friday that the return of exiles was proceeding too slowly and called on the government to "cut red tape" in the granting of indemnity.

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Jerry Maphela, who stepped in to douse the flames with water.

He then collapsed, writhing in pain, while another worker, Johannes Baloyi Makhubela, used a hacksaw to cut the

Makwatie denied these claims.

He said the farmer found him on Saturday morning on the farm Hayoma

■ To Page 2

26 Islanders out, 205 still held

TWENTY-SIX Robben Island prisoners were released yesterday, leaving 205 still held in the notorious political prison.

The surprise releases appeared to have caught friends and relatives unawares because not more than a handful of people arrived to greet the ex-prisoners when they stepped off the Prison Services ferry shortly before noon in Table Bay harbour yesterday.

But there was some happiness in the air as

Barry Pule and Diana Mhimi were married at Pollsmoor Prison yesterday morning.

After the ceremony the groom remained in detention while his wife celebrated their wedding with friends and the freed prisoners at Cowley House in Woodstock. (253)

At the time of going to press the names of the 26 were not available.

■ Meanwhile, a Crossroads man, convicted of terrorism for being in possession of a limpet mine

near Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, was released from Robben Island on Friday.

Nana Robert Maliti served one year of a two-year sentence imposed after an appeal against a five-year sentence for terrorism and possession of a banned publication.

He was arrested in October 1988 while carrying a primed limpet mine 150m from where Vlok was opening a police station in New Crossroads. — Sapa

Freed man has 'mixed feelings'

Star 17/12/90

CAPE TOWN — Abednigo Bongani Jonas's release from Robben Island after serving a little more than a year for refusing to testify for the State in the terrorism trial of Tony Yengeni and 14 others, had caused mixed feelings, he said yesterday.

Mr Jonas (32), who was said by the State to be its main witness, was released with 25 other political prisoners on Saturday.

He was jailed on November 3 last year by Mr Justice S Selikowitz for three years following an inquiry to determine if he had "just excuse" for his refusal to testify.

Mr Jonas told the court that while detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act he had been asked to become an "askari" (a turned around ANC guerilla in the employ of the police).

He had refused.

The court also heard he had been stationed at ANC camps in Angola and how ANC members had fought alongside the Angolan army, Fapla, against rebel Unita forces.

253 Identify

During the inquiry Mr Jonas also cited as a reason for his refusal to testify the fact that he had a five-year-old child in the care of the ANC in Lusaka.

Speaking from his Guguletu home yesterday, Mr Jonas said he had not seen his daughter and for "security reasons" was only prepared to identify the child's mother as a Zambian woman named Idah.

News of his release came as a shock and he needed some time to absorb it all. He was however also sad at leaving his comrades on Robben Island.

Morale on the island was high and the more than 200 political prisoners "hoped the Government would honour its undertaking with the ANC" regarding their release, he said.

The release of the 26 was also seen as a trade-off in order to score points while the weekend's two-day European Community meeting was taking place.

Mr Jonas said if required to, he would again refuse to testify for the State. — Sapa.



The ANC held a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday to prepare for February's conference of donors. Among those at the meeting were, from left, manpower development administrative secretary Papi Moloto, head of fund-raising Barbara Masekela, Bongwiwe Njobe from the land commission and the ANC's representative for Japan, Jerry Matsila. Picture, ROBERT BOTHA

Political prisoners 'dissatisfied'

THE release of political prisoners cannot take place by April because, among other things, prisoners appear to be dissatisfied with the agreement concluded by government and the ANC, says a new body established by two legal organisations.

The new body, the Political Prisoner Release Programme, was established by Lawyers for Human Rights and National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) to facilitate the release of prisoners.

The memorandum motivating the establishment of the body makes it clear that government is not solely to blame for the slow pace of the releases.

Problems in identifying political prisoners, the prerequisite that the organisation of which the prisoners is a member must endorse the release and the limited resources of the liberation movements have played a role in the hold-ups, the memorandum says.

Government and the ANC agreed on guidelines for the release of political prisoners in the Pretoria Minute in August this year, but fewer than

100 prisoners have been released so far.

At its consultative conference at the weekend, the ANC resolved that if the obstacles contained in the Harare Declaration, including the release of all political prisoners, were not removed by April 30, it would consider suspending the whole negotiation process.

But in its memorandum, the Political Prisoner Release Programme says its view is that it will not be possible to complete the release of political prisoners by April. It suggests the releases could be completed by June.

The memorandum notes that there could be as many as 3 000 political prisoners, while government puts the figure at between 300 and 600.

Some of the dissatisfaction with the agreement concluded by government and the ANC arises from the lack of consultation prior to and after the signing of the agreement, the memorandum says. As a result, some prisoners have refused to sign the

indemnity forms.

Prisoners are also concerned at the powers given to the President and there is a perception that the consulting body is powerless and acts only in an advisory capacity.

The memorandum says the only category of persons who qualify for indemnity as a group are those who left SA without going through recognised border posts, although the legislation makes provision for the categories to be extended.

Such an extension would facilitate the release process in that large groups of prisoners would qualify for release without having to apply individually.

Consideration is being given to applying for the extension of the categories to include offences such as treason, sedition, public violence, malicious damage to property, intimidation, arson, possession of arms and explosives, sabotage and Internal Security Act and Defence Act offences.

The new body has also called on the Justice Department to assist in identifying political prisoners.

6/04/18/12/90

TIM COHEN

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Freed Jonas gets a first taste of married life

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South
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By REHANA ROSSOUW

RELEASED Cape Town political prisoner Mr Bongani Jonas said, since he was freed on Saturday, he had not had an opportunity to "become a married man".

Jonas was married while he was held on Robben Island, serving a three-year sentence for refusing to testify in the Yengeni trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

His wife, Mrs Cynthia Jonas, was at a funeral in Transkei last weekend when she read of his release in the press.

"When she arrived on Monday, I was not at home, so we haven't yet spent much time together," Jonas said.

"It's going to take a while before the two of us can settle down. We'll probably go away for a holiday first.

"I'm still a newly-wed man, so it's too early to make real plans."

Jonas said he had met some of the Yengeni trialists who were "relieved" to see him released.

Excuse

After being held in solitary confinement for 19 months, he was called to give evidence in the Yengeni trial on April 18 last year. A day later, he refused to give further evidence.

An inquiry in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act was held in the Cape Town Supreme Court to determine whether he had a "just excuse" for not giving evidence.

Jonas was released with 25 other political prisoners on Saturday.

Their release and reception at Cowley House coincided with a wedding celebration tinged with sadness.

Mrs Dina Pule was celebrating her marriage to Mr Barry Pule, sentenced to eight years on Robben Island.

Fortunately, Jonas and another released prisoner, Mr Moses Molefe, who had both married while held on the Island, were there to comfort her.



TOGETHER AGAIN: Bongani Jonas with his wife Cynthia

PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED

Prison Aids scare

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 Four die, 53 test positive for HIV virus

By BEVERLEY GARSON
 FOUR South African prisoners have died of Aids and a further 53 have been identified as HIV positive, giving rise to fears of an Aids epidemic in South African prisons.

According to an Aids specialist, Dr V Gothram of the Natal Medical School, the actual number of prisoners infected could be much higher because, unless they consent, prisoners cannot be tested for Aids.

"No programme for testing prisoners has been established," Gothram said.

The spread of the virus has been linked to the high rate of homosexuality in South African prisons.

Inmates

The marketing director for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), Ms Heather Regenass, said several prison gangs used homosexual acts to control inmates.

Regenass said prisoners who did not want to be gang-raped were forced to join one of the gangs which organised sexual services for prison inmates.

"Many prisoners must have contracted the HIV virus already. With an approximate population of 110 000, prisons are a time-bomb," said Regenass.

The SA Prisons Service confirmed homosexuality occurred in prisons but said it contravened prison rules.

"As is the case in the community in general, homosexual tendencies are also found in the prison population."

"The necessary criminal and/or disciplinary steps are taken against transgressors," a statement by the Prisons Service said.

Condoms

"All confirmed sufferers and carriers of the disease are segregated from the rest of the prison population to prevent possible further contamination."

"These individuals are counselled and cared for by informed and trained personnel under the supervision of a medical doctor."

Regenass said condoms were available for prisoners but the Prisons Service denied this.

"The provision of condoms to prisoners will in fact serve as condonation of homosexual acts which are presently prohibited," the Prisons Service statement said.

Dr Malcolm Steinberg of the Medical Research Council said the rate of Aids infection in prisons in other countries, specially the USA, was "incredible high".

Steinberg said in other countries prisoners who had contracted Aids were considered for early release.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has called on countries to release prisoners infected with Aids and for condoms and sterile needles to be made available in prisons. —ANA.



TWO GENERATIONS: A Young Pioneer of the ANC Youth League welcomes ANC president Oliver Tambo at the movement's consultative conference in Johannesburg last weekend. PIC MANDISA MJO

Cops outnumber protesters as ANC takes to the streets in small Natal town

From CHRISTINA SCOTT
 DURBAN — The first ANC protest in Vryheid provided hours of family entertainment on Saturday as a mini-march scandalised this conservative Northern Natal town.

Tanners crept fearfully near police to take snapshots, a blonde boy shook his head in amazement from behind a wall and families clustered on the stoep within easy retreating distance.

The amazing sight: less than 100 residents of Bhhekuzulu and Mondlo town-

ships toys toying with an ANC flag after four previous applications for permission to march had been refused.

Organisers blamed fears of rightwing violence for the low turnout.

Protesters knew their town — one policeman called this reporter a 'baboon', an AWB-type asked "Why are you whites with the kaffirs?" and a resident "accidentally" let his Rottweiler run free.

With two troop carriers, three Buffels, four Casspirs, 10 vans and at least a dozen police cars, security forces easily

outnumbered protesters. I counted 48 uniformed police at one corner alone.

At the Vryheid police station, Captain Johan Nysschens accepted a protest memorandum and shook hands with Mr Desmond Pota, a union and youth organiser, and Mr Simon Zwane, vice-chairperson of the local South African Youth Congress branch.

The memorandum accused police of harassing supporters of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu and "acting as if they are still banned". The police were asked to cease alleged disruption at Filidi High

School in Bhhekuzulu.

Unionist Mr Johannes Myeni said demands that police provide protection against criminals and charge perpetrators of violence sprang from persistent rumours of a northern Natal anti-ANC campaign using men involved in the attacks on Xhosa mineworkers.

Ms Joyce Mnyandu, a Nondweni ANC voluntary convener, said township residents feared the return of mineworkers from the Transvaal hostels for the Christmas break.

Mnyandu alleged that plans to attack her home on Christmas Day were announced at a councillor's report back meeting on December 9.

CP vow to keep suburbs white

DEFYING the current political climate, two Conservative Party-controlled suburbs have vowed to remain white.

Algoa Park and Young Park formed a joint action committee after the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act. The committee last week published an advertisement in two local newspapers proclaiming that Algoa Park and Young Park are reserved for whites only.

"Notice is hereby given that no non-white, regardless of status, will be allowed within the proclaimed white suburbs of Algoa Park and Young Park", the advertisement states.

It was presented with the emblem reminiscent of the Nazi eagle.

The advertisement continues that "non-

whites" cannot own property, use public facilities, hawk, loiter or "share in the facilities of our white and Christian schools" in Algoa Park or Young Park.

The chairperson of the action committee who compiled the advertisement, Mr Chris Meyer, could not be reached for comment.

Earlier this year — after the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act in October — the Conservative Party declared a Rhodesian style "Unilateral Declaration of Independence" for Algoa Park and Young Park.

The Nationalist Party MP for the Algoa constituency who has twice defeated Meyer in parliamentary elections, Mr

Frans Pieter Smit, said "If they want to take law and order into their own hands, they must face the consequences — including Meyer himself."

In response to the advertisement, the Democratic Party regional director, Mr Bobby Stevenson, said law and order appeared to be breaking down in many parts of South Africa, with many people wanting to take the law into their own hands.

"This is clearly unacceptable, whether it be township violence or inflammatory declarations," he said.

Meanwhile a police spokesperson for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Fred Sauerman said "If it (the statement) is an offence, the police will look into it." —PEN

The Legal Resources Centre (LRC) has had no response from SAP Commissioner General Johan van Niekerk to investigate Mnyandu's affidavit implicating KwaZulu police in attacks on her and her home since July.

Lawyers from the centre have themselves been the victim of rightwing attacks in Northern Natal, which appears to have slept through February 2.

Mr Howard Varney of the LRC had his car door locks coated in glue in front of the Newcastle police station when he went to trace one arrested protester earlier this year. Fortunately, he has central locking.

Police said they had no comment — DORBANEWS

Freed prisoners face bleak season

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of prisoners released since December 10 in terms of an amnesty faced the festive season without jobs, food or shelter, the SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) director here, Ms Heather Regenass, said yesterday

Ms Regenass welcomed the release of the prisoners, mostly petty offenders with sentences of two years or less, who had families and homes to go to for the Christmas period

But, she said, the Prisons Service had not released them selectively and many had nowhere to go, and would be forced to resort to crime to survive

Nicro had been besieged by "a deluge of black and white prisoners" — up to 20 a day at Nicro's 13 centres nationwide — asking for work and money. She said the organisation was not even trying to find them work, inevitably scarce over Christmas, and at best could provide food for 24 hours



Prisoners, among the thousands released in the past week as part of the SA Prisons Service's Christmas amnesty to petty offenders, wait at Nicro's Johannesburg offices for counselling, food and the chance of shelter for the night. Nicro said yesterday many prisoners faced a bleak Christmas without work or homes. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Ex-prisoners left 'destitute'

By MATTHEW CURTIN 253

THOUSANDS of prisoners released by the Prisons Service since December 10 in terms of an amnesty faced Christmas without jobs, food or shelter, SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) Johannesburg director Heather Regenass said yesterday.

Regenass welcomed the release of the prisoners, mostly petty offenders with sentences of two years or less, who had families and homes to go to for the Christmas period. But, she said, the Prisons Service did not release prisoners selectively and many had nowhere to go and would be forced to resort to crime to survive.

Nicro had been besieged by "a deluge of black and white prisoners" — up to 20 a day at Nicro's 13 centres nationwide — asking for work and money. She said the organisation was not even attempting to find them work, inevitably scarce over Christmas, and at best could provide food for 24 hours. B 10/11/90

A Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday that in what was "purely a goodwill gesture", government had approved a six-month remission of sentence to all prisoners in custody on December 10 "by advancing their approved dates of release" by a maximum of six months.

He said the remission was not applicable to a range of prisoners those released on probation before December 10, mentally ill prisoners, psychopaths and those sentenced for robbery, murder, rape, culpable homicide (with sentences of more than five years), indecent assault, housebreaking and theft, "plagium" and drug dealing.

It would be possible to put an exact figure to the number of those released only in the new year. He said the daily average number of people in SA prisons had fallen by about 1% from 111 557 in 1988/89 to 110 194 in 1989/90.

Christmas cheer galore for local booksellers

MARCIA KLEIN

BOOKSTORES, which usually pick up the last-minute rush for Christmas presents, are expecting a buoyant Christmas in terms of sales.

As books usually sell later than other Christmas gifts, the busy past weekend indicates a good Christmas for book sales, Bookworm manager Jill van Zyl says.

Bookstores in shopping centres are also benefiting from extended shopping hours.

Van Zyl believes that when disposable income is limited, books offer better value for money than many other presents. B 10/11/90

Targets

The Literary Group MD Richard Brand says sales are good in the group's stores, which include Exclusive Books, Bookworm and Pilgrims Bookshop.

He expects a large turnover in all stores in the run-up to Christmas, and says seasonal targets should be met.

This year The Literary Group introduced a Publisher's Choice Christmas promotion, in which 16 local publishers each selected two books from a wide range.

Brand says this has proved very successful.

The group says books aimed at the business community which have sold well include Goldstrike by Bill Ja-

mieson, Creating Chaos by Tom Peters, and Odyssey Pepsi to Apple by John Sculley.

The CNA's recommendations for the business-minded include the paperback edition of The Winning Way by Antony Ball and Stephen Asbury, and the second edition of Making Money Made Simple by Noel Whittaker and Magnus Heystek.

There has been a good increase of sales of SA titles.

Popular local choices include My Son's Story by Nadine Gordimer, Age of Iron by J M Coetzee, A Table at the Cape by Helmine Myburgh, and Pieter-Dirk Uys's A Part Hate/A Part Love Biography of Evita Bezuidenhout.

In most stores, children's books (including on the Ninja Turtles) have sold well, as have books with Christmas in the title, such as Charles Dickens's A Christmas Carol.

As usual, The Guinness Book of Records and John Platter's SA Wine Guide (in its 10th edition) have been big sellers.

Some of the more expensive books are also doing well. The Complete Book of SA Birds (selling for R250) and Dickens by Peter Ackroyd (R110) are both destined for a number of Christmas stockings.

Five De Bruyns told to pay R18m

PRETORIA — A Supreme Court judge yesterday ordered five members of the city's well-known De Bruyn family to pay the Standard Bank more than R18,3m.

Mr Justice van der Merwe ordered Christiaan de Bruyn, Frans de Bruyn, Henry de Bruyn, Andries de Bruyn and Petrus de Bruyn to pay R18 385 821 plus interest and costs.

They had signed a deed of surety-

ship for the payment of all amounts due by the company De Bruyn se Familiebeleggings.

The company had provided surety in respect of seven companies in the De Bruyn group.

Three of the group's companies were placed in final liquidation yesterday, after applications by Bankorp.

Bankorp is owed almost R37m by the three firms — Sapa.

Back from Island

BY MATSHUBE
MFOLOE

TEN Robben Island political prisoners, among them a 54-year-old woman, arrived in Johannesburg last night after being released yesterday.

The group apparently had their sentences reduced in line with the Government's reprieve for certain categories of political prisoners.

Their release came as "a surprise" to Soweto mother Mrs Elizabeth Ranoto, who was jailed with her son, Mr Frans Ranoto (35), for terrorism in 1988.

The group were welcomed by jubilant relatives and ANC supporters at Jan Smuts Airport.

Youths dressed in ANC/SACP T-Shirts toyed as they carried the group shoulder-high.

Those released included Mr Zandisile Musi, Mr David Mompane, Mr Moses Molefe, Mr Frans Maserumule, Mr Frans

Modise, Mr Thabo Ramaditse, Mr Patrick Mogale, and another unnamed man (253)

They were driven in convoy into the city, where they were expected to meet ANC officials.

A spokesman for the group said a statement would be issued today after they had reported to the organisation.

19/12/89
Soweto

T'S sundown at the Barberton Prison and there's a buzz in the air on both sides of the bars

Outside, in the prison grounds, just about everybody who's anybody in this Eastern Transvaal town is there, drinking brandies and cokes, reminiscing about the previous week's 17 minutes of halstom mayhem which cost the town R36-million

"The halstones were as big as small tennis balls and were so hard they bounced when they hit the concrete," says one farmer who demonstrates how they went right through the tiles and wood of roofs and damaged furniture below

A minibus full of policemen, including unbeaten professional heavyweight prospect Corrie Sanders, currently on a two-month camp, arrive and tuck into the pork braai as part of their preparation to be the judges, referees and time-keepers for the forthcoming attraction

The man responsible for the occasion, Barberton Prison's Colonel John Hall, comes up and tells me "What you've got here is a real scoop. It's the first time in the history of the country that something like this has taken place"

Inside the prison the chosen few are readying themselves to leave their place of incarceration for a precious three hours. For some of those in the Maximum Security section it will be their first smell of life beyond the bars in several years

These men are the 20 "Champions of Champions" of the prison, along with their two rival trainers and "Humano", their chosen ring announcer — all of them prisoners (Prison regulations do not permit us to use their names, but we have been allowed to use their prison nicknames)

The boxers range between 20 and 46 years old, 55 and 80 kgs, and are in for crimes ranging from housebreaking to rape and manslaughter

Prison fight ^{W/Mwiel 20/12/90-10/1/91} but no need to call the guards

The 20 'Champions of Champions' of Barberton Prison recently held a boxing tournament for residents of the Eastern Transvaal town **GAVIN EVANS** was among the crowd that watched the pugilists

"My aim is to improve the lives of the prisoners, give them an incentive, an opportunity to show the town what they can do," says Hall, who explains this is the first time that a prison sporting event has taken place outside the prison and been open to the general public

When we arrive at the large prefabricated hall on the outskirts of the town "Sugar Ray" is boxing crude rings around "Small Killer"

Sugar Ray is being the "killer" with the kind of punches that would put the average professional out of his misery, but this is not an occasion for going to sleep. Small Killer stays on his feet, as do all the other boxers in the event, despite some fearsome batterings

The final bell rings after four two-minute rounds, and Sugar Ray is declared the winner on a unanimous decision. The men hug each other, smile, wave and end leave the ring after their first 11 minutes in the limelight for years

Small Killer is the first of three "killers" in the ring, but none of them succeed in taking the R45 winner's prize provided by various Barberton sponsors. By the third bout when lightweight "Killer" goes down to "Man Gregory", announces

"Trugomings Garage is offering R10 for each loser," he tells the crowd to a big cheer, and then adds that there's R100 on line if anyone wins on a knockout

By the final bout between the 79kg youngster "Smodyn" and 46-year-old, 75kg "Victor Galindez", the punters are doing a brisk trade with Smodyn being the overwhelming favourite. Hall, however, is sure Victor Galindez will win inside the distance, and is a bit disappointed when he has to go the distance to take a points decision.

"Victor and I have been together for over eight years now, so I know him well. He's getting a bit old now, so in a year or so he'll have to retire," he says, explaining that the 46-year-old has now been transferred from Maximum Security to Medium Security, but still has several years to do

After the final bout Humano, who everyone agrees has excelled as a ring-side announcer, makes a speech. "We are prisoners and we have fallen along the way, but you have shown us you can still accept us in the society. It has been a worthy cause for us to show you what we can do inside those four walls"

After getting into the ring and being handed Crossbow Cider T-shirts the prisoners are given a final pep talk by Hall and then driven back to their destinations in a prison van, singing *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika*.

After several more rounds of brandy and coke we are escorted to the guest house at the prison farm. The bridegroom invites us to come back anytime for a holiday and the colonel then reminds us what our presence was about

"For me it doesn't matter how this is reported but for the prisoners it was something big. You could see on their faces afterwards what it meant to them. You know what they said to me before they went back to their cells? 'Siyabonga vader' (thank you father)"

er 20 to January 10 1991



Heavy leather ... the prison boxers threw punches which would have put the average professional out of his misery

Photo: JUSTIN SHOLZ

Prisoner release bogged down

By Helen Grange (253)

Political prisoners will be spending at least another six months in jail, despite an agreement between the Government and the ANC in August drawing up guidelines for their release

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) this week said that without a fulltime structure to facilitate the release process, it could even "take years" before the process was over, continuing as a major obstacle to the negotiation process

Since the Pretoria Minute in August, fewer than 100 prisoners had been released.

To expedite the release of political prisoners and immunity for awaiting trialists, LHR and

the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) have established a political prisoner release programme.

Brian Currin, the programme director, has, however, pointed out many hurdles to be overcome — including dissatisfaction among prisoners that they have not been consulted on Government/ANC agreements concerning their release.

Prisoners also objected to applications for release being dealt with on an individual basis, with some refusing to sign the release documents.

Mr Currin said many political prisoners remained unidentified, and there could be as many as 3 000. The Government figure was between 300 and 600.

Another problem was that political prisoners wanting release needed endorsement by

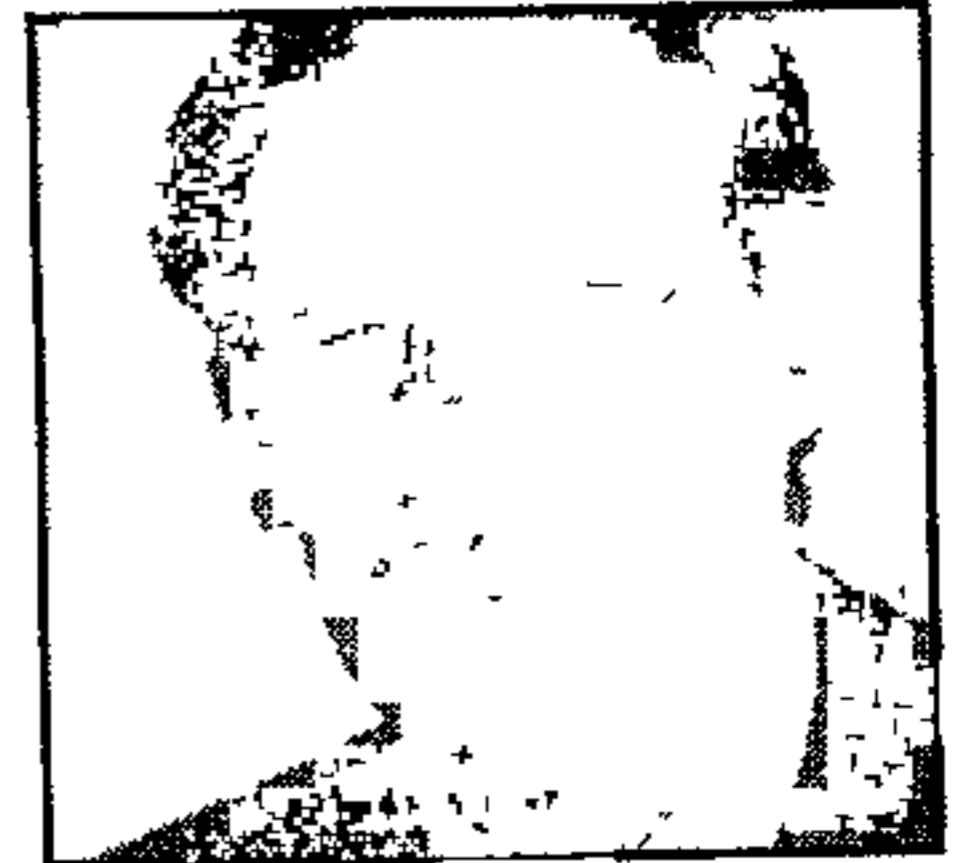
the organisation they belonged to, and in many instances, they had denied membership of the ANC during their trials

Mr Currin said lawyers in the release programme would consider making representations to the Government that changes be made to procedures

Specifically, the Government would be urged to agree to further review of sentences should the State President turn pardons or indemnities down. Pressure would also be exerted on widening the powers of the advisory body and compelling the President to accept its recommendations.

Lawyers, in collaboration with the ANC, intended calling on the Government to extend categories of political prisoners qualifying for indemnity.

The categories could extend



Brian Currin . . . too few being freed.

to prisoners convicted of treason, sedition, public violence, malicious damage to property, intimidation, arson, assault, possession of arms and explosives, sabotage, offences in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Defence Act relating to conscientious objection

Star 20/12/90

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21/12/90

★ Cape Times, Friday, Dece

Prisons service to change name

PRETORIA — A Department of Correctional Services, to be managed according to "business principles", will replace the SA Prisons Service, Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee announced yesterday.

This cabinet decision follows a comprehensive investigation by the prisons service into community-based sentences. The extended mission of the new department, which will fall under the Minister of Justice, would include the application of community-based sentences imposed by the courts, including a sentencing option known as probation or correctional supervision, said Mr Coetsee in a statement.

"This penal sanction is already successfully practised in many countries and it implies that the court shall, henceforth, have the option to sentence a person to be placed under the correctional supervision of a correctional officer, while placing certain conditions on the offender."

Prisons shakeup announced

THE administration of the Prisons Service on "business lines" would be implemented next year along with alternatives to jail sentences, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee announced last night.

He said in a statement the Cabinet had also decided to extend the mission of the prison services into a fully fledged Department of Correctional Services under the Justice Minister. B Day 21/12/90

"The extended mission of the department includes the application of community-based sentences imposed by the courts, including a sentencing option known as probation or correctional supervision," Coetsee said.

A thorough investigation by the SA Prisons Service in consultation and co-operation with Administration and Economic Co-ordination Minister Wim de Vilhiers had also resulted in the Cabinet deciding that the new department should be man-

BILLY PADDOCK

aged according to business principles, he said.

Prisoners were being trained and developed to reintegrate more smoothly into the community and the labour market on release, and the produce and services resulting from this process would generate profit resulting in a decrease in the departmental running costs with positive effects for every taxpayer.

Coetsee said legislation, to be put before Parliament in the coming session, envisaged that courts would have the option to sentence a person to supervision by a correctional officer, while imposing certain conditions on the offender. These might include

- House arrest,
- Compensating the victim,

To Page 2

Prisons

- The offender undergoing a certain programme;
- The offender having a fixed address and employment; or
- Any other condition deemed necessary to deal effectively with the offender.

Coetsee said the interest and safety of the community still remained an important consideration in each case

The degree of supervision and control would differ and would have to be determined on merit in each individual case

He said the success of the system was based on community involvement. Volunteer organisations and private persons, in

collaboration with the Department of Correctional Services and other government departments, would be the main partners.

The changes were necessary because of the growth in prison populations, recent developments in the field of criminal justice and the trend being followed by most leading countries abroad.

Further announcements could be expected following the Commission for Administration's investigation into other correctional-related aspects which might be added to the functions of the new department, in keeping with government's programme of rationalisation, he said.

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Private sector 'need not fear prisons' competition'

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B/D am 24/12/90

BILLY PADDOCK

PRODUCTS manufactured by the new Department of Correctional Services will not compete on the open market in the medium term, a spokesman for the service said at the weekend.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said last week the Cabinet had decided that produce of the Prisons Service (now the Department of Correctional Services) would be available to other parties, apart from government departments, in an attempt to make it more profitable and save the taxpayer money.

However, a department spokesman said that while the new department would be restructured, using strategic business and management units, it was not necessary for it to enter the commercial market to make a profit.

"It is still a bit early for us to give exact details of how the units will operate, but by the end of January or the beginning of February we will be clearer about how we plan to run the whole operation," he said.

In the short and medium term the department would probably open its work to tender from various government departments and maybe even some areas of the private sector.

"But we still have to abide by Section 75 of the Prisons Act No 8 of 1959 which

sets out the terms under which prison labour can be employed," he said.

The relevant clauses in the section of the Act state

The Commissioner may contract with any authority or divisional council or municipal authority or other public body or with any person or body of persons for the employment of prisoners;

As far as practicable, all departments of the Public Service shall purchase from the Prisons Service, at such prices determined by the Finance Minister as fair and reasonable, articles and supplies required by those departments, and

The products of labour in any prison may be sold to any person under such conditions prescribed by the Minister, who shall prescribe such conditions as will, as far as possible, prevent competition with industries carried on in the neighbourhood of that prison.

The spokesman said strategic management units would operate separately within the department to ensure its products and services were managed as if it were an independent business unit. Managers, with the necessary expertise

and responsibility, would be appointed.

He said: "To implement sound financial management and gain optimal benefit from cost effectiveness, distinctions are made within a management unit between cost centres, profit centres and service centres."

In a document released by the department, cost centres, under the heading Detention, are responsible for expenditure only and generate minimal or no income.

These include guarding, housing, clothing, feeding, medical treatment, educational programmes, religious care and recreation.

Profit centres or commercial services, which are responsible for expenditure as well as income, include farm produce, vegetables, milk, beefers, small livestock, poultry etc. Factories include clothing, footwear, mailbags, furniture, sheet and metal work and uniforms. Also under profit centres fall building works, general industries and training programmes, the spokesman said.

Under the service centre or managerial services heading are finance, logistics, computer services, human resources and organisational and work study.

● Comment: Page 6

New approach to punishment

(253)

Star 21/12/90

Alternatives to prison sentences would be implemented next year, the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, announced last night.

Another change announced is the running of the administration of the Prison Services along "business lines"

Mr Coetsee said in a statement the Cabinet had decided to change the Prison Services into a fully fledged depart-

ment of Correctional Services under the Justice Minister

He said the charges came "against the background of the growth pattern in prison populations worldwide, as well as recent developments in the field of criminal justice".

"On the other hand it is also a reality that imprisonment

is still essential in the context of criminal justice and a given prison population will still be a reality in any country," he said

In creating a new department of Correctional Services the previous Directorate of Prison Services now becomes a fully fledged department with added responsibilities — Staff Reporter

Unionist freed from Island ³

CAPE TOWN — The first vice-president of the Transport and General Workers Union, Alfred Ndlovu, is to be released from Robben Island today, after spending nearly two years of a five-year prison term.

UDF executive member Willie Hofmeyr said Mr Ndlovu, who comes from Maritzburg, was informed on Tuesday that he would be released.

Mr Ndlovu was sentenced to five years in February 1989 for possessing firearms. — Sapa ^{22/12/90}

Bop expels doctor and ANC man

BID 21/12/90
A MEDICAL doctor and an ANC member are to be expelled from Bophuthatswana for activities "not conducive to the public interest" of the homeland.

Dr D A Green and ANC Mmabatho branch secretary Paul Daphne, who is an academic at the University of Bophuthatswana, have been served with warrants for their removal from the homeland by January 1 1991

The ANC yesterday condemned the planned expulsion of its secretary and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the deportation order

In a statement, a spokesman for the Bophuthatswana Ministry of Internal Affairs said both men had been operating on work and residence permits issued to them in terms of the Aliens and Travellers Control Act. On review, these permits had not been renewed.

In its statement, the ANC said Daphne had refused to sign the order

It called for an end to "Mangope's systematic war against peaceful, democratic political activity" and said Daphne and his wife had both previously been detained without charge in Bophuthatswana

Bophuthatswana's Department of Internal Affairs was unavailable for further comment. Green and Daphne could not be reached. — Sapa

Public violence: 'offenders freed'

253 BID 21/12/90

TIM COHEN

GOVERNMENT is releasing political prisoners who fall into the disputed public violence category, a move that is likely to affect a large number of prisoners, says ANC official Penuel Maduna.

Maduna is a member of the joint group working on the issue of political prisoners' release.

In an interview yesterday he said although there was still disagreement about the definition of some political offences, the ANC had the impression that people convicted of throwing stones or committing arson in unrest circumstances were being considered political prisoners.

However, Maduna stressed government still regarded as important the exact context in which a particular act of public violence was committed.

Criticised

Maduna said government had accepted a definition of political offences which covered these cases.

The ANC was expecting the release of more than 50 political prisoners by the end of the year, but criticised government for "not having the necessary will" to speed up the process, he said.

The ANC estimated that less than 100 out of 3 500 political prisoners had been released

Maduna said the ANC had "flooded"

prisons with indemnity application forms and was beginning to get feedback from prisoners

He denied reports that prisoners were hesitant to sign the forms, saying the response had been good and that prisoners wanted to come out to play a constructive role in the political process.

He guessed government was hesitant to release prisoners because of its "wrong perceptions."

"People in government think that if they release the commanders of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and allow thousands of militarily-trained people from outside to come back into the country, the situation will get out of hand.

"Once they disabuse their minds of this wrong perception that all hell will break loose once these people are out and once the exiles are back, things will move even faster."

He said the ANC felt it was not necessary for prisoners to be placed in a particular legal category

"The government comes out with categories exactly because of its wrong perceptions"

Attempts to obtain comment from the Justice Department this week on political prisoners' release were unsuccessful.

Vlok rejects newspaper allegations

PRETORIA — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok yesterday rejected newspaper allegations that police had abandoned two wounded men in the face of an alleged Zulu impi attack in Thokoza earlier this month. *BID 21/12/90*

The allegations, run in the Weekly Mail last Friday, were based on video footage taken in the township

Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber said his newspaper had evidence that the two men were still alive when the police left. He asked why police had not bothered to contact independent witnesses during the past week

A second area of contention centred on scenes of impi passing two stationary police vehicles. When the impi retreated