

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT

PRISONS

FEB - 1975 — MAY 1977

HANSARD 2 Q column 61-68

11 February 1975.

X Prison warders/prisoners killed/seriously injured

255

*9 Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed or (b) seriously injured by prisoners during 1973 and 1974, respectively, if so, how many in each year,
- (2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed or (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners during these years, if so, how many in each year;
- (3) whether any prisoners were (a) killed or (b) seriously injured by warders during these years, if so, (a) how many in each year and (b) how many of these prisoners were (i) killed or (ii) seriously injured in attempted escapes

The MINISTER OF PRISONS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House).

	1973	1974
(1) (a)	0	0
(b)	9	5
(2) (a)	14	15
(b)	65	104
(3) (a)	6	7
(b)	20	16
(i)	5	7
(ii)	4	3

HANSARD 3 Q. column 158-159.
18 february 1975

2, 255

Prisoners hired out as farm labourers

*4 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

- (1) How many inspections were carried out during 1973 and 1974, respectively, into the condition of prisoners hired out as farm labourers;
- (2) whether conditions on any farms visited were found to be unsatisfactory; if so, (a) on how many farms and (b) what steps were taken by the Department to rectify the position;
- (3) whether permission to employ prisoners was withdrawn during these years; if so, in how many cases in each of these years

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

- (1) 1973 331
 1974 356
- (2) Yes
 (a) 1973 7
 1974 6
 (b) During 1973 the provision of prisoners on parole was permanently stopped in 3 cases and temporarily in 4 cases until the facilities have been improved. During 1974 the provision of prisoners on parole was permanently stopped in 3 cases and temporarily in 3 cases until the facilities have been improved
- (3) Same as the reply to question 2 (b)

HANDBOOK 3

Q. column 214.

21 February 1975.

255

Claims for damages by Isaac Gumede/
parents of Lucas Khoaribe

*17 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

(1) Whether claims for damages were made against him by Isaac Gumede and the parents of Lucas Khoaribe, respectively, if so, (a) what was the

ground for the claim and (b) what was the amount claimed in each case,

(2) whether claims were made against any other person in the employ of his Department, if so, (a) against whom and (b) what was the amount claimed in each case,

(3) whether any amounts have been paid in respect of these claims, if so, what amounts, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1) Yes

Firstly, as far as Isaac Gumede is concerned

(a) Deprivation of earning capacity, as well as pain and amenities of life.

(b) The amount of R10 000 00, costs of suit, or alternative relief

Secondly, as far as Lucas Khoaribe is concerned

(a) It is alleged that Lucas Khoaribe was responsible for the support of his parents and that they have been deprived of this income as a result of his death

(b) His parents are each claiming an amount of R2 500-00, costs of suit, or alternative relief

(2) Yes

(a) The Commissioner of Prisons as second plaintiff and the Commanding Officer, Iccuwkop Prison Command, as third plaintiff

(b) The three parties are jointly or severally held responsible for the aforementioned amounts

(3) No, the matter is still being considered by the State Attorney

HANSARD 4 Q. column 303

28 February 1975.

✓ Prison Service: Captain S. L. Potgieter

*3 Mr. R. J. LORIMER (for Mrs. H. Suzman) asked the Minister of Prisons

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(1) Whether an inquiry was held into the fitness of Captain S. L. Potgieter to remain in the Prison Service, if so, what was the finding, if not, why not,

(2) whether this person is still in the service of his Department, if so, (a) in what capacity and (b) with what rank, if not when was he dismissed

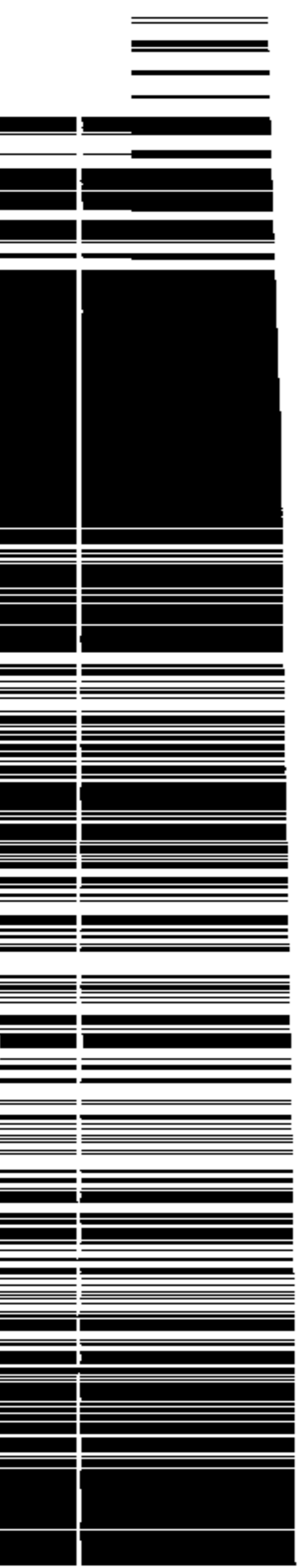
THE MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1) The Board of Inquiry which was appointed should in due course submit recommendations to me in terms of section 55(6)(c) of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) which I will consider in terms of subsection (d)

(2) Yes

(a) As checking officer at the general stores in Pretoria

(b) Captain



HANDSHELD 24
 28 February 1975 .
 Q. column 309-12

Diplomas obtained by prisoners
 *13 Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the
 Minister of Prisons

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(a) How many prisoners in each race group obtained diplomas on successful completion of trade courses and tests during 1974 and (b) in which trades did they qualify

The MINISTER OF PRISONS (Reply
 laid upon Table with leave of House)

	(a)			
	Whites	Coloureds and Asiatics	Bantus	
Electrician	2	—	—	
Electrotechnical Wireman	2	—	—	
Blacksmith	1	—	—	
Wood Machinist	3	—	—	
Plumber	5	1	32	
Bricklayer	8	—	109	
Fitter and Turner	2	—	—	
Plasterer	1	—	62	
Painter	5	2	38	
Cabinetmaker	3	—	—	
Upholsterer	2	—	—	
Welder	4	—	—	
Tile layer	1	—	—	
Carpenter	3	—	26	
Moulder	3	—	—	
Toolmaker	2	—	—	
Furniture Maker	1	—	—	
Bricklayer and Plasterer	—	3	—	
	48	6	267	

It serves to be pointed out that Whites, Coloureds and Asiatics obtain the Trade Diploma (5 to 7 years' training), while Bantu obtain the Bantu Builders' Certificate (2 to 3 years' training)

HANSARD 5

Q. column 380
4 March 1975,

755

Prohibition of financial newspapers for prisoners

149 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

Whether his Department has prohibited prisoners serving sentences for offences against the security of the State from subscribing to financial newspapers, if so (a) which papers are prohibited, (b) what is the reason for the prohibition and (c) when was it introduced

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

Yes

(a) *S A Financial Mail*
S A Financial Gazette

(b) I am not prepared to furnish the reason

(c) 19 December 1974

HANSARD 5

Q. column 385-6

5 March 1975.

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Corporal punishment

152 Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

(1) How many males (a) under 21 years and (b) of 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in the year ended 30 June 1974,

(2) how many strokes were inflicted in each category

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1) (a) White 8
Bantu 534
Coloured 242

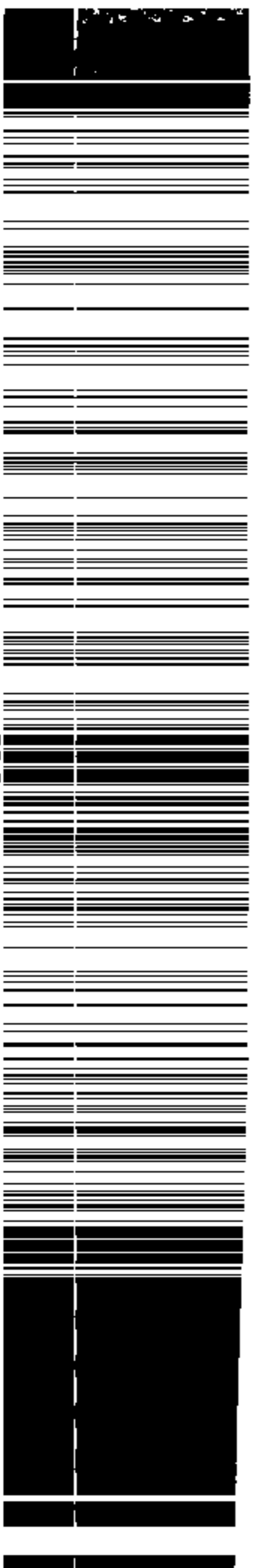
(b) White 29
Bantu 2 113
Coloured 387
Asiatic 1

(2) Strokes inflicted in respect of persons under 21 years

White 46
Bantu 2 602
Coloured 1 142

Strokes inflicted in respect of persons of 21 years and over

White 150
Bantu 10 695
Coloured 2 011
Asiatic 6



HANDBOOK 5

Q. column 400-401

7 March 1975 .

Brandley prison

*23 Mr R M DF WILLIAMS asked the Minister of Prisons

Whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in the Brandley prison during 1973 and 1974 respectively if so how many in each case in each year

255

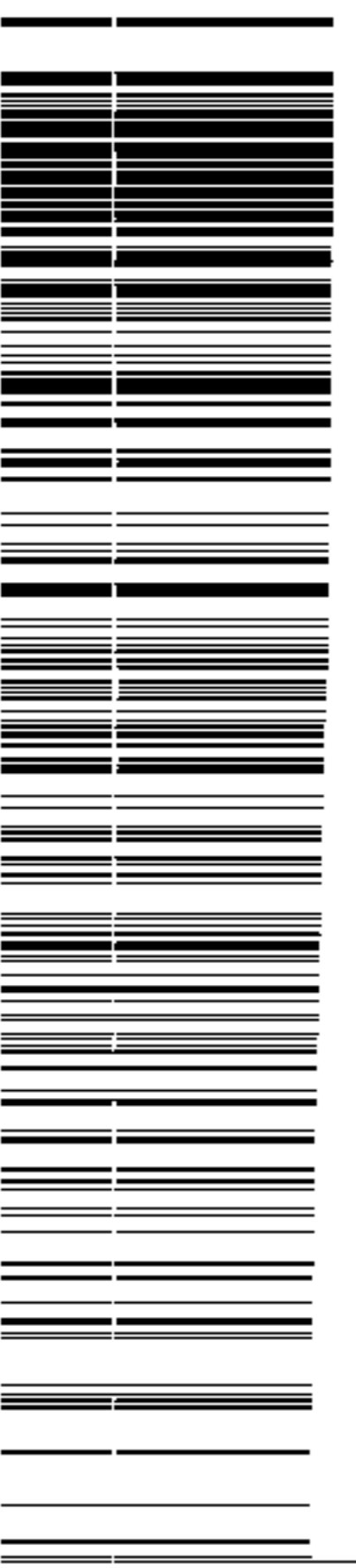
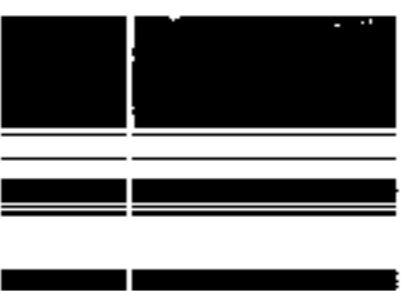
The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(a) Yes

1973 1
1974 6

(b) Yes Statistics in respect of serious assaults are not kept separately. The following include common assaults as well

1973 68
1974 34



The crowded road to the death cell

254
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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

South Africa has the highest rate of executions in the world and the biggest daily prison population of any Western country. Under South African law a judge has no discretion to spare an accused's life if he does not find extenuating circumstances. Most

death sentences arise from murders but armed robbery, rape and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances are also among capital offences. Moves have been initiated to try to reduce the size of the prison population, mostly there for pass offences.

SEVENTY-SEVEN prisoners are waiting on Death Row in Pretoria's Central Prison to be executed. Two of them are Whites, 20 are Coloureds of mixed race descent and 55 are Africans. We have been reminded of this grim gallows scene by the passing of the death sentence on Marlene Lehnberg, who is one of the two Whites on Death Row.

university in 1955 to study communism for two years this will presumably be a training which could be of use in furthering the aims of communism and which will therefore be punishable as a capital offence unless the student can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that this was not his purpose.

cases they had murdered Non-Whites.

Most death sentences arise, therefore, from murders committed by Blacks on Blacks. The 20 people who were sentenced to death for offences other than murder were with one exception all Blacks. Their crimes were murder and robbery, robbery with aggravating circumstances, rape and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances.

been in prison at the time of the alleged offence.

The judge immediately ordered the African's counsel to appeal against the conviction and sentence, and the African's claim was found to be true and he was acquitted. With so many Africans facing capital charges it is hardly surprising that their defences are not always thoroughly prepared.

South Africa not only has the highest judicial killing rate in the world; it also has the biggest prison population of any Western country. Most of the prisoners are Africans who have contravened "technical" laws.

Highest

South Africa has the highest rate of judicial killing in the world. At any given moment, "Death Row" has its complement of prisoners awaiting execution.

South Africa reached a peak of judicial killings in 1968 with 118 executions, but there has been a decrease since then. Between June, 1969, and June, 1970, there were 84 executions, and 80 in the following year.

Rape

No White person has ever been executed for raping a Black woman, but in 1955 the Minister of Justice said that during his term of office "not a single Black who has been sentenced to death for raping a White woman has escaped the death penalty".

Example

In 1973, for example, 364 000 sentenced and 268 487 unsentenced prisoners were admitted to custody in a total population of four million Whites and 21 million Blacks. On average 95 015 people were in prison every day, most of them Blacks. This is the equivalent of 413 for every 100 000 of population, compared with 25 per 100 000 in the Netherlands, 61 in Sweden, 70 in France and 72 in Britain.

Now in the wake of the Lehnberg sentence have come renewed demands by abolitionists for the death penalty to be scrapped. The abolitionists are still a small section of the population but the Lehnberg case has given their cause more impetus than any other murder trial in recent history.

Robbery

In 1972, 1973 and 1974 our courts sentenced 241 people to death—165 Africans, 66 Coloureds of mixed race descent, three Asians and seven Whites. Of the 241 condemned people (only one was a woman), 91 Africans were executed, 32 Coloureds, four Whites and two Asians—a total of 129 executions in three years. The principal offence was murder. Other offences were rape and robbery with murder.

In a survey, practising advocates were asked from their experience whether they thought that Blacks stood a greater chance of being sentenced to death than Whites. Of those who responded to the survey, 49 per cent replied "yes".

Under South African law if a judge does not find extenuating circumstances, he has no discretion to spare the accused's life.

Judges

The proponents of the abolition of the death penalty in South Africa are few, but they include men of standing in the community. Recently, two retired judges spoke out against the death penalty. One said it would have to fall away sooner or later. The other related how, after he sentenced an African to death, the African turned round as he was being led out of the court and protested that he had

This is one way in which the State demonstrates its attitude to the death penalty. From the moment the judge in the Lehnberg trial declared that he found no extenuating circumstances he was obliged to impose the death sentence.

Whites

Of 130 people who were under sentence of death between June, 1972, and December, 1973, only two were Whites. Of these 110 were found guilty of murder, and of the 110 only one was a White man—he was found guilty of murdering another White man. The remaining 109 were Blacks: in 29 cases they had murdered Whites, and in the remaining 80

The General Council of the Bar has asked for this provision to be removed from the law and for judges to be given discretion in imposing death sentences, even if no extenuating circumstances are present. But the Government has not responded to the request.

Steps

In the past year or two, the South African Government has initiated steps to try to reduce the size of the prison population. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, recently agreed to the appointment of a committee, consisting of Black homeland leaders and Government officials, to try to humanise the operation of influx control.

3/4/1975

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Support
Another way in which the Government has shown its support for the death penalty is the steps it has taken over the years to increase the number of capital crimes. Before the present Government came to power in 1948, treason, murder and rape were the only capital crimes in South Africa. Now terrorism, sabotage, armed robbery, kidnapping and house-

ANNALS 9

Q. column 638

8 April 1975.

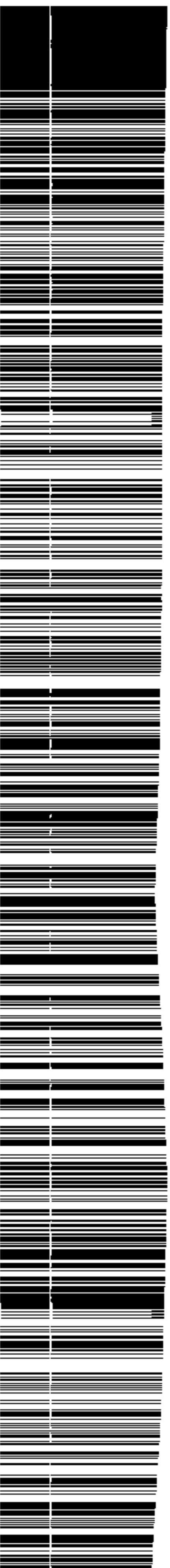
285

Use of Robben Island as a prison X
*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Prisons

Whether consideration has been given
to terminate the use of Robben Island
as a prison, if so, with what result; if
not, why not

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS

The matter is under consideration, but
no decision has been made yet



HANWARD 9 Q column 666.

11 April 1975

1224
2 255

Robben Island: Transferring of South-West African prisoners to South-West Africa

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons.

Whether consideration has been given to transferring prisoners from South-West Africa, at present on Robben Island, to prisons in South-West Africa, if so, with what result, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Prisons):

The matter is under consideration, but no decision has been made yet.

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Question

Answered 9

Q. column 665-666

11 April 1975

Work for prisoners on Robben Island

*1 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) What types of work are provided for prisoners on Robben Island,
- (2) whether consideration has been given to providing other types of work, if so, (a) what types of work and (b) with what result, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Prisons)

- (1) Gathering and processing of seaweed
Gathering of lime from the lime quarry
Chopping and sawing of wood
Maintenance of sports fields
Stone breaking and dressing
Brick making
Kerbstone making
Making of concrete walls for enclosures
Elementary woodwork (confined to repairs)
Shoe repairs
Mending of clothes
Maintenance of buildings, e.g plastering, painting, etc

(2) Yes

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- (a) Workshops in respect of the following trades.
Cabinet makers
Tailors
Sisalmat makers
Rubbermat makers
Training centres for trades in the building trade are also contemplated
- (b) Tools and machinery in this regard have been ordered, some of which have already been received

HANSARD 9

Q. column 684

11 April 1975.

Permission to visit Robben Island refused X

*21 Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked
the Minister of Prisons

Whether the director of the Centre for
the Study of Criminal Law at the Univer-
sity of Chicago was refused permission to
visit Robben Island, if so, why

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AF-
FAIRS (for the Minister of Prisons)

Yes I do not regard it practicable to
furnish reasons now This matter can be
raised during the debate on my vote.

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Question

Q. Columns 727-729.

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

(1) Total for (a) and (b) 6 121.

Separate figures are not available and Government subsidized institutions are also included

Total for (c) and (d) 18 142.

Separate figures are not available.

(2) Yes

(a) Local Authorities and private persons

Provincial Administrations and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications also pay for labour utilized for the manufacturing of articles in workshops

(b) The following fees are payable:

Schedule A (Urban areas up to and including 8 km from prison)

Weekdays

Prison guard—R1-00
Employer's guard—70c

Saturdays

Prison guard—56c
Employer's guard—40c

Schedule B (Urban areas further than 8 km from prison, larger developing towns and industrial areas)

Weekdays

Prison guard—90c
Employer's guard—60c

Saturdays

Prison guard—46c
Employer's guard—30c

Schedule C (Country areas)

Weekdays

Prison guard—60c
Employer's guard—42c

Saturdays

Prison guard 34c
Employer's guard—24c

White Prisoners (For work done in departmental workshops)

Weekdays only—R1-10

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Employment of Prisoners

*7 M R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Prisons

(1) What was the daily average number of prisoners who worked for (a) Government departments, other than his department, (b) provincial administrations, (c) local authorities and (d) private persons during 1974.

(2) whether any of these categories of employers paid fees for the employment of prisoners, if so, (a) which employers and (b) what was the amount of the fee per prisoner per day

22 April 1975

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Services rendered in prisons by ministers of religion

*13 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) (a) How many ministers of religion were rendering services in terms of section 7 of the Prisons Act as at 31 December 1974 and (b) which religious denomination did each of them represent,
- (2) whether any appointments in terms of this section were revoked during 1974, if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the religious denomination of the holder of the appointment in each case and (c) what was the reason for the revocation in each case.

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) 918
- (b) African Methodist Episcopal Church 1
Anglican Church 94
Apostoliese Geloofsending van Suid-Afrika 38
Assemblies of Christ 2
Assemblies of God 1
Bantu Evangelical Mission 5
Baptist Church 19
Christian Science 2

Church of the Nazarene 3
Congregational Church 3
Ethiopian Church 5
Gereformeerde Kerk 18
Hebrew Church 6
Hindu 4
Jehova's Witnesses 1
London Missionary 2
Lutheran Churches 30
Methodist Church 70
Moravian Mission 1
Muslim 4
Nederduts Hervormde Kerk 10
Nederduts Gereformeerde Kerk 405
Nuwe Apostoliese Kerk 5
Roman Catholic Church 133
Ou Apostoliese Kerk 12
Pentacostal Holiness 1
Presbyterian Church 13
Salvation Army 8
Seamen's Institute 2
Seventh Day Adventists 1
Swedish Zulu Mission 9
United Congregational 2
Vedic Temple 2
Volle Evangele Kerk 6

- (2) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Question
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HANSARD. B. Q. column 882.
6 May 1975.

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TUESDAY, 6 MAY 1975

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply.

Prisoners on Parole X

*1 Mr. M. L. MITCHELL asked the
Minister of Prisons.

- (1) Whether a directive has been issued to Prison Commanders in connection with the releasing of prisoners on parole, if so, (a) what is the content of the directive and (b) when was it issued,
- (2) whether the directive also applies to prisoners who had been given suspended sentences and did not observe the conditions of the suspension

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS.

- (1) Yes It is not in the general interest to make it known
- (2) Yes

Mr M L MITCHELL Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, especially that portion of his reply relating to its not being in the public interest to make such information known, is he aware that a man . .

Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon. member cannot be argumentative

Mr M L MITCHELL I am not being argumentative, Sir Is the hon the Minister aware that a statement was made by the prison commander in Durban giving the contents of this directive, viz that he had the option and the discretion to release immediately anyone who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment?

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STAR 9/5/76
**Highest
rank for
woman**

1 (255)
2-67A

Pretoria Bureau

Major Erica van Zyl, chief inspector of female prisons at Prison Headquarters, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel from August 1, it was announced in Pretoria today.

She becomes the first woman to be promoted to this rank in the prison service.

Four colonels have been promoted to the rank of brigadier:

Colonel W.S. Janse van Rensburg, commanding officer of Pollsmoor Prison Command (Cape Town), from September 1.

Colonel P.S. Velthuisen, commanding officer of Leeukop Prison Command, from December 1.

Colonel G.N. du Plessis, administrative control officer of the security section at Prison Headquarters, from December 1.

Colonel F.S. Gericke, commanding officer of Medunsa Prison Command, from January 1.

NEW COLONELS

Two lieutenant colonels have been promoted to colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel H.J. Botha, deputy information officer at Prison Headquarters, from April 1.

Lieutenant Colonel G.A. Huisamen, deputy commanding officer, Kroonstad Prison Command, from April 1.

Lieutenant Colonel C.G. Lethbridge, commanding officer, Zonderwater Prison Command, from September 1.

Lieutenant Colonel D.P.J. Payne, commanding officer, Kandasput Prison Command (Bloedrivier), from December 1.

Lieutenant Colonel J.W. Richards, commanding officer, Durban Prison Command, from December 1.

Lieutenant Colonel J.F. Havenga, commanding officer, Johannesburg Prison Command, from January 1, 1976.

Lieutenant Colonel J.H. Fouche, administrative control officer of the workshops section at Prison Headquarters, from February 1, 1976.

Senate Howard 10 . Column 2425 .
13 May 1975 .

255

PRISON POPULATION PER 100 000 FOR EACH
RACE GROUP

SENATOR WINCHESTER asked the
Minister of Statistics

- (1) What was the prison population per 100 000 for each race group in 1974.
- (2) What was the percentage of convictions where alcohol was a factor for each race group in that year

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION, for the Minister of Statistics, replied

- (1) The prison population including convicted prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial per 100 000 of each population group as at 30 June 1974, is as follows

Whites	92,3
Coloureds	757,9
Asians	75,3
Bantu	406,8

The prison population including convicted prisoners only per 100 000 of each population group as at 30 June 1974 is as follows

Whites	79,9
Coloureds	653,9
Asians	63,8
Bantu	318,7

The figures include South West Africa

- (2) Information as requested is not collected by this department Therefore not available

HANDBOOK 14

Q. 963

16 May 1975.

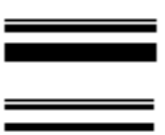
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Amendment of section 44 of Prisons Act
of Prisons
*7 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister

Whether it is his intention to introduce legislation to amend section 44 of the Prisons Act, if so, in what respects, if not, why not

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS

Section 44 is under consideration



HANSARD 15

Q. 987

20 May 1975

X Consolidation of regulations under Prisons Act

*3. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

- (1) What is the last date on which regulations under the Prisons Act were consolidated,
 - (2) whether consideration has been given to a new consolidation of these regulations, if so, with what result; if not,
 - (3) whether consideration will be given to such consolidation
- The MINISTER OF PRISONS.
- (1) 31 December 1965
 - (2) No
 - (3) Yes, it will be given consideration after the report by the Viljoen Commission.

255



New chief of prisons for SA

EXACTLY 38 years after joining the Department of Prisons as a warder at the age of 21, Lieutenant General M. J. Nel will take up office as the new Commissioner of Prisons on October 1 this year, after the retirement of General J. C. Steyn.

General Steyn's retirement was announced yesterday by the Minister of Prisons, Mr J. T. Kruger.

Lieutenant General Nel was born in July 1916 on the farm Soetfontein, near Pietersburg, Transvaal. He finished his schooling in Pietersburg and joined the Department of Prisons as a warder on October 1 1937. He was stationed at Pretoria Central Prison until 1952, when he was transferred to Prisons Headquarters. In 1953 he

was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

In 1955 he was sent to Britain for two months with other members of the department for a special training course.

In 1956 he was transferred to Kroonstad, where he was head of the prison there for four years. After that he was once again transferred back to Prisons Headquarters in Pretoria.

In 1958 he obtained a BA degree at Pretoria University through extramural study.

In 1963 he was promoted to Deputy Commissioner and in 1968 to lieutenant general and also Chief Deputy Commissioner.

MARRIED

Lieutenant General Nel has twice in his career been awarded medals for faithful service, once after 18 years, and again after 30 years. He also received a medal for merit in December 1966.

He married in 1941 and has a son and a daughter.

APND 18

Q. 1128-30

10 June 1975.

~~1189~~
21255

✓ Manufacture of steel trunks in prisons

The MINISTER OF PRISONS replied to Question *23, by Mr G W Mills

Question:

Whether the manufacture of steel trunks is undertaken in South African prisons, if so, (a) in which prisons, (b) from what sources are the materials obtained, (c) what was the cost of the

materials in each financial year from 1972-'73 to 1974-'75 and (d) (i) what income was derived from the disposal of the trunks and (ii) how many trunks were manufactured in these years

†Reply (laid upon Table with leave of House)

The manufacture of steel trunks is undertaken for Government departments, session officers Members of Parliament and for Departmental needs

- (a) Pretoria Central Prison
- Zonderwater Prison
- Kroonstad Prison
- Victor Verster Prison.

(b) Supplied by private enterprises by acquisition of tenders by the Director for State purchases

- (c) 1972-'73 - R4 115-00
- 1973-'74 - R3 514-50
- 1974-'75 - R17 737-50

- (d) (i) 1972-'73 R5 135-52
- 1973-'74 - R4 485-78
- 1974-'75 - R22 639-50

This gross income is calculated at cost of the material plus 5%, plus, where applicable, labour at the current tariffs

- (d) (ii) 1972-'73--823
- 1973-'74--639
- 1974-'75--3 225

The upward tendency in respect of the 1974-'75 financial year was caused by a large order placed by the South African Police

Hand 54018

255

Q. 1153-1158
13 June 1975

Feeding of prisoners

The MINISTER OF PRISONS replied to Question *22, by Mrs H Suzman

Question

(a) What are the (i) scales of rations for and (ii) daily costs permitted for feeding of, prisoners in each race group and (b) when were these costs laid down

†Reply (laid upon Table with leave of House)

(a) (i) Scales of rations

	Male	Female
White prisoners		
Breakfast		
Mealie meal (5 x a week)	100 g	70 g
Oats (2 x a week)	100 g	70 g
Bread (daily)	112,5 g	90 g
Lunch		
Meat (5 x a week)	170 g	170 g
Fish (2 x a week)	170 g	170 g
Samp or Mealie Rice	50 g	40 g
Vegetables	320 g	320 g
Supper		
Bread	225 g	180 g
Vegetables	130 g	130 g
White Prisoners		
Protone Soup powder	15 g	15 g
Daily issue per person		
Milk powder	25 g	25 g
*Butter or margarine	25 g	25 g
Sugar	60 g	60 g
Coffee or tea (two helpings)	8 g	8 g
Salt	15-30 g	15-30 g
Jam or Syrup	30 g	30 g
Weekly issue per person		
Peanut Butter	90 g	90 g
Cheese	45 g	45 g
Eggs (each)	2	2
Tomato Puree	20 g	20 g
Fruit	280 g	280 g
Cake Flour	50 g	50 g
Additional		
Baking Powder	} As required for the preparation of food	
Curry		
Vinegar		
Pepper		
Cooking Oil (per prisoner per week for baking of fish)	70 ml	
*Consists of 20 g butter/margarine for bread etc and 5 g dripping for the preparation of food		
Coloureds and Asiatics		
Breakfast		
Mealie Meal	170 g	140 g
Protone Powder	5 g	5 g
Lunch		
Mealie Rice (3 x a week)	190 g	160 g
Samp (4 x a week)	190 g	160 g
Bread	112,5 g	112,5 g
Ghee/dripping	25 g	25 g
Vegetables	210 g	210 g
Supper		
Meat (3 x a week)	125 g	125 g
Fish (2 x a week)	125 g	125 g
Somos (Dry weight) (2 x a week)	40 g	40 g
Vegetables	240 g	240 g
Bread	112,5 g	112,5 g
Syrup/Jam	30 g	30 g
Protone Powder	5 g	5 g
Milk powder	12 g	12 g
Salt	15-30 g	15-30 g
Sugar	60 g	60 g
Coffee/Tea (divided for 2 servings)	8 g	8 g
Tomato puree	6 g	6 g
Bantu		
Breakfast		
Mealie Meal	170 g	140 g
Protone Powder	5 g	5 g
Bread (3 x a week)	112,5 g	112,5 g
Lunch		
Whole Mealies (4 x a week)	190 g	160 g
Samp (3 x a week)	190 g	160 g
Vegetables	210 g	210 g
Magou Powder	50 g	50 g
Supper		
Mealie Meal	80 g	70 g

Daily per person	Male	Female
Meat	125 g	125 g
Fish	125 g	125 g
Somos (Dry weight)	40 g	40 g
Vegetables	240 g	240 g
Proton Powder	5 g	5 g
Daily per person		
Salt		
Sugar	15-30 g	15-30 g
Dripping	45 g	45 g
Coffee/Tea	15 g	15 g
Tomato Puree	4 g	4 g
Additional for Coloured, Asiatic and Bantu		
Curry		
Vinegar		
Pepper		
Oil for frying fish		

Use as required

(ii) No maximum amount for the daily food ration has been determined or defined. The

ration scale was calculated to provide for the daily nutritional needs of the various racial groups and sexes and was approved as such by the Department of Health. Provisions are purchased to fulfil the needs where the Department cannot produce its own.

(b) Falls away

HANDS PRED 19 Q, 1171-2

17 June 1975

Commissioned ranks in Prison Service

*13 Mr M L MITCHELL asked the Minister of Prisons

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Bantu persons hold commissioned ranks in the Prison Service and (b) what are the salary scales for (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Bantu warders in the employ of his Department

255

The MINISTER OF PRISONS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House).

- (a) (i) 481 (male), 8 (female)
(ii) 5 (male)
(iii) None
(iv) 1 (male)
- (b) (i) R1 440 > 120-1 800 > 150 >
3 300 × 180-4 380
(ii) R1 170 × 90-1 620 × 120-
2 700
(iii) As for (ii)
(iv) R780 > 60-900 90-1 620
> 120-2 100

These scales do not include the respective allowances



ARGUS

28/8/75

Robben Island jail to go

255

THE fight to have the prison removed from Robben Island had been won and the way was now open for the ecological and tourist development of the island, Mr Piet Marais, MP for Moorreesburg, said in Bloubergstrand last night.

Mr Marais, who was addressing a National Party meeting, said the Minister of Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, had written him a letter in which he said the

Prisons Department was now looking for a suitable inland site as an alternative for the Robben Island prison.

As soon as this was found the prison on the island would be removed.

Mr Marais said today he had received much public support when he first approached Parliament two years ago to have the prison removed from Robben Island.

A banking concern in Cape Town had gone as far as drawing up preliminary plans for the development of the island as a tourist attraction, Mr Marais said.

These plans make provision for the preservation of the island's ecology and the ideas put forward were good enough to pass on to Parliament, he said.

Robben Island belonged to Cape Town and it should be the Cape's privi-

lege to decide how the island should be developed.

I have received more than 200 letters from the public offering suggestions, Mr Marais said. These range from a casino to a game reserve.

I think the answer would be to develop Robben Island into a tourist attraction but that careful planning should be made so as not to disturb the island's ecology.

Prison on Robben Island to disappear

29/8/75

CAPE TOWN — The prison on Robben Island would disappear, Mr. Piet Marais, National Party MP for Mar-

reesburg, said at Melbstrand near here.

Speaking at a party meeting, Mr. Marais said the decision had been made by the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, who had written in a letter to him that as soon as alternative accommodation was found elsewhere in the country, prisoners would be removed from the island.

The minister had not said how long the planning and erection of the new prison would take.

"We have won the fight for the removal of prisoners from the island," said Mr. Marais. "The minister deserves praise for his decision."

He had received tremendous support from all sources when two years ago he had pleaded in Parliament that the prison atmosphere should be removed from Cape Town's front door.

Many proposals had reached him on what should be done to the pictureque island, which from the earliest years had been used as a dump for every sort of human driftwood — from lepers and the mentally ill to the most dangerous criminals in the country.

Most proposals suggested that it should be developed for tourism, with clear emphasis on preservation.

Koornhof gets tough on permits

PRETORIA — The Department of Sport and Recreation would in future co-ordinate control of permits for participation in, and attendance at, sports events, it was announced here yesterday.

The Minister of Sport and Recreation, Dr P. G. Koornhof, said in a statement that all applications for these permits should be submitted to regional offices of the department. This included applications which had already been made elsewhere.

Permits concerning sports events had previously been issued by one of three departments, or more than one of these, depending on the race group concerned and whether the activity took place in a controlled or a group area.

"This gives rise to misunderstandings by the public which does not always have clarity regarding the procedures to be followed," the minister said.

Permits for sports events would be issued by the relevant department after liaison between the department and the Department of Sport and Recreation at both regional and head office level, the statement said.

The minister asked sports and other bodies to submit

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Cape Times 10/9/75

Minister backed

JOHANNESBURG — In determining the date when photographs of prisoners might be published by newspapers the Minister of Justice, of Police and Prisons Mr J T Kruger, had acted within his powers and prerogative, the president of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, Mr D P de Villiers said in a statement issued here last night on behalf of the NPU.

The statement said that the NPU accepted that the Minister had acted without intention of favouring any section of the press to the disadvantage of another.

It added that the delegation had informed the Minister that the NPU would make further investigations into the mat-

ter and would have a meeting with the conference of (newspaper) editors today

The statement said that the delegation had had a discussion with the Minister, the Commissioner of Police, General G Prinsloo and two senior officers of the Department of Prisons, General Du Preez and Colonel Steytler, as a result of the publication by certain newspapers of photographs of prisoners prior to the date determined in the exemption by the Minister

"The discussion was thorough and friendly and was based on the complete acceptance by the Newspaper Press Union of the Minister's prerogative to determine the date as well

as that he acted within the authority of his powers and without intention of favouring any section of the press to the disadvantage of another," the statement said

"The delegation furthermore has told the Minister that the Newspaper Press Union is investigating the matter further in the light of what has occurred as well as the discussions and that the NPU will have a meeting about it with the conference of editors (of newspapers) tomorrow."

① 312

② 245

③ 255

255

255-

~~032~~
255-

... on expenditure a ... investment'

RDM 24/10/75

CAPE TOWN — The R40 million spent each year in South Africa on prisons is a "bankrupt investment", the national director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Mr R. Graser, said in Cape Town yesterday.

of the Institute of Citizenship Mr Graser said the place to rehabilitate criminals was not in prison but in society. South Africa had the highest prison population in the Western world, he said, but most of our prisoners are in jail because they can't pay the fines for minor offences. And prisons destroy their inmates' psychologically.

Most of them come out worse than when they went in."

South Africa's system of criminal legislation and judicial procedures needed a "complete overhaul".

There had been a disturbing increase in serious crimes and delinquency, resulting in "an overburdening of the criminal justice system."

Apart from the increase in offences, criminals were becoming more sophisticated. Some Black criminals in Johannesburg, for instance, had graduated from simple bag-snatching to complex bank robbery.

Yet judicial procedures had not adapted sufficiently to deal with this problem, said Mr Graser. — Sapa.

Addressing a meeting

STAR
6/11/75

255

4 deaths: Warder blamed

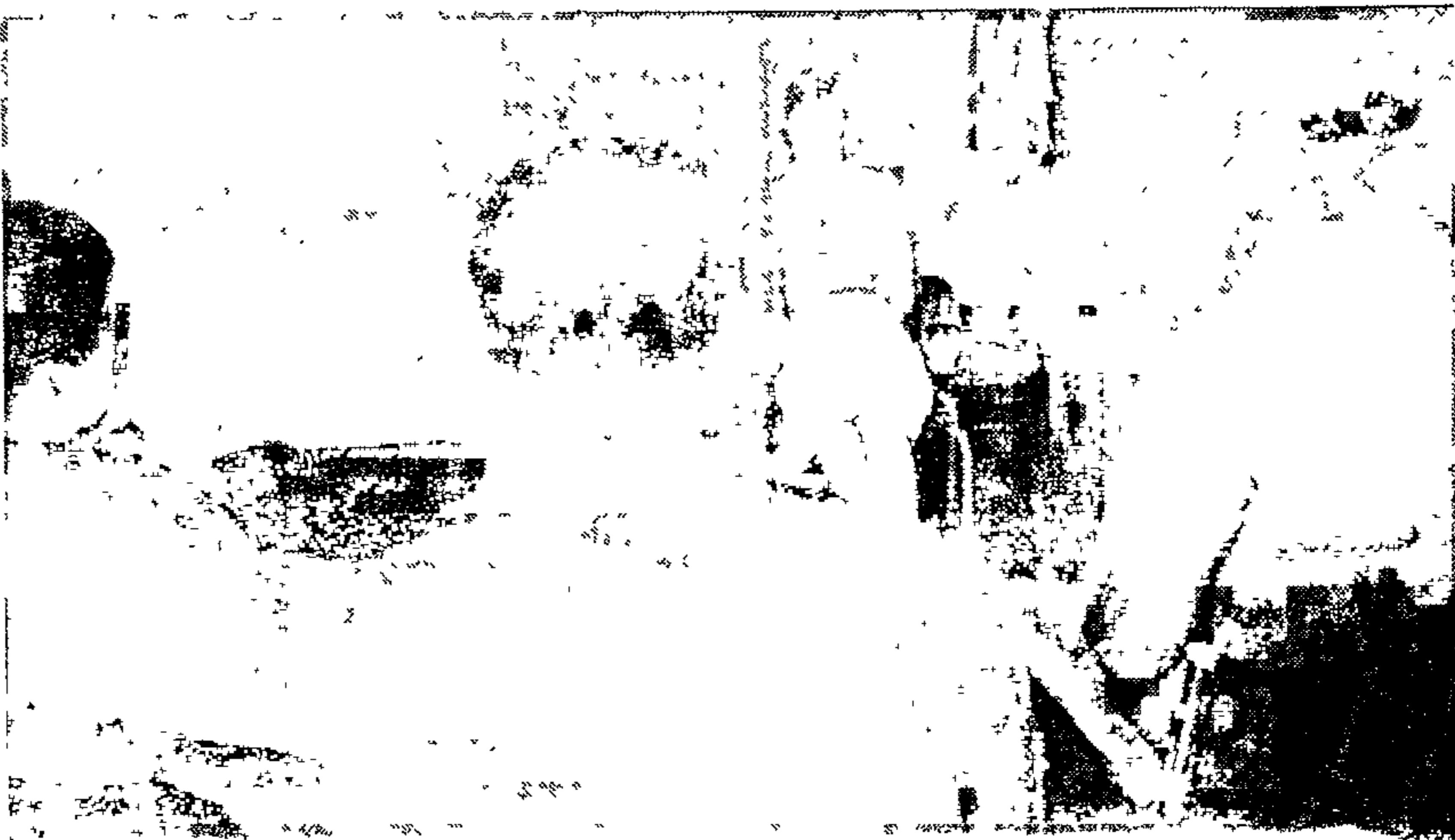
Pretoria Bureau
A prison warder's negligence caused his own death and that of three Black prisoners a Pretoria inquest Magistrate has ruled.

The prisoners — Abel Atshene (33), Freddie Mabula (26), and Thela Zulu (33) — were assigned to clear a 6m deep silo of carbonic acid gas at the Baviaanspoort Prison in February. They were guarded by chief warder Mr. Jan Jacobus de Beer (43).

Atshene was ordered down the silo ladder, slipped and fell into the water at the bottom. Mr. de Beer went to his rescue and also fell into the silo.

Then Mabula and Zulu tried to rescue the two men and they too slipped and died. The inquest was told.

Prison: it's not like



WARRANT OFFICER HELENA ESTERHUYSE, psychologist — "fascinating and challenging work."

Every prisoner who receives a sentence of two or more years in South Africa, is first sent to Pretoria Central prison for a period of observation

During this time he is assessed by social workers and psychologists who decide what sort of a personality he has, which prison he should be sent to, what work he should do and so on

Women play a very important role in this field. Eight of the 15 members of the Central Prison's psychology department are women, and so are 12 of the 13 social workers

The bad old days when prisoners of both sexes were left to stew in their own poisonous juices, and often left prison decidedly worse off than when they entered it, are over

Both the social and psychology departments became operational in the early 1970s.

"The social worker is one of the first people to see a prisoner. From him she gets information regarding his background," says Lieutenant Martie Slabbert, a social worker supervisor.

"She then gets further information on him from an outside social worker in contact with his family. Details are compared and a report is written.

the bad old days

"After the psychologist and minister of religion have seen him, he appears in front of a prison board

"This board takes into account reports from all sections of the prison

"Acting on their recommendations, the future prison life of the prisoner is mapped out"

The social worker plays a big part in a prisoner's life. She is the contact between him and his family. "This is important to the prisoner — he can't feel at peace if he doesn't know what is going on at home," says Lieutenant Slabbert

Social worker

She was the fifth social worker to be taken on at Pretoria Central Prison, and has an honours degree in social science, as do all the social workers there

Nearly five years of social work at the prison have given her a good insight into the inmates' problems. "Our task is to

find out what their main problem is

"In the past prisoners didn't know what was wrong with them, why in fact they had landed in prison. If they don't see people like us, they never come to understand their situation. We help them to help themselves

"Most prisoners had unhappy homes in their childhood. Some of them have marital and alcoholism problems. We work with them on these"

If a prisoner is divorced while in prison, it's likely there were strains on the marriage before imprisonment

"Women tend to wait for their men, but unfortunately the reverse is not true

"In spite of this, male prisoners worry a great deal about their wives being unfaithful. If necessary we will organise a consultation visit by the wife, and sometimes children, where we will see the whole family together"

Before a prisoner's release date, the social worker organises a job

Gone are the days when a newly convicted prisoner was thrown into a dark cell, a key turned in the lock, and he was left to his misery. Today psychologists, social workers and wardresses combine to make prison life a period of rehabilitation both for male and female prisoners. In the first of a two-part series SUE GARBETT reports on the work done by women social workers and psychologists.

and accommodation for him. Without these he can't be released

He's taken out of prison for the necessary interviews, and when he is released, NICRO, church organisations and the Department of Social Welfare take over

"We feel that women are more sympathetic understanding and patient with prisoners than men are. Nonetheless, we have to work within the very definite system of discipline that exists in a prison

When a social worker is employed this is taken into account. She must not become too involved with the plight of the prisoner

"She must also learn to accept the prisoner as a man, whether he's a rapist or a psychopath, or even a murderer. Many find it difficult in the beginning to see the man not the crime"

If it's known that the prisoner is dangerous, then the male social worker will see him. "For this reason we wish that more

men would come here as social workers

"An interview is always restricted to the prisoner and the social worker. It takes place in a room with glass partitions"

Although Pretoria Central Prison has the greatest number of social workers in the country, each big prison has some working with the inmates

Warrant Officer Helena Esterhuysen is one of a team of 15 working in the Psychology Department. She has honours in psychology from the University of Pretoria and is studying for her MA

Soon she hopes to be registered as a clinical psychologist, along with four other people in the department.

Fascinating

She has been working at Pretoria Central Prison for nearly three and a half years now. "I joined the department because I wanted to work with people such as these. It's fascinating, and it's challenging"

This is Marie's story

Marie Brown ran away from home when she was 16, after the death of her father. She has lived through more in the past five years than most of us experience in a lifetime.

I ran away to Durban because my father was the only one who understood me in the family. My mother was always expecting me to succeed like my brilliant elder brother, and Marie in an interview shortly after her release from prison.

I had the most appalling inferiority complex. Please understand how bad it was because it formed the basis of all my problems.

"When I under-achieved at school, my mother would say, 'Oh, you'll never be anything but a safe girl.' I just couldn't bear it without my father."

Four months of loneliness in a Durban hotel and Marie was wide open for friendship with the jagga smokers and drug addicts on the beach.

Inferior

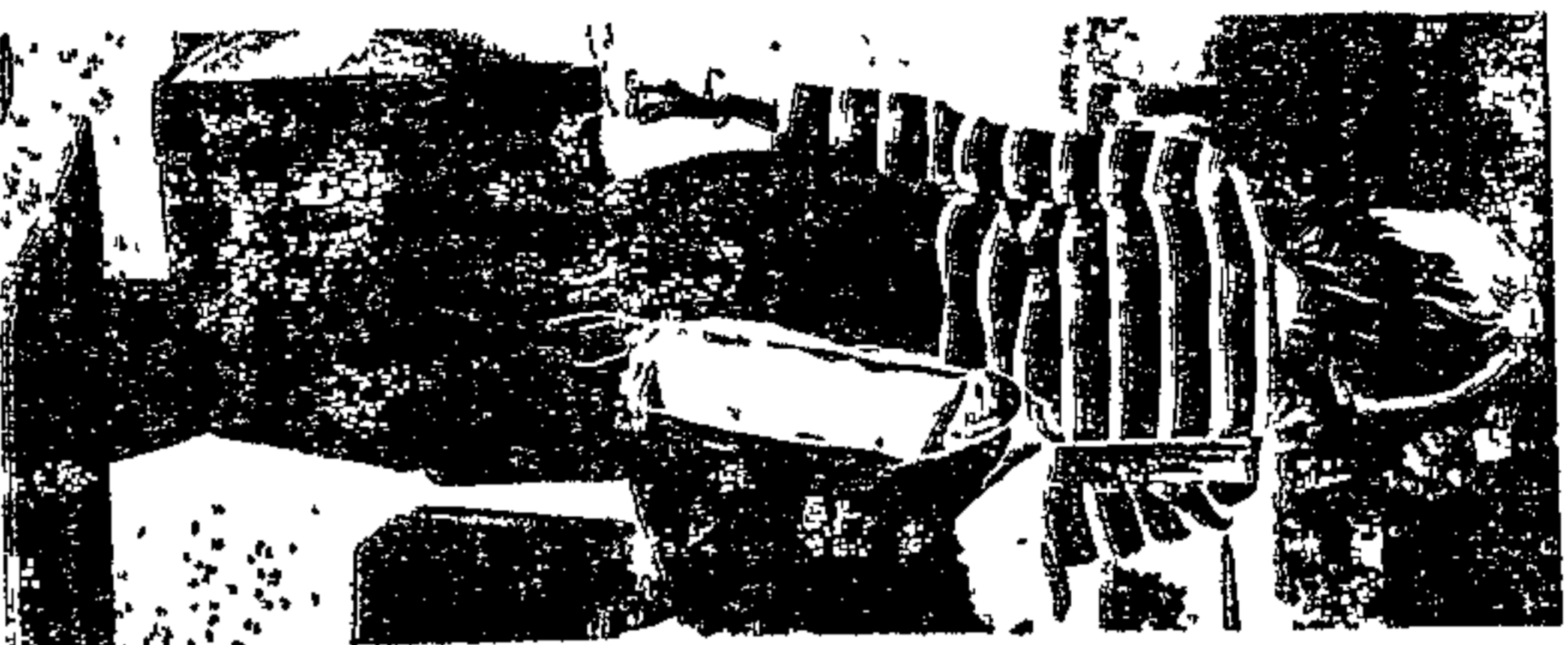
"I used to sit with them after work as they sang and played their guitars on the beach. They accepted me, didn't make me feel inferior. It wasn't long before Marie met Johan, the man who was to play such a big role in her life. In his mid-twenties, he gave her the love and security she had always wanted.

He also taught her how to rob and burgle. "I was in it before I knew it. I would lure a man to a car, Johan would be waiting to knock him on the head, and take his wallet."

Soon the police were on their heels. For a two-year period which conjures up images of Bonnie and Clyde, the couple hightailed through South Africa, robbing and stealing as they went. Drug taking was a part of their daily lives.

"We had a lovely time in Cape Town. We slept on the grass under the trees in The Gardens. We made a little fire to cook our food on.

"Cold? I never felt it, you don't when you are



"Sometimes I used to rob on my own. I would go with a man until he was a little drunk, then hit him over the head with a bottle, and take his money."

It was while the couple were hitching and robbing their way through South West Africa that Marie fell pregnant.

"Johan said we must settle down in Johannesburg. Marriage never occurred to us, we just felt married, and his parents accepted this state of affairs."

Johan began working as a signwriter and interior decorator which he was well qualified in.

"Our little girl was born in 1971. We both adored her, but we were still on drugs. "One night when we were both raving, really high on a trip, he took our baby and laid it on the nearby railway line."

"I knew nothing about it until the next day because I was so high. They took my man to prison, and the day he was sentenced to 15 years for murder, I realised I was seven months pregnant."

A pause. "I can never hate him, I know he loved her."

Two months later she gave birth to a boy, and returned home to her mother.

(255) 5742 8/11/75
This is the story of a 21-year-old ex-prisoner. She entered prison a rebellious robber and a drug addict. A year later she has been released after volunteering to stay there four months longer than was necessary.

"But I had the same travel bug as my father and I hated it at home. So I took my baby and worked first in Durban and then in Johannesburg. Marie found a little flat and a maid to look after her baby while she worked.

"But the drugs caught up with me, and I was soon back with the 'fokkers.' One night when I was high, a friend told me of a man at a nearby party who had R700 in his pocket.

"We robbed him. Then I thought of my baby, and decided to give the money back. But it was too late, the police had been called."

Marie was given an 18-month sentence, suspended for three years and several conditions she had to agree to. "I met a priest, who ran a drug rehabilitation centre, and began coming off drugs. I really tried to pull myself together."

That was one of the happiest times in Marie's life. She and her baby lived at the centre, and Marie helped the priest in his work.

"But I just couldn't keep off the drugs. I began to get high and I couldn't keep the conditions the court had imposed on me

"I couldn't go home because my mother made me feel even more inferior."

One day the priest telephoned the welfare authorities. He told them that Marie wasn't following the court's conditions.

"The day they came to fetch me I swore and raved at the priest. I told him he could keep his God."

"My baby was put in a place of safety, and I was taken to Kroonstad prison."

Marie had heard a lot about prison, and she was determined to do a thing she was asked to.

"I was outright rebellious. I wouldn't stand properly on parade. I talked in silence periods. I refused to learn to crochet."

The crunch came when Marie saved up the tranquillisers the prison doctor had prescribed for her shattered nerves.

Punishment

She took them all in one go one morning and passed clean out. "My punishment for that was 30 days in an isolation cell with half rations."

"That was the turning point in my life. As I lay there I began to think I had prayed with the priest for God to give me a chance in life."

"I said to myself you're a silly fool. The priest wasn't betraying you, he was doing you a favour when he reported you."

"This is your chance!" "My opinion of prison changed after that time in the cell. When I came out, I told Lieutenant Colonel-Erika van Zyl I wanted to do the hairdressing course the prison runs."

"I began it, and after my first exams was so surprised to find my marks were all near the top."

Then came what was probably the hardest decision of Marie's life.

If she was to finish the hairdressing course, she would have to forfeit being released on parole before her sentence expired.

"I went to the head of the prison Lieutenant Galitz, and told her I was heart sore. I told her I really needed her help, that my life depended on my (mother)

"She was fantastic to me, but I said it was something I had to decide on my own."

"I lay awake all that night in my cell. One side of me said, you are washing, you are rubbish, just go."

"The real me said, this is your chance to rehabilitate, take it, stay here."

"I didn't want to be sent back to prison, and so I stayed."

(It was while on a tour of Kroonstad Prison with Lieutenant Colonel Erika van Zyl that Star reporter Sue Garbett heard her asking Marie why she was still there. She saw the amazement and joy on the Colonel's face when she heard that Marie had volunteered to stay on.)

She passed all her exams with flying colours.

"I would never have done it without the encouragement of Sergeant Heidi Harman who runs the salon. She boosted my morale, and got rid of my inferiority complex."

"I am now going home to my mother with my head held high. I've proved I can do something and do it well. I am qualified in hairdressing. I'm not just a cate girl."

But the words a newly released Marie spoke were tinged with apprehension.

Heart sore

"One part of me can't wait to see all the people I love and have missed so much. But I'm heart sore and sad to leave behind people I have learnt to love, who have helped me beyond all belief."

"I'm frightened. I won't be able to keep my good intentions. I'll be a strange new world. I'll be living in with none of the jagga smoking companions I had in the past."

"Do you know," said Marie, "that I'm thankful I came to prison. It's not the place I had been led to believe it was. It has given me a confidence I never knew I had."

Marie has a job in a hairdressing salon. She is determined her behaviour will be exemplary so the welfare authorities will give her back her baby, which is still in a foster care home.

"I hope people will not think too badly of my past. I want to begin again," said Marie wistfully.

diagnostic interviews with the prisoner. They decide what work the prisoner would be best doing, for example, building furniture-making or any other of the trades the prison workshops have to offer.

If a prisoner shows personality disorders or any other such problems, he'll be given an ECG. If necessary, a psychiatrist from outside can determine whether he is certifiable.

"We use both group and individual therapy. We use art therapy for those who find it difficult to communicate verbally with us."

"There are programmes for drug addicts and alcoholics. They are treated in prison."

"We do relaxing exercises for those who are tense and nervous."

Psychologists

The psychologists deal with people whose sentences range from two to 25 years. "They get more difficult as the sentence progresses because they become depressed."

"If they feel they need therapy, they can ask the social workers for it. They can even ask for the person they want to have therapy with."

Interest in new trends and research is high in the department. "All of us are studying, some for doctorate, I want to Holland with a group of psychologists recently to do research there on group therapy."

"We visited all kinds of institutions and found them to be really very advanced."

"We try to teach each other here, to keep our approaches flexible. We learn from each other's mistakes."

"If we can help one percent of the people we see, if 99 return to the prison, we still consider our effort has been worth while."

The work of the psychologists and social workers has undoubtedly led to a happier prison environment — one with less tension.

"Although our aim is to keep the prisoners as happy as possible inside, our primary objective is definitely to keep them OUT. SIDE."

Next week: The

Wardress — disciplinarian of prison

1/103
2. (255)

D.O 29/11/75
Transkei prisons swap

UMTATA — A further two Transkei prisons would be handed over to the homeland's prison service on Monday, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

The prisons are at the industrial centre of Butterworth and at Idutywa.

This would bring the total number of prisons administered by the Transkei Prison Service to 19, he said.

The minister said the four prisons still under the South African Government would be handed over to the Transkei before independence.

They are Umtata Prison and Wellington Prison farm in the capital, Lady Frere Prison in the Glen Grey district and Sterkspruit Prison in the Herschel district.

The minister also announced the appointment of a Transkei national, Major E. R. G. Keswa, as Deputy-Commissioner of Prisons.

He replaces Lt-Col A. H. Helberg, with whom he shared the post since May this year — SAPA.

Coloured man for top prison job

Star
12/12/75

(1) ~~Ma power - 4/10/77~~
(2) 255

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

The Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, announced today that a Coloured man is to be appointed for the first time to head the Prison Service's Coloured Training College at Westlake in Cape Town

From January 1, Captain Philip Witbooi will take over the college. He was promoted from Lieutenant at the beginning of this month

Mr Kruger made his

announcement today when he addressed a passing-out parade of Coloured trainee warders and wardresses at Westlake

He said the Department of Prisons was also making history by being the first uniform-wearing department to involve Coloured women in intensive basic training

He told the trainee wardresses that Coloured men had already opened many doors in the department for themselves and added "The door that has been opened by Captain Witbooi is certainly not the last which will be opened"

u feel should be added to the course?

4. Are you satisfied with your present tutor? Yes/no
Comment

5. (a) What in your opinion should the aim of tutorials be

(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?

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NEW PRISON WILL BEP A LOW PROFILE

26/2/76. Mercury Reporter NM

THE NEW R50-million Westville prison will be tucked away in the folds of the hills of the Umbilo River valley and will be hardly visible from surrounding residential areas.

Yesterday the Mercury was shown a model showing the low-profile prison in its rural setting.

An architect from the consortium planning the project said the Minister of Prisons, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, had given them instructions to make the complex as unobtrusive as possible.

Originally it was intended to site the prison on a range of hills forming the boundary of Westville and Durban. But because of the controversy over its location it was decided to build the complex in a natural "amphitheatre".

At considerable extra expense a depression will be "cut and filled" and the buildings stepped up against the hillside. They will be between three and four storeys and will not project above the hills, he said.

"We have tried to make the complex as pleasing as possible."

Because the prison is situated in a low-lying amphitheatre most of the buildings will not be visible because the ridge is a backdrop to it and a barrier between the complex and Westville.

Trees will be planted along the surrounding hills and a special "berm" will be created along the lower part of the ridge to screen the complex further.

A special access road to the prison complex has been built through "uninhabited and virgin countryside," the spokesman pointed out.

Prison warders' homes will be built to give the impression of a continuation of the Westville residential belt.

The all-race prison will be one of the most modern in the world.

Earth moving contracts are expected to go out for tender in February next year and the project is expected to be completed by 1984 "subject to funds being available and other factors that may arise."

Memorandum 11 w/790
7/4/76

257

Robben Island: Prisoners trained in trades

554 Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) (a) How many prisoners on Robben Island are being trained in trade and (b) in what trades,
- (2) on what basis are prisoners selected for trade training

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1) (a) 62.

(b) Waiter	5
Tailor	10
Mat maker	8
Blacksmith	2
Cook	2
Plumber	5
Bricklayer	5
Mechanic	1
Painter	7
Shoemaker (repairs)	5
Carpenter	10
Upholsterer	2

- (2) Prisoners are selected in accordance with their aptitude for trade training. Personal circumstances are also taken into consideration — for example physical condition, age and the probability or not, that the prisoner will do such work after release

257

Mansard II vol 796

7/4/76

(X) Life imprisonment

555 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) (a) How many persons in each race group were serving sentences of life imprisonment as at 31 December 1975 and (b) of what crime had each of them been convicted,
- (2) whether any persons sentenced to life imprisonment were released during 1975; if so (a) how many in each race group, (b) of what crime had each of them been convicted and (c) how many years of imprisonment had each of them served

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

- (1) (a) Whites—19
Bantu—202
Coloureds—59
Asians—3
- (b) Attempted murder
Coloureds—1
Terrorism
Bantu—17
Sabotage
Whites—1
Bantu—13.
Asians—1
- Assault with intent to commit murder
Bantu—1
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances
Whites—2
Bantu—8
Coloureds—3.
- Housebreaking and theft with aggravating circumstances
Bantu—2
- Rape
Whites—2
Bantu—8
Coloureds—7
- Attempt to commit robbery with aggravating circumstances
Whites—1
- Murder with extenuating circumstances
Whites—13
Bantu—153
Coloureds—47
Asians—2.
- Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence unknown to the public prosecutor with aggravating circumstances
Coloureds—1
- (2) (a) Whites—3 (plus one who died in custody)
Bantu—34
Coloureds—18.
Asians—0.

(b) and (c)

- Sabotage
Whites—1 (died after serving 11 years).
- Assault with intent to commit murder
Bantu—1 (served 9 years).
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances
Whites—1, served 11 years.
Bantu—4, 3 served 11 years, 1 served 12 years.
Coloureds—2, 2 served years
- Rape
Whites—1, served 10 years.
Bantu—1, served 10 years.
Coloureds—4, 3 served 9 years, 1 served 10 years.
- Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence unknown to the public prosecutor with aggravating circumstances
Coloureds—1, served 11 years.
- Murder with extenuating circumstances
Whites—1, served 11 years.
Bantu—28, 3 served 9 years, 5 served 10 years, 9 served 11 years, 7 served 12 years, 3 served 13 years, 1 served 15 years
Coloureds—11, 2 served years, 3 served 10 years, served 11 years, 2 served 12 years, 1 served 13 years.

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Apr / May 1976 7 771

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Venue

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

- (a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?
- (b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

HANSAAD NO. 13
Brandvlei prisoners killed 903

*6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

How many prisoners in the Brandvlei prison were killed by fellow prisoners during the period 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1975

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

14

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

257

HANSARD

3.

NO. 13 *And/way* 1976 7 !!

Bizweni prison 906

601. Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development,

(1) What was the cost of (a) acquiring the farm at Umzimkulu on which the Bizweni prison was established,

(d) Trave

907

TUESDAY, 27

(b) the buildings to house the staff, (c) all other buildings erected on the property, (d) the equipment, (e) transferring staff to the institution and (f) providing sports facilities for staff and prisoners,

(2) when were prisoners first placed in the prison,

(3) whether the building is still being used as a prison if not (a) when did it cease to be so used and (b) when will the buildings and property be used for any other purpose

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) It is still the practice not to disclose particulars of this nature

(b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) The required information can unfortunately not be readily ascertained and the hon member is referred to the reply given on Question No 8 on 16 March 1976

(2) March 1969.

(3) No
(a) 30 June 1976

(b) The complex is used as a Psychiatric Hospital since June, 1975

Compare your two lists of circumstance restricted negotiate with the organize your objective.

2. PLANNING THE PRESENTATION.

2.1 Constructing your plan:

Two methods for planning your talk

VERTICAL PLAN and H

2.1.1 The Vertical Plan

- 1) Take a sheet of paper. Think about your subject. Jot down 20 to 30 words associated with it.
 - 2) Working on a 5 minute talk, ring the three words you think are the most important on your list.
 - 3) What do these words say to you? What specifically do you want your audience to think and do at the end of your talk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one short sentence.
 - 4) Write your aim at the top of a clean sheet of paper.
- The Body
- 5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.
 - 6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.
 - 7) Write two sub points under each main point.
 - 8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

Audi

Prisoners

(254) Mr R M DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Prisons: 1063

What was the daily average number of prisoners who worked for (a) Government departments, provincial administrations and subsidized institutions, (b) local authorities and (c) private persons during 1975

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

- (a) 5 575,
(b) and (c) 16 662. (Separate figures are not available)

(257).
Hansard 16
2/15/76
Is the venue for your presentation been decided?
so:

Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Senate Hansard 13 @ cols. 87-88
16/6/76

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QUESTIONS
GENERAL

ANSWERS

Total prison population

37 Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER
asked the Minister of Prisons:

(a) What was the total prison population for each race group in each of the

past five years and (b) what was the average per 100 000 of the population in each case?

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(a) The daily average prison population

Period	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds
1970/71	3 217	71 190	463	16 238
1971/72	3 342	71 281	466	16 164
1972/73	3 701	73 313	534	17 466
1973/74	3 974	75 692	553	18 632
1974/75	4 022	74 648	544	18 834

(b) The average number of prisoners per 100 000 of the population

Period	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds
1970/71	80,29	419,52	70,57	752,27
1971/72	81,67	408,57	69,13	729,25
1972/73	88,78	408,63	77,27	767,90
1973/74	93,60	411,03	77,99	798,11
1974/75	92,87	397,50	74,82	785,89

QUESTIONS
GENERAL

ANSWERS

(1.5)
2.257

PRISONERS

1/8/76 STEINER

Prisoners cost SA R180 000 a day

SOUTH AFRICA'S daily prison population costs the taxpayer R180 000 a day to feed and clothe, Mr Justice J. H. Steyn said in Johannesburg this week. He suggested that only those needing prison as a corrective should be sent there.

He also felt the time had come to stop sending people to jail because they could not pay a fine, or were charged either with drunkenness or victimless crime.

Mr Justice Steyn was one of the judges who spoke at a banquet given by Niqo — the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

Mr Justice P. J. Wessels, a judge of Appeal

and Niqo's national president, paid tribute to Sunday Times readers who assist Niqo through the entries in the Sunday Times National Charity Fund Crossword Contests. Without this support it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, for Niqo to have survived, he said.

Mr Justice Steyn, a judge of the Cape Provincial Division and a past-president of Niqo, told me that although there had been considerable improvement in the last two years, almost 90 per cent of the prison population were serving short sentences.

This was costing taxpayers R180 000 a day, just to feed and clothe prisoners, and he felt

it was time to adopt more drastic measures, like decriminalisation and depenalisation.

"It is also time to stop using criminal justice and its sanctions as a means of enforcing social controls. For example, curfew regulations and influx control is a field in which depenalisation has been invoked by creating Black aid centres. But I feel even greater steps could be taken to remove this aspect of social control from the field of criminal law."

He was concerned about the number of people who go to jail, some even for long periods, without having had any legal representation.

Doreen Levin

Assault: Warden in court

Own Correspondent 18/8/76

WORCESTER — A 30-year-old warden of the Brandvlei Prison, Mr Ockert Steenkamp, appeared before Mr J H Krige in the Regional Court here on a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The charge arises from an incident at the prison on November 5 last year when Mr Steenkamp is alleged to have assaulted one of the prisoners, Sydney Daniels, who was part of a work party at a dam and was unable to push a wheelbarrow as his hands were full of blisters.

He said he was willing to work but was unable to go further and said "Look what my hands look like."

He said that Mr Steenkamp hit him several times with a pick-axe handle on his face, his back and legs and as a result one of his legs was broken.

Daniels said that Mr Steenkamp ordered him to go on

working and when he walked back to the wheelbarrow he hit him again on the back of his legs.

He said he tried to walk normally out of fear of the warden but could not walk well.

Mr Steenkamp reported to Lieutenant E. van der Westhuizen that Daniels had refused to work.

Lieutenant Van der Westhuizen said in evidence that he had given both men an opportunity of stating their case. When Daniels started talking Mr Steenkamp hit him in the face with his fist.

Daniels said he was taken to the prison hospital where he was told that his leg was broken.

The magistrate refused Daniels's request to be transferred to another prison because of "oppressive" conditions at Brandvlei.

The case was postponed to October 12.

Mr N Kotze appeared for Mr Steenkamp and Mr F Silbert for the State.

Allegations

of torture

Argus 1/9/76 'invention'

'QUITE incredible' and 'sheer invention' was the reaction of the Sixth SA Infantry Company commander under whom Mr Bill Anderson, 22, served on the northern border of South West Africa when asked today to comment on Mr Anderson's allegations of torture of local Africans by White national servicemen under orders of regular service officers.

'Nothing like that ever happened and I don't know what he is talking about,' said the major who was in command of the company in which Mr Anderson served on the border.

'It is most puzzling to know what has moved him to make these unfounded allegations.'

The major said it was a well known and well publicised fact that a one kilometre wide 'free-fire zone' was created on the border to counter infiltrations of terrorists from the Angola side

ASSISTED CHEF

The major was loath to comment on Mr Anderson's character except to say that he was mustered as a stretcher-bearer who assisted the chef in the cookhouse.

He was never required to act as a stretcher-bearer as he was never needed for this duty

The Argus London Bureau reports that yesterday Mr Anderson told a Press conference the inhabitants of Ovamboland had built up an hostility towards the South African security forces

This was because of the detention and torture they had carried out in anti-terrorist operations, he said

WAVED

'Before then the locals were generally co-operative and even waved at us when we passed them,' he added.

The Press conference was the first given by Mr

Anderson since his allegations were published in the Guardian on Monday.

Blond, bearded and of slight build, he chain-smoked throughout the Press conference. He repeated the story he had told in the Guardian

He said his 'liberal' views were well-known in his battalion. Mr Anderson was born in Natal where he attended Hilton College before moving to Stellenbosch with his parents

SA PASSPORT

Mr Anderson said he had travelled to Britain on a South African passport. He was going to apply for an extended permit to stay in London and was 'not sure' what would happen then

A spokesman at the Press conference, organised by Swapo, said that Mr Anderson had been assured of political asylum but the Home Office could not confirm this

Before he went to South West Africa for his national service he was a former UCT student who studied theatre management at The Space Theatre in Cape Town.

'After my experience in South West Africa I decided that I could not stay in South Africa

'My decision to tell my story to the Guardian was not influenced by outside opinion nor was it timed to coincide with the United Nations' deadline on South Africa's withdrawal from South West Africa,' he said

(1) 225
(2) 258

Prison torture claims refuted

8/9/76

STAR

Allegations by Swapo of atrocities by South African prison authorities on Robben Island have been denied by the Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez.

Swapo released in Switzerland this week a letter it claimed it had received from a South West African prisoner on Robben Island, alleging atrocities

The name of the prisoner was given as Kambua Nambahu

NAMES

He claimed several prisoners had died or been seriously injured as a result of being tortured. The names he mentioned were

● Erasmus Kapole, whom he said died in 1967 "after being tortured and electrically shocked when he asked for treatment for an abscess of the gum"

● Angula Shoonyeka, whom he claimed died on October 9, 1966, after being "tortured and beaten to death."

● Festus Nehale, who he claimed died on March 8, 1970, after a surgeon had failed to complete a rectum operation on him.

● Petrus Nulenge, who he claimed died on March 4, 1974, after being sent to Cape Town with tuberculosis, but who was returned to Robben Island in a worse condition.

● John Shipweni, who he claimed suffered an injured knee after being tortured in Pretoria, and later had to have his leg amputated after falling on the island and being taken only a month later to Cape Town for treatment.

CANCER

It was alleged the amputation was made without Shipoweni's knowledge or consent and he was told later that he had cancer and the leg could not be saved

General du Preez said the writer of the letter, Kambua Nambahu, was not known to his department. He was never detained on Robben Island

General du Preez said Erasmus Kapole and Angula Shoonyeka were also not known to the department

Festus Nehale had been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for participation in terrorist activities. During the last few years of his detention on the island he received treatment for cancer at Victoria Hospital, Cape Town. He died from cancer on March 4, 1971.

Petrus Nulenge, who also was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, died on the island of cirrhosis and carcinoma of the liver on March 4, 1974

Other allegations were also strongly denied by General du Preez

J 22/11/78

SA has something serious to hide - Observer

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The editor of the Observer has strongly criticized South Africa for its handling of his newspaper's allegations of horrifying prison conditions in South Africa

In an editorial yesterday the Observer says South Africa's "subtle evasions" since the publication of the allegations "have now persuaded us that they must have something very serious to hide"

The allegations were originally made by an escaped convict from Zonderwater Prison Brian Price, in an article published in the Observer on August 1. He claimed, among other things, that Dr Verwoerd's assassin was being viciously ill-treated

In yesterday's editorial the Observer recalls that after publication of the article "the South African Government took immediate steps, inside South Africa

and overseas, to deny many of Mr Price's allegations though they did not communicate with the Observer for a month"

But on September 2 in a letter issued to South African newspaper reporters before it reached the Observer, the Director of Information at the SA Embassy, Mr Chris van der Walt, "described our story as a travesty of truth". He invited the Observer to nominate a "legal expert" who would have "complete freedom to investigate the alleged facts contained in Price's story"

The editorial says the Observer accepted the offer on September 11 and nominated Mr Louis Blom-Cooper QC, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform and a "recognized expert on penal systems"

"There was no response till last week when Mr Van der Walt wrote

saying that Mr Blom-Cooper was "not acceptable" and nominating three other lawyers who would be

"Copies of this letter too were in the hands of SA journalists before it reached this office. No reason was given to us for the rejection of Mr Blom-Cooper but in late October South African newspapers were already predicting that he would not be accepted because he was known to oppose apartheid"

The editorial notes that last month the SA authorities granted a first-ever interview with jailed T. Lafendas to the Citizen newspaper — which it describes as having recently been launched by "a pro-Nationalist Afrikaner millionaire, Louis Luyt"

The Observer also notes that the journalist who carried out the interview was Gordon Winter "whose name had appeared earlier this year in connection with allegations about the private life of

Mr Jeremy Thorpe and who had been reported as having contact with the SA security service"

The editorial says "The editor of the Observer has now told the South Africans 'We do not accept that Mr Blom-Cooper's political stance is sufficient reason for assuming that he would not exercise his professional judgment on prison conditions'"

"He has been a member of the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the penal system for the past 10 years and, as such, is clearly well qualified for the task of investigating prison conditions in South Africa"

The editor went on to say that South Africa's handling of the matter served only to "reinforce the impression we have had throughout this affair that your motive has not been to establish the truth about prison conditions in South Africa at all but to score publicity points against the Observer"

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lay, Dec. 14, 1976.

14/12/76 RDM
**Ruling
against
Robben
officer**

CAPE TOWN → The presiding officer of the officer's court at Robben Island Prison, Major P. A. Zandeberg, had exercised his powers excessively, the Supreme Court in Cape Town ruled yesterday.

In a review judgment, Mr Justice E. M. Grosskopf, with Mr acting Justice P. Shock concurring, set aside the conviction and sentence imposed on a Robben Island prisoner, Mr Petrus Motsau, by the officer's court on February 9 this year.

Mr Motsau was sentenced to 10 days' solitary confinement on spare diet for contravening a prison regulation. The sentence was conditionally suspended for one year.

It was alleged he made a false accusation to the officer commanding by claiming an inscription on his medical file was a forgery and not made by a doctor.

Mr Motsau said to obtain a conviction the State had to prove he had made a false and malicious accusation.

In his judgment, Major Zandeberg had not referred to the aspect of malice — Sapa

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Avoiding gaol

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—South Africa is to move into a new era of punishing legal offenders with "community service" sentences instead of sending them to prison.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, yesterday gave notice of a Bill to change the Criminal Procedures Act which will, among other things, provide for offenders to be sentenced to a certain period of working in hospitals and similar institutions.

He introduced the motion when Parliament opened yesterday and said later in an interview that effect was to be given to certain proposals made by the Viljoen Commission concerning sentences.

"It will mean that the Courts will have more discretion in passing sentences and the type of sentences," Mr. Kruger said.

"It provides more possibilities for sentences without sending the person to prison."

Court told of hanging

A prison warden today told a Johannesburg magistrate how he found a prisoner hanging from the roof by his shirt.

Mr. Martinus Dreyer was giving evidence before Mr. E. Brandt at an inquest into the death of Mr. Jacob Mashabana, (22) who died while in custody at the Fort on October 5.

He said he received a message that Mr. Mashabana had tried to hang himself with his belt. This was then confiscated and he was put in a single cell for his own protection.

The court adjourned for an inspection in loco

(Proceeding)

257
257
256

Kruger tells why he allowed interview

THE ASSEMBLY. — Several newspapers and magazines had asked about the possibility of interviewing Demetrio Tsafendas after August 1 last year, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to questions by Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton), Mr Kruger said newspapers had also inquired later about the interview with Tsafendas, which was granted to "The Citizen."

Newspapers were told that it was not the usual policy to allow Press interviews with prisoners, to comment on the detention or treatment of prisoners, but that they could apply in writing to the Commissioner of Prisons.

"The Citizen" had written to him and telephoned him asking for the interview.

The reasons for granting the application were the negative and slanted reporting overseas on the detention and treatment of Tsafendas, following reports in the London "Observer", said Mr Kruger.

Prisoners escape
DURBAN - 2/21 Two
prisoners in the Pine town
court cells escaped yester-
day before their sentences
could be enforced.
The court adjourned
pending a doctor's report
on one of the prisoners
and when it reconvened
the prisoners had fled.
SAPA

257

CAPE TOWN — The lowest average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in South Africa last year was 14 923 during the month of June.

The highest monthly average of awaiting-trial prisoners was in January when there were 18 793 people waiting for their court appearances.

This was disclosed yesterday when the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, replied to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman. (PRP, Houghton). — PC.

Prison for death push

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI — A youth who caused the death of a tribal constable by pushing him in front of a moving car was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Circuit Supreme Court here yesterday.

Gasa Mnguni (20) pleaded not guilty when he appeared before Mr. Justice Didcott and two assessors on a charge of murder, but was found guilty on a reduced charge of culpable homicide.

A visibly angry Judge Didcott ordered the State counsel, Mr. J. van der Merwe to investigate why Mnguni — "a young man" — had been kept in custody waiting trial for nearly a year with no bail application.

Four on the run

Crime Reporter

FOUR of the six awaiting-trial prisoners who escaped from the Sydenham police cells early yesterday were still on the run late last night.

Two of the escapers were recaptured soon after the men cut their way through a cell window. It is believed a hacksaw blade was smuggled into the cell.

Those still on the run are not regarded as dangerous.

NW
2/77

A/292
Fall from window

West Rand Bureau

A young black man is in a serious condition in the Leratong Hospital, Krugersdorp, after falling three storeys from a window at the Krugersdorp Police Station.

The man, who sustained a fractured back, fell to a concrete canopy on the first floor.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said a prisoner, whom he did not identify, had attempted to escape and had been injured in the process.

The matter was being investigated.

Death jump after arrest

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Two policemen watched in horror yesterday afternoon as a 46-year-old man they had arrested on suspicion of taking drugs broke free from their grip and flung himself over the balcony of his 14th-floor flat in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

The man, a Mr. Whitehead, lived alone in Total Centre, Siemens Street. He was arrested by police on Thursday night and a small quantity of drugs was found in his flat.

On Friday, police took Mr. Whitehead back to his flat after he told

them he had more drugs hidden away.

Two policemen accompanied Mr. Whitehead back to his flat. As they removed his handcuffs he broke free from their hold, ran through the open balcony door and leapt over the balcony wall.

Police later searched the flat and found more drugs in a box.

Neighbours on the 14th floor said Mr. Whitehead had many visitors.

"On Thursday night a lot of shouting could be heard from his flat. We had no idea he was being arrested, though," one man said.

Hillbrow detectives are investigating the death.

255, 257

Rifleman

'beaten

blue,

throttled'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN A national serviceman told a court-martial here that a military policeman "beat him blue" with a cane and throttled him until he was faint.

Rifleman Louis Deon Dutton said he had also been forced to run with two buckets of sand until he lost consciousness.

He was testifying at the court-martial of Lance-Corporal Johannes Stephanus Minnaar of the military police detachment at Free State Command.

Corporal Minnaar, who was charged with mishandling soldiers in detention, was sentenced to 90 days, suspended, and demotion.

Rifleman Dutton said he was sent to detention barracks at Tempe on January 17. Corporal Minnaar ordered him to carry the buckets of sand.

WHEELBARROW

After he fainted, he was given a wheelbarrow with gravel and told to run with it. When he could not carry on, he was beaten with a cane and throttled.

As he was lying on the ground, water and sand were poured into his mouth, he said. Rifleman Dutton said the same day he and another national serviceman were ordered to pull each other's chest hairs out.

Corporal Minnaar said in mitigation that he had treated the prisoners well until he heard them talking behind his back. Then he acted more strictly.

Once he asked his superior, Sergeant P A Taljaard, whether the prisoners could not charge him with assault. He was told to hit them in such a way that the marks quickly disappeared, he said.

Throttled in detention — soldier

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Dertige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans*”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Neder-lands”, *Taalhist.*, pp. 105-110.

5 Slotopmerkings

ig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal allende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank-riekensinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel eink dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het stens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse

BLOEMFONTEIN — A military policeman had beaten and throttled him and he had fainted after being ordered to run with two buckets of sand, Rifleman Louis Deon Dutton, a national serviceman, testified at a court-martial here on Thursday.

He was giving evidence at the court-martial of Lance-Corporal Johannes Stephanus Minnaar, of the Military Police detachment of the Free State Command. Cpl. Minnaar was found guilty of ill-treating soldiers in detention and sentenced to 90 days detention, suspended, and demotion.

Rfm. Dutton said he had been arrested on January 17 and had been in detention at Tempe since then.

Cpl. Minnaar had been on duty when he was brought in. He was issued a pair of overalls and Cpl. Minnaar then gave him two buckets of sand and told him to run with them. He fainted and fell.

After that he had had to push gravel in a wheelbarrow and when he could not run any more, Cpl. Minnaar hit him with a cane.

Throttled

Cpl. Minnaar later grabbed the collar of his overall and throttled him until he felt faint.

On January 20, Cpl. Minnaar had forced him and another detainee to run while they were carrying a pole. Every time he stopped Cpl. Minnaar hit him with a long pole.

Questioned by Cpl. Minnaar, Rfm. Dutton admitted a negative attitude to Cpl. Minnaar's orders.

In mitigation, Cpl. Minnaar said he had at first felt sympathy for detainees. But after he heard they were talking about him behind his back, his attitude changed.

He had once asked his superior, Sergeant P. A. Taljaard, whether the prisoners would not charge him with assault and the sergeant had said he should hit them in such a way that the marks would disappear quickly. (Sapa)

invloed van die talie vreemdeinge aan die Kaap 'n roegspeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. me aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M de Vries en J te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens die teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D C Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerle In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het, hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed, aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreooliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C Hesseling het die gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Her Afrikanersch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesse-

laerstaande taal ommekeer van die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n verandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoolisering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word. Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-gegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Prison deaths: Only one remedy *Sun T. 20/2/77*

THE death of 18 people in police custody in less than a year strains credibility in a fashion that damages the very concept of the administration of justice in this country.

Trained legal minds have a duty to consider each case separately, but for laymen that has become impossible to do. Hence the credence given to rumours, hearsay, and untested evidence about the treatment of prisoners in custody.

The system is at fault. Prisoners are utterly vulnerable, and it is a sad fact of human nature that their vulnerability invites abuse. Even Britain has recently had to confess to the maltreatment of Irish prisoners.

The only remedy is to repair the

system. We know of no other way than the restoration of full habeas corpus rights to give a prisoner's family and friends the right to demand his production in court, and restoration of the prisoner's right to see legal counsel. In 2000 years, no other remedy has been found.

This raises the larger question of entrenching in our legal system the kind of arbitrary power that should be evoked, and evoked reluctantly, under conditions of extreme emergency.

As matters stand now, the Government has put its credibility in the hands of police interrogators. As long as people in police custody keep falling from windows, or down stairs, or hanging themselves, public faith in the administration of justice will continue to decline.

Thirteen questions for the Minister

THE decision of the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to hold a Press conference about deaths in detention is welcome. It is a sign that the authorities have finally become aware of the huge public

Parliament that, after Mr Mdluli's body had been given to an undertaker, it had been mutilated and photographs of it taken. That was why the judge wanted a further investigation, he said.



Mr Jimmy Kruger . the answers.

...and Jimmy Kruger answers twelve of them

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger yesterday replied 12 of 13 questions the Rand Daily Mail posed in an editorial on Tuesday about deaths in detention. On Question 10 the Minister said he was awaiting a departmental reply from Pretoria and would answer it fully as soon as he received the details. Here are the Minister's full replies given at a Press Conference in Cape Town yesterday together with the questions

1. Why is there apparently so little supervision over detainees as to allow suicides to occur with such regularity?
2. Why is there apparently so little supervision that detainees are able to jump to their deaths down

for the protection of prisoners Bars are fitted to all offices where interrogations take place, but owing to the number of detainees following the bombing and subversive activities in Johannesburg, interviews had to be conducted in offices where bars are not yet fitted

As far as possible, in the cells bedding is now provided of a texture which cannot easily be torn in strips

6. Is the Minister aware of the comments of Acting Chief Justice Viljoen in the case of the Minister of Police v Maria Nomvula Skosana, which was heard last September? In the appeal, which concerned the death of a man who had been in ordinary police custody, the court said "where detainees are

further detailed investigation by the authorities and perhaps in the criminal and civil courts. I need hardly say that this is a matter of the greatest importance and should not be left in its existing highly unsatisfactory condition

"Secondly I must make reference to the evidence that after Mdluli's body was handed over by the mortuary to the agents of his family certain additional injuries were inflicted upon it and that photographs were then taken of the body showing not only those injuries observed by Dr Van Straaten but of these additional injuries. The Court was not told for what purpose these post-mortem injuries were inflicted or why these photographs were taken but it is difficult to conceive that all this was done for an innocent purpose. It is to

the police from causes other than suicide. Of those 17, nine are said to have died from natural causes, three from accidents (two slipping in showers and one falling downstairs), and five for reasons as yet undisclosed.

In view of Mr Kruger's assertion that communist detainees are under instructions to commit suicide, does he not view with concern the number of detainees whose deaths are attributed by the police to other causes?

ANSWER — 9. As the gravamen of the insinuations against the police concern the last year, the Minister has not traced all cases as far back as 1963

Each case determines its own causes, and all the cases the Minister has called for, prima facie, are

year there were considerably more Black detainees

I want to tell the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail the Minister does not ask detainees why they don't commit suicide. It is quite impossible for me to tell you why more Blacks commit suicide than Whites

13. And finally, can Mr Kruger explain why the Government is so determined not to appoint a fullscale judicial commission of inquiry into detainee deaths?

ANSWER — 13: The Minister does not consider a fullscale judicial commission necessary. There is a full judicial enquiry into each case. Does the editor suggest that the inquiries are not judicial, dealt with or inadequate? I am satisfied that the inquiries are properly done

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stairwells or out of buildings?

ANSWER — 1 and 2:

The police deny that there was "little supervision" over detainees. The facts of each case, in our view show that there was all the supervision present that can reasonably be expected from the police and the prison authorities. It is easy for editors of newspapers sitting in the quiet of their offices to ask questions which in themselves cast aspersions on the police, without knowing the facts. The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail must have been aware of the Press conference and should have reserved such questions until after the Press conference.

3. To what extent are the circumstances surrounding deaths investigated by external, independent authorities rather than by the Police and Prison officials in whose custody the detainees were when they died?

ANSWER — 3: These cases are investigated by senior police officers who have no connection with the Security Branch and whose integrity is above question.

In any case the police docket only serves to start the inquest proceedings which are there for an in depth inquiry into the causes of death and where interested parties can be represented by lawyers. In all cases of unnatural deaths, either there is a proper inquest or the Attorney-General charges someone before a court of law.

4. In view of the growing deaths, what precautionary measures are being instituted to protect the lives of those taken into custody?

5. Does the Minister agree that such precautionary measures are especially necessary when people are being held incommunicado — to ensure that justice, if it cannot be seen to be done, is being done?

ANSWER—4 and 5: There are numerous standing orders for precautions

concerned no policeman should allow his diligence to lag for a moment. He is the custodian of the detainees under his charge who have been deprived of their freedom of movement and whose capacity to make their own decisions and carry them out has not only been restricted but completely neutralised.

ANSWER—6: The Minister is aware of the comments of Acting Judge of Appeal (not the Acting Chief Justice as the Editor states) in the case of the Minister of Police v Maria Nomvula Skosana and agrees with the comment.

Is the Editor, however, aware that in the case mentioned it was found that two policemen acted "in breach of their own standing orders"? Incidentally in the case mentioned it was found that it had not been proved negligence of the two policemen was the cause of the prisoner's death.

7. On October 28 last year, Mr Justice James, in acquitting four Security policemen accused of culpable homicide arising from the death of detainee Joseph Mdluli, said accounts before the court had not satisfactorily explained all Mr Mdluli's injuries. The problem of how Mr Mdluli met his death was one of the greatest importance and should be solved, said the Judge.

On January 25, Mr Kruger told Parliament that, after Mr Mdluli's body had been given to an undertaker, it had been mutilated and photographs of it taken. That was why the Judge wanted a further investigation, he said.

Could Mr Kruger explain the apparent disparity between what Mr Justice James said and what Mr Kruger said Mr Justice James said?

ANSWER — 7: There is no disparity between what the Minister said and between what Mr Justice James said as is clear from an extract of the latter's judgment "It may well be that the matter requires

be hoped that this matter will be fully investigated."

The Minister dealt with the second aspect during the debate, and has answered questions in the House on the first aspect.

We are still trying to investigate it as far as possible. We are investigating both these things. Apparently the Editor is not aware of the second portion of the judgment.

8. On January 25, Mr Kruger said in Parliament — referring to incisions made on the corpse of detainee Noboath Ntshuntsha — that the incision was made without explicit authority following a practice that had apparently developed in some mortuaries.

But Johannesburg's State Pathologist, Professor J J F Taljaard, who performed the Ntshuntsha postmortem, said "I have done many postmortems in my time, both in Johannesburg and in the Southern Transvaal, and I have never encountered such an incident." Could Mr Kruger explain this anomaly?

ANSWER — 8: The Minister is quoted correctly in saying that "incisions are made without explicit authority following a practice that had apparently developed in some mortuaries." The Minister's information is that in some mortuaries the assistant is required to prepare the cadaver for the postmortem and this may require the necessary preliminary incisions to be made.

In other words as far as I know, I can't deny the denial I have not had the time to get in touch with Professor Taljaard. People prepare the corpse for the postmortem. They make the necessary incisions and prepare it. The Police have instructions not to do it unless a doctor is present — otherwise a charge will be laid against the policeman.

9. Of the 37 political detainees known by the Press to have died since 1963, 17 have died, according to

departmentally satisfactory whatever the inquests show.

In a publication issued by the Communist Party of South Africa, called Inkululeko Freedom, we find the following passage. "Harass your enemy by going on hunger strikes, act insane, lodge complaints whether true or false, resort to civil and criminal actions in courts as often as possible. Make sure your complaints and actions against the suppressors get the utmost publicity. Rather commit suicide than to betray the organisation."

Referring to the total number of deaths, Mr Kruger said the police had compiled a complete list. He said there were 25 on the list.

10. Why has compensation been paid in at least two cases to the relatives of dead detainees if the State admits of no culpability?

Mr Kruger said he would answer the question later.

11. According to Press reports, 37 detainees held for political reasons have died since 1963 — and of them 16 have died since March last year. Does Mr Kruger have a fuller list, and if so, what is the correct number and who are they?

ANSWER — 11: Since March last year (1976) 11 detainees held for security reasons have died, and their identities and case histories have been dealt with at the Press conference.

12. Can Mr Kruger explain why all the detainee deaths have been of Blacks? During the same period of time, numbers of Whites have been detained and subsequently convicted and jailed for being members of the Communist Party — yet none of them seem to have obeyed the orders requiring their suicide, or to have had the misfortune of dying in the ways that appear to afflict Black detainees.

ANSWER — 12: All detainees are treated the same, but during the last

ARBUS 23/2/77

Bill limits use of prisoners' writings

PUBLICATION of writings, statements, life stories or biographical sketches of prisoners which were not admitted in evidence at their trials and not authorised by the Commissioner of Prisons is to be prohibited in terms of a Bill published today.

The giving or receipt of any unauthorised remuneration or benefit in respect of publication or disclosure of these is also prohibited in terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill, which has been read a first time.

Any remuneration or benefit received after May

31 1975 but before the Bill becomes law, is declared forfeited to the State and may be recovered by the Minister of Prisons by court action any unauthorised retention or the payment or receipt of benefits is to be an offence punishable by a fine of R2 000, two years' imprisonment with or without the option of a fine, or both the fine and imprisonment.

FALSE INFORMATION

The same penalties will apply to publishing knowingly false information concerning the behaviour or experiences in prison or any prisoner or ex-prisoner, or concerning the administration of any prison.

The onus be on the accused to prove he took

reasonable steps to verify the information.

The Bill limits the period within which photographs or sketches of prisoners may be published to 30 days after conviction.

These photographs or sketches must have been taken or made before the arrest of the prisoners or at the time of their appearance at or adjacent to the courts in which they appeared.

UNAUTHORISED

Penalties for publishing unauthorised sketches or photographs of prisoners or prisons are to be increased from a R200 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both, to the R2 000 fine or two years'

imprisonment, or both, applicable to other offences.

The Bill provides for hospital prisons for psychopaths and says no person shall be imprisoned only because he is alleged to be mentally ill if there is an institution or hospital in the district.

A State President's patient detained in a hospital prison for psychopaths may be given treatment and compelled to perform work prescribed by the Commissioner of Prisons unless the Prison Medical Officer certifies this would be injurious to the prisoner's health, the Bill says — Sapa

New Bill will legalise prisoners' pictures

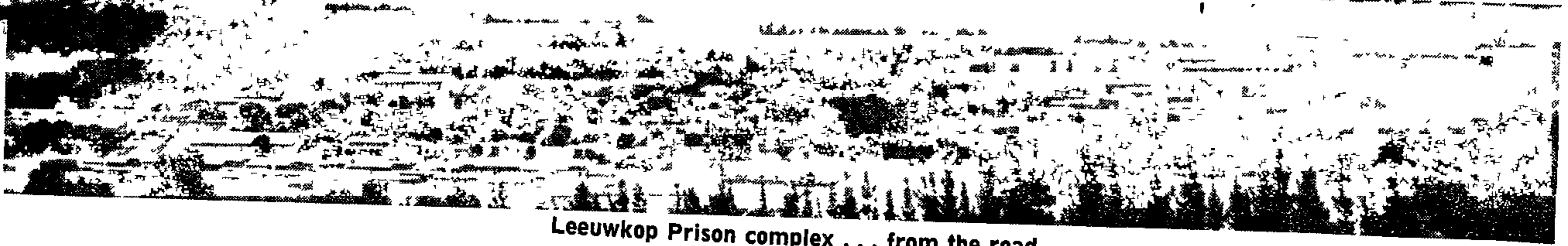
RAM 24/77

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY. — Publication of photographs of prisoners and awaiting trial prisoners is to be made legal in terms of the Prison's Amendment Bill published in Parliament this week

Permission to publish such photographs for a trial period was granted by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, at the end of the Marlene Lehnberg trial in 1975. It is clear from the legislation to be piloted

through Parliament by Mr Kruger, that the trial period has been successful and that permission to publish is to become law. In terms of the Bill, photographs or sketches must be published within 30 days of the person's conviction, or acquittal. Violation of the conditions carry a fine of R2 000 and imprisonment of two years or both. Previously, no photographs or sketches of prisoners after their arrest could be published.

What's happening at Leeuwkop



Leeuwkop Prison complex . . . from the road

HOW TO BECOME A GENT IN PRISON

By JACK BLADES

27/2/77

YES, it is possible . . . an illiterate bum sent to prison for life could emerge, say, ten years later with a trade at his fingertips, an educated man with social graces: something of a gent, in fact.

Why, at Leeuwkop, they even teach a man how to go courting!

The darker side of prison is the gang set-up, described in the Sunday Times Extra recently, with the consent of the authorities, by Brigadier Rodney Keswa, now Commissioner of Prisons in Transkei, but a former officer at Leeuwkop.

This is the other side of the story: what is being done to try to fit prisoners for their return to the outside world

Not all of them are willing to accept help, but in those who do, there have been some astonishing changes in the prison authorities.

After the serialisation of Brig Keswa's book, "Outlawed Communities", prison authorities in Victoria invited us to see what is being done for prisoners at Leeuwkop

We accepted — and found some astonishing contrasts

Some prisoners are so determined to escape, and dangerous, they have to be kept in maximum security

Trustees run the prison's petrol station, unlicensed, often handling 1000 cash a day

A gang "general" organised the killing of a man, but at the same jail, prisoners are taught the right way to court a girl without causing trouble from a man

The article does NOT set out to be an in depth report on life at Leeuwkop Prison, but is on the edge of London, near Johan-



Major Westhuizen . . . hard cases sometimes soften up.

engineering shops and on the farm, but we were not allowed to talk to them

We did not see inside the maximum security cells, and we did not taste the food, although we saw it cooking and it looked good

We had long frank discussions with Major J P J van der Westhuizen, then chairman of Leeuwkop Prison Board, and with social workers about their work for prisoners and discussed some individual cases

Col Henne Botha, the Prison Department's chief public relations officer, made the point that sometimes the reason a prisoner decided to escape was the knowledge of trouble at home with no one to solve it

"If a prisoner knows that he can discuss his family, trouble with someone who can write or telephone about it, he feels much happier

"And he feels freer to discuss the problem with a black social worker

"We started a few years ago to train people on our staff as auxiliary social workers and we find they do it excellently

Training

"There is a shortage of fully trained black social workers

"Our people work under the supervision of a qualified social worker and they study at the same time at UNISA in order to qualify themselves"

Major van der Westhuizen shuffled a pile of bulky files and came up with a "hard case", a prisoner we'll call JOHANNES X, who was found guilty of murder in 1969, when he was 21

There were extenuating circumstances and he was given a life sentence — "administratively, that's 20 years," said the Major

"When he first came to Leeuwkop, he was classified Group C, but he didn't give us much trouble — only the odd prison offences like being in possession of a rand note and so on

"After two years he was promoted to Group B and again, after a year, to Group A

"He'd left school at Standard Five, but he had no trade qualifications. He

was offered the chance of being trained as a carpenter and he gained his trade certificate in 1974"

Col Botha said the trade certificate has nothing on



Sgt. Matijane . . . "Liquor, dagga, girls are the trap."

it to show it has been gained in prison, so future employers won't necessarily know

But when will Johannes X, with 13 years of his sentence still unserved, get a chance to practise his carpentry in the outside world?

It depends, obviously, on the man himself. He sees the prison board at least once a year and eventually they will recommend his release.

Sometimes, said the Major, men who have gained their certificates slack off. But Johannes is doing well, and earning a gratuity of about R2 a month with which he can buy tobacco

and so on, and he can earn more

Before he leaves prison, the authorities will try to find him a job with an employer who will know all about him, so he won't have to fear his past coming out

The Major put down the file of Johannes X, hard case making good, and picked up that of PETRUS Y, hard case getting harder

Petrus Y (whose real name is nothing like that) has a reputation that extends far beyond Leeuwkop

The exploits that earned it also earned him sentences totalling 52 years 10 months — plus an indeterminate sentence

Back in 1965, when he was 25 he was arrested for theft, but promptly escaped from the police. Caught, he was jailed at Leeuwkop for three years

"Since then he has run away from prison six or eight times, you could say about once a year", the Major said

"He's very dangerous. The first chance he gets, he steals a firearm

"Every time he is caught and brought back, there are armed robbery and escaping charges against him. There are a couple of attempted murder charges on his record, too

"We gave him a chance in Group C, but it didn't seem to do any good. For the sake of security, he had to go back to Group D, maximum security

Gang Boss

"Petrus is a subversive in the sense of trying to get what he can out of the prison authorities

"He's a gang leader, always busy with the Big Five, very crafty in putting others up to doing things and getting away with it himself

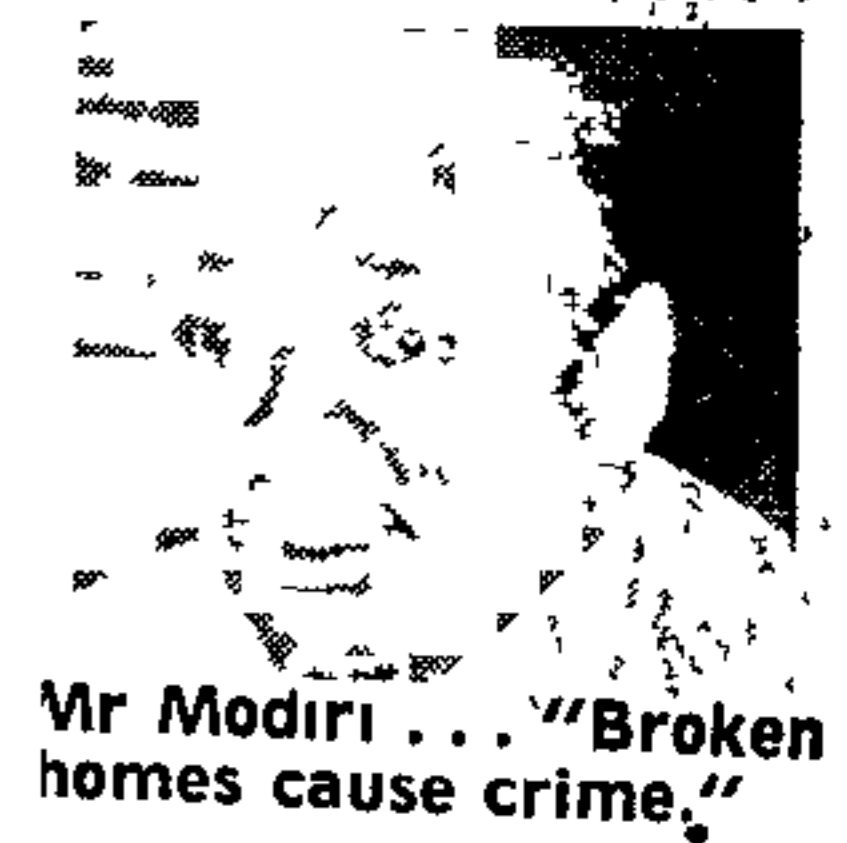
"If somebody has to be stabbed, he'll arrange it, but he'll be out of it

"And his soft approach to prison officers you'd never believe what he is

The Major added, however, that although Petrus was closely guarded all the time, he was being treated only as a person serving an indeterminate sentence — and he wouldn't necessarily serve all those 52 years

"If he can prove to the prison board at any stage that he has become a model prisoner, he might still stand a chance of parole

"The first responsibility of the Prisons Department



Mr Modiri . . . "Broken homes cause crime."

is the safe custody of prisoners, and this chap is obviously safer behind bars. Yet we never give up

"Now I'll tell you about a man with this kind of record who DID CHANGE"

The Major picked up another file. He said "In the five years between 1966 and 1970, THOMAS Z escaped six times. Then he reformed

"He was gradually promoted Group A and on the Board's recommendation he was discharged a month ago

"He could have done another seven years, but he'd earned his freedom"

The Major went on. "Then there was MATTHIAS P, the gangster who arrived at Leeuwkop to serve a comparatively short sentence — two and a half years, less remission

"But he soon found himself jailed for life

"Matthias P was a 'general' in the Big Five gang — and at Leeuwkop

Frank

were shown around and allowed to take photographs, but with restrictions

saw prisoners at work in the carpentry and

(257)

27/2/77

he found there was one already.

"It is said that he announced 'There can't be two 'generals', and so he arranged for the other man to be killed."

"He did it with the help of others, and the man was jumped on until his lungs burst."

"Matthias P. was sentenced to death on September 26, 1975, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment."

"He's not ashamed to tell you he's still a general," the Major added.

Col. Botha said firmly "Well, obviously we won't allow him to be a general here. It's a continuous problem. If a man is known to believe himself a general, he'll do anything to keep the image."

Matthias P. is now in isolation. Not the same as solitary confinement, which means loss of privileges.

He occupies a separate cell because this is one way of preventing him from organising gang activities in the prison.

The Major quoted one more hard case.

A gang boss from the Cape was imprisoned for ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND SIX MONTHS (cut on appeal to 25 years) for frauds involving R77,000.

"No sooner was he here than he tried to smuggle out a letter to get money."

But there was JOHN Q, jailed for five to eight years for theft.

He was released on parole, but went back to Leeuwkop to serve a robbery sentence.

After a long period of adjustment, his qualifications as a clerk won him a job as what the Major called "a petrol jockey" at Leeuwkop prison's petrol station.

It's a job that can involve handling as much as R1,000 on a busy day, but John Q's money bag was never a cent short. Nor those of the two monitors, or trustees, who run the pumps now.

John Q was released not very long ago. "He'd been a model prisoner this time," said the Major.

Amnesty in 'humane call' to Kruger

Amnesty International, the British-based prisoners' rights organisations, has urged the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, to intervene personally to ensure humane treatment for black political prisoners on Robben Island.

Amnesty says it has re-

ports from reliable sources of convicted leaders of the black consciousness movement being physically assaulted in the island's quarry by prison warders using dogs.

The Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, has confirmed a

recent incident in the lime quarry, "in which service dogs might have been involved".

Since there was a possibility of "unjustified action", General du Preez asked the police to conduct an impartial investigation.

According to Amnesty,

the assaults occurred when 35 prisoners working in the quarry protested against the aggressive behaviour of a warder and demanded to see the prison commander.

Many of the prisoners were alleged to have been bitten by guard dogs.

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Stabbings in jail fight

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Warden C. J. Gerber is in a serious condition after being stabbed while trying to separate fighting prisoners.

A prisons spokesman said Mr Gerber and Sergeant F. C. le Roux were trying to separate prisoners in Pollsmoor Prison, near Cape Town, yesterday.

Mr Gerber was stabbed in the chest and back and appeared to have a damaged lung.

Sergeant le Roux was also stabbed several times and had a deep gash under his chin but was discharged from hospital after treatment.

Picture blackout

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Restrictions are to be placed on making sketches or taking photographs of detainees in lawful custody or fugitives after escaping from custody, in terms of the Police Amendment Bill published yesterday.

The Bill, which will be piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, will also prohibit the publication of such sketches and photographs.

The effect of the legislation is to stop publication of photographs and

sketches until the person or persons concerned have been formally charged by the police and brought to court.

The Bill is complementary to the Prisons Amendment Bill, now also before Parliament, which will legalise the publication of the sketches or photographs after the accused has made an appearance in court.

They can be used up to 30 days after an acquittal or conviction.

Violations of the Police Amendment Bill will be punishable by a fine not exceeding R500 or imprisonment for 12 months or both.

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Curbs on photos of prisoners

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Restrictions are to be placed on sketching or taking photographs of detainees in custody, or of fugitives after escaping from custody in terms of the Police Amendment Bill published in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill which will be piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, will also prohibit the publication of such sketches

and photographs.

The effect of the legislation is to stop publication of the photographs and sketches until those concerned have been formally charged and brought to court.

The Bill is complementary to the Prisons Amendment Bill, also now before Parliament, which legalises making sketches and publishing photographs of prisoners and awaiting trial prisoners up

to 30 days after their acquittal or conviction.

Violations of the Police Amendment Bill will be punishable by a fine not exceeding R500 or imprisonment of 12 months or both.

However, if written authority is obtained from the Commissioner of Police, sketches of a detainee or fugitive could be made and a photograph could be taken and published.

Standard 9 @ col 703 22/3/77

Prisoners killed/injured by fellow prisoners

637 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

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- (1) Whether any prisoners were (a) killed or (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners during 1976, if so, how many,
- (2) whether any of these (a) deaths or (b) injuries occurred in the Brandvlei prison if so, how many

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1) (a) Yes	33
(b) Yes	1
(2) (a) Yes	7
(b) No	

* * * * *

(10 marks)

3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.

ADM 31/3/77

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Robben Island nine cleared after protest

Staff Reporter

NINE Robben Island prisoners were acquitted last week on charges of refusing to obey a command to work in the island's lime quarries. A Cape Town magistrate found that the command was unreasonable.

The magistrate, Mr J S C van Graan, found the nine — who include five of the nine men convicted in the Saso Terrorism Act trial in December — not guilty at a special court hearing on Robben Island last week.

According to evidence, after working in the quarries for four days the nine

were unwilling to continue under new conditions imposed by a particular warden.

They were then ordered to do so by the prison's commanding officer Colonel J Richards.

They refused to on the grounds that the new working conditions were "dangerous".

In his judgment, Mr Van Graan accepted defence evidence on the working conditions of the nine. No evidence on their working conditions had been led by the Prisons Department.

He found as a result that the order for them to work in the quarries under the conditions imposed

was unreasonable.

Originally the nine were to be tried before a Prisons Department official, but after objections by defence lawyers that their case might be prejudiced because the official was subordinate to Colonel Richards, the case was heard before the magistrate.

The nine are: Saths Cooper, Nchaube Mokoape, Muntu Maveza, Kaborone Sedibe, Strini Moodley — all former Saso trialists — and Bernard Goncalves, Owen Stuurman, Joseph Plaatjes and Rudolf Knight who were convicted in Cape Town last year of sabotage.

Cape Times 18/4/77
Prisoners set jail alight
JOHANNESBURG. — Striking prisoners at Zonderwater Prison, Cullinan, set a section of the prison alight at the weekend after being locked in their cells as a disciplinary measure.
It is thought the prisoners set fire to their bedding and pushed it through the windows on to the roof of a passage.
The Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, said the fire started at 4.30pm on Saturday and was brought under control by 9pm after considerable damage was done.
Trouble began on Friday morning and after lunch certain prisoners refused to work.
A spokesman said an inquiry would be held.

Robben Island visit

CAPE TOWN — Local and foreign journalists yesterday visited Robben Island to ascertain for

themselves how prisoners held there for security offences were treated, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, announced here.

With reference to the allegations of bad conditions made from time to time in respect of Robben Island prisons, I invited the local and foreign news media to visit Robben Island in order to ascertain for themselves the true treatment and circumstances of the prisoners incarcerated there for offences against the security of the State, he said — SAPA.

III. The remaining requests and will be reviewed to

African Languages

Anthropology

Archaeology

English

Hebrew

Iberian and Latin-American Studies

Romance Studies

School of Economics
(Division of Economics)
(Division of Econ. History)

Speech and Drama

257

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URG

full

Senior Lectureship in Physical Anthropology

Upgrading of 1 Junior Lectureship to Lectureship
2 Lectureships

2 demonstrator sessions (Dr. Sandler has withdrawn his request for a Junior Lectureship)

Chair

Junior Lectureship in French (Intensive course)

Lectureship
Senior Lectureship

Chair in Economic History
part-time clerical assistant

Senior Lectureship in Drama
Lectureship in Teacher Training

phabetically below
ing cycle begins:

and Development)

tureship in Comparative
w to Senior Lectureship

clerical assistant to

AHRCP/CG

15.3.77

AGEING MANDELA INSISTS ON WORK

Mercury Correspondent

ROBBEN ISLAND—Major-General Jannie Roux sees them simply as ordinary prisoners. "There are no political prisoners on Robben Island," the 34-year-old Deputy Commissioner of Prisons says emphatically.

"They have all been convicted of criminal offences."

But, for the supporters of such organisations as the African National Congress, the men on Robben Island must look like some kind of government in exile.

They move about lethargically in the broiling Cape sun over South Africa's controversial maximum security prison, behind them in the distance Table Mountain, the blue outline of the Hottentots Holland mountains to their right.

Prisoner 466/64 is Nelson Mandela, president of the banned ANC.

He is 59, a tall, barrel-chested, bearded man wearing dark glasses, a thick blue jersey, baggy khakis and a small white hat.

Lifer

His prison identity card says simply:

Nelson Mandela.
Crime — Sabotage.
Sentence — Lewens-lank plus 5 jaar.

Date of sentence — 7/11/62.

"Mandela is an old man no longer fit to do hard labour," says

General Roux. "There is no sense in using him on hard labour, on building groups for instance."

Cape Town's Chief District Surgeon, Dr. Cyril Edelstein adds: "We wanted him to take it easy, but he himself said he wanted to continue work."

Next to Mandela stands Herman Ja Toivo, a founder of the Swapo movement.

They are in the background and it is difficult to make out Toivo's features.

Straight

Then, in the foreground, standing like a man barring the entrance to a doorway, is prisoner 471/64. He is Walter Sisulu, aged 64.

He stands there on Robben Island, his legs straight and apart, a shovel in his hands, distinguished by his short-cropped white beard.

There are seven or eight other men with them, milling about in the garden, sweeping dusty paths and tilling and raking the arid island soil.

Sisulu appears unperturbed by the sudden invasion of what he seems to regard as his territory. The first Pressmen to visit the prison — 25 of them — move in

BA, B. Econ and BA Hons. You say "hello" and you retrace your steps down the passage because you are not allowed to interview the prisoners.

You pass a cell marked S Sijake and the sign outside his room has an endorsement to the effect that he may keep his light on throughout the night for study purposes.

Mandela has as many books — perhaps 40 or so — on the shelf in his cell as any other prisoner in the single cell block, and they cover a similar field of mainly academic knowledge.

He has a small desk and chair, a small wall cupboard, a bed — one of the 13 beds available to the 370 prisoners on the island. He was given the bed permanently at Dr. Edelstein's request on May 24 last year, according to his medical file.

Buxom

If the book on his desk is anything to go by, then at present he is reading *The Naked Society* by Vance Packard.

Also on the desk is a rather nondescript graphic of an exceptionally buxom tribal dancer.

THE PRISON library where prisoners are given the opportunity to change books every second week.

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for a closer view, urging the two official government photographers to get Mandela.

But Mandela won't have any of it. He and Toivo retreat behind a bush.

Cells

"He doesn't want to see you," General Roux observes. "We will try and get a photo later."

We stroll expectantly into the prison building.

You walk into the single cell block. There's a long passage flanked by 30 cells each 56 sq. ft. in size. The entrances are barred but there aren't any doors to block yourself off from the other men.

It's about 11 a.m. and the prisoners are out at work. This cell block you are in now is rather special because of the type of people who live there, but General Roux says they receive no special treatment.

He explains, however, that in general terms the men here are kept apart because they may try to influence other prisoners.

The 30 men here live apart and they work apart from the other 340 men convicted of crimes involving the security of the State.

Sparse

The man in charge of them and all the other prisoners is Lieut. Piet Prins, a 34-year-old Cape Town bachelor doing the second year of a BA in criminology and psychology.

He conducts you half-way down the passage and you enter what must be the sparsest cell.

You stand in this cell, looking at the books on the shelf of prisoner 21/67. You look around again, and as you gaze out of the window you see a man looking at you from the outside.

He's standing on a box in the yard and he's cleaning the widow. The man is Govan Mbeki, aged 64, a former ANC vice-president, — and you are in his cell.

Studies

In that cell, he's accumulated three degrees

And on top of his book self is a picture of a wistful Winnie Mandela in tribal dress.

His books are mainly on economics and history. An Economic History of Europe, an English dictionary and a Bible. There's also a box of Omo and a tin of Guron-san. C. Back on his desk, there's a bottle of nasal decongestant.

This was prescribed on the 31st of last month — his most recent medical examination.

Health

His blood pressure is regarded as normal — 150/100 — and according to Dr. Edelstein, whom he prefers to address in Afrikaans, Mandela is in "excellent health."

Back in 1967 he weighed 78kg. Today he weighs 78.5.

His medical file reflects no major problems; though he has been taken off the island for specialist examination in Cape Town on eight occasions.

Further down the line in the single cell block is prisoner 468/64. He is Ahmed Kathrada, and there's a Ring magazine on the desk of his cell, which must surely be the neatest.

His interests are mixed. There's a German-English dictionary in his shelf, the Elements of Price Theory and a History of Rome by M. Cay.

Gracious

And like most of the other single block prisoners, green tomatoes are ripening on top of his wall cupboard.

Ja Toivo's cell is exceptionally ordinary except for the glossy book on his desk. It's entitled Cordially Yours. A Guide To Gracious Living.

All stories on the visit had to be cleared by the Prisons Department.

Virtually nothing was removed, and changes were mainly of a factual nature.

THE PRISONERS' MENU

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—What is the food like on Robben Island? Here is a typical Monday menu:

Breakfast: Mealie meal porridge, soup, coffee, sugar.

Lunch: Mealies, mealie, rice, puzamandla (a high-protein drink).

Dinner: Pork or chicken, porridge, pumpkin, onions and potatoes, bread.

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Inmates can even study for degrees

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A bell starts the day on Robben Island.

It is 7.15 a.m. and the 370 inmates start their daily chores, 13 having slept on beds and the rest on two sisal and two felt mats laid out like a mattress on the floor.

That in itself is not unusual in South African prisons.

With a daily prison population of 100 000, explains the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Major General Jannie Roux, the provision of beds for inmates has become a major space problem.

Some of the men — 32 of whom are lifers — go to the carpentry shop

some to the sewing room where they make prison clothes, others to the surrounding fields where they build roads.

The rock quarries, for which the island is famous and from which the Castle in Cape Town was built, are no longer in use. Both are flooded.

Activities

They used to be the "workshops" of the island but have been replaced by other activities which the prison officials feel are vital to occupy the minds and bodies of the inmates, all of them convicted of

offences against State security.

Of the prisoners 345 are Black, 13 Coloured and 12 Asian.

Total capacity of the prison is 650.

There are no more "detainees" like Mr. Robert Sobukwe there.

The workday lasts until 4 p.m., when the prisoners are free to follow recreational activities or pursue studies for degrees or lesser educational qualifications.

So far, 69 bachelor degrees have been gained by inmates.

Last year, 87 prisoners

entered for courses for degrees and 62 passed; 42 entered for senior certificate, 18 passed; 79 entered for junior certificate, 27 passed.

A guided tour of the prison — a unique event for 25 South African and foreign journalists this week — revealed nothing remarkable. The prison staff tell you it is a normal prison. It looks like one.

We passed through various gates into a section of the prison where 30 inmates occupied the only single cells in the prison.

Here is where the only prisoners with beds live — 13 out of the 30. They have them on doctor's

Turn to Page 11

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Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Monday dawned clear and sunny. It was to be just another day in the normal routine of one of the most controversial prisons in the world — Robben Island.

But it was different. For the first time in the history of the prison, which has been likened to America's Alcatraz, and the French hell-hole Devil's Island, which was immortalised by Papillon, the tight security wraps were to be lifted for a surprise visit by 25 journalists and film men.

It may never happen again, not only because public exposure is rare but also because the Government has decided in principle that the prison should be closed. Nobody knows when.

Population

Today the island is populated by 370 prisoners who have all been convicted of some or other security offence.

Its population has swelled since last year's riots from what had become a fairly stable number of about 240 for a few years to the present 370.

None of them can expect a remission of sentence. Life means life.

It is a maximum security prison and, as Major-General Jannie Roux, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, said it was never meant to be a five-star luxury hotel.

Everything

He was emphatic when the newsmen arrived on the island's short airstrip that nobody — neither the staff nor the inmates — knew we were coming. Such was the advance

It's where life really means life

secrecy that neither did we.

We were to be shown everything, but we were unable to talk to anyone outside of the officials with us. It is strict policy that no prisoner may be interviewed.

As in all prisons, there is a magical grapevine along which information passes swiftly in all directions.

But we never got the obvious feeling that our visit had been telegraphed ahead.

But nobody showed much expression when the band of journalists descended on them at work in sewing rooms, woodwork rooms or anywhere else.

It was a blend of blandness, neutrality, sullenness, melancholy and some bright smiles. It was what might have been expected from a prison population being ogled at like goldfish in a bowl.

One goes to Robben Island with a preconceived notion devoted and determined politicians guarded by just as determined and single-minded prison staff armed with machine guns, pacing the parapets and barbed fences.

It is not like that at all.

In the few hours of going through the pri-

son, we never saw anyone who appeared to have been ill-treated.

Definitely nobody who matched the following statement in a United Nations publication: "Political prisoners and opponents of apartheid are accorded especially cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and are tortured by the South African prison authorities."

Comply

The prison authorities comply with the internationally agreed "minimum standards."

They point out that Robben Island is visited once a year by the unescorted International Red Cross whose officials may speak without hindrance to the inmates.

By common agreement, no reports are published on their findings.

It is also pointed out that the ICRC is unable to visit prisons in many other African countries.

One is forcibly struck by the absence of weapons and obvious security precautions in the various compounds. Even outside working parties are guarded by unarmed officials accompanied by a dog or two.

It is totally different to what one might expect. But officials say security is no different

from any other maximum-security prison on the mainland.

If you did not know where you were and were abandoned in the surprisingly vegetated high-point of the island — 23m above sea-level — you could be on the Cape Flats.

The inmates know by hard experience that they are not.

A small strip of water, only 5km at the narrowest, separates them from the mainland.

An internationally famous prisoner is said to have been disturbed by the vision of the mainland and the freedom and opportunities it offered dangling like forbidden fruit out of reach.

The magnificent Cape of Good Hope is there in all its glory.

Does the sight of it disturb prisoners more than the four drab walls of other prisons? So far, evidence shows it does not.

Block

Once a visitor accepts that he is in a prison, there is no special aura about it, except in one wing — the "single-cell block."

Names such as Mandela, Sizulu, Mbeki appear on the doors.

Here the former hierarchy of the ANC and other organisations live in close touch with one another but in isolation, nevertheless.

They never mix with the other prisoners.

They have been "classified" in a way known only to the prison authorities and live in isolation from their fellow inmates for security reasons.

The prisons officials regard them as ordinary lawbreakers and they are dealt with in this way.

Surprisingly, no attempt is made to stop them discussing politics among themselves, but they may never officially receive political news from the mainland.

Why are they isolated? As General Roux put it "We must think of the influence of some people on other inmates."

Attitude

Robben Island was



A VIFW of part of Nelson Mandela's cell in the prison.

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opened, the situation because of a change in attitude to the Press and because of the exaggerated claims of the outside world which has made it an international cause célèbre.

We did not visit the island to judge its morality or the rights or wrongs of why people find themselves there.

We went to see a prison — at maximum security.

What we found forcibly contradicted the mind's eye.

"We have nothing to hide," says General Roux confidently, almost defiantly.

On what we saw on available evidence, he is right.

It is a pity the exercise was not conducted years ago, and it is also a pity that we could not speak directly to the inmates.

Gaol 'quacks' claim refuted

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Officials in Robben Island prison have rejected international claims of poor treatment of inmates by "quacks."

They made their rejection while a party of journalists visited the prison for the first time this week.

The first stop on the way through is the medical wing where today Dr. Cyril Edelstein, the chief district surgeon of Cape Town and a regular visitor to the island, is

ready to field questions.

In any emergency a doctor can be landed on the island within an hour. There is a qualified nursing sister and four or five medical attendants on duty, he tells you.

All prisoners are fully examined on admission and recommended to deal, if possible with the same doctor so that he can develop a proper and lasting relationship with his patient.

Four doctors visit the wing — which, apart from bars and high outside windows, look just

like any other hospital ward — on a rotation basis, but there have to be at least 10 visits a month.

There are 40 beds in the medical wing in a series of large wards.

Prevention of illness is the chief emphasis, he says, and there are regular inspections of kitchens and sanitary blocks. The island's water supply is also tested.

Drinking water is brought by barge while rainwater and four boreholes provide the rest.

If a situation arises

that cannot be handled on the island the patient is transferred to Cape Town for specialist treatment — Dr. Chris Barnard being one of the men who has attended prisoners.

Dr. Edelstein says proudly that since 1965 only 17 prisoners have died on the island — all of natural causes and of non-preventable diseases. Most appear to have had heart trouble.

While the tour passes along the corridor seven patients lounge in the courtyard outside waiting for examination.

ROBBEN ISLAND

Mandela's neighbours are P Mthembu, sentenced in 1974, and Govan Mbeki, sentenced in 1967.

Daily routine

Their daily routine is breakfast at 6.15 (mealie meal porridge and coffee), lunch at 1 pm (mealies, mealie rice and puzamandla — a high-protein traditional African drink), and dinner at 4.30 (the main meal consisting of meat, mealie meal porridge, potatoes, bread and vegetables)

Their diets differ marginally.

Between those hours it's work. This could consist of anything from carpentry, tailoring, mat-making and brick making to clearing the shoreline of seaweed, and road-making.

For Mandela and his group of long-termers ('life at Robben Island means life') work may mean, for example, building or weeding.

Piped music

After dinner the prisoners are locked in their cells and for three hours piped music is played to them from loudspeakers in the passage. From 8 pm until 11 pm they are free to study.

Outside Mandela's window is a courtyard, multi-purpose in its design — a concrete tennis court or volleyball court.

Tennis rackets in the cells give an indication of the popularity of the game among the long-termers.

Inside, down the passage from the cells, is a recreation room with table-tennis facilities and the miniature 'billiard table' game karam.

Sport popular

Sport is a major weekend activity. The work routine is from Monday to Friday.

The prison library is manned by a qualified librarian-prisoner. It has a total of 6584 books, the majority of which are fiction, dated and well-read.

The timelessness of the total ban on newspapers, current affairs periodicals, radios or any political news-telling magazine. All 'harmless' periodicals are vetted for 'undesirable' articles which may be too informative.



JOURNALISTS inspect a communal cell which houses 22 prisoners. Against the walls are the prisoners' rolled-up sleeping mats and blankets and lockers. Each prisoner is issued with four sleeping mats and seven blankets.

EYES ON MANDELA, BUT NO CHATTING

By Johann Beyers

THE former secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, 59, was the focus of attention when 25 South African and overseas journalists visited the maximum-security prison on Robben Island on Monday.

No interviews were allowed, but the journalists questioned prison officials about his health, living conditions and recreation facilities.

Mandela and a few other prisoners were weeding in the garden in front of the prison building when we arrived. He appeared fit and healthy. He had lost some of the weight he carried when detained in 1964. He then weighed more than 100 kg.

Prison officials explained that because of his age, Mandela was required to do only light work. At his own request, he was working outside the buildings.

He is the personal patient of Dr Cyril Edelstein, chief district surgeon of Cape Town. Dr Edelstein said Mandela was fit and healthy, although he was receiving treatment for high blood

pressure and arthritis in one knee.

At the request of the journalists, the prison authorities produced Mandela's medical file, which showed that he had so far consulted the district surgeon 148 times and a specialist eight times.

No serious illness had been diagnosed.

Mandela, who obtained his BA degree in 1942 and all but four subjects for his LLB while in prison, was enrolled for a B.Com degree through the University of South Africa, studying economics, business economics and arithmetic, the officials told us.

He is housed in a single cell with a bed, a table and a bookcase. In his cell are photographs of his wife, Winnie and his children.

SWAPO LEADER

His cell is in a block of 30 single cells which house such well-known prisoners as Govan Mbeki, M S Kathrada, M. S. Essop, E J Daniels, Walter Sisulu, J. N. Pokela and the Swapo leader, T. H. Ja-Toivo.



A PRISONER cleaning his cell window.

PRESS VISIT TO

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By Tim Patten

BY its very nature a maximum security prison is not a sanctuary — and Robben Island, 'home' of 370 Black security prisoners, is no exception.

Against a backdrop of incredible beauty — the 'fairest of all Capes' — a human tragedy is enacted daily. Enter the prison confines and a curtain of sorrow descends.

It reeks of sadness, of wasted life and frustrated aspirations. But most of all it is engulfed in timelessness.

So this is Robben Island, you tell yourself, gulping, this is the prison, symbol to the outside world of all things evil about apartheid.

Fearing by many, spoken about in whispers and maligned around the world.

What is it really like? It is, you cautiously tell yourself, not as bad as you expected.

Not inhuman

But surely this is not it, the 'inhuman prison of torture,' the 'cruel' and 'degrading' incarceration of which you have heard. Those parts must be around the next corner.

In the next wing. But that wing never comes.

The prisoners, even with downcast eyes and an apathy beyond all apathy, show no signs of physical ill-treatment.

They stand in groups, neatly togged in prison garb, both inside and outside the confines of the prison walls and fences. They wear dark glasses, many of them, and hats.

Tragedy played

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out in air of

timelessness

They even grow beards, if doctors prescribe it.

The tempo of their work — weeding, raking and scoffing in the sandy soil — is slow, like the island as a whole. Slow.

This was the group that included Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 for sabotage and plotting to overthrow the State by revolution.

Mandela, now aged 59, wearing dark glasses and a floppy hat, was not pleased with a visit to the prison by the Press.

He took himself off, together with T Ja-Toivo, a Swapo leader, behind a bush to avoid the stares, and the cameras.

Unsmiling

'Perhaps he doesn't want to be seen,' says a Prison Department officer. 'We can't force him to show himself.'

But his presence, his name and his importance is too great an attraction. The cameras follow him round. With spade in hand he looks unsmilingly at the intruders, and then bends to scuffle a weed.

His companions are at first amused by the attention, and then show a minimum of displeasure. Ja-Toivo, next to him, sentenced for 20 years in 1968 for terrorism in South West Africa, smiles and turns his back.

Cleanliness

Enter the prison fortress. It is, as they say, a maximum security jail on the Bloubergstrand side of the island.

The hospital wing is clean, hospital clean. The neat beds, with white sheets and pillow slips, looks like any other hospital.

But the patients are quiet and sombre, almost

frightened at the sudden invasion of cameras and men dressed in civilian clothes taking notes.

A reassuring smile is met with an occasional nod, but mostly downcast eyes.

Out in the courtyard the 'sick list' patients wait to see the doctor. There is no hurry, no sense of urgency. Doctors visit the hospital twice weekly for routine checks and for appointments requested by prisoners.

Then comes the display of medical provisions — an assortment which could match any civilian hospital of its size.

Prison cells

Of more interest is how the prisoners live. Of the 370 men inside, 30 live in single cells, some of them sleeping on beds prescribed by the doctor.

The rest sleep in group cells on the floor on roll-up woven mats.

Ironically, but also understandably, the single cell occupants are the 'biggest offenders.'

These include such well-known names as Mandela, T Cholo, George Mbeke, Walter Sisulu, M. Dingake, L Chiba, M S Essop, Ja-Toivo and F J Daniels — names associated with former well-publicised trials, but since left to fade in obscurity.

The details

A plaque at Nelson Mandela's cell door reads 466/64 N Mandela, 2300. The first is his prison number, the 64 means the year he arrived on Robben Island and the last is his bedtime hour.

His cell, like all the others, is neat. It is 2.5 metres by 2 metres, carpeted with a doubled-over blanket and filled with personal belongings. The books in his shelves are historical, dated-political and non-fictional. On his small wooden desk is a book in the process of being read: *The Naked Society* by Vance Packard.

U.S. prison contrasts with island conditions

By Tim Patten

ROBBEN Island was the second maximum security prison I have visited — the other was Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, Kansas, in the United States.

To compare the two prisons, on cell sizes, facilities, discipline and prisoner handling is not unfair, although the circumstances of imprisonment differ greatly.

Leavenworth does not have 'security' or 'political offenders.' It houses America's worst criminals — criminals of violence and mafia-men jailed for 'tax evasion.' Some of its prisoners are serving double life sentences, and at least one a term of 199 years.

SMALLER

The cells at Leavenworth are considerably smaller than the single cells at Robben Island. There is room for a bed, a small table and little else.

At Leavenworth each prisoner has his own single cell — tiny as it is. At Robben Island the majority of prisoners sleep in group cells which accommodate as many as 22. And they sleep on mats on the floor.

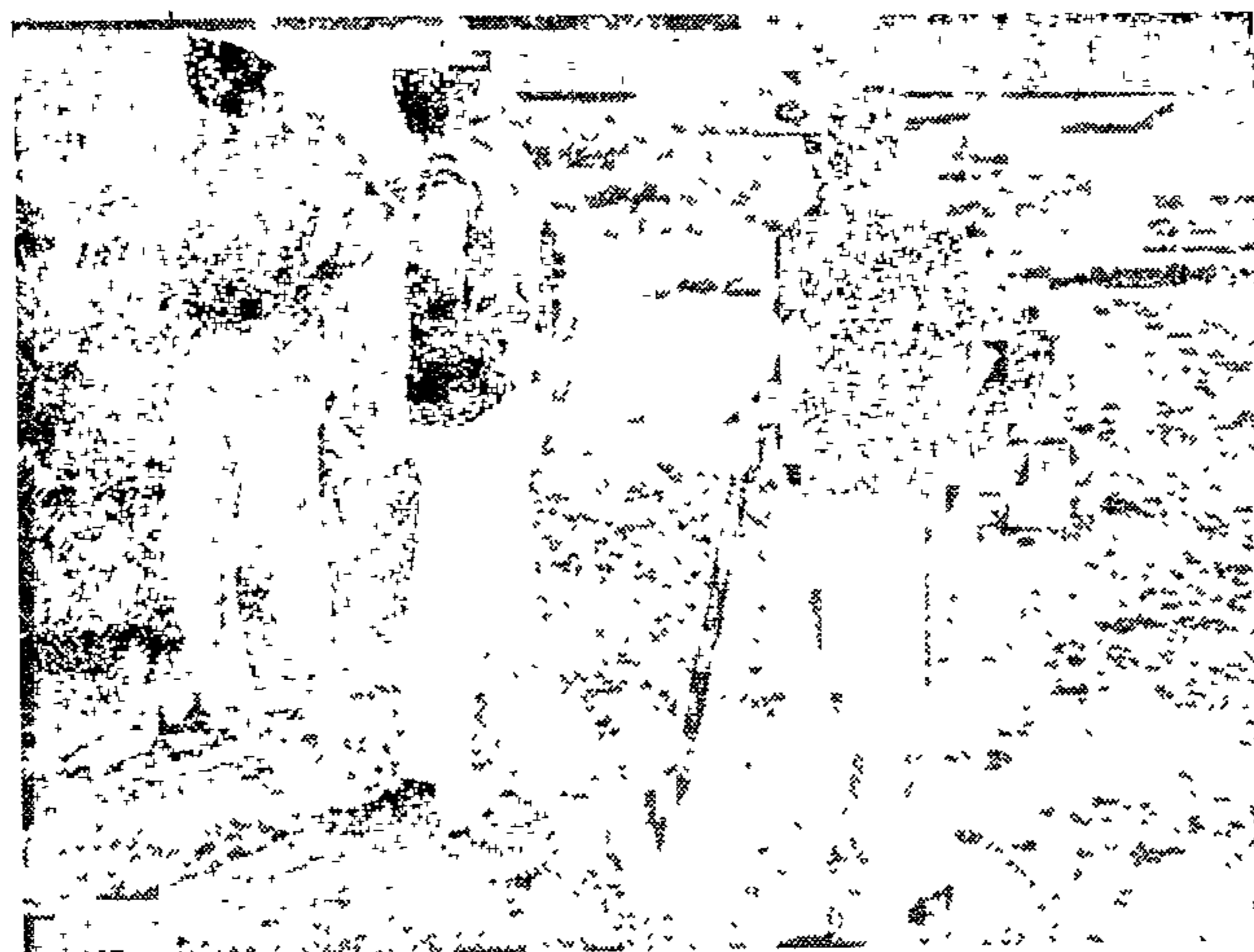
The American jail-birds each have their own bed — a real bed with soft mattress — and are allowed any number of magazines or newspapers of their choice and in some cases have their own portable TV sets.

NEWSPAPERS

At Robben Island the 'security' prisoners are deprived of any access to the outside world. Books and magazines are vetted, and no radios or newspapers are allowed.

The warders at Leavenworth are strict — visibly stricter on discipline than appeared to be the case at Robben Island. They were unarmed, but in the ceiling of the workshops heavily armed sharpshooters kept watch over every move made.

At Robben Island the warders are unarmed, demand a slower tempo of work and appear tolerant of prisoner apathy.



THREE prisoners in the prison gardens

of health

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at prison

'excellent'

By Johann Beyers

HEALTH services on Robben Island are personally supervised by the Chief District Surgeon of Cape Town, Dr Cyril Edelstein.

Dr Edelstein said the island was a closed community and therefore the general standard of health in the prison was excellent.

All newcomers to the prison received an intensive medical examination and were then allocated to one of four doctors who visited the island a minimum of 10 times a month.

ATTENTION

During a visit, the doctor would see his patients and also anyone else in need of medical attention.

Dr Edelstein said the emphasis was on the prevention of disease. Therefore anyone working with food was regularly screened and the water regularly tested for its bacterial content.

A dentist was in attendance every six weeks, an

oculist once every three months and a psychiatrist when needed. Once a year an X-ray unit of the Department of Health visited the prison and screened everyone.

ORDERLIES

The island had its own 40-bed hospital with a trained nurse and four medical orderlies. All patients needing specialised attention were, however, referred to Provincial hospitals on the mainland. In an emergency a doctor could be flown from the mainland within an hour.

The hospital had its own X-ray and blood transfusion units, Dr Edelstein said.

Dr Edelstein said since 1965 17 prisoners had died on the island — all of non-preventable diseases such as heart failure, thrombosis, cancer and TB.

Studying for trade, degrees

By Johann Beyers
PRISONERS were encouraged to study in their free time, officials of the Department of Prisons said.

Last year 87 enrolled for degree courses (62 passed their examinations), 42 for Senior Certificate subjects (18 passed), 79 for Junior Certificate subjects (27 passed) and 24 for Standard Six subjects (11 passed).

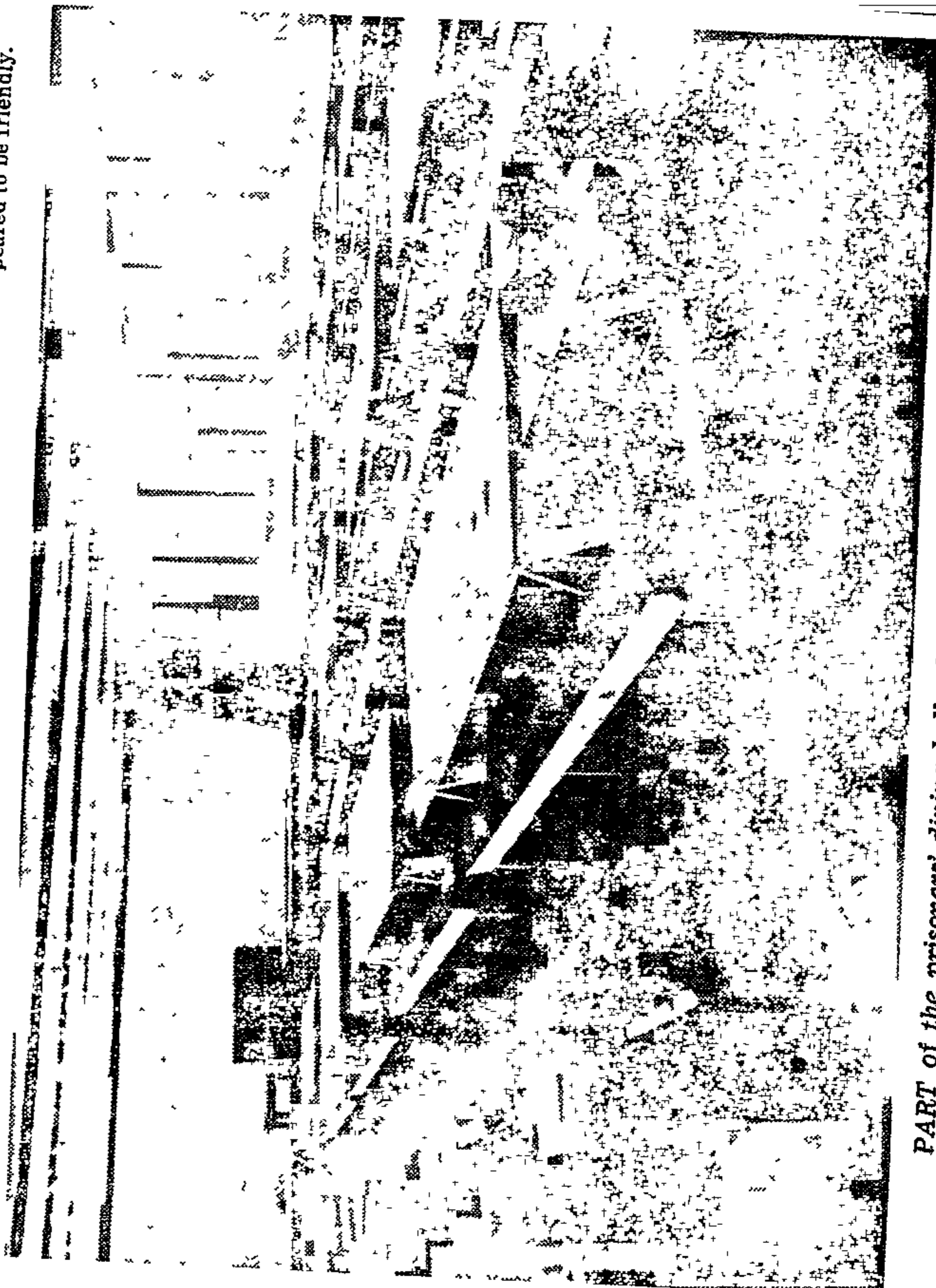
Degree courses are done through the University of South Africa and other studies through correspondence colleges.

All prisoners have to work during the day, but are allowed to study at night and at weekends. They can order necessary books from the mainland. They have to pay for them.

The prison also has its own library with 6 584 books — 2 650 are non-fiction. The prisoners can also qualify as artisans. Last year 11 prisoners entered for their trade tests set by the Department of Labour and 10 passed.

Many of the inmates in this block serve life sentences in terms of security laws, as does Mandela. They are not allowed to mix with the other prisoners but are allowed to mix with each other.

Mandela and Ja-Torivo were working together when we arrived and appeared to be friendly.



PART of the prisoners' dining hall where films are also sometimes shown.

Never's a long time, Mr Kruger

AS a prepared statement, it would have been unfortunate and ill-timed. Even as it came, as a reply solicited by the Pressmen who visited Robben Island this week, we wonder whether the Minister of Justice meant what he said in declaring that prisoners serving life sentences for crimes against State security would never be released

Hopefully not. Never is a long time. A lot longer than the life sentence the ordinary criminal serves. And not many murderers who escape the gallows spend the rest of their natural lives in jail.

That aspect aside, the worrying thing about Mr Kruger's statement

is its suggestion that the Government has not yet come to consider that these detainees, Nelson Mandela and the rest, might be the very people it should now be thinking of negotiating with at this fluid stage of our country's history. The people whom many Blacks regard as their true leaders.

In fact, the Minister's statement brings an added danger. That even if the time arrives (and in the case of the Swapo detainees it may already have done so) when the Government does see the need to talk to these people, it might still hesitate to release them. Because doing so might be construed as a sign of weakness, of going back on the Kruger commitment.

A peep into prison

THE Press tour of Robben Island prison is a welcome break from the iron-curtain attitude of the past. If there is nothing to hide then everything is to be gained from opening up jails to the spotlight of publicity.

Having taken this first step, it must be hoped that the Prisons Department will continue along the same road — but in more meaningful fashion than occurred this week. For the secrecy surrounding the visit, with newspapers not knowing what event was involved, created problems in nominating suitable journalists. And in these circumstances, the journalists concerned struggled to discharge their function because of their lack of background and because they had not been able to do prior research.

The restriction on interviewing prisoners also seriously limited any real evaluation of conditions.

Despite these difficulties, some useful information did come to light. What is available serves to dispel at least some of the horror

The greatest

DEATH has a propensity for irony, but few coincidences could be more ironic than the circumstances surrounding the sudden death of Hennie Muller. He was already dead while apparently reliving on television his greatest sporting moment.

And what a great moment that was. In rugby changerooms his

stories that tend to circulate in the world.

But there must be concern about an official attitude which can lead to a statement that two recent concessions allowed are that prisoners can now keep albums of personal pictures and no longer have to do prison work the day before writing an examination. That betrays an extraordinarily mingy policy regarding men who are serving up to life sentences.

And why the denial of newspapers and radio? Even in the Government's own terms — that Nelson Mandela and others are to serve out the full extent of their sentences — what harm can possibly be caused by letting intelligent and educated people keep in touch with events outside?

And why are so few beds allowed? There is no question of overcrowding on the island, so even that thin excuse offered by the Prisons Department falls away.

Loss of personal liberty is surely drastic enough without imposing unnecessary punitive conditions.

Murrayfield is as famous as Waterloo.

Another sad twist was that the rugby players who saw him die never saw "Die Windhond" play. All they have to go on are the accolades. "Hennie was the greatest No 8 I saw anywhere in the world," said Dame Craven.

Can one say more of a rugby player?

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P. W.

We'll never

let Mandela

go — Kruger

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**Robben
Island:
a look
from the
inside**

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

Political Editor

THE Government is standing firm on its policy that prisoners on Robben Island serving life sentences for crimes against the security of the State will never be released.

This was made clear in Cape Town last night when the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, spoke to Pressmen after an historic tour of the island prison.

Among those held there are African National Con-

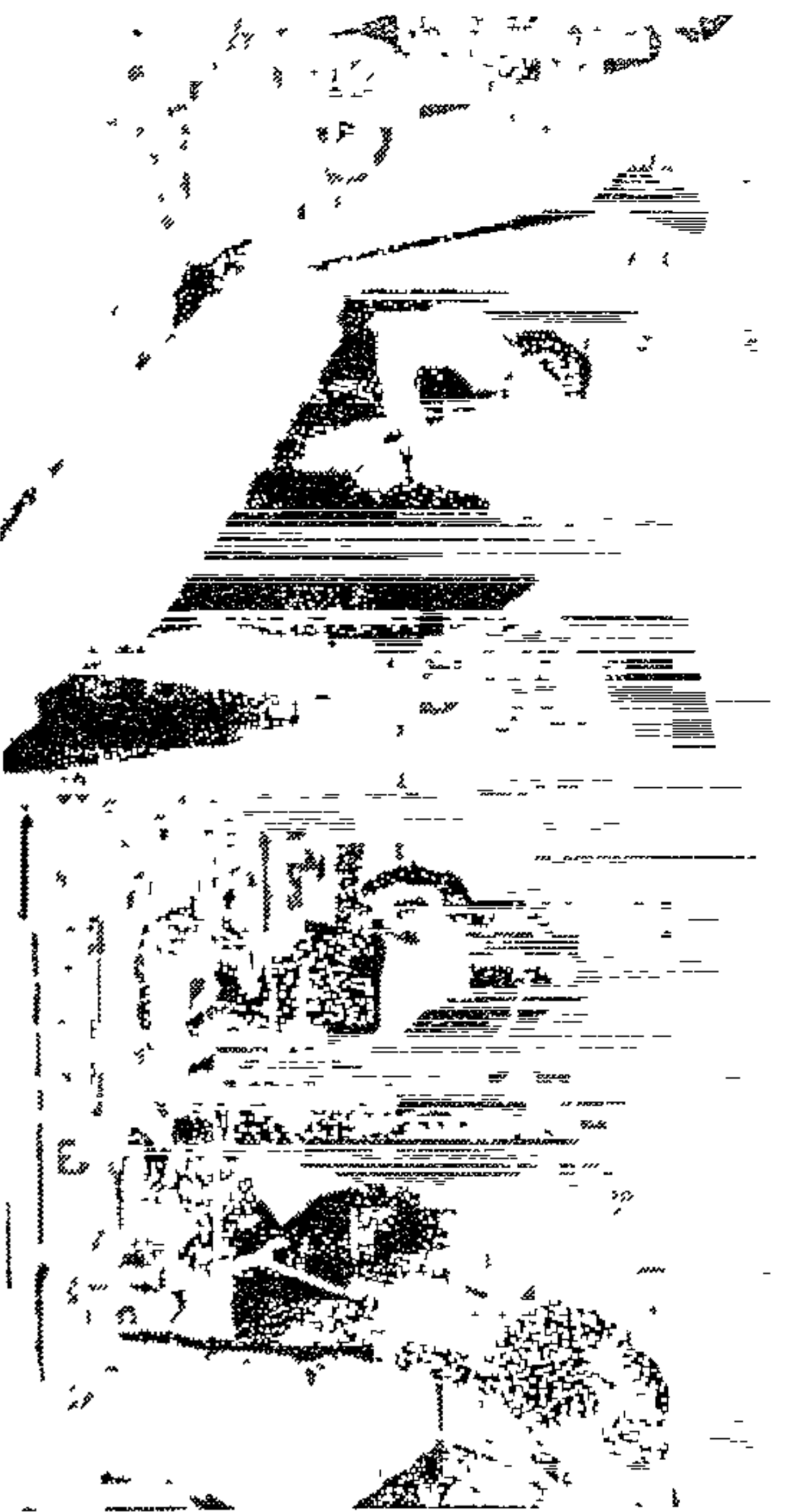
WHAT does Nelson Mandela do on Robben Island? What does he look like after all these years? How do the island's 32 lifters live? What are conditions like? This week a party of journalists visited the island. They were not allowed to talk to prisoners and their reports were vetted for security reasons. Mr Kruger said the prisoners had asked that they should not be identified in official pictures. But the tour was unprecedented. Inside Mail takes a look at Robben Island on Page 17.



A typical communal cell in Robben Island Prison

This official Prisons Department photograph was taken this week

Robben Island



● Prisoners repairing shoes



● Statues and a hut made by prisoners.

Island is ready for an assault

from sea

Political Correspondent

THE authorities regard Robben Island as vulnerable to an assault aimed at releasing its 370 Black security prisoners.

But they have taken the necessary precautions they believe are adequate to repel an attack from outside.

The prison is the only one in South Africa so easily accessible from the sea, and, according to General Roux, is therefore vulnerable.

"But if anyone tries to release the prisoners, they'll be in for a rude shock," he maintains.

"We will be able to deal with in-

370 Who endure fight

SAM. EXP. 1/5/77

1/5/77
SEY

By HUGH MURRAY
Political Correspondent

pride emanates from the men of Robben Island

General Roux believes the prisoners on the island do have a different quality

"They are different from other prisoners because their crimes have been ideologically influenced. They don't have the usual criminogenic factors in their make-up

cident we act very quickly, I assure you

"We don't accept animosity, we try to prevent it. And I think most of the warders have a very balanced approach to the prisoners. After all, they're very carefully screened these days," he adds.

Asked why the Press party was not shown the section of the jail where prisoners are kept in solitary confinement, he replied "It is

NELSON MANDELA, president of the banned ANC, has not experienced darkness since 1964 — the year he was committed for life to the island fortress of Robben Island.

Nor have the lights gone out for his 369 comrades since they were incarcerated. They stay on in all the cells throughout the night, every night, "in the interests of security."

Says Major General Jan- Roux, the 34-year-old

115/77

sun EXP

youngest general. The men get used to it. They have no choice.

Add to this the fact that only 13 of the 370 inmates have beds — all prescribed by the doctor — and the vision of tortured sleep becomes even more vivid.

In spite of this, however, the Express was surprised by what was revealed at Robben Island. The grey, slate-clad buildings surrounded by high wire fences and four watch towers manned with rifles are formidable, it's true. But the atmosphere inside, on physical evidence alone, appears much more benign.

It does not reek of violence. Instead, a spirit of simmering defiance and

rehabilitation. They really believe in the things for which they have been sent to prison, and they maintain their stance very strongly.

"It's difficult to change their ideals. However all the treatment facilities are available if they want to make use of them." The general adds that they are anything but crushed spirits.

"If we wanted to, we could break them, but that is not our purpose."

He concedes, however, that there are incidents.

"Some of the prisoners do not adapt to prison life, and are not at all easy to handle. There are also some people on my staff who feel strongly about these prisoners' crimes. But if there is an in-

virtually identical to other parts of the prison and the cells are the same as the single cells.

"In any event, no-one was in solitary confinement at the time."

The general explained that solitary confinement could only be imposed after a legally constituted prison magistrate's court had decided the punishment was necessary.

"The maximum is 30 days, and a doctor must certify whether the prisoner is in sufficiently good physical and mental health to withstand the punishment. If at any time a prisoner's health deteriorates, the doctor can order his release from solitary."

Questioned on what diet prisoners were fed while in solitary, General Roux said:

"They get the necessary nutrition, but the food is not as tasty as ordinary prison food."

The Press party did not see the contentious seaweed factory or lime quarry where alleged incidents have taken place. But General Roux assured the Express that he would have taken us there had we asked.

In any event, the seaweed factory has been closed down, he said. And the lime quarry is only worked on rare occasions.

Perhaps one of the most disturbing deprivations of Robben Island prisoners is the ban on newspapers or political news of any kind.

General Roux confirms that the men are not allowed newspapers "for security reasons."

Exceptions are not even made for lifers like Mandela who General Roux described as "an old man no longer fit to do hard physical work."

Their diet is Rooi-Rose, Readers Digest, SA Garden and Home Darling.

To Col 1, Page 9

Appeals on remission for security offenders

(257)

The Argus Political Staff

OPPOSITION justice spokesmen have urged the Government to accept the principle of remission of sentence for security law offenders imprisoned on Robben Island.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Reform Party spokesman on justice, said the Government should not have a blanket policy excluding remission for long-term prisoners.

Each case should be treated on merit. The Government should take into account the possibility of building up race relations by allowing remission.

The United Party spokesman on justice, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said remission should be granted only if the prisoner had genuinely abandoned the political views which had led him to jail.

MANDELA

Mrs Suzman and Mr Cadman were reacting to the statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, that remission of sentence would not be considered.

Mr Kruger said prisoners like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Gevan Mbeke — all prominent members of the banned African National Congress — had committed crimes against the State. Nowhere in the world was remission granted for crimes of this kind.

Mr Cadman said remission was normally given in other countries where it was felt that a prisoner had decided to reform.

ACCESS TO NEWS

Where the security of the State was involved

were cut off from the outside world completely without access to newspapers, radios or news periodicals.

She hoped the Minister would give urgent attention to the request by the International Red Cross for reconsideration of the radio ban.

quence, it was not surprising that remission of sentence was not granted.

However, should the authorities be satisfied that the prisoner had genuinely abandoned his views, then the question of remission could be considered.

Questioned on the policy of denying Robben Island and other security prisoners access to political news, Mrs Suzman said: 'This is something I have been pressing the Government on for years.'

The main complaint of prisoners was that they

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House of Assembly 14 of 1956 6/5/77

Cost to feed/house prisoners

994 Mr L F WOOD asked the Minister of Prisons

What is the cost per day to feed and house short-term (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Bantu prisoners

The MINISTER OF PRISONS.

It is not possible to indicate separately the cost per day to feed and house

- (a) White,
- (b) Coloured,
- (c) Indian and
- (d) Bantu short-term prisoners.

Irrespective of race and length of sentence the unit cost per prisoner per day amounts to R2,27, excluding capital expenditure and essential services which are accounted for in the budget of the Department of Public Works

Prisoners appear in murder case

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Staff Reporter

TWO long-term prisoners appeared in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday charged with the murder of a member of "The Big Five," a gang operating in the Johannesburg Fort.

They are Shadrack Hendriks and Petrus Ditwe. Both pleaded not guilty. A third accused, Jeffrey Dire, has escaped.

The dead man, Petrus Ntuli, was said in medical evidence to have suffered multiple injuries.

A prisoner, Sipho Ngcobo, said that on September 7, 1975, an argument developed between Ntuli and Dire, who wanted his brother left out of a group of prisoners. Ntuli had been ordered to escort from their overcrowded cell.

Later that evening, Hendriks, Ditwe and Dire attacked Ntuli. The fight was stopped by another prisoner, Joseph Dlamini. Soon after they attacked him again, kicking him in the face and jumping on his stomach.

Ngcobo said he knew Ntuli was a member of the "The Big Five" gang because of a tattoo on his chest.

Hendriks said he was sitting on his bed when he saw a crowd gathering at the far end of the cell. Ntuli broke through the crowd and ran past him, clutching a spoon.

He ran to the window and called for a guard. Hendriks did not see who was chasing him.

Ditwe told the court he was playing cards with other prisoners when he saw a crowd round Ntuli. He could not name any of the men he was playing with.

Ditwe said Ngcobo had pointed him, Hendriks and Dire out to the guard in the morning because they were bad friends and often fought. Ngcobo once stabbed him at a party.

The hearing continues tomorrow.

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Behind bars, in

A slim young wardress in attractive uniform swung open the heavy door in response to our single rap from the heavy brass knocker.

She'd had a quick look at us first through the sliding shutter window. If we'd been black she would have called a black wardress to let us in. The Prison's Department says this is because of the language problem.

In the prison service for the most part, blacks are tended by blacks, males by males, females by females.

The head of the women's prison, Lieutenant Phyllis Berndt, ushered us into her sunny, pot-plant-filled office.

Her eight cats and two dogs took turns to inspect us while we drank coffee and digested facts.

At present there are 353 female prisoners at The Fort, 10 of them white. They are looked after by 18 white and 16 black wardresses.

Day dawns early in prison.

Lieutenant Berndt sets the example by rising at 5 am in her flat on the premises. The wardresses come on duty at 7 am and unlock the prisoners.

The prisoners go on parade, are counted ("it's one way we can tell if anyone has escaped") have a church service, breakfast, and then begin work.

For most of the black prisoners, this means washing and ironing clothes and cleaning the prison.

"This is an old prison. Everything has to be cleaned all day and I'm still not satisfied at the end of it," said 70-year old Lieutenant Berndt.

At 11:30 am a bell rings and the prisoners fall in for lunch. The food comes from the men's section. Except for those prisoners on special diets.

The prisoners are locked up for an hour while the wardresses have lunch, and unlocked at 1 pm.

Clockwork

"They drop tools at 4 pm, are fed again and locked up at 5 pm," said Lieutenant Berndt.

"Everything goes like clockwork."

Our first visit in the shiny floored, spotless prison, was to the records and reception office which Lieutenant Berndt des-

Most of us have passed The Fort at strong, hulking, forbidding exterior what goes on inside. To find out, SU morning in the women's section of

cribed as the heart and lungs of the prison.

There wardress Trudie Marais (21) (with three brothers in the prison service) said she admitted 50 to 60 women a day.

"Some are very upset when they come in. Some are the same old faces."

"It worried me at first to see the emotion, but you get used to it."

Black prisoners when admitted, are given a blue overall and head scarf. White prisoners wear their own clothes to maintain their individuality.

"There are so many black prisoners, it would be too difficult to allow them to wear clothes of their choosing," said Lieutenant-Colonel Erika van Zyl, head of female prisons for the entire country.

"It would also make it easier for them to escape."

Wardress Geida Swane-pool unlocked the gates that led us into the interior of the prison.

"People outside think

wardresses are faties, walking around rubber truncheons," said

The only thing the attractive blonde was holding in her hands a huge key.

In the laundry black prisoners wash and hung clothes to dry.

Singing

They are not allowed to talk too loudly and only sing on Sundays when there are services from 8 am to 10 pm.

We walked through sentenced prisoners' to the prison cells of blacks.

Everywhere evidence of the personal touch of Lieutenant Berndt, who, during 26 years at The Fort dug up much of the sand and cement, and replaced it with gardens, trees, fig, apple and peach trees.

She brings a personal touch

Lieutenant Phyllis Berndt is, at the grand age of 70, the longest serving wardress in the prison service.

She's been head of the women's section of The Fort for 26 years and has been a wardress for 40 years.

"The changes through the years have been tremendous, it's like chalk and cheese," she said while she fed one of her eight cats cake from the tea tray.

"Wardresses used to wear a nurse's uniform with a white helmet for outside."

Today's neat blue

the bottle green felt hat.

Lieutenant Berndt is a qualified nursing sister and until recently did all the nursing with the help of two nurse aides at The Fort. She has delivered hundreds of prison babies in her time.

"I retired in 1938, but I didn't want to go," said the woman whom some wardresses say is like a mother to them.

She believes in the personal homely touch as far as this can be accommodated in a prison.

It is due to her that palm trees soften the stern outlines of the prison.

door is a courtyard filled with trees and shrubs.

She deals with prisoners' problems.

"Some quarrel, others ask if they can put in for parole, some want to see their relatives."

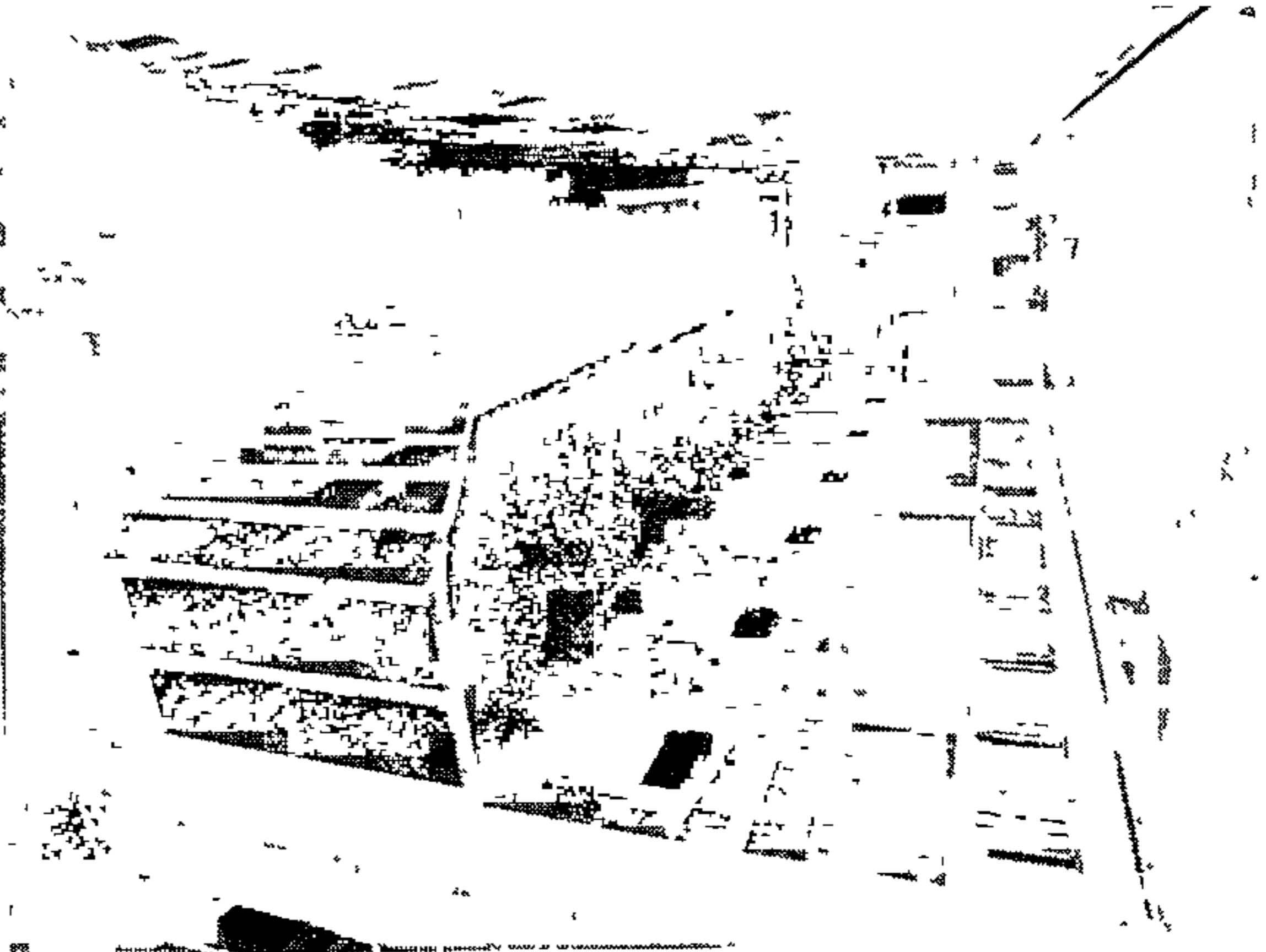
She tells the latter that awaiting trial prisoners have food, clothing and toiletries. Some prisoners are allowed to have a lawyer paid into an account.

"I love this job, it's my whole life."

"But you have to be dedicated to do it, and for this reason I'm pleased to see so many young people, some of



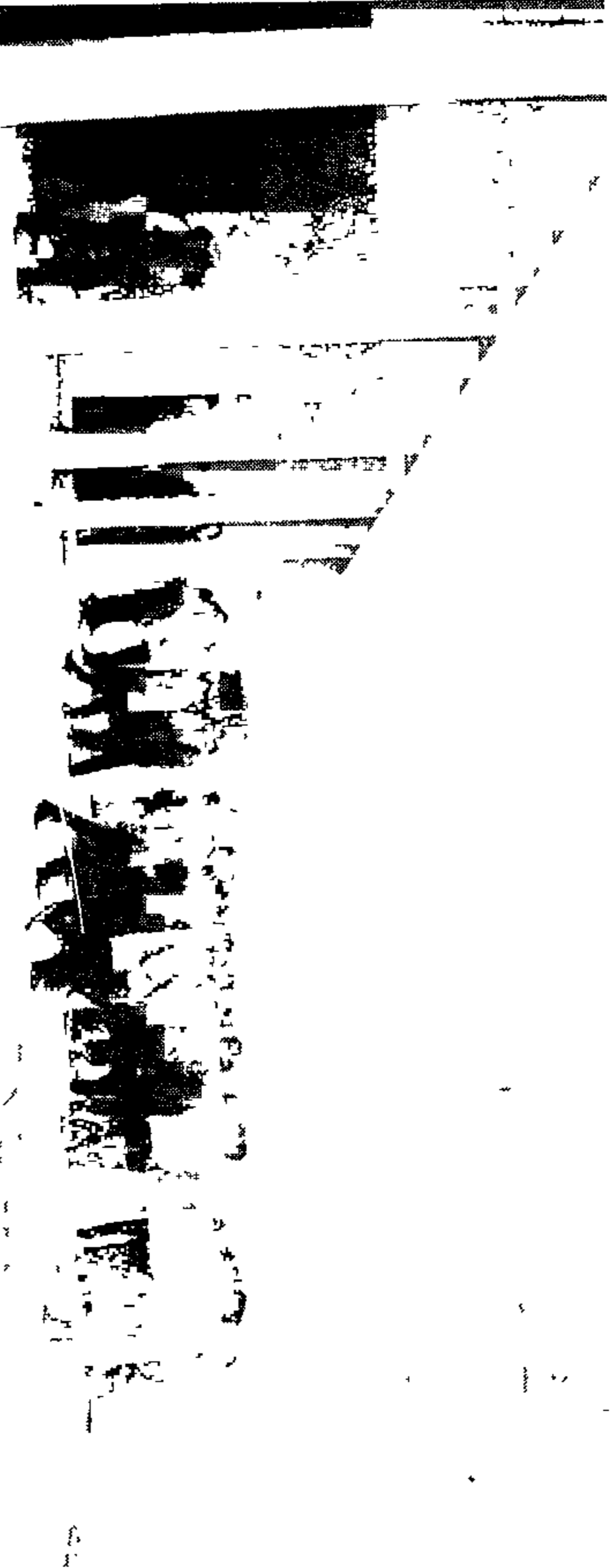
LIEUTENANT PHYLLIS BERNDT



Roland Street, clearly a prison of a by-gone age, has a collection of thick-walled cell blocks which, compared with modern prison design, looks grim and forboding — the ideal setting for a film on the grim life of prisoners under the old lock-up system.



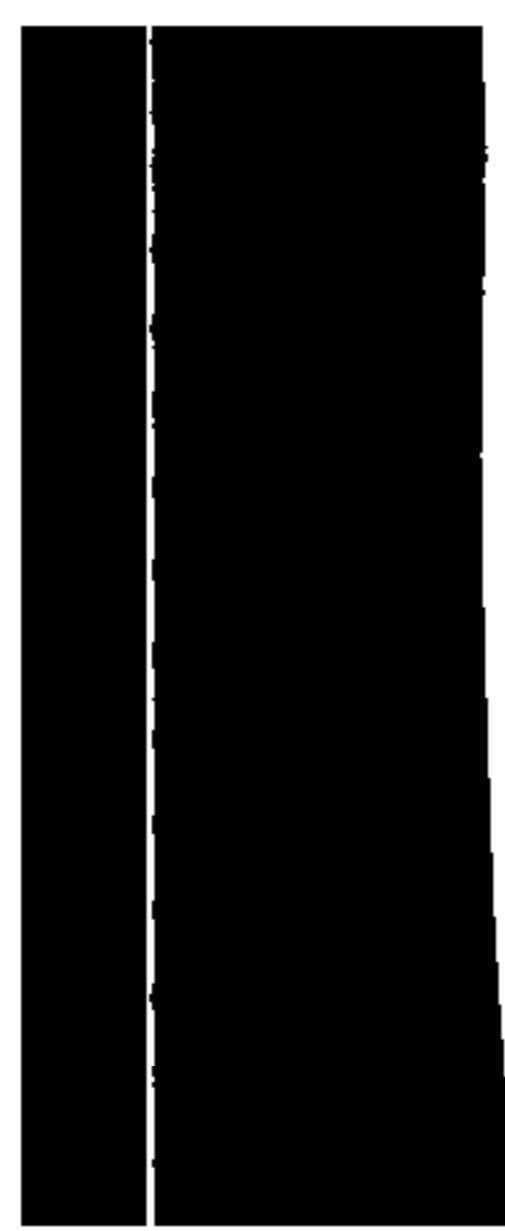
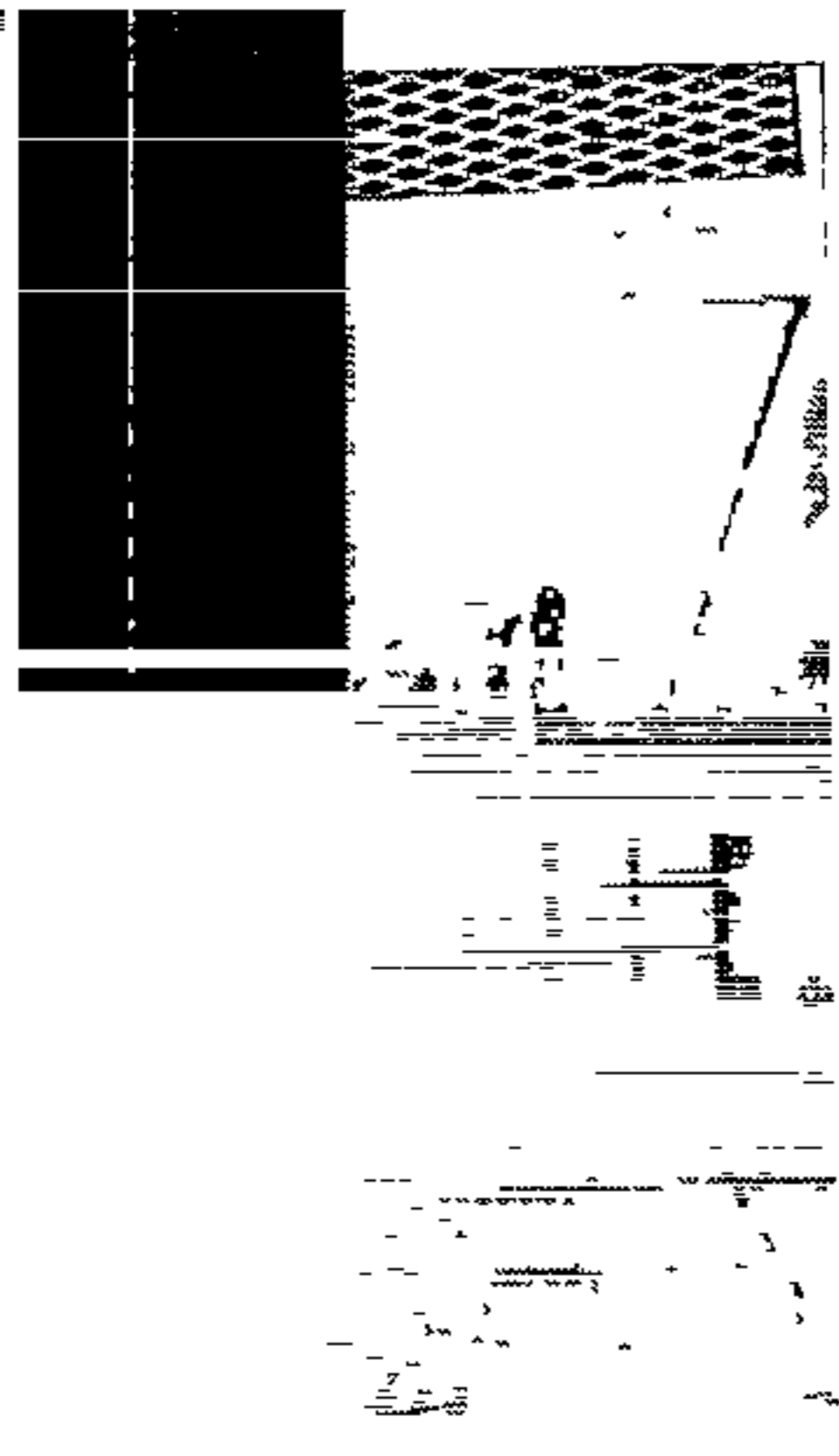
Here from Pretoria to guide personally news-men through the two prisons was Major General J P Roux, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Administrative Auxiliary Service. "Prison must prepare the inmate for a useful role in society as he can't stay behind bars forever."



White prisoners at Pollsmoor congregate in the corner of their exercise area on a chilly day. They are "in circulation" and most are destined for prisons in other South African centres.

Cape Times 14/5/77 257

Pollsmoor — where prisoners are prepared for freedom



Cape Times

14/5/77

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Lieutenant G J Malan, of the Prisons Department's Parliamentary staff, stands between the two "cages" at Roeland Street. Prisoners would be herded into the one and relatives into the other. Prison officials patrolling between the two would ensure nothing illegal could be passed.



The inside of a Pollsmoor prison cell — small but infinitely more suited to rehabilitation than the ancient cells at Roeland Street.

By TED OLSEN

THE scene is a modern, airy classroom where a uniformed instructor waits in silence for his khaki-clad "pupils" to complete an aptitude test. Observing from a doorway — with images of the dark Roeland Street Prison cells still fresh in my mind — I find it hard to believe that this, too, is a prison and the pupils maximum-security prisoners.

This is Pollsmoor, a sprawling penal complex under construction at the foot of the Ou Kaapse Weg in Tokai.

The prisoners, whose scarred skulls and tattooed limbs speak of a life-style at variance with society, are under observation.

Their test results will be evaluated by trained prison personnel and after further close scrutiny and interviews, the prisoners will be classified according to intelligence, personality and ability, and begin appropriately designed treatment programmes.

After the testing, the prisoners are returned to their single cells in the maximum-security section where their comforts are spartan but the cells immaculate and, the barred windows large enough to let in plenty of light and air, and low enough to allow the prisoner a glimpse of the outside world.

All this — the scientific observation, modern methods of imprisonment, personnel trained in psychology as well as in preventing escape — should seem the norm for penal institutions of enlightened western-world countries today.

And South Africa, as a signatory of the International Standard Minimum Rules at the first United Nations congress on the treatment of offenders in 1955, is expected by other countries to keep abreast of the latest in rehabilitation programmes.

But the whole experience of being one of a small party of newsmen to tour Pollsmoor at the invitation of the Prisons Department is by contrast to a visit to the now-deserted Roeland Street Prison earlier in the day, both a reward and a relief.

Because up till just a few weeks ago, hundreds of prisoners were still locked behind heavy rusting iron doors in the cells of the Roeland Street Prison with its atmosphere of darkness, thick stone walls and small barred windows.

The prison near the heart of the City was built more than 100 years ago and on April 30 was officially closed as a centre of incarceration.

I am told as I walk through a dark chamber bordered by a steep flight of stairs and two primitive cells converted at some stage into store rooms, that this is where the gallows stood and the steps lead up to what was probably a platform and trap door.

In 1932 a rapist and murderer named Munnik was the last to hang in the Cape — in this very room.

Torture

But even though the gallows are gone, the cell blocks have changed little from the last century when Roeland Street was opened and replaced the Breakwater Prison — still standing in the harbour area as a monument

officials that church workers were admitted through the small gate in the fortress wall to see to the spiritual needs of the convicts.

As the years passed, steps were taken to provide a small hospital, library facilities and more modern cooking and laundry equipment.

But while other prisons employed up-to-date rehabilitation programmes and included within their high walls workshops and training facilities, Roeland Street — because of its awkward construction and limited space — remained a place where prisoners were either locked

THIS report on Roeland Street and Pollsmoor prisons was submitted to Major-General J P Roux, Deputy Commissioner, Administrative Auxiliary Services, for his scrutiny. General Roux acted on behalf of the Prisons Department who required that any article or photographs pertaining to prisons in South Africa be passed by them before publication.

up or allowed to walk around tarred courtyards.

Unlike Pollsmoor, few cells had toilets and even in the women's section, the old "bucket system" was employed until the end.

For these reasons, the jail housed only short-term and awaiting-trial prisoners in later years. This means no one stayed in Roeland Street for more than two years.

Today, the Prisons Department sees Roeland Street as a "forerunner" of Pollsmoor and their present rehabilitation policy.

There is no doubt that prison officials realize the closure of the old fortress was long overdue.

Pollsmoor was built to replace Roeland Street and by absorbing its 800-odd prisoners, has done this more than adequately in terms of space and facilities.

Awaiting trial

There, locked up for their offences or awaiting trial on any number of charges, are at the moment 3 385 prisoners.

Of these, 1 746 are in the maximum-security prison. The majority are there for observation or are awaiting trial.

A further 1 259 convicts serving sentences and detained in a so-called "medium" security prison, are allowed more access to prison facilities and are less confined.

A final 380 female prisoners in a special wing of Pollsmoor are under the close supervision of trained women warders and are generally granted more freedom within the complex — and in some cases are allowed to sleep on beds.

Because of accommodation problems, everyone in prison except the sick and a few of the women inmates sleep on mats. They are kept warm by as many blankets as they need — their average quota in winter is five.

Supervising and assisting in their rehabilitation are 471

prison personnel under the command of Brigadier W S J van Rensburg.

Most of the prisoners there are in circulation and will soon be sent to any one of the other 251 prisons in South Africa.

Long-term White prisoners sentenced in the Western Cape are received at Pollsmoor, sent to Pretoria for further observation and then on to other prisons to serve out their time.

The bulk of Pollsmoor regulars are short-term African and Coloured prisoners and those under observation in maximum-security.

The policy of prison officials is that every prisoner must at some stage take up life in society again — and be prepared for it.

This is why Pollsmoor is geared to make the most of the human material fed to it by the justice system and why they see to it that prisoners can learn a trade and pass Department of Labour courses to qualify without any stigma attached.

It's never necessary to admit "I learned my trade in jail".

And if the prisoner comes out fit enough to be useful to society, Pollsmoor personnel feel they've done their job.

It's certain nothing like this could easily happen at Roeland Street and one of the reasons why, even though the old prison may be of value as an edifice to historians and will serve them in a reconstructed form as a State archive, it is a good thing that it is no longer a prison.

Cape Times
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Cape Times

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to torture and inhumanity
In the 1870s prisoners
scarred from torture on the
treadmill or bearing the marks
of long periods in ball and
chan, were moved from the
Breakwater to Roeland Street
where a more humane prison
policy was followed
As early as 1910, so
enlightened were prison

Photographs

by John

van der Linden

Observation prisoners in the maximum-security prison at Pollsmoor take aptitude tests under the instruction of Sergeant C J Vermeulen.



Spacious kitchens and spotless stainless steel pressure cookers manned here by prisoners are where tonnes of prison farm produce are prepared and served to Pollsmoor's 3 385 inmates.

Cap & Times
14/5/77

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An assortment of weapons made from spoons, scissors, filed-down metal and even a toothbrush, are confiscated in considerable number at Pollsmoor annually. Most of these are brought into prison by prisoners and a metal-detecting device is now used to eliminate physical examination processes.



Lieutenant-Colonel F Munro, Deputy Commanding Officer of Pollsmoor Prison Command, watches prisoners under observation in the maximum-security prison during one of their twice-daily exercise periods in the prison yard at Pollsmoor — nearly the size of a rugby field.

Convict 'escaped to tell of jail life'

RB/ST/REYN

By CAROL STEYN
A 52-YEAR-OLD Zonderwater prisoner serving a nine to 15 year sentence told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday he had escaped from prison and broken into a doctor's consulting rooms so that he could be brought to court because he wanted to tell the public about prison conditions.

William Ali Blintenthal told the court that "discrimination, intimidation, defrauding, sodomy and brutal assault" were commonplace, rehabilitation treatment was "a bluff" and the Prisons Board "the biggest farce of all".

"There are too many of ficers who thrive on the misery of the unfortunate wretches who end up in prison", he told the court. Officials steal and senior officers hit and kick prisoners brutally, he said.

He pleaded "guilty under compulsion" to the charge of housebreaking and theft.

"I am a very good artist and one of the best sign-writers the prison has ever had," he told the court.

Yet, in prison they made him a cleaner, Blintenthal said.

"Bricklayers are put in the plumbing section, plumbers are made carpenters and painters were made cleaners. Study facilities were refused," he told the court.

"They don't do everything in their power to assist prisoners as they profess to do — it's a lot of lies," he said.

He took part in a television wilm made in prison. He said "I did the décor. I was told to rewrite the signs. I wrote "Isolation Cells" but was told to rub it out. Then I wrote "Punishment Cells" but they made me rub it out. — in the end, I wrote "Single

Cells". The day the TV crew was there, you should have seen the food.

"If you've got a loose button they stop three meals. You can also be locked up for three weeks, then charged and get six days solitary confinement," he told the court.

Blintenthal said he had not been content with merely escaping from prison, because the case could have been withdrawn. "I told the investigating officer that if this charge was withdrawn, I would be forced to commit murder to get a hearing — luckily it was not withdrawn," he told the court.

"I can only hope that in my stupid way I've given you and the public a little information", he told the magistrate in conclusion.

After hearing the address the magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers sentenced Blintenthal to nine to 15 years' jail.

He assured him however that a copy of the court record would be forwarded to the Department of Justice.

Mr De Villiers said he could find no substance in Blintenthal's plea that he had committed the offence merely to obtain a hearing. "Your sole attempt was to steal, your ulterior motives are not substantiated," he said.

Previously Dr. Arnold Koenig, of Medical Centre, Jeppe Street, had told the court he returned to his consulting rooms on March 24 to find it in chaos, doors forced open and two coats, a pillow, an umbrella, scissors, pens and a chequebook missing.

Blintenthal admitted 14 previous convictions, starting in 1938. He had twice before been declared an habitual criminal (nine to 15 years) — the first time in 1960.

Regional

Prisons Dept will probe brutality claim

20/5/77
Roni

By PAUL BELL

THE Department of Prisons has promised a thorough investigation into allegations of ill-treatment made by a Zonderwater prisoner in Johannesburg Regional Court on Tuesday

Colonel Henne Botha, chief liaison officer of the department said this week

that the allegations would be investigated as soon as the court records were available.

"The complaints are very generalised, and some are plainly without truth," he said

In an address to the court, William Ali Blintenthal, 52, an habitual criminal, said prison officials stole and senior officers hit

and kicked prisoners brutally

He said he had escaped from prison and broken into a doctor's consulting rooms so he could be sure he would get to court to tell the public about prison conditions

Solitary confinement, he alleged, was imposed for petty offences, rehabilitation treatment was "a bluff" and prisoners were made to eat on the floor and were not given enough blankets.

He also said that prison officials at Zonderwater had misled a TV crew who made a film there by laying on extraordinary treatment for the prisoners when the TV crew arrived.

Col Botha said a preliminary investigation had established that Blintenthal had never made use of the opportunities available to him to make the same complaints to the authorities as he had made in court.

Magistrates visit the prison from time to time and every prisoner also has daily opportunities to raise his complaints and requests with the commanding officer and other disciplinary personnel.

"The prison is also visited by departmental inspectors who are solely

responsible to the Commissioner of Prisons" Col Botha said

He said prisoners were made aware of their opportunities to complain at the start of their prison terms

For the first two months, prisoners were examined by psychologists, educationists and social workers to find out "what makes a man tick"

"It is routine that prisoners are formally asked if they have requests or complaints, when visited by managerial staff," he said

Judges could visit any prison at any time, Col Botha said. He added that magistrates had visited Zonderwater on March 2 and April 4.

"They often make surprise visits and their comments are forwarded to the Minister of Prisons via the commissioner. Assault complaints would be immediately reported by the magistrate, and investigated.

"Any assault complaint is immediately logged in a book, and the matter rests only when the commissioner is completely satisfied," he said

Col Botha said the Department of Prisons' brief was to further the rehabilitation of prisoners

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23/5/77

1 000 jail evangelists

Pretoria Bureau
Forty-seven denominations represented by 948 workers care for the spiritual welfare of prisoners in South Africa's 255 prison institutions.

These figures were given in an interview in Pretoria by the Commis-

sioner of Prisons, General W M Du Preez, when he announced that an efficient and "world-unique" system had been developed to co-ordinate this function

He said seven of the religious workers did full-time duty, and the rest

were part-time. Of the total, 544 were ordained ministers, 102 evangelists and 302 lay preachers.

The 47 denominations, each held responsible for the spiritual care of its own members in prison, were represented by 589 white, 305 black, 44 coloured and 10 Indian workers.

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STAR

23/5/77

Standard 17 @ col 1170 23/5/77

Unit cost per prisoner

968 Mr L F WOOD asked the Minister of
Public Works

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What is the (a) actual or (b) estimated
unit cost per prisoner in respect of capital
expenditure and essential services for the
Department of Prisons

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

The estimated unit cost per prisoner is
R3 500 for communal wards and between
R5 500 and R6 000 for single wards

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Mercury
Prison Act
27/9/77
two cleared

PRETORIA — *Mercury* Correspondent
Charges under the Prisons Act against the chief reporter of the Sunday Express and a Johannesburg attorney have been dropped.

The journalist, Mr. Desmond Blow, and the lawyer, Mr. Nathan Cheiman, were to have appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on Monday in the Karam murder trial.

Mr. Blow and Mr. Cheiman were originally charged with conducting the interview without the permission of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Holmes was being held under the 180-day provision as a material witness at the time.

The charge against them followed an interview Mr. Blow had in prison late in February with Mr. Dennis Holmes, one of the main figures

Mercury

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28/5/77

Other State witnesses had also been unsatisfactory, with disparities in their evidence.

It was, however, common cause that Mr. Hadebe had not complained of any injuries when he arrived at the Hlobane police station and when he was admitted to cell three he was apparently healthy.

Twelve hours later he was dead with multiple injuries. These facts cast a suspicion that he might have been assaulted.

On the evidence before it it was impossible for the Court to find that any of the accused had caused Mr. Hadebe's death.

It was a unanimous decision that the State had failed to prove its case.

Two unsatisfactory facets had emerged, he said.

One was that the Court could not establish when Mr. Hadebe had been placed in a particular cell.

The task of the Court and the investigating officer Lieut. L. J. du Plooy (who had conducted a proper and careful investigation) had been made more difficult because all the particulars in the occurrence register at the Hlobane police station had not been completed.

Mr. Hadebe had been taken out of cell three to his hut at Nyenbe and returned to cell six without entry.

It was vitally essential that the occurrence book be completed.

Another disturbing feature was: who was the first person who saw Mr. Hadebe dead in the cell?

An African policeman had said he had received a report of Mr. Hadebe's death from a member of the public.

Evil

Mr. Justice Hoexter also remarked on the fact which had emerged that apparently assaults on prisoners by fellow-prisoners had occurred at Hlobane.

That was an evil which must be ended as speedily as possible.

He stressed that on each member of the police there rested a duty and responsibility that persons in police custody were not assaulted by anyone.

At the end of the State case defence counsel Mr. Combrink successfully applied for the discharge of five other policemen appearing on the same charges.

They were Messrs Johannes Gideon Niewenhuis, Sipho Eric Ntuli, Ndabazakayizi, Joshua Mthembu, Simon Ndebele and Sipho Fredrick Nyandeni.

The State did not continue the prosecution of six of the policemen on charges alleging assaults on two other prisoners in the same cell as Mr. Hadebe.

Mr. T. van Rensburg with Mr. A. R. Ackerman appeared for the State.

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Mercury
28/5/77

Policemen acquitted of killing in custody

Mercury Reporter

VRYHEID — Four Hlobane policemen, including the branch commander of the CID, were acquitted on a charge of culpable homicide, arising from the death of a man in custody, at the end of a month-long Supreme Court trial before Mr. Justice Hoexter at Vryheid yesterday.

Det. Sgt. Henry Laurence Coetzer (27) and three African policemen, Messrs Lawrence Mtshali, Duncan Reginald Sithole and Simon Petrus Myeni were also acquitted on the alternative charge of contravening the Police Act by using unnecessary force or mishandling a prisoner.

In a judgment lasting nearly three hours Mr. Justice Hoexter said that the Court could not rule out entirely the possibility advanced by defence counsel Mr. Jan Combrink that Mr. Jackson Hadebe, who died in the police cells at Hlobane on May 16 last year, might have sustained certain injuries before he was arrested.

Mr. Hadebe had been arrested after an escaped prisoner, Boy Dlamini, had stabbed Constable Bethwell Mtethwa, nearly costing him his life.

The possibility that Mr. Hadebe had sustained injuries in a struggle with Constable Mtethwa could not be excluded.

The possibility of this was not in conflict with medical evidence.

Fractured ribs

The State had not produced any evidence as to what caused the fracture of 10 of Mr. Hadebe's ribs. In fact, the only evidence on this point was that of one of the accused, Mr. Sithole, who said Mr. Hadebe refused to get into the police van after he was arrested and he was pushed in.

It was possible that he could have fallen in the van.

Mr. Justice Hoexter continued that it was also possible that Mr. Hadebe had injured his head when he fell against a wall in the cell.

The evidence of Mr. M. Ndlovu, who had been in the same cell as Mr. Hadebe, had been unsatisfactory. He alleged that Mr. Myeni had brutally pushed Mr. Hadebe into the cell, but he told the investigating officer that "No one assaulted the deceased in my presence."

PUBLIC SECTION
GOVT.

PARSONS

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However, crop farmers suffer the disadvantages of considerable labour shortages. Table 12 shows the percentage of farms finding the labour supply adequate.

consequently obtain a highly profitable return. Effectively with industry for labour and can pay less, impose longer hours and have to compensate for hard manual labour. Crop farmers do not have to compete as directly under the influence of the Petermaritzburg-Durban industrial areas or the Vryheid, Klip River and Newcastle areas as in the Vryheid area.

the second most profitable crop farming that crop farmers are engaged in. The force is that industrial farming is centred about 15.9 per cent below the level of unskilled workers employed. They employ

Number in goals growing

H. MERCURY
3/6/77 (257)

CAPE TOWN — The growth of South Africa's prison population was outstripping the growth of the general population, the Commissioner of Prisons, General W. M. du Preez, said yesterday.

In his report for the year ending 1976, tabled in Parliament yesterday, General du Preez also called for a national campaign for the prevention of crime "as an urgent priority".

The total number of sentenced prisoners showed a constant increase of 27.4 per cent. There was an increase in the number of long-term prisoners and a decrease in the number of short-term prisoners during the period 1976 to 1977.

Other statistics: 391 deaths, and 11 938 strokes administered

Crop farmers appear to be the only slightly less than average numbers only slightly less than average. In addition to this, crop farmers are a profitable enterprise. Crop farmers are a profitable enterprise. Crop farmers are a profitable enterprise.

Animals must be attended to early in the morning. The animals must be attended to early in the morning.

45.4	44.4	46.2
Horti-culture	Other	Mean Totals

42.5	45	48
Sugar	Wattle/Sheep	Timber/Beef

TABLE 11

Product: ...	Ratio of skilled/unskilled:		Numbers of workers employed								
	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	
Sugar	1:4	1:4	7.3	4.4	4.8	5.0	8.0	4.1	1.5	4.8	5.0
Wattle/Sheep/Beef	1:2.3	1:2.3	4.8	5.0	8.0	4.1	1.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0
Timber	1:4.6	1:4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	8.0	4.1	1.5	4.8	5.0	4.8
Dairy	1:2	1:2	5.0	8.0	4.1	1.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8
Pigs/Poultry	1:1.3	1:1.3	8.0	4.1	1.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0
Crops	1:2.6	1:2.6	4.1	1.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8
Horti-culture	1:5.9	1:5.9	1.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0
Other	1:2.6	1:2.6	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8
Mean	1:2.8	1:2.8	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8

TABLE 10 Division of labour, numbers employed and farm size by farm type

Hansard 19 col 1258 7/6/77

Social work services for prisoners ✓

*4 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons.

What provision is made by his Department for social work services for (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian (i) convicted and (ii) awaiting trial prisoners

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS.

- (a) and (b)(i) It is policy that representatives of each racial group provide the necessary internal social work services in the prison to their own racial group. Qualified Black and Coloured Social Workers are appointed for this purpose but due to a shortage of such qualified persons the services are supplemented by White Social Workers. Since 1972 selected Black and Coloured members of the Department are being trained as auxiliary workers for the social workers. These auxiliary workers are encouraged to qualify as social workers through study.
- (c)(i) Because of a shortage of qualified Asian Social Workers the services are rendered by Asian as well as White Social Workers.
- (a), (b) and (c)(ii) These services are the responsibility of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the Administration of Coloured Affairs and the Department of Indian Affairs.

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Tabel 14 Arbeidskoste per arbeider per jaar vir die Rûens

Jaar	Kon- tant	Bonus	To- taal kon- tant	Meel	Vis	Vleis	Wyn	Melk	Suiker Koffie Tabak	Me- diese koste	Kle- ra- sie	Onge- valle Ass.	Ander	To- taal Nie- kon- tant	Totaal	Aan- tal Ar- beids- een- hede	Koste Ar- bei- der/ dag	Aar- tal ar- bei- der plaas
"55/56	144,82	1,65	146,47	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	112,32	112,32	258,79	278,0	0,38	3,2
"56/57	152,32	8,58	160,90	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	118,59	118,59	279,49	361,0	0,39	3,3
"65/66	205,63	/	205,63	12,80	1,70	41,21	21,24	3,37	/	2,30	3,15	4,00	5,10	94,87	300,50	226,0	0,75	3,4
"66/67	224,77	/	224,77	12,93	1,93	37,05	17,58	17,58	/	/	/	/	17,58	17,58	311,78	190,0	0,78	2,7
"67/68	231,9	/	231,9	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	210,3	210,3	0,81	2,8
"68/69	244,4	/	244,4	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	243,0	243,0	0,86	3,0
"69/70	258,5	/	258,5	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	213,0	213,0	0,89	2,6
"70/71	266,6	/	266,6	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	227,0	227,0	0,89	3,3
"71/72	311,71	/	311,71	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	231,0	231,0	1,08	3,0
"72/73	314,53	27,69	342,22	47,52	1,41	24,91	18,01	1,17	1,17	5,33	10,40	5,90	14,90	250,80	374,54	194,0	1,14	4,1
"73/74	384,18	38,62	422,80	47,52	4,14	132,35	11,08	18,01	1,17	5,33	10,40	5,90	14,90	250,80	673,60	191,0	1,39	3,1
"74/75	394,49	61,21	455,70	54,34	4,66	213,19	16,44	23,81	0,23	5,71	15,08	8,19	44,71	286,36	842,07	171,0	1,58	3,4
"75/76	449,77	57,68	507,45	54,90	10,71	182,26	32,08	42,60	0,13	7,32	16,01	9,02	24,84	379,87	887,32	151,0	3,08	3,7

Pay jail workers' plea

Political Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Prisons, Mr. Kruger, has been urged to allow the payment for prisoners hired out as labourers to be held in trust for them awaiting their discharge.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PRP, Bryanston) said yesterday that a sum of money handed to a prisoner on discharge would greatly assist in his rehabilitation and would set him on his feet for his return to society.

He was reacting to a reply to a question by Mr Kruger, tabled in Parliament, in which the Minister gave details of the number of prisoners hired out and the income earned by the sale of their labour.

Last year more than 4-million work days were done on private hire by black coloured and Indian prisoners. No white prisoners are hired out as labourers.

Mr Kruger said the prisoners themselves received no pay for their labour.

Mr van Rensburg objected to the fact that only "non-European" prisoners were used as labourers.

"This form of discrimination should be removed and both black and white prisoners used for this sort of labour," he said.

Bron: Afdeling Landbouproduksie-ekonomie

CAPE TIMES 9/6/77

Political Staff

THE MINISTER of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that 4 233 800 "units" of prisoners were hired out to private persons between July 1975 and June 1976.

Though people who used prison labour had to pay between R1,90 and 42 cents a day for each prisoner during weekdays and between R1,00 and 24 cents a day on Saturdays, none of this money was paid out to the prisoners.

Mr Kruger was replying to a series of questions about prison labour tabled by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PRP, Bryanston)

Mr Kruger said that prisoners were hired out to farmers from all prisons where "suitable non-European male prisoners are available for hire".

Asked about the average number of prisoners hired out

No pay for jail workers

from each prison daily, Mr Kruger said "The information is not readily available but 4 233 800 units were hired to private persons (including farmers) during the period July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976"

The fee for prisoners hired out in urban areas up to eight kilometres from the prisons was R1,90 a prisoner if prison guards were used and 70c if employers' guards were used on weekdays, while on Saturdays they had to pay R1,00 a prisoner if prison guards were used and

40c if employers' guards were used.

In urban areas farther than eight km from prison institutions, larger developing towns, and industrial areas, the tariff on weekdays was R1,80 a prisoner a day if prison guards were used and 60c if employers' guards were used. On Saturdays, the rate was 90c if prison guards were used and 30c if employers' guards were used.

Asked what payment prisoners received, Mr Kruger replied "None"

Mr Van Rensburg said the fact that prisoners received no payment for their work was totally unacceptable. It would help prisoners to rehabilitate themselves if they were paid. It would also assist them to find their feet when they returned to society if the money was held in trust.

Prisons phasing out racism

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Department of Prisons is moving away from all forms of racial discrimination. No ceiling to advancement is placed on black officers and equal facilities for all prisoners are being introduced

The commissioner of prisons, General W. M. du Preez, said this in an interview today.

General du Preez also said the Department of Prisons:

- Planned to provide beds for all prisoners.
- Carefully screened all applicants and encouraged personnel to study further.
- Wanted to improve its relationship with the Press.
- Placed greater emphasis on crime prevention.

In the interview, which marked the tabling in Parliament of his first annual report as commissioner, General du Preez said no ceiling was placed on the advancement of black warders.

Two prisons in the western Cape — Pollsmoor and Victor Verster (Paarl) — were commanded by coloured officers.

These officers also controlled their own sports and recreation clubs, most of which were licensed.

The general said in all new prisons black prisoners were provided with exactly the same facilities as whites.

Like the whites, all black prisoners serving long-term prison sentences — two years and more — did detailed aptitude and psychological tests to determine the best rehabilitation course for them.

Although whites and African prisoners still received different food rations, General du Preez said steps were being taken to change this.

On the subject of beds

sioner said in the past it had been impossible to provide beds for white or black prisoners due to a shortage of accommodation.

The situation had improved so that the department could now start providing beds. To do this overnight, however, would cost a minimum of R50-million which was impossible in the present economic climate.

Beds would be provided in all new prisons.

General du Preez said the Department of Prisons had nothing to hide and was in fact a department to be proud of. Therefore, he had decided to allow the Press freer access to the prisons.

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ALUUS 10/6/77 (257)

Prisoners of all races to get equal facilities

By Johann Beyers

THE Department of Prisons is moving away from all forms of racial discrimination. No ceiling is placed on the advancement of non-White officers and equal facilities for all prisoners are being introduced, the Commissioner of Prisons, General W. M. du Preez, said in Cape Town today.

In a wide-ranging interview General du Preez also said the Department of Prisons:

- Planned to provide beds for all prisoners.
- Carefully screened all applicants and encouraged prisons staff to study further.
- Placed greater emphasis on crime prevention.

In the interview which marked the tabling in Parliament of his first annual report as Commissioner of Prisons, General du Preez said no ceiling was placed on the advancement of non-White warders.

There were already a number of non-White officers with the rank of captain and provided they could prove themselves capable of handling the job, there was nothing to prevent them from being promoted to higher rank.

No ceiling

'There is no ceiling on the rank they can attain but I do not believe in pushing a man just to be able to say we have so many non-Whites in high positions. If he is capable, I will promote him.'

Two prisons for Coloured people in the Western Cape — at Pollsmoor and Victor Verster (Paarl) — were commanded by Coloured officers.

These officers also controlled their own sports and recreation clubs, most of which were licensed.

General du Preez said experience had shown it was better to separate the race groups and have prisoners of each race group overseen by warders of the same race group as they understand each other better.

New prisons

The general said in all new prisons, non-White prisoners were provided with exactly the same facilities as provided for White prisoners. Their cells were the same size, their lockers were the same and so also were the ablution facilities.

Like the Whites, all non-White prisoners serving long-term prison sentences — two years and more — underwent detailed aptitude and psychological tests to determine the best rehabilitation course for them.

Although Whites and African prisoners still received different food rations, General du Preez said, steps were being taken to change this.

'In the past, through the vast differences in customs, African prisoners did not want to eat the same food as Whites. This is no longer the case and we are gradually putting the rations on a par.'

Beds

Turning to the subject of beds for the prisoners, the general said in the past it had been impossible to provide beds neither for Whites nor for non-White prisoners except where recommended by a doctor, because of a shortage of accommodation.

The situation had improved so that the department could begin providing beds. This would, however, cost a minimum of R50-million which was impossible in the present economic climate.

But beds would be provided in all new prisons. These would be fixed to the walls like train bunks. When the economy improved, beds would be provided in older prisons.

Top men

General du Preez said apart from the safe custody of prisoners, their rehabilitation was the department's biggest task.

'For that we need top men. Therefore all applicants are carefully screened. Tests are drawn up by our psychologists. Last year, for instance, we had more than 5,000 applications, of which about 4,000 were turned down,' he said. 'We encourage the personnel to study further.'

The universities provide us with the test marks and if we see one is not doing well, we call him or her in to find out what the problem is.'

All the officers from the rank of colonel upwards, with the exception of one, were university graduates.

Best example

The best example of this policy was Major General Jannie Roux, one of the Deputy Commissioners who, at the age of 34, held a double MA degree in criminology and clinical psychology as well as a PhD in clinical psychology from the University of Pretoria.

He started as a warder with a matric certificate in 1959.

The general said the Department of Prisons had nothing to hide, and was a department to be proud of. Therefore, he had decided to allow the Press free access to prisons.

'Any senior journalist who has a good enough reason for wanting to visit a prison, is allowed to do so,' he said.

Press inquiries

'So far this year the department had handled 309 formal Press inquiries — these included many informal telephone inquiries — and 31 Press interviews. Three of these were TV interviews and seven were radio interviews.'

In addition 33 journalists visited 12 prisons in the same period.

'And we are working on a new scheme which should further improve the co-operation between the Press and my department,' he concluded.

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D.D 14/6/77

Prisons: PRP request

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP, Houghton) has asked to see the latest International Red Cross report on prison conditions in South Africa.

Last week Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, invited her to see the report dated April-May 1976, and she accepted

However, she would now like to see the next one. She said "Since it is

marked confidential I can only say that it is on the whole favourable and there are several comments in it about improvements since the previous visit of the IRC in May 1975.

"As the report is dated April-May 1976, I hope the Minister will allow me to see the report of the more recent visits."

Mrs Suzman says that the IRC did not see prisoners detained under the Terrorism Act — PC

Court told of killing in cell

EAST LONDON — A man died in a police cell here after being beaten by another prisoner.

This was told to the magistrate, Mr J. A. Hamman, when Mr Mkukuli Mayi, appeared at a preparatory examination into an allegation that he murdered his un-named cell-mate in the Fleet Street police station cells in April this year.

Student-Const Rowan Jooste, who arrested Mr Mayi for being drunk in public, told the court that there was one other person in the cell where he put Mr Mayi.

"He was bare drunk"

22/6/71
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(he was very drunk) when picked up.

The preparatory examination was postponed to July 4. — DDR

(257) 100
**Desertion
warder 24/6/77
fined R50**

EAST LONDON. — A former Fort Glamorgan prison warder was found guilty in court here yesterday on a charge of desertion from the service of the Department of Prisons.

The magistrate, Mr P. S. Sauerman, sentenced Mr Leadley Mangaliso, 28, to a fine of R50 or 50 days imprisonment after telling him the Act prescribed sentences of up to six months imprisonment.

After Mr Mangaliso had pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing, a personnel officer attached to the Department of Prisons, Sgt G. Pretorius, told the court Mr Mangaliso absconded on July 25 last year from Fort Glamorgan without notifying the department.

In his defence yesterday, Mr Mangaliso told the court a interdepartmental board of inquiry sat on August 9 last year and terminated his services as from August 30.

As he had applied for other work he left 12 days before the end of that month.

"I had been working three months without pay and as I needed money for food I decided to leave," Mr Mangaliso said.

Under cross-examination by the prosecutor, Mr P. A. van Aardt, Mr Mangaliso said he had also left on a previous occasion without telling the prison authorities.

His mother was sick at the time, he said. — DDR

Sunday Tribune 3/1/77

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6

UNWANTED VISITOR IN PRISON PUZZLE

A VISITOR to Durban Central prison was told this week that under a new regulation whites were not allowed to see black prisoners without first giving the Commissioner for Prisons reasons in writing.

The Prisons Liaison Office has since denied the existence of such a regulation.

Mr Derek Kotze, general secretary of the Christian Education Youth Department of the Methodist Church, said he went at the normal visiting hours to see a friend among the students accused in the University of Zululand sabotage and arson trial.

The friend, Mr Bongani Ngcobo, is a candidate for the Anglican priesthood.

"The official on duty

knows me and knows I have visited Bongani before," said Mr Kotze. "When I asked to see Bongani he told me a new rule had been introduced by which whites wishing to visit black detainees had first to write to the Commissioner stating reasons for the visit.

"When I objected he said that those were his instructions."

Mr Kotze, who has asked church officials to look into the matter, said: "This is a matter of principle. It's important for any prisoner to be visited by his friends, especially when he has been in prison for a year. I want to know what sort of ruling this is. Is it an Act

Tribune Reporter

of Parliament or what?"

Another church worker, Mr Nicholas Smith, reported this week having had difficulty visiting one of the student detainees at the end of last year. On his second visit to a friend among the accused he was told by a lieutenant that the prison had no facilities for whites to visit blacks.

Mr Smith, a youth worker at St Thomas' Church, Durban, said. "I asked if there was a regulation preventing such visits, but he didn't give me any specific regulation. He said I could ask to see the officer in charge but didn't think I'd get any change out of him. He went and another officer, who was angry, came in

and said I wasn't doing the prisoner any good by visiting him. I was taking up the time of his relatives.

"I asked if any relatives were visiting him at the time. He answered that a minister was going to."

An official spokesman for the Department of Prisons, after inquiring into the matter, said there was no such regulation governing white visits to black detainees.

"Authority in respect of visits to prisoners is left to the discretion of the officer commanding and the head of the prison," he said. In the said matter, neither has any knowledge of the case.

A spokesman for Durban Central would not comment.

Murder accused hanged in cell

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Gerald Knowles, the Johannesburg newspaper advertising salesman held on a murder charge for allegedly shooting his girlfriend, was found hanging in his cell at the weekend.

Confirming his death last night, Col. H. J. Botha, chief liaison officer for the South African Prisons Department said that police believed Mr. Knowles committed suicide.

He was found hanging from his belt in his cell in the fort on Saturday morning.

Immigrant

Mr. Knowles, a British immigrant who worked for South African Associated Newspapers in Johannesburg was arrested in connection with the death of a 27-year-old Johannesburg secretary Miss Rosemay Adams on November 6 last year.

She was shot twice in the head with a 9mm pistol by a man who found her in her cottage with an office colleague who had taken her home after dinner.

A country-wide search for Mr. Knowles followed and three days later detectives from the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad found him in a Doornfontein street in Johannesburg.

Mr. Knowles was due to appear in the Rand Supreme Court on August 1.

He last appeared briefly in the Rand Supreme Court on May 2.

It was alleged in court that Mr. Knowles shot Miss Adams at a gate outside her flat and then assaulted Mr. Linden John Twidale with intent to murder him.

257.

n. Mercury 14/7/77

PRISON FOR TACKLE THEFT

Court Reporter

A 28-YEAR-OLD psychopath, gaoled for four years by a Durban Regional Court Magistrate yesterday for stealing two fishing rods and tackle, will receive treatment at a special rehabilitation hospital run by the Department of Prisons at Sonderwater, near Pretoria.

This recommendation was made by Mr. P. J. du Plessis when he passed sentence on Neville Ivan de Kock for stealing the rods and tackle from two school-boy brothers on April 9.

De Kock pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions for theft.

Evidence was that he took the rods from the boys when he posed as a policeman and they could not produce fishing licences while fishing near the Naval cadet base.

The Court was told that De Kock had had an unhappy family background and had been rejected by his mother.

Miss Carolyn Stone, a student from Beaufort West to Ceres. This is in a regional development project, cent of its land surface but has a much in its beginning stages. Mr. Phillip Mohr from the Department a feasibility study on wage and system which is tightening up and degree for the first time. He is economics in high schools and is seeing how this fits in with, say universities: whether the inclusion students will have to unlearn bad provides for a higher standard at Mr. Johan Graaff of the Department studying the problem of race relations and the changes in concepts of settlement to the present. More thoughts of General Smuts and Herment and legislation of the country a rural development scheme in Bop

ing, is involved do, roughly from ich covers 8 per e project is very nbosch is doing rica in an economic t to a significant problem of teaching I curriculum and aching at the ls means that university either in fact it universities. ellenbosch, is ext in South Africa ne earliest Dutch ling at the racial fected the develop- l he is involved in in programmes of

Mrs. Jacqui Cragg of Jagger Library is particularly involved with the African studies collection in the Africana division of the Library. Those of you who are involved with African studies and who are not yet familiar with the procedures that have been followed in acquisitions in the African studies collection should read the sheet provided. Miss Cragg elaborated on it and set some questions as to acquisition strategy and the problems of getting basic government publications from African countries.



LT-GENL. VISSER

Drie tronkrade kry bruin lede

DIE BARGER 14/7/77

BRUINMENSE gaan eersdaags in drie Kaapse gevangenisrade aangestel word, volgens 'n verklaring wat eergister in Pretoria uitgereik is deur lt.-genl F. A. H. Visser, waarnemende Kommissaris van Gevangenis.

In ooreenstemming met die verklaarde beleid om meer bruinmense in statutêre rade te gebruik, gaan heeldydse nie-amptelike bruin raadslede aangestel word by die Victor Verster- en Allandale-gevangenis in die Paarl en by die Pollsmoor-gevangenis in Retreat, lui die verklaring

BEHOEFTE

Kol H. J. Botha, hoof-ska-keloffisier van die Departement van Gevangenis, het gesê bruinmense sal aangestel word op grond van toepaslike kwalifikasies en ervaring en aanleg vir die werk. Akademiese opleiding in die geesteswetenskappe sal 'n aanbeveling wees. Die bruin raadslede sal dieselfde beroepstatus hê en dieselfde salaris kry as hul blanke kollegas

Hy het gesê dit is 'n natuurlike proses van ontwikkeling in die departement om die administrasie, beheer en behandeling van nie-blanke gevangenes so ver moontlik in die hande van hul rasgenote te plaas. Daar is 'n groot behoefte aan bruin personeel, aangesien bruinmans en vroue wat vonnis van twee jaar en langer uitdien, in die afgelope tien jaar met byna 100 persent gestyg het

As lede van die Gevangenis-

rade sal hulle onder meer gemoed wees met die opleiding, behandeling en vrylating van gevangenes en sal hulle aanbevelings doen oor vermindering van vonnis. Hulle sal verslae moet voorlê aan die kommissaris oor gevangenes se gedrag, aanleg en algemene aanpassing.

„Geen swartmense gaan voorlopig in sulke poste aangestel word nie, maar teen die agterstand van dieselfde natuurlike ontwikkelingsproses in die departement, word voorsien dat swart raadslede mettertyd aangestel sal word. Dit sal egter 'n geleidelike proses wees,” het kol Botha gesê.

Warders' youth worries

Prisons Department

(257) RDM
20/7/77

By PAUL BELL

FORTY per cent of the Prisons Department's white warders are under 20 — and more than one in seven leave the service every year.

Pieter Groenewald, chief State witness in the recent Breyten Breytenbach trial, was 18 when he first associated with Breytenbach in Pretoria Central Prison's maximum security section.

Details of warders' ages were released yesterday by the department's chief liaison officer, Col Hennie Botha, who said the comparative youth of so many

warders was a serious problem for the Department in dealing with prisoners.

"Groenewald was perhaps too young to deal with a man like Breytenbach. What more could you expect from him at that age, and having only a Standard 8 qualification?"

One of the most serious problems experienced by the department is the high "drop-out" rate — more than one in seven of its staff quit the force every year. The figure is rising. The department's com-

plement in June 1976 was 14 002, and of these, 2 216 left by the end of the year.

Between 1974 and 1976 the number of people who left the department every year increased by almost 50%.

"The department is run on fairly rigid lines — we're running prisons, not holiday camps," Col Botha said.

"As such, we have short hair regulations, we wear uniforms, we work difficult hours and under difficult conditions. Many young people find this difficult to adjust to."

Prisoners seek court order

D.O.
22/7/77

257

JOHANNESBURG — Political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison are applying for a court order easing restrictions imposed on them.

They are seeking the right to receive news of the outside world, which is denied them at present.

They want to be allowed to receive newspapers, to have less censorship of their letters, and have freer conversations,

without interference, during visits by their families and friends.

Eight white prisoners are bringing the application which is to be heard by the Supreme Court early next month. If the application succeeds, it could mean a significant change in their conditions and in those of hundreds of black political prisoners on Robben Island.

The eight include Dennis Goldberg, 44, who was sentenced during the 1964 Rivonia trial to life imprisonment; David Kitson, 57, sentenced in 1964 to 20 years, and Tony Holiday, 36, sentenced last November to six years.

The prisoners allege that the censorship and restrictions applied to them are markedly different from those imposed on other prisoners.

The Department of Prisons, however, maintains that whatever restrictions are applied are necessary for security reasons.

It also maintains that a distinction must be drawn between rights and privileges and that privileges are within the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons. — DDC

11 March 1951

Prison plea refusal (257) is set aside

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion properly when he had refused to allow Robben Island prisoners to consult their lawyers about alleged assaults, Mr. Justice M. R. de Kock ruled in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

He set aside the commissioner's decision and referred the matter back to him "for the proper exercise of his discretion."

The prisoners who had applied to Court for leave to consult their legal representatives were Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Aubrey, Makope Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Leon Gonsalves, Rudolf Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plaatjes, Owen Stuurman, and Justice Edmund Lindane Nyeza.

Mr. Justice de Kock said the prisoners, all serving long sentences, had seen their legal representatives on February 10 in connection with a charge under the prison regulations.

During the consultation they had alleged that prison warders had set police dogs on them in January. One had pointed out a wound on his arm, saying a dog had bitten him.

Since the legal representatives had been permitted to discuss only the charges under the prison regulations, they had approached Colonel John Richards, commanding Robben Island prisoners, for permission to consult their clients about the alleged assaults.

Colonel Richards had refused.

When the lawyers had conveyed this decision to the prisoners the latter had insisted that their lives were in danger.

Their attorneys had then written to the Commissioner of Prisons, asking for permission to consult their clients about the matter.

The commissioner had replied that the attorneys' letter was "regarded as a formal complaint of assault, and I have accordingly referred it to the Commissioner of the South African Police for investigation."

Mr. Justice de Kock said the issues before the Court were whether the commissioner had a discretion to grant or refuse the prisoners' request to consult their lawyers, and that, if he indeed had such a discretion, whether he had exercised it properly in this case.

While the commissioner did not have a discretion where prisoners were parties to legal proceedings, in all other instances he did have a discretion, as in the present case.

(Sapa.)

Prisons: exposing the good and the bad

OVER the years the Nationalist Government has consistently rejected calls for a judicial commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners and so-called "detainees." The Government has argued (officially) that such an inquiry would be a reflection on a system that was quite capable of itself detecting and correcting irregularities and abuses. However, it has been more concerned (unofficially) with the fear that such an inquiry would be turned into a political stick with which to beat South Africa.

As it happened the Government has been proved wrong. It was the weight of legitimate reports of alleged prison abuses, the inordinate number of detainee suicides and deaths, coupled with the Government's refusal to appoint a judicial inquiry which became the stick. The Government's over-defensiveness lent credence to the often inaccurate and hairy allegations which so many individuals and

anti-South African organisations eagerly spread overseas.

Now the prison system is in the news again. Mr Colin Eglin, Leader of the Progressive Reform Party, wants an inquiry into the deaths of detainees (some in prisons, some in police cells which, for all practical purposes, are regarded as prisons) In the 24 hours since Mr Eglin made his call, yet another prisoner has died in police custody. In another case a judge ruled yesterday that the Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion properly when he refused to allow nine Robben Island prisoners to consult their lawyers about alleged assaults when dogs were set upon them. And in London, the Defence and Aid Fund was telling hair-raising stories about the treatment of prisoners/detainees.

South Africa needs an investigation which will either expose the system's defects and abuses—or its critics. In either case the inquiry can only serve South Africa's broader interests.

... treasury. The treasury bill rate is also assumed to respond to the measured excess reserves (EXR) of the banking system. That is to say it responds to the state of the credit markets. The supply of and demand for money are also given a Brunner-Meltzer type specification.

$$MB = R + NDA \quad (1)$$

$$R = R_0 \quad (2)$$

$$NDA = a \left(\frac{BC_s}{R} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$BC_d = P_{BC} + G_{BC} \quad (4)$$

$$G_{BC} = G - T - OB + LC \quad (5)$$

$$P_{BC} = b(i_0, i_{CD}, i_f, P^*, X, E, P, Y) \quad (6)$$

$$BC_s = c(i_0, i_{BA}, P, rr \dots) MB \quad (7)$$

9 prisoners want fewer restrictions

257

Mercury Correspondent

4/8/77

South

JOHANNESBURG—Nine prisoners yesterday applied to the Supreme Court, Pretoria, for an order permitting them to receive newspapers, magazines and journals of their choice.

sentences ranging from five years to life — have brought their application before Mr Justice Curlewis

They are Denis Goldberg, Ian Kitson, John Matthews, Alexander Mombanis, John Hosey, Raymond Suttner, David Rabkin, Jeremy Cronin and Charles Anthony Holiday

The prisoners have also asked that they be entitled to receive magazines and journals on the same basis as all other prisoners, that censorship of the magazines received by them be the same as applied to all prisoners; that they be entitled to receive and write letters censored only in relation to the maintenance of prison security, and that their conversations with visitors be unrestricted except for those which could affect prison security.

LABOUR SUPPLY IN THE SO

John Kn

Saldru Working

The respondents in the case are the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Commissioner of Prisons, General Willem du Preez, and the officer commanding Pretoria Prison, Brigadier Ferdinand Gericke

Security

In affidavits the prisoners said they were in gaol for contraventions of various security laws.

Brigadier Gert du Plessis of the Prisons Department, on behalf of the three respondents, said in an affidavit that the nine prisoners were all capable of acts which could constitute breaches of prison and national security. Furthermore, they were all people who would readily attempt to escape.

Brig du Plessis said a prisoner was entitled to proper clothing and housing, adequate food and medical care and protection against assault. But the demands of the nine prisoners fell within the class described as privileges

This was a matter for the Commissioner of Prisons, not the Court, he said.

Cape Town

1977

Judge overrules prisons chief

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner of Prisons did not exercise his discretion properly when he refused to allow Robben Island prisoners to consult their lawyers about alleged assaults, Mr Justice De Kock ruled in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

He set aside the commissioner's decision and referred the matter back to him "for the proper exercise of his discretion."

The prisoners who had applied to court for leave to consult their legal representatives were Mr Sathasivan Cooper, Mr Maitshwe Makope, Mr Strinivasa Moodley, Mr Bertram Gonsalves, Mr Rudolf Knight, Mr Gilbert Sedibe, Mr Joseph Plaatjes, Mr Owen Stuurman and Mr Justice Myeza.

Mr Justice De Kock said the prisoners, all serving long sentences, had seen their legal representatives on February 10 in connection with a charge under the prison regulations.

During the consultation, they alleged that prison warders had set police dogs on them in January.

Since the legal representatives had been permitted to discuss only the charges under the prison regulations they

had approached Col Richards, commanding Robben Island prison, for permission to consult their clients about the alleged assaults. Col Richards had refused.

When the lawyers had conveyed this decision to the prisoners, the prisoners had insisted that their lives were in danger.

Their attorneys had then written to the Commissioner of Prisons, asking for permission to consult their clients about the matter.

The commissioner had replied that the attorneys' letter was "regarded as a formal complaint of assault, and I have accordingly referred it to the Commissioner of the South African Police for investigation."

The commissioner had wrongly regarded the lawyers' letter requesting permission to consult their clients as a formal complaint of assault, the judge ruled.

He had lost sight of the fact that there were other legal remedies available to a prisoner illegally assaulted by warders.

For this reason the commissioner had not properly exercised his discretion when he had decided to refuse the request. —
SAPA

257

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A. Mervin
**No news
for
Goldberg**

PRETORIA — Judgment was given against Denis Goldberg and seven others in their application against the Prisons Department in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

They had sought relaxation enabling them to receive newspapers and news magazines, and for a less stringent level of censorship on their letters and conversations with visitors.

Mr Justice D. J. Cullis said that in view of the prison library and other reading and study facilities given them, the applicants could consider themselves fortunate to be incarcerated in South Africa.

The applicants, all long-term prisoners sentenced under the Suppression of Communism, Terrorism and 1964 General Law Amendment Acts, complained that they were being subjected to a ban on news.

The Judge upheld the Prisons Department's view that newspapers, news magazines and other reading matter were privileges, and not rights which prisoners could demand.

"A prison is not a hotel from which egress is barred," the Judge added — (Sapa.)

LABOUR SUPPLY

ECONOMY

Sald

D.D. 15/8/77

Man dies in prison

DURBAN — A 30-year-old prisoner was found dead in his cell in Point Prison here on Saturday morning, said Maj P. J. Hartman of the Prison's Department in Pretoria.

Further details were unavailable.

The man could not be identified as it was not known whether his next-of-kin had been informed.

The prisoner was serving a 12-month sentence.

(259)

Suicide is presumed

15/9/77

Mercury Correspondent

(257)

PRETORIA -- A disclosure at the National Party congress here by the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, that there had been a second suicide at Pretoria Central Prison in addition to the death of Steve Biko was confirmed by a prisons official yesterday.

Major C. J. Jordaan, liaison officer for the Department of Prisons, confirmed yesterday that Captain P. J. Lootz died on Tuesday, September 13, at Pretoria Central Prison.

Major Jordaan added that Captain Lootz "presumably committed suicide by shooting himself"

The matter was under investigation by the police.

of Mines Rhodesia, 9 April 1975. The statement is found: 'the availability of labour in the future, has become much more difficult than it permitted Wenela to recruit new contractees for mines. This decision, which could have a serious effect on the mining industry, was made without the Chamber. This was a grave departure from the procedures but I am assured that it will not have the unfortunate consequences which might be expected by the co-operative attitude adopted

1975: Business and Financial Review,

4 April 1975.

- 62/ See for instance the reported fall off in production noted in Grain Marketing Board, Annual Report 1975, Salisbury.
- 63/ Data in this section are extracted from the Agreement contained on the reverse of the contract form signed by each contractee. Additional perspectives came from Wenela propaganda handed to contractees (documents in the vernacular translated by Wilbert Garaba).
- 64/ Mine Labour Organisations (Wenela) Ltd., Reports and Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 1974, Johannesburg.
- 65/ Wenela representatives in Salisbury explained these reasons as: dislike of underground work, being 'trouble makers' and being 'disturbed' and 'unsettled'.
- 66/ G.M.E. Leistner and W.J. Breytenbach, The Black Worker of South Africa, Africa Institute No. 26, Pretoria, 1975, p.15, report a figure of 11 000 black Rhodesian workers as reported by the 1970 Census in South Africa. This is undoubtedly low. Dept. of Bantu Affairs figures are much higher. For example, see Rhodesia Herald, 3 April 1976.
- 67/ I am grateful to Nicholas Dziva who conducted the interviews in the vernacular.
- 68/ When starting operations, the Acting Manager of Wenela (Mr. N.D. Nicolle) conducted an on the spot review of unemployment in and around Salisbury. From this cursory investigation, he was well-satisfied as to the extensive evidence of urban unemployment in Salisbury. It is also worth reporting the comment of the President of the South African Chamber of Mines that an off-take of 20 000 contractees 'would not make a dent in the local labour market'.
- 69/ See Business Herald, 6 February 1976; and Financial Mail, 9 May 1975.
- 70/ I am grateful to Ian Phimister for pointing this out to me.
- 71/ It is an interesting point to be recorded that, according to the General Manager of Wenela in Rhodesia, the publication of political news indicating heightening of the local political crisis and/or possibility of change has brought about immediate fall-off in recruitment intake levels.
- 72/



Left Two warders at Worcester prison display handwork from the prison which will go on exhibition in Pretoria next week

Above Laundry instruction covers the handling of all types of fabrics and garments Jeans come off the ironing board smooth as silk and with knife-edge creases

MORE and more is being done for women prisoners in the field of rehabilitation. As a result prisons are getting a newer brighter look warders are increasingly conscious of the need to help prisoners adjust to their social conditions.

A look behind prison bars

PRISONS are not pleasant places. The outlook, however, is not all bleakness when one visits a modern model institution like the women's block in the Worcester prison complex.

The facade is friendly — a reception room with a carpet, bright hand-made wall hangings, lovely floral arrangements which Lieut. J Terblanche, the head of the prison, likes to have there permanently and arranges herself most of the time.

Lieut. Terblanche says with emphasis: "I love my work, I like being with these women. One has to be a disciplinarian but one can bend the rules when necessary."

This, she explains, can be making concessions when relatives who arrive out of visiting times. "If they've come a long way one has to be realistic."

The maid who brings in tea presents excellent sandwiches and snacks which she has made. It doesn't seem possible that this middle-aged coloured woman with the friendly face one associates with dozens of "cookies" one knows is a prisoner being taught cooking in a well-equipped, gleaming kitchen.

A round of the block conducted by Lieut Terblanche and Lieut-Colonel Erika van Zyl, head of the women's prison service down from Pretoria for the visit, goes from warmth to the

obvious, as one steps into a stark courtyard guarded by metal grid doors. Long walls broken only by high-set windows bring an awareness of the beauty of an overcast chilly day one was describing as miserable on the drive from the city.

Group cells which lead off the courtyard are frighteningly clean and neat — compositions floors which shine highly-polished brass taps in the ablution section which reflect like mirrors and would be the pride of the navy. The pattern is the same throughout except for the arrangement of blankets.

Time hangs heavy when one is deprived of freedom and cells vie with one another to turn grey prison blankets into attractive dis-

smile easily and talk enthusiastically about their work "There's a little rivalry at times, occasionally a good blow for blow fight, as there must be when a lot of women are kept together in a confined space, but we really have very little trouble".

Most of them have to learn the handwork skills they teach from scratch "Useful for us as well"

For the most part their "pupils" have never heard of tatting or held a crochet hook, but, says one warden, "the clumsiest doesn't take more than a week at most to master a craft"

To what extent do they succeed in rehabilitation? "There are days when one feels one is getting nowhere. Then again one feels one has made contact and is doing something positive."

As for the prisoners themselves. Will they continue with their crocheting or tatting when they are back on home ground? "I don't know," "I'd like to?" "I'll have to see," are the sort of answer to this question. From the practical point of view there is the cost of materials, a handicap even for the most enthusiastic.

The women work quickly. The silence in the workshops is part of prison discipline but soon there will be piped music introduced to break the monotony of many hours bent over a needle, sewing machine or ironing table.

Everyone enjoys the visitors. A few new faces seen for only a few minutes makes



14/10/77

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e.T. 14/10/77

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efficient cleanliness of the sick bay. A black patient is sleeping soundly in a clean white bed.

Beside another is a frill-covered baby's crib. Babies are born in prison from time to time and while the crib is pretty as any mother could wish for, they are, for various reasons, not kept there too long.

In her office across the corridor the sister in charge points out charts which are used to illustrate the importance of personal hygiene and family planning. Birth control instruction is not forced on prisoners but facilities for discussion are there for those who are interested.

There is a hall for church services and entertainment in the form of a monthly film show. "A" grade prisoners — those with unblotted copybooks — get an extra film now and then and are allowed to have a treat, like a cool drink or sweets, which the warders are allowed to buy for them.

The block accommodates about 300 black and coloured women. There are cells for three white prisoners who are there only in transit. For them there are small rooms, single cells with beds, a dressing table, curtains at the window but always the locked metal doors.

The prison atmosphere is

Sewing machines become proud possessions once the operator has learned to handle them. The women, most of whom have never used a machine before, learn to make a variety of garments.

plays before morning inception at 7am. The variety of the presentation is ingenious. Abstract patterns, "settees", "chairs" take shape with clever folding, rolling and assembling. They're taken to pieces for the short rest period at lunch time and packed away again before the afternoon work session starts.

Personal possessions limited to family photographs, and greeting cards accent rather than detract from the clinical starkness.

There's both irony and sadness in the message: "Sorry we missed your birthday".

Contact with the prisoners themselves comes in the workshops on which Worcester prison prides itself. Their removal from society is not only a punishment but a time for rehabilitation and in the different sections of the workshop women are taught to crochet, tat, embroider, sew or launder.

The workshops are the heart of the prison in human attitudes as well as activity.

The warders, all in their late teens or early twenties, are pleasant young women who

a welcome break in a monotonous routine.

Prison crafts are very much in demand and there's a waiting list of a year or two for some of them. When a design is very ornate a woman can take up to eight months to complete a dinner cloth.

In costing the items workmanship, as well as materials are taken into account. Handwork done at Worcester and other prisons goes on show in Pretoria next week from Tuesday to Thursday on an exhibition aimed at educating the public on prison activities. At the opening Mrs Tim Vorster will be the speaker and Mrs Susan Kruger, wife of the Minister of Prisons, the hostess.

GERTRUDE COOPER

TV for detainees ²⁵⁷

JOHANNESBURG — Prison authorities at Modder B. prison will allow two portable television sets to be sent to people detained during last week's raids.

A lawyer representing some of the detainees said only battery-operated sets would be allowed, together with films and film projectors, FM radios, and reading material.

He also disclosed that some families of the detained visited them on Friday.

It is understood that some of the detainees were due to write their examinations and the lawyer is still trying to get permission for them to write in prison.

generally taught in schools and which own towards a B.A. degree.

can Government & Law - Cultural
conomics - Economic History -
osophy - Political Science -
thropology.

There are ~~several~~ graduate courses in Archaeology at U.C.T.

The first course describes the aims and methods of prehistoric archaeology - that is, the way in which archaeologists set about reconstructing the life of groups of men before the first appearance of written records. This part of the course describes the progress made by man from the origins of tool-making about 3 million years ago up until the rise of the first civilizations about 3000 B.C. Emphasis is placed on the techniques of excavation, analysis and interpretation as well as on the narrative of prehistory.

The subject of the second course in archaeology is the prehistory of Africa. Here, an attempt is made to describe the achievements of man on the African continent from his earliest appearance until almost the present day. Much of this sequence lies within the Stone Age, but attention is also paid to the recent Iron Age peoples of Southern Africa, their origins, spread and present distributions. A series of lectures on metals and ceramic technology, taught by the Department of Metallurgy and Material Science, is included in the course.

In both course I and II the focus is on hunters, herders and agriculturalists rather than on the more recent large-scale flowerings of civilizations such as those in Greece, Egypt and the near East. Although these are legitimate branches of archaeology, they are not taught at present within the Department of Archaeology.

Archaeology III was introduced for the first time in 1976, changing the Archaeology major from two years to three. The course is offered in both the Arts and Science faculties and focusses on the investigative techniques of the archaeologist in the field, in the laboratory, and in writing prehistory. The course includes some practical training in museum methods, photography, mapping, and the like, but has a heavy emphasis on the applied science techniques employed by archaeologists. Fieldwork is required.

In Additional Archaeology (taken simultaneously with or subsequent to Course III) students with exceptional aptitude and interest pursue individual original research projects involving scientific applications in the analysis of archaeological materials, and participate in a research seminar. Laboratory and fieldwork are carried out as each project requires.

COMPARATIVE AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND LAW I:

The material for this course is derived largely from Southern Africa with comparative reference to case studies in the political systems of East and Central Africa. The course includes an introduction to the comparative study of the politics of race, class, and ethnicity.

Comparative African Government and Law I may not be taken in the first year and Political Science I must be completed beforehand. It is suggested that the following course or courses should be taken prior to or concurrently with Comparative African Government and Law I. The suggested courses and their times of meeting are given below:-

- Political Science I meets at 9.25 a.m.
- Economics I meets at 10.20 a.m.
- Sociology I meets at 11.15 a.m.
- African History I meets at 8.30 a.m. (this course cannot be taken by a first year student)
- Social Anthropology I meets at 8.30 a.m.

RDM 9/11/77

Jail beating: father dies

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Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — A father of seven, jailed last week for a driving offence, has died after being beaten by other prisoners in his cell.

Police said that four men who had been in an East London prison cell with the dead man would appear in court in connection with the death.

The dead man, Mr Henry Bezuidenhout, 46, had been convicted of driving a vehicle without a licence

"He was fined R80, or 55 days, and as he had been out of work for more than a month and had no money he had to go to prison," his wife, Mary, said yesterday.

She was told of her husband's death on Monday by police who said her husband had made a noise in the cell. Other prisoners had complained and allegedly assaulted Mr Bezuidenhout on Saturday. He died in the prison hospital on Sunday.



LEITH GOTTSHALK
DEPT. OF COMPARATIVE
MEDICAL IMPERIALISM

P.P.

Court finds nobody to blame

ROM 9/11/77
257

Staff Reporter

AFTER postponing the inquest into the death of a Hillbrow night watchman, Mr Bhekindoda Ntumbela, for an indefinite period on Monday to consider his decision, a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday morning found that nobody was to blame for Mr Ntumbela's death.

The magistrate, Mr W P Dormehl, said Mr Ntumbela died of injuries sustained when he was escaping from the police and fell down a flight of stairs.

During a five-day inquest in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, policemen told the court Mr Ntumbela fell down eight stairs at Bonvista Flats.

Eye-witnesses said he was kicked by the police. The Chief State Pathologist, Professor J Taljaard, said he died from a rupture of blood vessels, which was more consistent with a kick in the stomach than a fall down stairs.

Constable Barend Jacobus de Klerk told the court that on March 23 he went with Constable G N Davis to the flat building in Twist Street, Hillbrow.

On the fifth floor he saw Mr Ntumbela running down the fire escape followed by Constable Davis. Mr Ntumbela lost his balance and fell down eight stairs on to the landing, he said.

Mr Mnuezeli Thusi, a flat cleaner, said he and his colleagues were sitting in a servant's room when policemen came in and told Mr Ntumbela to stand. One kicked him in the ribs.

He was kicked many times in the stomach and hit in the face, he said.

Nov 8/12/77

Man found shot in cell ⁽²⁵⁷⁾

Vereeniging Bureau

A 37-year-old man was found with a bullet wound in his head in a police cell in Sasolburg yesterday.

Mr Willem Adriaan Botha was taken to the Johannesburg General Hospital where he died the same day.

Mr Botha was arrested by Vanderbijlpark detectives at his parents' home in the town on Tuesday night in connection with fraud and theft allegations.

He was taken to the Sasolburg police station and after being searched was put into a cell.

In the morning a police man found him with a bullet wound in the head.

A police spokesman said that Mr Botha managed to get a small gun into the cell with him in spite of the search.

Remanded man dies in cell

NM 9/12/77

Mercury Reporter (257)

AN INDIAN (46) was found hanged in a cell in the prisoners' grille at the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, 20 minutes after he had been remanded on a charge of driving under the influence of liquor.

A police spokesman said Mr. Ganas Naicker was found hanging by his shirt after a court orderly had placed him in a cell.

Before he was locked up he had been thoroughly searched for instruments which might cause death or injury, as was common practice with prisoners, said the spokesman.

Mr. Naicker had appeared before Mr. C. Noetze and had been remanded until January 24.

Mr. Naicker was to have appeared in court last Monday but had failed to do so.

He was arrested on Wednesday.

The dead man's wife and son were present in court but did not know that Mr. Naicker had died.

An attorney who asked not to be named, found the

pair walking aimlessly about outside the courtroom.

He told Mrs. Naicker what had happened and she was led down to the prisoners' grille to see her husband's body.

Police are investigating, but foul play is not suspected.

DD #11/78

Death in cell: AG ⁽²⁵⁷⁾ to decide

DURBAN — The Divisional CI Officer for Soweto, Col Tony Visser, said yesterday investigations were still continuing into the death of Mr Moonsamy Pillay, 27, who was certified dead in the Lenasia police cells on Christmas Day.

"The report will be submitted to the Attorney General to determine whether there would be an inquest or a trial," Col Visser said.

The dead man's mother, Mrs Moonima Pillay, 50, his uncle, Mr Nrran Pillay, and a friend, Mr Krishna Moodley, have alleged that he was assaulted.

Mr Pillay was arrested twice — two days before Christmas and then on Christmas Eve. Dr A. B. Kazi, who was called by police, certified Mr Pillay dead. A post-mortem has since been conducted.

Mrs Moonima Pillay claimed that a policeman threatened her son before his arrest.

The dead man is also survived by his wife, Radha, 26, and four young children. — DDC.

Bus crash kills 21

MANILA — A Manila-bound bus crashed into a parked truck at Sariaya about 80 kms east of the capital, killing 21 passengers and injuring 38. — SAPA-RNS

Court told of death in cell at Mdantsane

EAST LONDON — An inquest into the death of an awaiting trial prisoner who died in the Frere Hospital after having been kept prisoner at Mdantsane Police Station cells was held in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

The deceased, a 16-year-old youth who cannot be named because of his age, was being kept in custody on a charge of murder.

Four policemen gave evidence before Mr J Hamman yesterday.

They were Sgt Johannes van der Merwe and Det-Sgt Quinton Cuthbert, both of Cambridge Police Station, and WO Hector Opperman and Const Stanford Mshumpela, of Mdantsane Police Station.

Sgt Van der Merwe said on September 25, he was investigating a fowl theft on the farm of a Mr Smith. He received a report that there had been a skirmish between three men on a neighbouring farm and on investigation he found a dead man — the 16-year-old youth — and his brother.

"The only injuries the youth had that I noticed was a cut on the thumb. He explained to me that he sustained the injury during the fight," Sgt Van der Merwe said.

Det-Sgt Cuthbert, the investigating officer in charge of the murder charge case, told the inquest court he had heard the youth suffered from epileptic fits.

"I just did the investigation. It is not possi-

ble that the youth could have injured himself in the cells, and while I am not a doctor, I don't think he could have hurt himself that way," he said.

Questioned by Mr Hamman as to who had informed him that the youth had suffered from epilepsy, Det-Sgt Cuthbert said "I got this from his brother on a farm near Macleantown".

WO Opperman said that on November 1 at 10:40 am, he had gone to cell No. 5 at the Mdantsane Police Station cells and had found the youth lying under a blanket with "just his head sticking out".

"There were no visible signs of injury, but I had heard he suffered epileptic fits. I also heard he was seen by a doctor on November 3," WO Opperman said.

Const Mshumpela said he had been on duty at 4:45 pm on November 3.

He said he had transported the youth to Frere Hospital.

Questioned whether he had noticed if the youth had sustained any injuries, Const Mshumpela said "I saw no visible injuries when I took him to hospital".

Questioned by Mr Hamman why he had in fact taken the youth to hospital, Const Mshumpela replied "He could not eat or speak and seemed to be sick".

No further evidence was led and the inquest hearing was postponed to February 6 — DDR

120 in Death Row wait for last summons

Pretoria Bureau

There are now 120 people awaiting execution in Pretoria Central Prison's Death Row.

Successful appeals or the State President's clemency is all that stands between them and the hangman's rope.

South Africa has one of the highest hanging rates in the Western World. In 1966, 124 people were hanged and in the following 10 years 701 hangings have taken place, making an average of 70 a year.

An urgent plea for the abolition of the death penalty was made in Parliament last March by Mr Rene de Villiers, former FRP MP for Parktown. The motion was rejected immediately by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman for justice, said capital punishment had been discussed in depth only once in Parliament.

NIKKI BAKER

Tans Leisher is one of the five white men in Death Row. Advisers are examining his file. He was sentenced to death for three Johannesburg underworld killings in 1976.

Frank Harman, convicted of murdering Nikki Baker, a Cape Town judge's daughter, intends to appeal.

Last November Johnny Gavonozis (29) was refused leave to appeal against the death sentence for murdering casino operator Tony Snowden in Johannesburg.

The former East Rand detective, Edian Ntuli, sentenced to death after being convicted on 20 charges of robbery and attempted murder, has friends organising a petition for clemency.

251178 DD

Prisoner's body (253) exhumed

PIETERMARITZBURG — Dundee police yesterday exhumed the body of a detainee who died in police detention and was inadvertently buried in another man's grave before a post-mortem had been performed on him.

Mr Paulus Ngobese, 26, was originally detained by a Dundee man on December 10 last year for allegedly stealing a wheelbarrow.

He was kept in the man's garage overnight and handed over to police the following day.

On December 13, Mr Ngobese was convicted in the magistrate's court of theft and remanded in custody for sentence on December 30.

However, on December 23, he complained of a headache and bleeding from the nose. He was sent to hospital in Pietermaritzburg, but died on the way.

His body was returned to Dundee, but a mix-up occurred and he was buried in place of another man before a post-mortem had been performed.

DDC.

New clampdown on study in prisons

PRISONERS sentenced for political offences in South Africa may no longer study for a degree or any other post-matric course, following a recent policy decision by the Department of Prisons. Prisoners studying for a degree or equivalent will be given a reasonable period

of time to complete their courses. No explanation has been given for the decision, other than that it was a matter of policy. Brigadier H. J. Botha, chief public relations officer of the Department of Prisons, referred The Argus to

section 109 of the prison regulations. The section states, inter alia, that prisoners shall be able to undergo schooling if the lack of education is regarded as a contributory cause of crime. Depending on a prisoner's period of sentence and ability, he should be

encouraged at all times to use leisure hours for a suitable study course. Permission to study and to use libraries was not a prisoner's legal right, but was granted at the sole discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons. In the past, prisoners convicted under security

legislation were permitted to enrol for post-matric studies.

Brigadier Botha said the new policy was effective from the start of this academic year.

He confirmed that the once-monthly family visits had been extended from 30 minutes to 45, and that prisoners could now write and receive two letters instead of one a month.

Library facilities were being extended, and as soon as the necessary facilities had been completed, prisoners would be allowed to listen to radio news bulletins.

He said it was always the policy for lights to be switched off at 8 pm at all prisons. This had been relaxed slightly for study purposes.

Posts in Department of Prisons ↑

85 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

How many posts of the rank of (a) general, (b) lieutenant-general, (c) major-general, (d) brigadier, (e) colonel, (f) lieutenant-colonel and (g) major are there on the establishment of his Department?

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

General	1
Lieutenant-general	2
Major-general	6
Brigadier	16
Colonel	35
Lieutenant-colonel	53
Major	100

X **Robben Island prison**

253

*16 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

What progress has been made in replacing the Robben Island prison by a prison on the mainland.

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS

The investigation into suitable alternative accommodation has been completed and planning will commence shortly

(1) 253
(2) *atlet*

X Study facilities for prisoners

11 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

Whether any change has recently been made or is contemplated in regard to study facilities for prisoners convicted of offences against the security of the State, if so (a) what change and (b) for what reason

24. Hst
t

nder skeerspanne saam
ngs te bepaal?

Indien wel, --

25. Word a
elke

(a) Yes—Prisoners not in possession of matric will be allowed to study to matric level. Prisoners who have gained subject successes in post matric studies whilst in prison, will be allowed to complete their studies within a reasonable period of time. New registration for post matric studies will only be considered in highly exceptional cases.

Die einde van die werk op

Vra u c

ot?

Is die

(b) The decision was taken with due consideration of the provisions of Prison Regulation 109. In the case of post matric qualifications and against the background of the type of crime, it is clear that these prisoners do not qualify for such studies within the scope of the relevant regulation. In addition they abuse study privileges by using study materials for inciting documents, incitement and smuggling to the outside.

lit te gee of nie?

26. Na u m
alst?

Administrative it requires a lot of man hours to check the study materials as the prisoners use different techniques to smuggle out documents which cannot easily be read by the ordinary member.

ik 'n tekort aan skeerders in die
die rede hiervoor?

Dink u
wat s

ort ontwikkel? Indien wel,
i?

100 000 in SA jails each day

THE SENATE — South Africa's prison population amounted to a daily average of 100 832 people last year. In a written reply to Sen Eric Winchester (PFP), the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said this was made up of 4 431 whites, 74 612 blacks, 621 Asians and 21 168 Coloureds. — SAPA.

1977

Course of Study : BA/LLB

Year of Study : 1

Candidate

Ferrandi, R.C.	77	AF(2-*) ; EI(2+*) ; LI(2+*) ; PolSci(2-*)
Richardt, V. Miss	77	AF(F*) ; EI(3nx*) ; PolSci(3*) ; LElem()
Fanlason, C.D.A. Miss	77	EI(1*) ; LI(2+*) ; PolSci(1*) ; PIL(3*)
Franzidis, M.A.J.	77	AF(F*) ; EI(3nx*) ; PolSci(2-*) ; LElem()
Fraser, S.M.	77	AF(ABS*) ; EI(ABS*) ; LI(ABS*) ; PolSci(ABS*)
Fredericks, M.A.	77	PolSci(3*) ; AF(F*) ; EI(F*) ; LElem()
Freund, A.J.	77	AF(2-*) ; EI(2-*) ; LI(2+*) ; PolSci(2-*)
Fynn, J.A.	77	AF(F*) ; EI(F*) ; PolSci(F*) ; LElem()
Garland, N.R.J.	77	AH&CA(3*) ; EI(3nx*) ; HI(3*) ; LElem()
Gatzouris, E.J.	77	EI(2-*) ; LI(3*) ; FI(2-*)
Gilmour, G.H.	77	EI(3nx*) ; LI(F*) ; FI(F*) ; ECIB(F*)
Graziani, M.G.	77	AF(F*) ; EI(3nx*) ; PolSci(3*) ; LElem()

Star 23/2/78

253

5 500 prisoners on the run

More than 5 500 prisoners — almost 40 percent of those who escaped between 1969 and 1976 — are still at large.

Figures supplied by the Department of Prisons show that 13 883 prisoners escaped in the seven-year period — 12 072 from work parties outside prison walls, and 1 811 from within.

So far, 8 345 have been recaptured.

Questioned on the far greater escape rate of prisoners labouring in work parties, Major General Jan-nie Roux, deputy Commissioner of Prisons Administrative Auxiliary Services, said allowing prisoners to work outside prison precincts

was a "calculated and responsible risk."

It was impossible, he said, to create employment for a daily average of 100 000 prisoners inside institutions throughout the country.

"It becomes a responsible risk when you con-

sider the small percentage of escapes on a daily prison population basis," he said.

Statistics quoted by General Roux indicated between 0,0049 and 0,0067 percent of daily prison populations escaped each day in the 1969-1976

period.

"We do not send escape risks or dangerous prisoners out on work parties... you must also bear in mind the positive aspects, psychological included, of allowing prisoners to work outdoors. It weighs very favourably against id-

leness in a prison."

General Roux added that work parties had a marked effect on the economy — "we wouldn't be able to keep prisoners at a cost of R2,27 a day. The cost would be more like R10 or R20 plus."

SFA
27/2/28
253

Lightning death 'act of nature'

The Johannesburg Inquest Magistrate today recorded the cause of death as an "act of nature" at the inquest for a long-term prisoner who died in his cell after being struck by lightning.

Mr. W. P. Dormehl found that Mr. Joshua Mngomezulu, (36) died at the Johannesburg Fortlast March 27 during a heavy thunderstorm.

Mr. Mngomezulu was serving a nine to 15-year jail term.

Another prisoner in the same cell told the court that Mr. Mngomezulu was looking out of the cell window when there was a flash. He grabbed his head in pain and then collapsed. Fifteen minutes later the door was opened and the dead man was removed to hospital.

Kruger, Suzman clash

23/26
253

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday it was "scurrilous" to suggest instructions given by district surgeons concerning detainees were overruled by the Security Police.

instructions in regard to the safe custody of persons detained for interrogation in terms of security legislation, it has been decided to appoint in each province one or more retired jurists of esteem

to visit such detainees at all reasonable times, with due observance of the circumstances. This decision will be implemented as soon as it is practicable," Mr Kruger said. — PC-SAPA

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) asked whether new regulations relating to the detention system would mean that the Special Branch could not overrule instructions given by district surgeons.

"I am not prepared to reply to such a scurrilous suggestion," Mr Kruger said.

Mr Brian Bamford (PFP, Groote Schuur) But it was evidence

Mrs Suzman "What is scurrilous about it? It is true"

Earlier, Mr Kruger confirmed he intended changing the conditions of detention of people detained in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

"After reviewing all the

DURBAN, MARCH 5, 1978

253

TRANSVAAL 30c
FREE STATE 30c

BORDER 20c
TRANSKEI 30c

EASTERN PROVINCE 35c
CAPE PENINSULA 35c

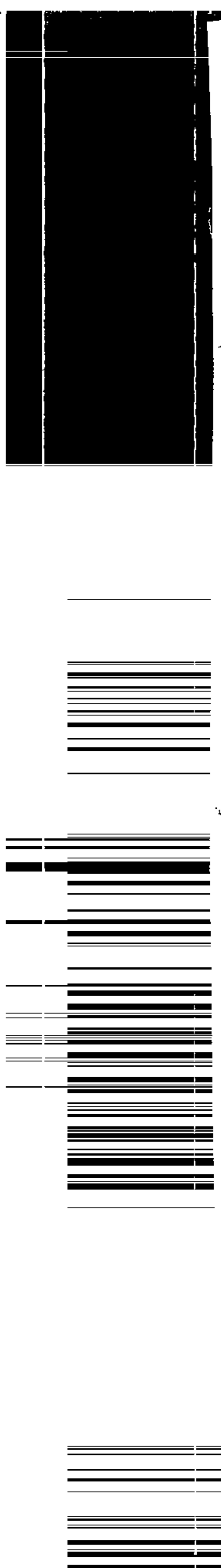
SOUTH WEST AFRICA 40c

Bamford slams trip to buy a prison boat

'S GAANDAT' GRY OVER JIMMY'S JUNKET



Jimmy Kruger and his wife Susan . . . a trip to Europe



5/3/78

283

THE CIRCUMSTANCES of the purchase from Germany of an 18-year-old ferry boat for the Department of Prisons Robben Island run have been called scandalous by the official Opposition's Chief Whip, Mr. Brian Bamford.

It was bought for R243 000 nine months ago after the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, who was accompanied by his wife, Susan, his private secretary, a marine surveyor, and the Commissioner of Prisons went to Europe to find a replacement for Issie, the 35-year-old ferryboat, then doing the run.

The trip by Mr Kruger and his entourage has been condemned by Mr Bamford as "unnecessary — a waste of taxpayers money".

Originally called the White Lady, the ferry has been renamed the Susan Kruger. Mr Bamford believes it should be called the White Elephant.

BRIAN BAMFORD

Mr Bamford said: "This is a junket and I see no reason why taxpayers money should be wasted in this manner."

He demanded a full explanation. "Why should five people go over to buy a boat? What does the Commissioner of Prisons for example know about a boat? And why on earth did Mr Kruger think it was necessary for him to go over and buy the boat?"

"Nonsense"

He said that Mr Kruger's argument that a replacement ferry was urgently needed, is "nonsense."

"Two other vessels ply between Cape Town and Robben Island daily and either could have been used."

The ferry was shipped to South Africa for R36 429 while a further R24 020 was spent fitting it with diesel engines from the obsolete Issie, bringing its total cost to more than R303 000.

The Issie was condemned six months after an estimated R75 000 was spent on her in 1976 to qualify her for a passenger certificate from the Department of Transport.

Early in January, five months after the Susan Kruger had been landed at Cape Town, it began to sink at its wharf in Table Bay harbour. Until then it had made only few trips to and from the prison fortress on Robben Island.

Mr Bamford, who is the Progressive Federal Party's Chief Whip raised the

By BILL KRIGE

Political

Correspondent

issue of the ferry's purchase in Parliament this week.

He wanted to know why Mr Kruger felt obliged to undertake an expensive trip to Europe for a task for which he could offer no expertise.

• Why it was necessary to take his wife as well

• Why he was accompanied by his private secretary

• Why were no tenders called for in South Africa when it became apparent that the Issie would have to be replaced?

Hovercraft

He also wanted to know why the Susan Kruger was brought to South Africa on a ship not belonging to the Conference Line.

"The government and shipping people generally are committed to using Conference Line ships. Yet here is a case of a government department stepping outside the government agreement," he said.

Mr Kruger told Parliament that a hovercraft offered to him in Britain would have cost R745 000.

landed in Cape Town. His department did not "have that kind of money to spend on a new ferry." Nor was a hovercraft suited to the weather conditions found off the Cape while it would have taken a local shipyard 18 months to deliver a suitable replacement for the Issie. Referring to his trip to Europe Mr Kruger said that the marine surveyor who accompanied him examined four craft in France none of which was suitable. "While the rest of us stayed on with friends of mine in Paris the marine surveyor went up to a small port in Germany to look at another vessel. He sent me a telegram that it was what we were looking for," he said.

Hansard 6 col 343

WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH 1978

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Permanent residence permits

*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Immigration

How many foreigners resident in South Africa have held permanent residence permits for longer than five years

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION.

Information not available

Maximum security prison at Leeuwkop, Transvaal

*2. Mr. D J DALLING asked the Minister of Prisons:

(1) Whether a decision has been taken or is pending on the building of a maximum security prison at Leeuwkop, Transvaal,

(2) whether any local authorities or other interested parties were consulted, if so, which authorities or parties,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

Whereas the hon member, after this question was published in the question paper, decided to deal with me in this regard in writing and in more detail, I attach hereto his letter as well as my detailed reply, as follows

22 February 1978

The Honourable the Minister of Justice,
Mr J Kruger, M P,
Hendrik Verwoerd Building,
CAPE TOWN

Dear Mr Kruger,

I read with interest a few days ago of what seems to be the Government's intention to create a maximum security prison at Leeuwkop in the Transvaal

I am not at all happy about this decision if it has already been made for several reasons which are as follows

Leeuwkop prison which has been almost an open prison for many years, comprises a number of low rise buildings and has in its present format caused no disruption to the community and has also served a valuable purpose. The change of the tenor of the prison to that of a maximum security type will be a very different proposition. The surrounding area within the next few years will develop into very lovely residential townships and a prison of the type envisaged would seriously effect land values and the interests of the local community

As far as I am aware, neither the Sandton

Town Council nor Residents' Associations, nor any Local Authority in the area has been consulted and I do request that consultation take place before a final decision is made

Finally, might I not humbly submit that a prison of the type envisaged should not be placed in the middle of a developing residential area but be more suitably placed in a more remote or convenient position taking into account the local environs, township development, etc

I would be most grateful if you would reconsider your decision if this has been taken and if not please ensure that consultation is extended to all persons interested

Please let me hear from you

Yours sincerely,

DAVID DALLING, M P

Mr D Dalling M P,
House of Assembly,
P O Box 15,
CAPE TOWN
8000

Dear Mr Dalling,

LEEUWKOP PRISON

With reference to your letter dated 22 February 1978, I wish to confirm that it is intended to replace Robben Island Prison with a new prison to be erected on the Leeuwkop Prison Farm. In view of the type of criminal it will house, it will indeed be a prison where maximum security measures are to be applied

At the outset it needs to be pointed out that from the contents of your letter it seems that you are misinformed about the true situation on Leeuwkop Prison Farm. It is a farm of 947 ha on which there are several different prisons of which one is, and has been for many years, a prison where maximum security measures prevail and which houses the more dangerous and hardened criminals. This does not appear to be objectionable and apparently has had no negative effect on land values and interests of the local community. The fact that it is a prison farm implies that no township development can take place in the immediate surroundings of the proposed prison building.

The decision to replace Robben Island Prison with a prison on the mainland was not taken wholly on the Commissioner of Prisons' initiative, but was prompted by several factors. One of the most important was the numerous representations in this regard. The reasoning was that Robben Island, being remote, makes it difficult for family of the prisoners to visit them and that this should be made easier.

On deciding where such new prison should be situated, several important conditions had to be met, *inter alia*

- (a) To keep costs down as much as possible and to minimize delay, it will have to be on an existing prison reserve. Costs would escalate enormously and a further delay in excess of three years will follow should new land be purchased.
- (b) From a security point of view, which you will no doubt appreciate, the prison has to be placed where there is a large concentration of members of the Prisons Service in the event of any emergency. This situation is only found on the prison farms and large city complexes. The latter alternative is, however, not feasible at all due to the security risk.
- (c) The question of visits already explained.

All aspects taken into consideration, Leeuwkop Prison Farm is the only sound alternative.

No consultation of the kind raised in your letter has taken place as this is only necessary in the event of the department needing municipal services such as electricity, water and sewerage, which was not necessary in this case.

I wish to emphasize in conclusion, that the proposed complex will not change the present character of Leeuwkop Prison Farm.

I trust that this information puts the whole matter into better perspective.

Yours faithfully,

J T Kruger, MINISTER OF PRISONS

Star 9/3/78 (253)

Prisons Act to be eased

Tim Patten
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Wide-ranging relaxations to the Prisons Act will be introduced in Parliament today by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Mr Kruger gave notice in the Assembly yesterday that an amending Bill would be introduced authorising him as Minister to release on probation prisoners who have been sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment

The Bill also reduces the amount of corporal punishment by strokes which may be inflicted on prisoners, and reduces the maximum age limit at which corporal punishment may be inflicted

The relaxing of the Prisons Act is understood to be one of the biggest concessions to be introduced since the Act came into force in 1959

The long title of the Bill covers two full pages with amendments being made to many areas in

which there has been no change in the past 19 years

The Bill will also reduce the minimum period of detention of habitual criminals — which now stands at between nine and 15 years

It also provides for payment to be made to people giving information or performing acts in the interests of the Department of Prisons

According to the long title the Bill will also repeal the powers of com-

missioned officers of the prisons services to inspect police cells and lock-ups

It authorises the Minister of Prisons to enter into an agreement with governments "in Africa" in terms of which "persons who in the Republic have been sentenced or referred to prisons for detention" may be detained in prisons in these countries

The Bill also authorises the Commissioner of Prisons to exempt completely segregated prisons from certain labour

Star
10/7/78
(253)

Hanging death in Jeppe cell

Crime Reporter

A man was found dead in a Jeppe police cell five minutes after he was convicted of assaulting his wife

He was Jan Frederik Steenkamp (38), of no fixed address. He had hanged himself from the bars of the prison window with a pair of pyjama pants he had been wearing under his suit.

A senior police spokesman today said Steenkamp had been found guilty in the magistrate's court of assaulting his wife. His case had been adjourned to March 29 for sentence.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1978

253

SPARED FROM THE ROPE

THE STATE-PRESIDENT-in-Council does not give reasons for commuting a death sentence, so there will be no official account of why the petition to the State President by the convicted murderer, Brian Spark, has succeeded.

One must assume that it was an act of clemency, since all legal avenues to save Spark from the gallows were exhausted. And as there is no meaningful yardstick for compassion — each petition is based on a different set of circumstances — it is rather like exploring a void to find the likely mitigating factors in the Spark case.

Yet one cannot help but dwell on the many unanswered questions, and the effect they are likely to have on the public conscience.

Uppermost in the mind must be the knowledge that South Africa has one of the highest hanging rates in the world. Statistics published recently showed that there were 120 people awaiting execution in Pretoria Central Prison's death row, and that each year about 70 people were sent to the scaffold.

One school of thought suggests that the number might be reduced if Judges were given more discretion. At present the death sentence is mandatory in murder cases where there are no extenuating circumstances, and in capital offence cases

such as treason, rape, kidnapping and robbery, where there are aggravating circumstances. Thereafter only a successful appeal to the State President can save the offender from the gallows.

No civilised person can rejoice in the execution of another, and abolition of the death penalty itself is undoubtedly, where social conditions permit, a step along the road to a more civilised society. While the scaffold remains there is always the dreadful possibility of an innocent man being put to death.

And by the same token, is it always possible to be sure that when clemency is granted to one individual, justice is also being done to others who were not so fortunate?

There is no need to recall the horrifying details of the Spark case, which aroused considerable public feeling. The trial Judge referred to his crime as a "brutal killing". There were no extenuating circumstances. Moreover the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court turned down his petition to the Chief Justice for leave to appeal.

In our view, if clemency was granted in this case, it is difficult to see what justification there can be for ever putting a rope round the neck of a condemned person in this country again.

Prisons Bill amended

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Books

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
South Africa's laws on cor-
poral punishment are to
be changed in terms of the
Prisons Amendment Bill
which is to be published
today.

The Bill contains a
series of other far-
reaching reforms in the
prisons system as well

In a brief interview
yesterday, Mr Kruger,
Minister of Justice, said
the reforms were largely
as a result of recommen-
dations by the Viljoen
Commission of Inquiry.

According to the Bill,
the number of strokes
which may be ad-
ministered is to be
reduced, as is the max-
imum age at which cor-
poral punishment may be
inflicted on a prisoner.

The Bill will also
authorise the Minister to
release prisoners who
have been sentenced to
more than two years on
probation and to increase
the remission periods.

He will also be able to
reduce the minimum
period of detention for
habitual criminals.

The title says also that
the Minister will be able to
"enter into agreements
with governments of
territories in Africa in
terms of which persons
who in the Republic have
been sentenced or
referred to prisons for
detention therein, may be
detained in prisons in such
territories."

Mr Kruger discounted
speculation that this in-
volved the transfer of
Robben Island prisoners
to other prisons. — PC.

that Nigel Bloch's survey on training facilities for
Town was to be widened to include Coloured. He was
stationnaire that he had already sent out. Next year
g on a survey commissioned by the Anglo-American
ate the future demand for highly skilled black

ter on the Rand Daily Mail, had just spent 10 days in
report on a detailed account of the Newcastle Bus

a report for the Farm Labour Conference on farm
g up a map of schools on farms and finding out to
farms had access to schools.

anex were both shortly to start working on the distrib-
ulation on farms.

ing a research job for Francis Wilson collecting
African history over the last 30 years.

that he had completed two papers, the first for the
Africa's 50th anniversary conference on Labour
the second was a background paper for the ILO
al Migration in Southern Africa. He was also busy
ual Labour Survey on 'The Gold Mines Revisited' this
ears since the publication of his book. Dr Wilson
was the representative for Bantustan leaders on the
tion with a mandate to investigate whether 'the Bantu
ands in particular are receiving a fair share of the
indirectly by the Bantu'.

ude Labour '76 - A Survey of Labour
Handbook of Statistics
Agricultural Conference - September 1976

hat it may be beneficial next year to invite
from outside the University, to attend the
DRU members. This was agreed upon.

away to March 1976)
ay from the University until the first week in March
r would act as Head of the Division of Research
decisions.

item over until the next meeting.

Structured contact: Dr. Wilson proposed that:

- 1) A time should be made for informal tea daily
 - 2) Monday lunch meetings should be continued
 - 3) Formal meetings should be held once a month or once every two months.
- The first of these formal meetings to be held in the middle of March.

Opposition attack prisons clause

DD
17/3/78
253
THE ASSEMBLY — The opposition parties yesterday tackled the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, for his reasons for giving the Commissioner of Prisons the power to withdraw privileges from prisoners without reason and without hearing.

The Progressive Federal spokesman on prisons, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the clause in the Prisons Amendment Bill which gave the Commissioner this power was "objectionable" and the PFP would oppose it although it supported the second reading of the Bill.

The New Republic Party spokesman on prisons, Mr G. Oldfield, said: "We also have certain doubts about the advisability of this clause. The operation of this clause is one on which we hope the Minister will give greater detail in his

reply."

The NRP also supported the second reading of the Bill.

The clause will give the Commissioner the power to "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, withdraw any privilege or indulgence granted to any prisoner without furnishing any reasons without hearing such prisoner or any other person."

Mr Kruger still has to reply.

Mrs Suzman said she did not know why it was necessary to have the new clause because the Minister had won a case when two Robben Island prisoners had pleaded in court for the restoration of their study privileges and the court had decided these privileges could be withdrawn. — PC.

Letters smuggled from jail claim

EAST LONDON — A letter to former Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods was one of six smuggled out of Fort Glamorgan jail here last year for a prisoner serving a five-to-eight-year sentence, the magistrate's court heard yesterday

A Prisons Department security official, Sgt H Gillmer, said he had traced the letters after receiving information that the prisoner, Mr Elliot Pakile, had asked a warder, Mr Abraham Cakathiso, 29, to post the letters for him.

Mr Cakathiso pleaded not guilty to contravening the Prisons Act

At the start of the hearing, Prof J. Thom, for Mr Cakathiso, said the basis of the defence case was that Mr Cakathiso could not have been involved in the smuggling as he had been on duty outside the prison at the time

Later, Prof Thom said the defence was simply that Mr Cakathiso had nothing to do with it

He said he had a document containing evidence that Mr Cakathiso had been on duty outside with

a work party, but it turned out to be a document relating to a period other than the one in which the letters were alleged to have been smuggled from the jail

Sgt Gillmer said Mr Cakathiso had been on night shift in the prison grounds when the smuggling had taken place.

Asked by Prof Thom whether any of the letters were harmful (skadelik), he said only the one to Mr Woods — it was about Steve Biko.

Mr Pakile told the court he had written the letters and given them to Mr Cakathiso after begging him to post them.

He gave evidence only after the magistrate, Mr N Oosthuizen, told him prison authorities had told the court he would receive protection.

Initially, Mr Pakile refused, saying he was afraid he would be murdered in prison.

Replying to a question by Prof Thom, he said he was afraid of other prisoners and policemen.

The case continues on Monday. — DDR

workers

farm?

going to work in a city?

would you rather do - either
or else?

4. What jobs would you like your children to do?

Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

Robben Island Kruger appeal

THE Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday appealed against a Supreme Court order that the Commissioner of Prisons reconsider his refusal to allow nine Robben Island prisoners to consult their lawyers.

The Minister appealed to a Full Bench of the Cape-Town Supreme Court against a ruling by Mr Justice De Kock last August following an urgent application by the prisoners who wished to consult their lawyers about an alleged assault on them.

In his judgment, Mr Justice De Kock said the Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion correctly in refusing the prisoners access to lawyers when they wanted legal advice about alleged assaults relating to dogs being set on them.

The judge set aside the commissioner's decision and referred the matter back to him for the "proper exercise of his discretion".

The prisoners, all long-termers, are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Strinivasa Moodley, Bertram Gonsalves, Rudolf Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plaatjies, Owen Stuurman and Justice Myeza.

The minister's grounds for appeal were

that the judge erred by the finding that the commissioner did not exercise his discretion properly or at all by refusing the interview and that the judge erred by finding that the commissioner gave attention only to a possible physical assault and not the possibility of an assault by threats or inducing terror.

In a cross-appeal the prisoners claimed that Mr Justice De Kock's judgment was bad in law because, on a proper interpretation of the prison regulations, the commissioner had no discretion to refuse them permission to consult their lawyers.

They asked for an order granting them permission to consult their legal advisers. Judgment was reserved.

city?

do - either

where else?

1. What jobs would you like your children to do?

5. If you were not born to be a worker: Why didn't you go to school?

If you were born to be a worker but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.1. What could you want to see changed in your working conditions? (wages, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

5 in court over ⁽²⁵³⁾ death in cell ^{DD} 22/3/78

16.

(a) B

(b)

17.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

EAST LONDON — Fort Glamorgan prison warden Mr Horatius Dzulane, 46, appeared with four other men on a charge of murder, tried to prevent injuries to the dead man, the magistrate's court heard yesterday

They are alleged to have hit him with a baton, broomsticks and belts, kicked him and throttled him.

Mr Dzulane and four prisoners, Mr William Smith, 54, Mr Alfred Leander, 27, Mr David Appel, 23, and Mr Errol Smith, 21, have pleaded not guilty to murdering another prisoner, Mr Henry Bezuidenhout, 46, of Greenpoint Road, Buffalo Flats

Outlining Mr Dzulane's defence in accordance with the new Criminal Procedure Act, Prof J Thom said Mr Dzulane would say a Sgt Rossouw saw prisoners tying up or trying to tie up Mr Bezuidenhout

He would say Sgt Rossouw told him to leave them and carry on with other duties.

The following evening Mr Dzulane saw the prisoners enclosing him in a blanket Mr Dzulane gave his baton to Mr William Smith and told him to strike Mr Bezuidenhout on the soles of his feet to straighten out his legs

The baton was used for no other purpose and was returned to the warden.

Later, Mr Dzulane saw Mr Bezuidenhout gagged with a cloth He ordered the prisoners to remove the cloth and discovered a cloth in Mr Bezuidenhout's mouth. The cloth was removed on his instruction

Mr Dzulane would also say he asked prison authorities to move Mr Bezuidenhout away from the prisoners to a cell of his own, Prof Thom said

The magistrate, Mr J. Hamman, postponed the matter to April 24 pending instructions from the Attorney-General

Mr Dzulane was released on his own recognisances and the other four accused were remanded in custody. — DDR

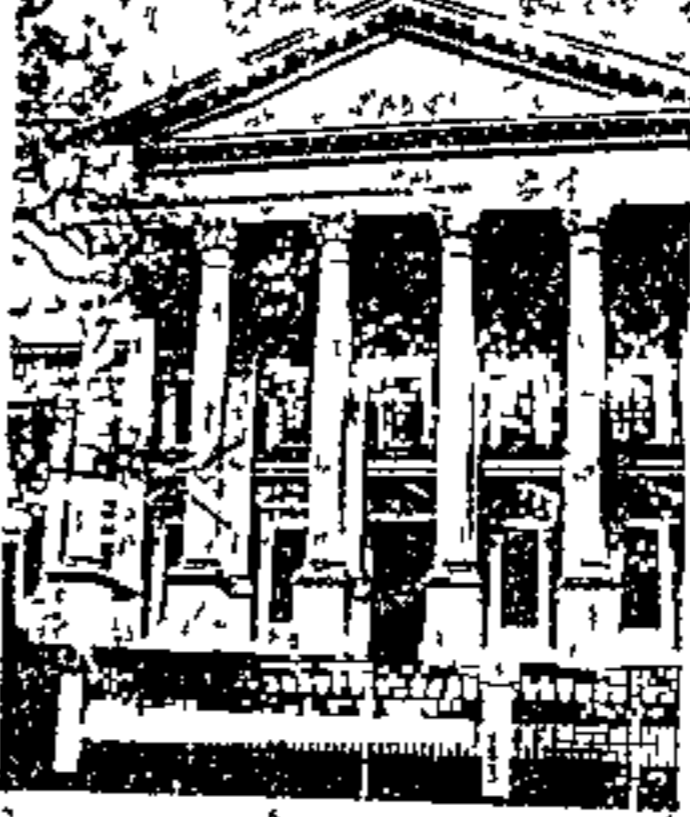
plaas wat dieselfde

erker sulke grond

gesin sou kon
is: maande

ur werker:

PARLIAMENT



Prisons:

Suzman,

Kruger ²⁵³

clash ^{2/13/28}

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, was involved in sharp clashes with Mrs. Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) in the Assembly today over the privileges and indulgences extended to the prisoners by the Commissioner of Prisons.

The Progressive Federal Party's veteran, chief spokesman on justice rebuked Mr. Kruger sharply for seeking to remove a prisoner's right to a hearing on the question of the removal of privileges and indulgences.

The clash came during the committee stage debate on the Prisons Amendment Bill.

The clause under consideration empowers the Commissioner of Prisons to withdraw any privilege or indulgence granted to a prisoner without furnishing reasons or giving the prisoner a hearing.

Mrs. Suzman said it was "an absolute tragedy" that the Minister had decided to withdraw study privileges for prisoners beyond the post-matriculation level.

She said this was the one good thing in South Africa's prison system, as it enabled intelligent people to keep themselves occupied and to obtain degrees while in prison.

She said that locking a man up and depriving him of his liberty should be considered as the major punishment. It was privileges and indulgences which made the difference between whether the life of a prisoner was bearable or not.

Mrs. Suzman said existing legislation was adequate to deal with the removal of prisoners' privileges and she could not understand why the Minister had found it necessary to introduce this measure.

She could only think he wanted to anticipate the appeals which could have arisen from the withdrawal of study privileges.

"Surely, the Minister should accept that a prisoner should be able to go to the courts to determine his rights," she said.

"They have no compassion towards prisoners, who are the most helpless of human beings," she said.

There were angry interjections from Government benches when Mrs. Suzman said "It has happened before in history that people who are free end up in jail and the people in power end up in jail."

Mr. Kruger said there were members in the PFP both inside and outside the House who were considered a danger to the country.

Military

prisoners

break

jail

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Military police were today searching for four young national servicemen who escaped from the detention barracks at Ladysmith's South African Infantry battalion base early yesterday.

The escapers, who are aged between 18 and 20 years, fled the army camp after roughing up their three guards. One of the military policemen is in Ladysmith Provincial Hospital with a broken nose, while another was transferred to a military hospital with concussion and a broken wrist.

Commandant T. J. van Schalkwyk, Officer Commanding 5 SAI, said today that the escapees were among six national servicemen awaiting trial for Awol.

"At 1 am yesterday one of the chaps in custody asked an MP on duty to unlock the cell so that he could go to the toilet. On his return, he grabbed the MP and pushed him into the cell," Commandant van Schalkwyk said.

The man and three fellow prisoners then ran into the front office and allegedly assaulted the other two MPs with a broomstick, kettle and an empty cold drink bottle before fleeing the base.

The four escapees are Riflemen G. P. Venter of Germiston, J. H. Jordaan of Volksrust, G. de Beer of Piketberg in the western Cape, and I. B. Nel of Colenso in Natal.

wie se kinders - skole bywoon

t vir u dat u kinders moet skoolgaan? Sal erlaat indien daar nie 'n skool naby was vir u

onderwyser? Indien ja, spesifiseer.

skool met u werkgewer?

kinders bywoon op 'n plaas of nie? Indien waar.

wie se kinders .nie skole bywoon nie

rs nie skool toe nie?

rwys belangrik vir u kinders is? Indien iseer hoekom?

stau
4/4/68
253

HANZARD 9-7-5 April 1978
Question 461 Col. 558 & 559.

253

TALK WITH MR

Awaiting-trial prisoners

FISHERIES AT MASERU

This is a tra
the fish farm

461. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Prisons
What was the number of awaiting-trial
prisoners in custody on the last day of each
month of 1977

Bar-David in which he explains

Government an
The Fisheries
It is respons
construction

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

January	19 303
February	18 608
March	17 595
April	18 358
May	17 461
June	15 916
July	16 524
August	14 321
September	13 463

the Ministry of Agriculture.
ty, starting from the
heral management.

Today the fis
is attached t
The governmen
purposes, and
is planned.

559

WEDNESDAY,

October	14 856
November	14 477
December	15 509

to two sectors. One sector
sector belongs to the villagers.
ch is used for experimental
eteng, where a big project
shakola on a smaller scale

to see if the conditions are all right.

The other sector belongs to the villagers. The village either applies to the Fisheries Section for assistance or the Fisheries Section finds a good site and suggests the village establishes a fish pond in this area. Design and construction is carried out partly by us and partly by an engineer. The engineer draws up the plan; but we indicate to him the size of pond, slope of pond, water supply, etc. Construction can either be done by hand or it can be done by machinery owned by the government's Soil Conservation Section.

Difference between a pond and a dam

There is a big difference between a dam and a fish pond. It's not just a difference in size. A fish pond has a suitable shape for netting and an outlet for draining. You can control the level of water. You can control the fish population. In a dam which has been built for soil conservation purposes or irrigation you can't do all this. You can't easily drain the water if you see that the fish aren't growing or they're sick. Dams often have stones or reeds at the bottom so fish may be difficult to net.

However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

NM 11/4/78

Ten men flee ⁽²⁵³⁾ jail cells

Crime Reporter

TEN awaiting-trial prisoners escaped from the Pinetown police cells on Sunday night.

In previous escapes from Pinetown's cells prisoners have cut their way out by sawing through the bars, overpowering guards and digging through the roof.

In Sunday's break the men used a spoon to pick the cell door lock. It is understood that a new lock was fitted to the door only recently.

The men, who were awaiting trial on a number of charges, mainly for housebreaking, were all still on the run last night.

None has been described as dangerous.

EASTERN CAPE Inland Fisheries by Anton Bok; Grahamstown. 253 38
 Question 492 Col 603.

TRANSKEI Indigenous and exotic fish species; Madwaleni Hospital. 42

3. NOTES ON VARIOUS X Sentences of imprisonment for life (Barbel; 44
 1 492 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons ish; Trout;
 C (a) How many persons are serving sentences of imprisonment for life and (b) how many of them are on Robben Island

4. PROPOSED DEVELOPM The MINISTER OF PRISONS r the 47
 e (a) 265 for
 F (b) 36 sity,
 G

EDA Aquaculture project. 49

5. Addresses. 52

6. References. 53

'SHE WANTED TO TREAT ME AS A PRISONER AFTER I WAS RELEASED'

Charge ends love born behind bars

253

**By DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter**

THE remarkable romance between the handsome Johannesburg convict and his vivacious prison psychologist is over.

The affair, which began behind bars at Pretoria Central and continued for two years as Stewart Howard and Dora van der Merwe sought fulfilment in each other's arms in Dora's office while she was supposed to be 'rehabilitating' him, came to a crushing finish yesterday when Stewart, 29, laid a charge against dark-haired Dora, 26.

He alleges that in a fit of jealous rage she took music tapes and his dark glasses from his car when she discovered he had a new love, Sandra Viljoen, 21, and accused them of spending a weekend together in her flat.

Stewart said: "I feel terribly sorry for Dora because she will not accept that things are over between us. We had some beautiful moments together, but we are socially and emotionally incompatible." Dora denied to me that she had taken Stewart's possessions or that she had

last August and went to my mother. In October I was transferred to Pretoria and have been there ever since. "I remained on friendly terms with Dora, and at the beginning of March she asked whether I would look after her flat in Johannesburg while she was in Europe for a month. "She said I could stay there rent free and pay only

the telephone account and the light and water. "I accepted her offer, although I seldom spent nights in Johannesburg. "I also spent one weekend there with Sandra and another couple. Sandra and the other girl slept in the double bed, my friend slept on the divan in the lounge, and I slept on the bean-bags, also in the lounge.

"This week Dora telephoned me to say she was back, and eventually I agreed to see her.

"She told me I owed her R500 rent for the flat, because you used my double bed with your girlfriend."

He said Dora jumped out of his car, where they were talking, and as she did so grabbed a tape in the tape deck of his car. He later discovered that other tapes and his dark glasses were missing.

● Stewart Howard with his new love, Sandra Viljoen



● Dora van der Merwe ... 'wanted to wear the pants.'

demanded money from him for the use of the flat.

The couple, who told me a year ago on Stewart's release from prison that they intended to marry soon, split after only five months together.

Dora was married to a teacher when she met Stewart in prison.

Before his fall from grace Stewart was one of Johannesburg's most sophisticated and charming bankers.

Dora soon succumbed to the good-looking prisoner's charm, and Stewart fell equally in love with her.

The couple resorted to subterfuge to keep their love a secret. When they wanted to be alone he would scatter brown sugar along the corridor so they would hear the crunch of approaching warder's boots.

After Stewart had been in Pretoria Central Prison for 30 months it appeared he was going to be released on Dora's recommendation.

Dora resigned from the service and left her husband. She rented a flat in Johannesburg and waited for Stewart — but the prison authorities decided he should serve a further year.

Stewart told me: "Dora gave me all I needed in jail, both emotionally and physically. I truly loved her."

"But after my release she continued to treat me as a convict. She wanted to wear the pants. Dora resented anybody else in my life."

"In prison she was the powerful one and she wanted to keep it that way. "But as I regained my confidence and I obtained a good job I began to resent her treatment. I still felt deep loyalty towards Dora, but instead of things getting better they became worse."

"I moved out of the flat

V.V. Williams is
 SUN TIME 16/4/78
 TRUISE TO
 see dying
 husband

By ROB HUDSON

AN AFRICAN widow told this week how she masqueraded as a hospital employee to visit her husband, who died in police custody on March 19.

Mr Nkie Mahlonela Matobako, a security guard at the Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital, Welkom, died after being arrested on March 11 along with four other men on charges of housebreaking.

"I pushed a trolley in the ward so it seemed as if I was a hospital staff member," his widow, Mrs Nolwandle Matobako, told me from her Welkom home yesterday.

She said she had been told by a hospital sister of her husband's injuries.

"My husband asked the sister to contact me, and I went to the hospital and saw him.

Investigation

"He was in a very bad way and said he'd been assaulted. I took him to the toilet and he couldn't even pass urine," she said.

Mrs Matobako said that a black policeman had been on duty in the ward.

"He told me that I wasn't allowed to see my husband, but he was sympathetic and stood quietly by as I talked to him," she said.

Colonel Ronald du Plessis, Divisional CID officer for the Northern Free State, confirmed that Mr Matobako had died in police custody.

"We are investigating allegations of assault and we have not yet completed our inquiries.

"We will be sending our dossier to the Attorney General in about two weeks. I'm afraid I can't tell you anything else at all," he said.

The five men were charged with a housebreaking in a farm near Welkom.

Aler J. Marais, a C. Marais, said the men either in the

Hospital
 guard
 died in
 custody

Magistrate's Court or in hospital.

After adjourning to Vincent Hospital, Mr Marais noted in the official records that Mr Matobako's injuries included the following: Swollen genitals, swollen feet, 11 welts on the front of his body above the navel, three grooves over the lower rib cage, about 20 welts over the knee area and about four grooves in the upper arm which appeared to have been caused by the points of the ironmen that caused the welts.

He also noted that red eyes were blue, but not badly swollen, both hands swollen with blue marks over the palms, upper lip swollen and cut inside, a bruise and marks on both legs.

Worsened

Mr Marais also recorded that Mr Matobako had a bruise on the eye which had caused the eye to be swollen and that the eye was closed. He also noted that the man had a swollen mouth.

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Bathaville for about 6.30 that morning two policemen, one white and one black, arrived and asked for him.

"They asked for my keys, accompanied me to the bedroom and instructed him to go with them."

The next thing Mrs Matobako heard was that her husband was in hospital in Virginia.

Worsened

After her initial visit Mrs Matobako visited him a further four times.

"The last time I helped dress him so that he could be transferred to a Welkom hospital.

"He was later transferred again and his condition deteriorated every time I saw him," said Mrs Matobako. She said she was referred to Chief Clerk.

On the matter of the secretary of the Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital, Mrs Matobako said her husband had been in custody for eight years. Mrs Matobako consulted a Welkom attorney, Mr J. S. P. P. P.

"When I phoned the hospital, he confirmed that he was angry for the Matobako but would not comment further.

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HANSARD 11 17 April 1978.
Question 542 Cols. 633-634.

Official visits abroad X

542 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) Whether he made any official visits abroad during 1977, if so, (a) to what countries and (b) what was the purpose of each visit,
- (2) whether he was accompanied by any officials, if so, which officials

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

- (1) Yes, on one occasion

253

18 APRIL 1978

634

(a) West Germany and France.

(b) To inspect boats which would serve as a suitable replacement for the 'Issie, which had been withdrawn from the ferry service between Robben Island and the mainland

(2) Yes.

General W. M. du Preez, Commissioner of Prisons

Mr D. Jacobs, Private Secretary

Mr C. B. Robinson, Marine engineer of the Department of Transport

Fire-arms

550 Mr R B MILLER asked the Minister of Police

- (1) How many fire-arm licences were issued during 1975, 1976 and 1977, respectively,
- (2) how many (a) reports of stolen fire-arms were received and (b) stolen fire-arms were recovered during each such year

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	1975	1976	1977
(1)	106 646	154 305	149 622
(2) (a)	2 918	3 147	3 900
(b)	2 479	1 745	1 773

253 NM 19/4/78

My life in the condemned cell

• For 10 months and eight days Johnny Bradbury, the cockney barrow boy turned gangster, lived in the death cell in Pretoria Central Prison.

• During his ordeal, he lived, ate and slept only a few feet away from the gallows. Here he describes for the first time what life in the death cell was like.

I was sentenced to death on May 2, 1966.

I never expected to get the death sentence. It came as a complete surprise and shock. I can't remember what the judge said or what I said. It only registered later when I got into the cells. Then suddenly I realised I was going to die — and I expected, like in England, to be dead within three weeks.

My first felling was one of bitterness that nobody would believe I hadn't committed the murder, and that they did not believe what I had told them about the gang.

I remember getting into the van and they drove me to Pretoria. There was a warder in the back and two in front. All the way there I worried about Sheila and how she felt.

When we got to Pretoria, I remember going through the hall and I heard this warder saying: "B2 condemned section upstairs." That's when it hit me — going up the stairs and walking into the condemned section.

They made me change my clothes again, because in there you wear nothing with buttons or anything you could hurt yourself with. The clothes are fastened by tags

SINGING

I could hear the Africans singing that day because some of them were going to be executed the next day or the day after. Then I really knew I was there.

Those Africans sang day and night. I was introduced to Jacob Koekemoer, Steve Grobler, Willem Deyssel and Hansie Froenewald and Friksaid we could all stay in the same cell. This was unusual, but General Nel allowed it as long as we behaved ourselves. It was better than being locked up alone

We were locked up for the night and I still thought they would hang me within three weeks. Steve explained to me that night what a rigmarole it was and laughed when he said "You'll be lucky if you're out of here in 12 months."

Then I found out Steve had been in for 14 months. That sort of broke the ice

with the others and I was much happier.

I did not sleep that first night. They leave the lights on all the time in there and I had too much on my mind.

Steve sat up with me that night. He knew about my case and he told me what the routine was, that I could have a visitor every day, about writing and receiving letters and ordering cigarettes, food and things like that.

We had a big cell (about 6 x 4 metres). There was a toilet in there, a wireless speaker above the door and benches to sit on.

It was a greenish colour and scratched into the walls were the names of the others who had been there — like John Harris and all the other people that were hanged. I can't remember all their names.

In the cell you think about things and wonder what is going to happen. I was bitter at the time and I never thought of suicide then. I did many times after that. The blokes who were with me made it sort of alright that night.

Our cell was right next to the gallows. Along another corridor there were the Bantu cells. There was a washing place and a shower room. On Friday afternoons they used to show films in the office.

HANDCUFFED

Before you went through to the gallows you had to go through a room where you would see the priest and he would say the last prayers and all that for you.

You were already handcuffed behind your back when you go through to the gallows where they put the hood on. There's a platform there and the lever was right

behind our cell wall. The bodies were later taken from beneath the gallows and placed in sealed coffins.

It was depressing in that cell, hearing the trap door, but it was better than being by ourselves in individual cells.

It had been a sort of favour to us that we should stay together.

The warders were very good to us. They kept us busy so we wouldn't get depressed. The food was good and they would check up on us to make sure we didn't lose weight.

I must be fair, I have no complaints about the condemned cell. I think I saw the hangman on a number of occasions. No one would ever say much about who it was but he had to come past our cell for the executions.

DEPRESSED

During the day we were allowed to walk around. We played a bit of soccer in the corridor and we used to talk to the Africans.

We used to wake up at about five in the morning and tidy the cell between us. Then we'd have breakfast, listen to the wireless, play cards or just walk around. We were allowed to walk around in our cell but not outside into the exercise yard.

We spoke about various things like what we had done with our lives, our crimes. Steve spoke about a woman he had murdered. Koekie talked about his mother who was blind.

Somehow we just tried to keep our minds occupied. Sometimes we would get a bit depressed and have a few words but there were never fights.

They used to play your

Johnny Bradbury: My only worry was whether I would be able to walk to the gallows.

last request on the prison radio. The favourite was *Hang Down Your Head Tom Dooley*. That was Steve's last request and was the most popular.

I wouldn't say we were religious. We all appreciated the Bible. I know I did. Koekie taught me the Bible and later the Bishop of Pretoria came in and confirmed me.

DIDN'T KNOW

The hardest thing was saying goodbye to those blokes in the cell with me when they went. Even today, I still wake up thinking how close it was in my case.

It's a funny place that condemned cell. It makes you think. You go back over your whole life and try and figure out things like what went wrong. You try and make excuses. But I know what went wrong — it was me.

After I arrived there Willem Deyssel was the first to be hanged. He was executed on May 12 and I didn't know he was going that morning.

I knew the sheriff had warned him earlier but

nobody talks about it. On the night before he was writing letters and I asked him why he couldn't do that the following day. He said, "No John I'm getting hung tomorrow."

I must have been in a "dwaal" because it hadn't dawned on me. That night he bought about four dozen koeksisters and we had a party, eating a koeksister at one in the morning. We often had koeksisters. He had shot his wife, she was a nurse or something.

He walked out and said goodbye and that was it. Then I heard the trap door go down.

Normally we were all very calm before the hangings. Just before Koekemoer was hanged he just smoked his pipe and poured ash all over the table and flicked tobacco at the warders.

I missed the old bloke — I was with him for 10 months. He really wanted to die and he refused to appeal. A good bloke. There were a lot of Africans who never had any money, so he used to credit money to their name and sign himself "Mr. Africa." He never told them where the money came from. Then one day I heard Pat

The Waldeck murder

● Lawrence "Johnny" Bradbury believes that Thomas Waldeck, the man for whose murder he was sentenced to death, was a confidence trickster whose full background was never exposed.

Bradbury revealed this week that Waldeck had admitted to him to bribing South African Government officials in connection with the mining ventures in which he was involved with Charles Richardson.

I cannot prove it, but I believe a least one very senior government official was bribed by Waldeck — and I recall travelling to Pretoria with him one day to a certain department where he later told me he had "settled someone."

Bradbury, who said he did not wish to reopen old wounds in connection with the murder but felt these facts would have come out was also surprised that it never emerged at his trial that Waldeck knew all about the Richardson gang and the sort of people he was dealing with.

"Waldeck told a number of people about 'the gang' with which he was involved. He mentioned to one man in Johannesburg — a man questioned by the police as a former business associate — that the gang was involved in all sorts of things, including arms running, oil interests and graft rackets.

"He also mentioned brothels in the United States. Now that I never knew about, and even if Waldeck did exaggerate it, he obviously knew the sort of people he was dealing with," Bradbury maintains. Bradbury says he firmly

believes that Waldeck's death was ordered by Richardson because Waldeck had tried to "con" money out of the gang and they only realised it afterwards.

He says that even before he came to South Africa, "Mad" Frankie Fraser warned Richardson about Waldeck.

"Richardson told us about this man in South Africa who had mining concessions and 'Mad' Frankie said that if he had all those concessions he didn't need to come to England to raise the money.

"Anyway, Charlie went

ahead and later he sent a man to South Africa to investigate Waldeck. That man's report, which was unfavourable, also went to the police.

"When Charlie ordered me to come out to South Africa it was to organise the machinery that was to be used to mine the perlite in the Lebombo Mountains. Naturally, the machinery was all stolen I believe that after the murder it was just left there to rust."

Bradbury reveals now too that he was fired by Richardson at Waldeck's request — because he had gone back to London during Christmas in 1964 without telling Richardson.

After he had been "fired" by Richardson, Bradbury joined the mercenaries.

"When I came back to South Africa a few months later, I had a few thousand rands from the looting and robbing we did in the Congo. I used that money to move into that house I had at Victoria Park — where the gang

used to shoot at a buck's head on the garage wall for target practice," he says.

Bradbury says he bumped into Richardson at the Ambassador Hotel in Hillbrow at that time and it was then that Richardson first asked him to "bump off" Waldeck, because he had been conned out of £200 000.

"I told him I couldn't because Waldeck knew me. Later, as I said in court, they called me one night and took me to this party at an attorney's home where Richardson again told me to do the shooting.

"Again I said Waldeck would recognise me but Charlie then changed his mind and said I should shoot him in the legs and cripple him. He offered me £10 000 and a new house."

Bradbury said he was then given the gun and, fearing what would happen to him if he didn't carry the operation out, shot at Waldeck's house.

"I hoped this would act as a warning to Waldeck. Paul Berman, another of the gang, came around the next day and said: 'You lied to us. You never killed him. You shot the house up.'"

"That was when Charlie sent for Harry Prince, to do the job on contract — and I was told to drive the car."

He says they went to the house on the night of the murder. He drove the hired car and they wore silk stockings over their heads and surgical gloves.

Bradbury now admits he led to the court when he said he never went up to the house.

"I stood around the cor-

coming along with that stick of his. First he told five Africans that they were going to be executed and he came up to me.

TOLD TO PACK

He said: "Sit down John, I have a story to tell you," and he gave me a cigar — he gives you one whether you are going to die or not.

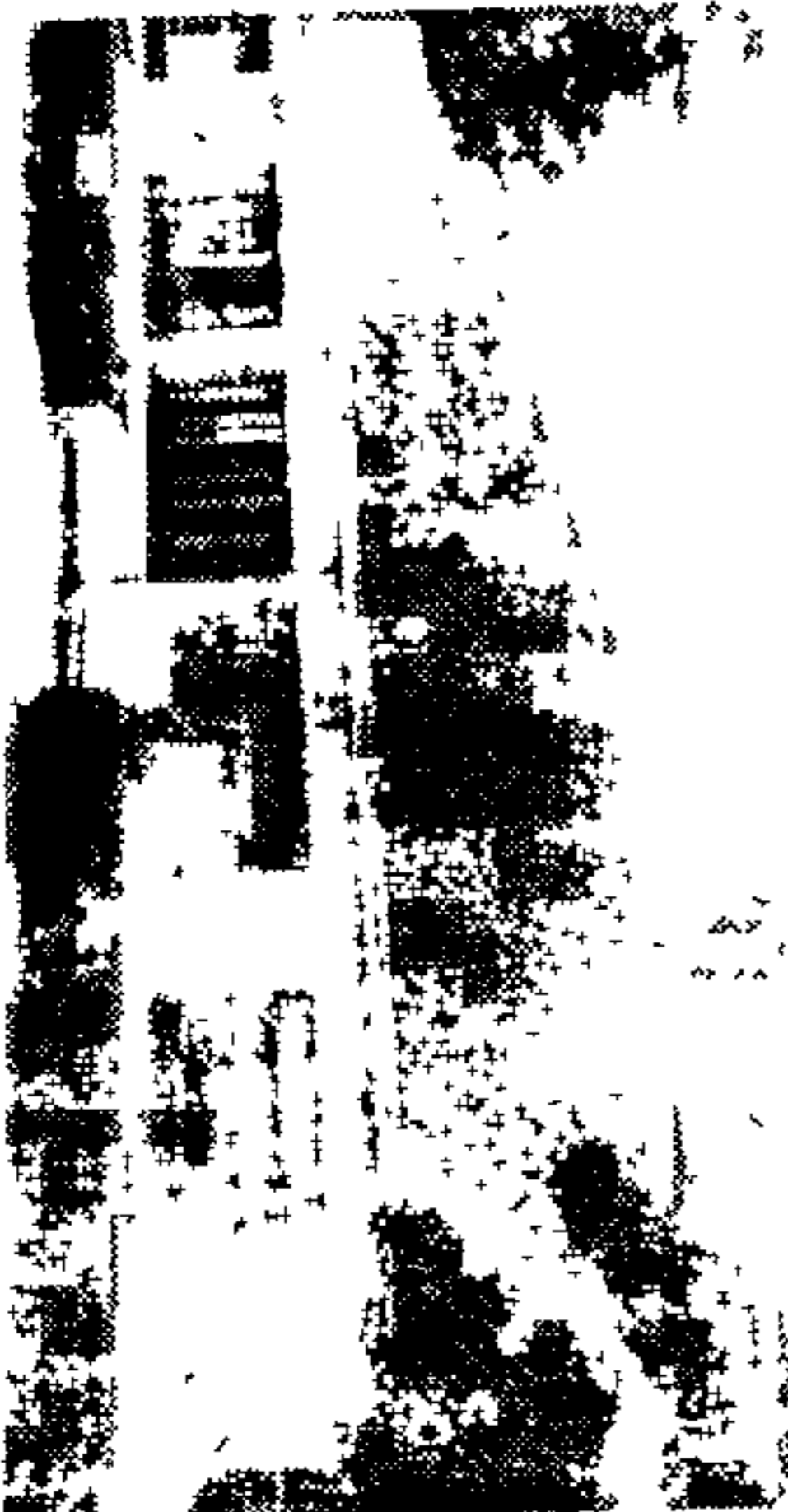
Then he went through all the papers about my case but I still didn't understand what was to happen to me. Finally he told me to pack my things because I was going downstairs. I didn't know whether to laugh or cry.

In a way, I was disappointed because I had built myself to die. In another way I was glad I can't explain my feelings, even if I tried.

People can't understand how you can build yourself up to die, but you have to. Your biggest worry is whether you'll be able to walk from that door to the gallows. I still don't know whether I would have been able to make it under my own steam or not.

Bradbury left the death cell on March 10, 1967, and then started a 15-year sentence that was to end in parole in October 1977.

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TOMORROW — The loneliness of a "squealer" who is trying to build a new life.



The house in Victoria Park — bought from money obtained as a mercenary "by looting and robbing" in the Congo.



Thomas Waldeck

ner, but I knew if I told them that they would think I had done the shooting. And Colonel Patlie told me they found my footprints in the bed where I stood. I still denied it and he said they would hang me for that. And, as it turned out, it was one of the things the judge seized upon straight away."

He said the judge maintained that if he had sat in the car while Prince was at the house then he could have driven away.

He says he never saw Prince do the shooting. He heard the shots and they then ran to the car and drove off.

Bradbury says that after the murder, the gang members quickly returned overseas and he was the only one left.

"I was due to go into the mercenaries again two days before they arrested me."

WHY GO BALD?

**DRY HAIR?
DANDRUFF?
OILY HAIR?
GOING BALD?**

Inside Mail

RJM

(253) 19/4/76

For 10 months and eight days Lawrence "Johnny" Bradbury, the Cockney barrow boy turned gangster, lived in the death cell in Pretoria Central Prison.

He shared a cell with three other condemned men and watched them go to the gallows one by one. He was the only one to be reprieved.

During his ordeal, he lived, ate and slept only a few metres from the gallows

and in the 10 months he heard the trap door "bang" again and again as almost 90 men were executed during this period.

Bradbury sat up through the night with men who were about to die and describes for the first time what life in the death cell was like — the last meals they ate and shared, what they talked about and how he built himself up to die.

This is his story . . .

Death Row

I was sentenced to death on May 2, 1966

I never expected to get the death sentence. It came as a complete shock. I can't remember what the judge said or what I said. It only registered later when I was in the cells. Then suddenly I realised I was going to die and I expected, like in England, to be dead within three weeks.

My first feeling was one of bitterness that nobody would believe I hadn't committed a murder, and that they did not believe what I had told them about the gang.

I remember saying that the judge was still fighting the Boer War, and then Lieut Colonel Pattle, the CID investigating officer, came for me with the 'death warrant'. It was edged in black and I think they took my thumb print.

Then Lieut Col Pattle took me to the Fort. I had to hand everything over. They took all my clothes and gave me khaki shirt, trousers and they put me in leg-irons and hand-cuffs.

I remember getting into the van and they drove me to Pretoria. There was a warder in the back and two in front. All the way I worried about Sheila and how she

When we got to Pretoria, I remember going through the hall and I heard this warder saying "B2 condemned section upstairs". That's when it hit me, going up the stairs and walking into the condemned section.

There I met Frik van Zyl, he was chief warden at the time. He said "hello".

The Sheriff, Pat Dyer, was in charge of the condemned men. He arrived and said this thing out that I had been sentenced to death and that I was in his custody. Then they weighed me and measured me and checked me for tattoos and marks and put it in the book. When I asked if I could have a cigarette, Pat gave me a cigar.

They made me change my clothes again, because in there you wear nothing with buttons or anything you could hurt yourself with. The clothes are fastened by tags.



Lawrence "Johnny" Bradbury — as his passport photograph showed him at the time of his arrest for the murder of Thomas Waldeck.

On the morning of his execution, Koekie woke me up at about 2.30 and told me the dominee would be there at 5.30. The sheriff, Frik, Dominee de Jager and Koekie's priest from Ogies were with us and we started praying, sang hymns and then we just shook hands.

He was a typical miner. He used to go out at me and say "You blerrie roonek, y come to my country and murder people. Then he would start rattling on about the Boer War.

I was very fond of Pat Dyer the sheriff — the Africans had their own special name for him. When the Africans heard him coming down that corridor, they used to shut themselves in their cells and they wouldn't come out because they knew somebody was going to go.

The year that I was there, there must have been almost 95 executions. There could have been less, but at that time there were usually seven or eight a month.

The Africans used to sing day and night. It was their privilege and nobody stopped them. I never heard one of them plead for mercy. They firmly believed they were going to a better land.

We had plenty to eat, but at Christmas time we had so many Christmas cakes we didn't know what to do with them. The food was prepared in the kitchens and we could buy additional luxuries if we could afford them.

We had the traditional meal either in the previous evening or at midday. Lock-up time was at 4.30 and that was when we had dinner. Breakfast was between six and seven in the morning.

We bought chickens, eggs and we'd send them down and ask them to cook them in the kitchen for us.

They gave you a chicken the day before you were to be executed. It was a sort of farewell gift, but you could buy one out of your own money. Steve had two chickens before they hanged him because he said

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, April 19, 1978.

**BACK FROM
DEATH ROW**



**'MAIL'
EXCLUSIVE**



**BY MERVYN
REES**

I could hear the Africans singing that day because some of them were going to be executed the next day or the day after. Then I really knew I was there. Those Africans sang day and night.

I was introduced to Jacob Koekemoer, Steve Grobler, Willem Deysel and Hansie Groenewald and Frik said we could all stay in the same cell. This was unusual, but General Nel allowed it as long as we behaved ourselves. It was better than being locked up by yourself.

We were locked up for the night and I still thought they would hang me within three weeks. Steve explained to me that night what a rigmorale it was and laughed when he said "you'll be lucky if you're out of here in 12 months".

Then I found out Steve G had been in for 14 months. That sort of broke the ice with the others and I was much happier.

I did not sleep that first night. They leave the lights on all the time in there and I had too much on my mind.

Steve sat up with me that night. He knew about my case and he told me what the routine was — that I could have a visitor every day, about writing and receiving letters and ordering cigarettes, food and things like that.

We had a big cell — about 20 x 13 ft. There was a toilet in there, a wireless speaker above the door and benches to sit on. It was a greenish colour and scratched into the walls were the names of the others who had been there — like John Harris and all the other people who were hanged. I can't remember all their names.

We used to look out onto the hospital gardens from two big windows. We had to stand on something if we wanted to look out, but we didn't mind that. It was nice, it was all green.

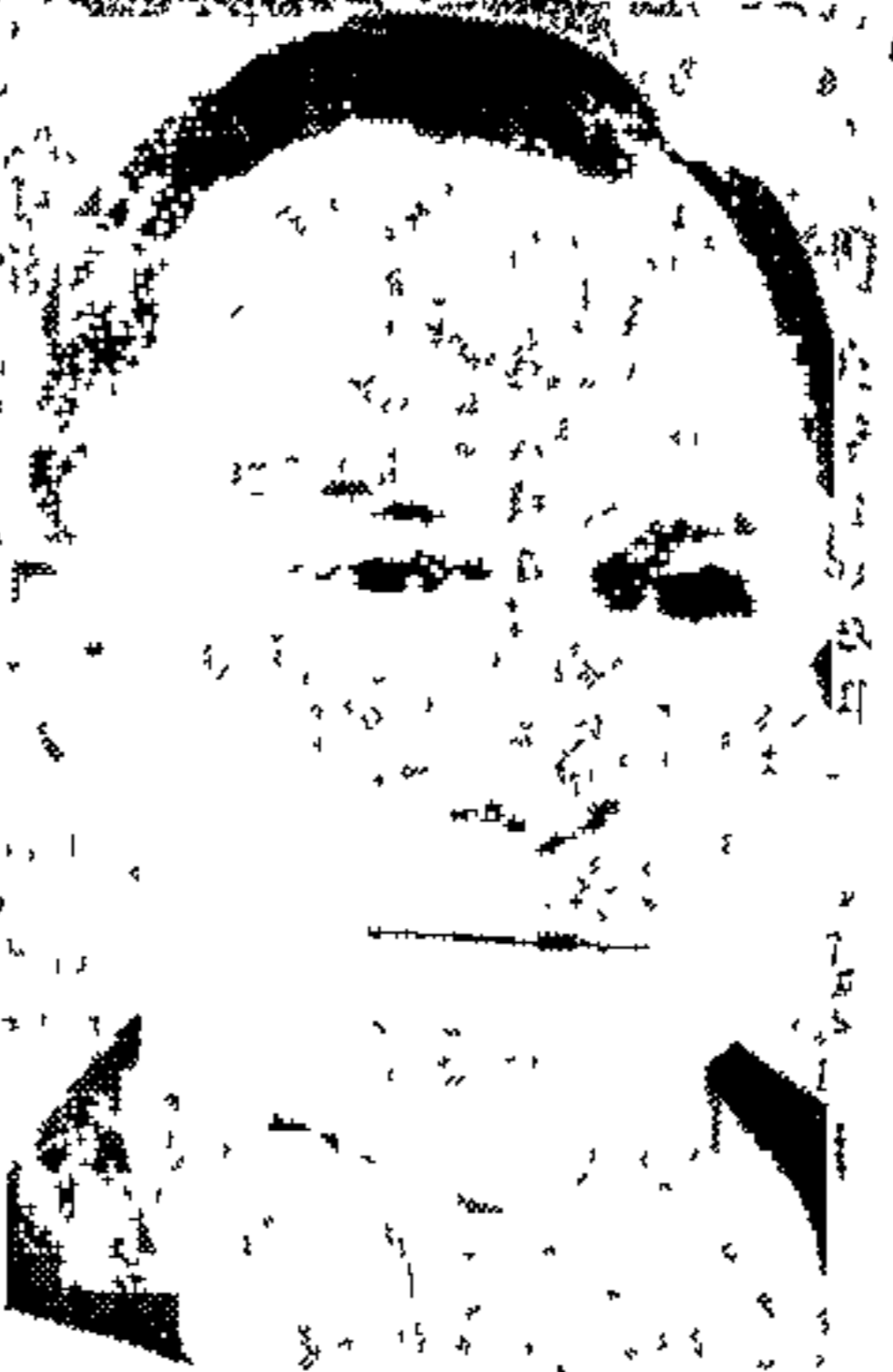
In the cell you think about things and wonder what is going to happen. I was bitter at the time and I never thought of suicide then. I did many times after that. The blokes who were with me made it sort of all right that night.

When they fell asleep, I started scheming. There was no point though thinking about escape — there were too many warders and doors to get past.

Our cell was right next to the gallows. Along another corridor there were the Bantu cells. There was a washing place and a shower room. On Friday afternoons they used to show films in the office.

Before you went through to the gallows you had to go through a room where you could see the priest and he would say the last prayers and all that for you.

You were already hand-



Mr Justice "Lammie" Snyman, who sentenced Bradbury to death in 1966.

cuffed behind your back. Then you go through to the gallows where they put the hood on. There's a platform there and the lever was right behind our cell wall.

The bodies are later taken from beneath the gallows and placed in sealed coffins.

It was depressing in that cell, hearing the trapdoor, but it was better than being by ourselves in individual cells.

It had been a sort of favour to us that we should stay together. Now I believe it's strictly one man to a cell. The death cell is now in the new section, known among prisoners as "Beverley Hills".

General Nel said that as long as we didn't cause any trouble we could stay together and play cards with one another. We used to play finger snooker and we played bridge with one another.

The warders were very good to us — they kept us busy so we wouldn't get depressed. The food was good and they would check up on us to make sure we didn't lose weight. I must be fair, I have no complaints about the condemned cell.

I think I saw the hangman on a number of occasions. No one would ever say much about who it was but he had to come past our cell for the executions.

Later, after I had been reprieved, and I was out of the death cell, I went into the gallows before they moved it to the new section known as "Beverley Hills". On the gallows they had the foot prints marked. Usually in those days you were given three days' notice before the hanging. But now it's more to give people time to visit if they've got a long distance to come.

During the day we were allowed to walk around. We played a bit of soccer in the

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corridor and we used to talk to the Africans. We had a wireless in our cell from time to time. The test matches were on and we used to listen to the cricket.

We used to wake up at about five in the morning and tidy the cell between us. Then we'd have breakfast, listen to the wireless, play cards or just walk around. We were allowed to walk around in our cell but not outside into the exercise yard.

We spoke about various things, like what we had done with our lives, our crimes. Steve spoke about a woman he had murdered. Koekie talked about his mother who was blind. Somehow we just tried to keep our minds occupied. Sometimes we would get a bit depressed and have a few fights.

They used to play your last request on the prison radio. The favourite was "Hang down your head Tom Dooley". That was Steve's last request and was the most popular.

I wouldn't say we were religious. We all appreciated the Bible. I know I did. Koekie taught me the Bible and later the Bishop of Pretoria came in and confirmed me.

The hardest thing was saying goodbye to those blokes in the cell with me when they went. Even today, I still wake up thinking how close it was in my case. I mean, it could have gone the other way and I could have been told one day that I was to die in three days' time. I wake up with cold shivers when I think of that.

I accepted that I had to die. But what I still don't know to this day is whether I could have walked to the gallows by myself, or whether someone would have had to carry me. That was my main concern, I didn't know whether I'd have the guts to walk on my own. I didn't want anyone helping me, but there were times when I felt I could and there were times when I felt I couldn't.

They used to tell us that you could be reprieved but I didn't believe all that rubbish.

It's a funny place that condemned cell. It makes you think. You go back over your whole life and try to figure out things like what went wrong. You try to make excuses. But I know what went wrong — it was me.

After I arrived there Willem Deysel was the first to be hanged. He was executed on May 12. I didn't know he was going that morning.

I knew the Sheriff had warned him on the 7th, but nobody talks about it. On the night before he was writing letters and I asked him why he couldn't do that the fol-



Lieut-Col C W St John Pattle, the investigating officer in the Waldeck case.

lowing day. He said "No John, I'm getting hung tomorrow." I must have been in a "dwaal" because it hadn't dawned on me.

That night he bought about four dozen koeksisters and we had a party, eating koeksisters at one in the morning. We often had koeksisters.

He had shot his wife, she was a nurse or something.

He walked out and said goodbye and that was it. Then I heard the trapdoor go down.

Steve Grobler never slept before his execution. I remember he got all agitated at the last minute because he had word that his mother was trying to get to see the Minister of Justice, but late that night, we heard she hadn't been able to.

Normally we were all very calm before the hangings.

Just before Koekemoer was hanged he just smoked his pipe and poured ash all over the table and flicked tobacco at the warders. I missed the old bloke — I was with him for 10 months. He really wanted to die and he refused to appeal.

He was a miner who had beaten up an African in the mine over an argument and he got the sack. He came from Ogies. I don't know what happened, but he went drinking and then he went on the rampage and started shooting at the local butcher shop and killed four Africans and wounded five Europeans — he locked them in the fridge and then shot through the door.

When I asked him why he wouldn't appeal, Koekie said he was then 49 and it would be another 15 years before he could get out.

Koekie and I were like brothers. He used to say don't worry you'll never get hanged and he used to tell me jokes. He used to swear at the warders all day — just for fun.

had been inside for 14 years and he was entitled to them. So he got them.

He had 14 years inside because he escaped from prison and committed a murder while at large.

We had our laughs too. Like the time Steve tied black cotton to a wooden box outside our cell door where we used to throw our stompies. Then in the middle of the night when the warder was dozing he would pull the string. You could just see that box jump and the warder, who was studying to be an advocate, rushed out of that gate and wouldn't come back. Later he resigned to become a full time student at the university. We had a lot of laughs with that trick.

Pat Dyer, the sheriff, was a good bloke. There were a lot of Africans who never had any money, so he used to credit money to their name and sign himself "Mr Africa". He never told them where the money came from.

He always had a joke for us and that was where I first heard Van der Merwe jokes.

Then one day I heard Pat coming along with that stack of his. First he told five Africans they were going to be executed and he came up to me.

He said, "Sit down John, I have a story to tell you," and he gave me a cigar — he gives you one whether you are going to die or not.

Then he went through all the papers about my case but I still didn't understand what was to happen to me. Finally he told me to pack my things because I was going downstairs.

I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. In a way, I was disappointed because I had built myself up to die. In another way I was glad. I can't explain my feelings, even if I tried.

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• This article has been cleared for publication by the Department of Prisons.

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• TOMORROW: A new life.

Death in custody inquiry

(253)
21/4/78
Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Free State detectives have completed a major inquiry into the death in police custody on March 19 of a Welkom security guard after he and four other men were allegedly assaulted.

Disclosing this yesterday Brigadier John Visser, the Divisional Commissioner for Northern Free State, said: "We are just waiting for the pathologist's report from Bloemfontein. Then we will submit the docket to the Attorney-General."

An on-the-spot newspaper investigation last week revealed that the dead man was Mr. Jankie Mahlomola Matobako, a 25-year-old guard at Welkom's Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital.

All five men were arrested on March 11 and charged with housebreaking after an incident early that morning at a farm near Welkom.

After visiting Mr. Matobako in Virginia hospital, a magistrate noted that his injuries included: private parts swollen, both feet swollen, 11 weals on the front of his body above the navel, three grazes over the lower rib cage, about 20 weals over the kidney area, both hands swollen, upper lip swollen and cut inside the mouth.

RAM 2514/28
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Prison officers promoted

Pretoria Bureau

THE Commissioner of Prisons, General W. M. du Preez, has announced a number of promotions in the Prisons Service.

Heading the list is the administrative control officer of the release subsection at Prison Headquarters, Colonel George Steytler, who was promoted to Brigadier from March 1.

Brig Steytler joined the Rhodesian Prison Service in 1950 and the South African service in 1963.

General Du Preez also announced the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonels J. H. Smit, of Zonderwater, and D. B. Schoeman, of the Allandale Prisons, to the rank of colonel.

A total of 11 officers have been promoted to lieutenant-colonel and 20 captains to the rank of major, including one coloured, Major P. Witbooi, the officer commanding the coloured training college at Westlake in the Cape.

Five women and two black officers are among the 50 lieutenants promoted to captain.

The black officers are the commanding officer at the Baviaanspoort Training College, Captain M. Mkhathshwa, and the deputy commanding officer at Ulundi in Natal, Capt. S. Msomi.

Fifty three warrant officers, including one black, were promoted to lieutenant.

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Death in prison: 5 to appear

EAST LONDON — A Fort Glamorgan prison warden and four long term prisoners will appear in the Regional Court here on a charge of culpable homicide involving the death of a Buffalo Flats mechanic.

An inquiry was held early in March into the circumstances of the death of Mr Henry Bezuidenhout, 46, of Greenpoint Road, Buffalo Flats, and the matter was referred to the Attorney General for a decision.

The matter has now been referred back to court with instructions from the Attorney General that Mr William Smit, 54, Mr Alfred Leander, 27, Mr David Appel, 23, Mr Errol Smith, 21, all long term prisoners, and a warden, Mr Horatius Dzulame, 34, be tried in the Regional Court on a charge of culpable homicide.

It is alleged they hit Mr Bezuidenhout with a baton and broomsticks, throttling him, hitting him with belts and kicking him.

During the inquiry all the men pleaded not guilty. The hearing has been set down for trial on May 24 — DDR

Too few warders, warns jails chief

R.D.M.

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RAM (25)
Prison numbers growing

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, yesterday warned about the dangers of the shortage of warders, coupled with the growth of the prison population.

In the annual report of the Commissioner of Prisons for the period July 1, 1976, to June 30, 1977, tabled in Parliament yesterday, General Du Preez says it remains disquieting that, in spite of the difficult economic situation and increasing unemployment, the department cannot succeed in expanding its personnel corps.

The personnel loss actually increased as compared with the previous year, he said.

The Commissioner says it is accepted the task of the warder does not exactly "fire the potential candidate with enthusiasm," especially as far as custodial services are concerned.

There were the long and irregular hours, the weekend duty, exposure to the elements, the fact that the work was stereotyped, the increasing demands that were made on members as a result of the type of offender that the warder has to cope with today, and the lack of recognition in the community.

"If this trend, coupled with the growth of the prison population, continues, the result would be that prisoners would not be kept productively occupied because of a shortage of custodial personnel.

"This, in turn, would inevitably give rise to the evils of idleness," he said.

In spite of these problems, the department succeeded in making 1 601 appointments with the aid of an intensified recruiting campaign last year.

"But, for this sustained recruiting effort, the picture as regards personnel turnover would most probably have been much darker."

The high personnel turnover during the year, under review resulted in a younger average age in the personnel corps.

"This is a serious phenomenon and as such it presents particular problems in regard to the efficient administration of the department."

"A lack of maturity and experience is in many cases the reason why young members are still being entrusted by the older and experienced prisoner into irregular conduct.

"With this in mind, the department subjects young members to intensive basic training in an effort to enable them to cope with the demands in the work situation as soon as possible."

According to General Du Preez, applicants are still subject to strict selection.

"Although the results of psychological selection tests are effectively applied in the selection of white and black applicants, there is still a lack in this regard in respect of the coloured applicant

Research is being undertaken, however, in collaboration with the National Institute for Personnel Research as well as the Human Sciences Research Council, in order to develop suitable selection tests for coloured applicants.

During the year under review, the report says, efforts were concentrated on developing the various branches of the department in a balanced way.

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Five lawyers are barred from prisons

SUN EXPRESS

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FIVE LAWYERS well-known for their defence roles in political trials have been banned from visiting prisons

Notification of the bans was made in letters to the lawyers from the Prisons Department after the promulgation of an amendment to the Prison Regulations — and a Parliamentary row is planned for next week

The new regulation, which came into effect in June last year, empowers the Commissioner of Prisons to refuse a lawyer access to a prisoner if, in his opinion, "it is not in the interest of the safety of the State or the good order and administration of a prison"

Following "confidential" representations to Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police, Justice and Prisons, by the General Council of the Bar, the five lawyers were allowed access to prisoners who had not been convicted

They are still forbidden access to convicted prisoners — and one of them has discovered that he may not see detainees held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Mr Kruger has said such detainees are regarded as unconvicted prisoners

The five lawyers include three advocates — Mr George Bizos and Mr David Soggot of Johannesburg, Mr

By **DEREK TAYLOR**
and **JENNIFER HYMAN**

Christopher Nicholson of Durban — and two attorneys, Mr Shun Chetty and Mr Ishmael Ayob of Johannesburg

Mrs Helen Suzman MP, the Opposition spokesman on prisons, yesterday condemned the bans as an unwarrantable interference with the law

"The Minister has no right to intervene to prevent the normal relationship between defence lawyers and their clients," she said

"I shall certainly raise it during the the Prisons Vote debate next week," she said

"And I would be most surprised indeed if the Bar Council and the Law Society do not take the strongest possible measures to get the bans withdrawn," said Mrs Suzman

The origin of the new regulation and the ensuing bans is believed to have been a visit Mr Soggot, Mr Chetty, and another attorney, Mr Ramesh Vassen, paid to clients among the convicted South African Students Organisation prisoners on Robben Island in February last year

"In the course of discussions on their impending appeals they described certain incidents of maltreatment which they alleged had taken place since their imprisonment," Mr Chetty said yesterday

"Since we were not entitled to discuss these at the time, we made a further application to the Prisons Commissioner to interview the prisoners on their claims of assault," he said

But wives of some of the prisoners appealed for a court order of restraint against further assaults

Later, Mr Justice de Kock ruled that the Commissioner had not properly exercised his discretion in refusing the lawyers permission to consult with the prisoners complaining of assaults

The Minister then appealed to the Supreme Court against this decision. This week the Supreme Court upheld Mr Justice De Kock's ruling

Handwritten scribbles and initials

MYSTERY SETTLES KID

A SOMALI man, believed to be from Somalia, has been held in a prison in London for 19 months.

He is himself Alexander, but his name is thought to be Abdullahi Abasi Yusuf. According to the last of several statements made to the Department of the Interior, he claims to have been born in Somalia.

His name was disclosed when he managed to telephone the Sunday Times to plead for help saying he was born in Somalia and that there was nowhere to depict him to. He had a strong Somali African accent.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior said this week that because of the difficulty in efforts to identify Mr. Andy, checks to identify him were made to the British High Commission in London.

The spokesman said that the Department of the Interior was not able to identify Mr. Andy.

IN CELLS

POLICE HOLD MAN 19 MONTHS

Interior was working through the International Red Cross to establish whether Mr. Andy could be repatriated to Somalia.

FOUR MONTHS

Mr. Andy was working through the International Red Cross to establish whether Mr. Andy could be repatriated to Somalia.

The spokesman said that the Department of the Interior was not able to identify Mr. Andy.

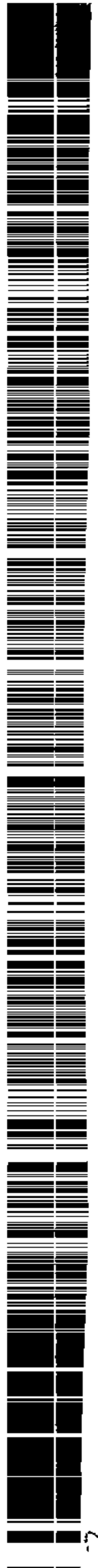
Although there was provision for prohibited immigrants to be held in prisons he had been unable to get them admitted.

LIFE

Col Peckoff said that Mr. Andy was not the only person noted in the report to have been held in the prison. He said that Mr. Andy had been held in the prison for 19 months.

Mr. Andy was technically not a prisoner but was merely being held on the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

He is their baby, said Col Peckoff. But I do hope they will be able to make some arrangement for him because I do not believe that it is right for him to be held here for so long. In his phone call to the Sunday Times last weekend, Mr. Andy described himself as a permanent client of the Sunday Times and said he was making application for a passport because the British Government had refused to issue it. He said that he had been held in the prison for 19 months.



100 10 (1000 100)

253

Prison head was WRONG — COURT

12/9/78 AA

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner of Prisons had not exercised his discretion properly when he refused to grant nine political prisoners on Robben Island leave to consult their lawyers about an alleged 'dog incident,' a Supreme Court judge ruled today.

A full bench of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today dismissed an appeal by the Minister of Prisons against the earlier ruling of Mr Justice de Kock that, since the discretion had not been properly exercised, the matter should be referred back for reconsideration.

The prisoners, all serving "substantial" sentences on Robben Island are Sathasivan Cooper, Maitshwe Makoape, Stimivasa Moodley, Beitiam Vonsalves, Rudolf Knight, Gilbert Sedibe, Joseph Plattjes, Owen Stuurman and Justice Myeza.

In a 22-page judgment, Mr Justice Watermeyer said on that January 20 1977 two wardens apparently considered that a number of prisoners were reluctant to return to work after the lunch break.

The wardens who had dogs on leashes, approached the prisoners who became alarmed.

"In attempting to keep away from the dogs, some of them sustained injuries of a minor nature. Precisely how the injuries were sustained is not quite clear, but none of the prisoners appears to have been bitten or come into physical contact with the dogs," the judge said.

The prisoners told their legal representative they wished to discuss the incident.

The lawyers required permission for the consultation. This permission was refused.

PRISON experiences of a suffragette

ET 16/5/28

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"THE food was certainly insufficient and most of us were always hungry and ever panting for a whiff of fresh air. No-one need ever think it is a light thing to go to Holloway or that any amount of notoriety would make it worthwhile to undergo such hardships," Miss Daisy Solomon wrote 69 years ago.

Miss Solomon's death just over a week ago at the age of 96 brought to light an article, containing the above excerpts, which she had written concerning her experiences after she had been jailed for a month as a suffragette in London.

The account of her imprisonment appeared in the Christian Commonwealth (organ of the Progressive Movement in Religion and Social Ethics) of August 25, 1909. A copy was lent to the Cape Times Women's Page by Mr Eric Rosenthal.



The late Miss Daisy Solomon — "glad to have been in prison."

Miss Solomon had been part of a deputation seeking an interview to demand the vote for women.

cheer from all our friends outside and many a time it rang in my ears during my month of captivity."

Prison clothes were far from glamorous. Coarse underclothing, green serge skirt and blouse were marked all over with arrows. Even after sticking to advice to turn the stockings inside out so as to have the smoother side next to the skin, she found the irritation great. Her shoes were so big she was afraid of walking out of them during exercise.

Miss Solomon, known as prisoner 23, was kept in a cell which had a table, wooden chair and a plank bed against the wall.

The prisoners were woken at 5.30am. The diet was a vegetarian one of sweet tea and a small, brown loaf for breakfast; hot milk, a hard-boiled egg and bread, potatoes and one other vegetable for lunch; and cocoa with "thick grease on top" and bread for supper.

During the morning and afternoon, Miss Solomon sat in the hall and made either nightgowns or knitted men's socks.

A bath once a week broke the routine.

"The baths were in a disgraceful condition; they were so dirty. We petitioned the Home Secretary but he refused.

"There is only one thing that makes it possible to go through with it, and that is the hope that it may help in some little way towards the uplifting of the womanhood of the country."

To Miss Solomon, the rule of silence was one of the most gruesome. She wrote: "We as a body decided that we would not keep this rule, and although several of our number were punished, receiving two days' solitary confinement, in the end the authorities simply had to wink at us whispering now and again during associated labour."

CT. 16/5/78

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"I had the pleasure of walking with our well-known delegate from Glasgow, a lady of 79 years of age. After great difficulty we managed to reach Palace Yard, and there the police were so rough that they succeeded in knocking both of us down."

Miss Solomon was arrested when she refused to move on till she had helped up her elderly companion.

She was taken to Cannon Row police station, let out on bail for the night and the next day was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in Holloway prison for "wilfully obstructing the police"

With other suffragettes she was taken to prison in a "Black Maria".

"Of course, we could not see out but I shall never forget the delight when all of a sudden I heard a tremendous

Her term of imprisonment set her thinking about the prison system. She questioned whether it reformed.

She was however "glad" to have been prison. "I realize that I have received my baptism to work for the uplifting of womanhood; that I have gained in moral courage, that my powers of endurance have been strengthened; and that adverse criticism no longer affects me as it did before. One comes out of prison knowing that the suffering for others is essential to the formation of character and to the furtherance of a great cause"

While women in Great Britain were enfranchised in 1918, Miss Solomon had to wait till 1928 to see them granted electoral equality. In South Africa white women were given the vote in 1930

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE

- Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

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To amend the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1959, relating to definitions; the appointment of members, other than commissioned officers, of the Prisons Service; and the date applicable to the retirement of members of the Prisons Service on pension, to authorize the Commissioner of Prisons to determine security measures at prisons, to grant privileges and indulgences to prisoners and to withdraw such privileges and indulgences, to repeal the powers of commissioned officers of the Prisons Service to inspect police cells and lock-ups; to repeal the powers and duties relating to civil debtors; to authorize the Minister of Prisons to enter into agreements with governments of territories in Africa in terms of which persons who in the Republic have been sentenced or referred to prisons for detention therein, may be detained in prisons in such territories; to reduce the number of strokes which may be inflicted by way of corporal punishment; and to reduce the minimum period of detention of an habitual criminal; to provide for the payment of monetary rewards to persons giving certain information or performing certain acts in the interest of the Department of Prisons; and for the imposition of further penalties on members of the Prisons Service contravening certain provisions of the said Prisons Act and to increase certain fines which may be imposed on such members contravening such provisions; to reduce the maximum age at which corporal punishment may be inflicted on a prisoner; relating to the review of certain sentences; to provide for the taking into consideration by prison boards exercising their powers of comments made in respect of sentences by the persons imposing such sentences, to authorize the Minister of Prisons to release prisoners, sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment, on probation, to increase the period of special remission which may be granted in respect of imprisonment; to authorize the Commissioner of Prisons to exempt completely segregated prisoners from certain labour, and to authorize magistrates to order the presence of any prisoner before a court over which they are presiding; to provide for the establishment and conduct of canteens at prisons; to exempt the State from liability for loss or damages connected with the use of certain property or the rendering of certain services; and to provide for incidental matters.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 2 May 1978)

PRISONS AMENDMENT ACT 1978

Act No 58, 1978

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

1. Section 1 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of 'member of the Prisons Service' of the following definition
- 5 'member of the Prisons Service means any commissioned officer, warrant-officer, **[non-commissioned officer]** sergeant or warden serving in the Prisons Department,"
- 10
- Amendment of section 1 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 1 of Act 75 of 1965, section 46 of Act 70 of 1968 and section 1 of Act 88 of 1977
2. Section 8 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection
- 15 "(1) Every member of the Prisons Service other than a commissioned officer, shall be appointed by the Commissioner **[with the approval of the Minister]** under an agreement in writing incorporating the period and the conditions of his service"
- Amendment of section 8 of Act 8 of 1959
3. Section 12 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection
- 20 "(1) In this section 'fixed date' means **[the fixed date as defined in section 1 of the Government Service Pensions Act, 1965]** 1 January 1966"
- Amendment of section 12 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 10 of Act 62 of 1966, section 4 of Act 75 of 1966 and section 2 of Act 9 of 1971
4. The following section is hereby substituted for section 22 of the principal Act
- 25 "Security measures, privileges and indulgences
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22. (1) The Commissioner shall determine—
- (a) the security measures applicable at prisons, and may determine different security measures in respect of different prisons,
- (b) the groups into which prisoners are to be classified
- (2) The Commissioner may in his discretion—
- (a) grant such privileges and indulgences as he may think fit to any prisoner,
- (b) notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, withdraw any privilege or indulgence granted in terms of paragraph (a) to any prisoner without furnishing any reasons and without hearing such prisoner or any other person"
- Substitution of section 22 of Act 8 of 1959
5. Section 25 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (3)
- Amendment of section 25 of Act 8 of 1959
6. Section 27 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph
- 45 "(c) in the case of a person committed for detention under **[a decree of civil imprisonment or]** any **[other]** order or judgment of a competent court in civil proceedings, upon production to him of the warrant of the court sued out upon such **[decree]** order or judgment and the deposit with him of a certified copy thereof,"
- Amendment of section 27 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 4 of Act 88 of 1977
7. Section 30 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection
- 55 "(1) The Minister may enter into an agreement with the government of any territory in Africa on terms and conditions set out in the agreement, providing for the reception in the Republic or such territory and detention in any prison **[therein]** in the Republic or such territory
- Amendment of section 30 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 11 of Act 62 of 1966 and section 13 of Act 101 of 1969

PRISONS AMENDMENT ACT 1978

Act No 58 1978

of any person sentenced or referred to any prison for detention therein ~~in~~ by a competent court of or person in such territory or the Republic according to the law in force ~~therein to imprisonment with or without compulsory labour~~ in such territory or the Republic "

(b) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection

"(3) After the publication of any such notice in the Gazette in respect of any such territory aforesaid a person who in such territory has been sentenced ~~to imprisonment~~ or referred to a prison for detention therein as described in subsection (1) ~~and is still liable to serve the sentence imposed~~ may be lawfully received into custody in the Republic and may be lawfully detained in any prison thereof until the carrying out of the sentence or until the expiry of the sentence or period of detention or during such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary, and thereupon such person while so detained shall be treated and be subject to the same laws and regulations in every respect as if he ~~were undergoing the sentence of~~ had been sentenced or referred to any prison for detention therein by a competent court of or person in the Republic. Provided that no such person shall be received into custody in the Republic under the provisions of this subsection unless the original warrant of commitment to or order for detention in a prison accompanies the escort in charge of such person "

8. Section 36 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (8) of the following subsection

Amendment of section 36 of Act 8 of 1959

"(8) The number of strokes inflicted at one and the same time in terms of subsection (7) shall in no instance exceed ~~ten~~ seven and the remainder of the strokes, if any ordered in the said sentences shall lapse "

9. The following section is hereby substituted for section 38 of the principal Act

Substitution of section 38 of Act 8 of 1959

^{Indeterminate sentences on habitual criminals} 38. Subject to the provisions of section 66 any person who has been declared an habitual criminal under the provisions of any law, shall be detained in a prison during the State President's pleasure. Provided that any person who has received an indeterminate sentence in consequence of being so declared an habitual criminal after the commencement of this Act, shall be detained in a prison for a period of at least ~~nine~~ seven years "

10 Section 49 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2A) of the following subsection

Amendment of section 49 of Act 8 of 1959, is amended by section 4 of Act 9 of 1971

(2A) The Commissioner may pay monetary rewards to persons—

- (a) giving information relating to any planned escape from custody by any prisoner
- (b) giving information or performing any act which in the opinion of the Commissioner is of such nature that the interests of the Department of Prisons have been furthered thereby and that the payment of a monetary reward to such persons in the circumstances in question will be fair and desirable "

PRISONS AMENDMENT ACT 1978

Act No 58 1978

- 11 Section 53 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection
- 5 “(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8) a commissioned officer shall, upon conviction of such member or temporary warder in respect of any such contravention or non-compliance, have jurisdiction—
- (a) to reprimand him,
- (b) to deprive him in respect of any month of not more than two of his off-days, or
- 10 (c) to impose a fine not exceeding [thirty] sixty rand, which fine may be recovered by deduction from his accrued or future pay in such instalments as may be determined by the Commissioner”
12. Section 54 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
- 15 (a) by the deletion of paragraph (b) of subsection (2),
- (b) by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph
- 20 “(d) corporal punishment, not exceeding six strokes, if the prisoner is a convicted male prisoner apparently under the age of [fifty] forty years and no other punishment [other than a punishment referred to in paragraph (b)] is imposed upon him in respect of the same contravention or non-compliance,”
- 25 13. Section 55 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection,
- “(4) At the investigation of any charge in terms of this section the law as to admissibility of evidence and the competency and compellability of witnesses as applicable in connection with criminal proceedings in a magistrate's court, shall, with the exception of the provisions of the first proviso to [subsection (1) of] section [244] 217 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, [1955] 1977 (Act No [56] 51 of [1955] 1977), be observed”
- 30 14 Section 56 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection
- “(1) The record of the trial of every case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is imposed in terms of section 51 (2) or 54 (2) or in which any period of imprisonment of more than three months [or a fine of more than fifty pounds] is imposed in terms of section 50 (2) or 51 (2) shall, within seven days of the sentence, be transmitted to the registrar of the division of the Supreme Court having jurisdiction to review criminal cases tried before the magistrate of the district in which the prison or place where the trial took place is situated”
- 35 15. Section 61 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph (b) for the words preceding subparagraph (i) of the following words
- 40 “(b) ‘with due regard to any remarks made by the court in question at the time of the imposition of the sentence, make recommendations as to—’”
- 45 16 Section 63 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
- (a) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph
- 50 “(b) The Minister may authorize the release of the prisoner on probation or on parole [or submit the report, together with such recommendation as he may think fit, for the consideration of the State President] as he may direct”,
- 55 (b) by the deletion of paragraph (c) of subsection (2)
- 60 17. Section 70 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection
- Amendment of section 53 of Act 8 of 1959 as amended by section 17 of Act 75 of 1965 and section 4 of Act 4 of 1972
- Amendment of section 54 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 18 of Act 75 of 1965 and section 5 of Act 9 of 1971
- Amendment of section 55 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 49 of Act 70 of 1968
- Amendment of section 56 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 12 of Act 62 of 1966, section 15 of Act 101 of 1969 and section 15 of Act 62 of 1973
- Amendment of section 61 of Act 8 of 1959
- Amendment of section 63 of Act 8 of 1959
- Amendment of section 70 of Act 8 of 1959

PRISONS AMENDMENT ACT 1978

Act No 58 1978

(2) The Minister may, if he deems fit grant to such prisoner special remission of sentence not exceeding **thirty days** one year, either unconditionally or on such conditions as he may determine.

5 18 Section 78 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after subsection (2) of the following subsection
Amendment of section 78 of Act 8 of 1959

10 (2A) The Commissioner may exempt convicted prisoners completely segregated in terms of subsection (2), in respect of any day or period of such complete segregation, from such labour as he may determine.

19. The following heading is hereby substituted for the heading preceding section 81 of the principal Act
Substitution of heading preceding section 81 of Act 8 of 1959

“CHAPTER VIII

15 DECONTATION AND TREATMENT OF
[CIVIL DEBTORS AND] CERTAIN OTHER
CLASSES OF PRISONERS

20. The following section is hereby substituted for section 81 of the principal Act
Substitution of section 81 of Act 8 of 1959 as amended by section 9 of Act 88 of 1977

20 of certain other classes of prisoners
25
30
35
40
81 (1) **[Civil debtors]** Persons detained pending arrangements for their removal from the Republic, and other persons received into a prison in accordance with the provisions of section 27, shall perform such duties as may be necessary to maintain the good order and cleanliness of any room or other place occupied by them within the prison and of any premises adjoining or in any way subserving, or any articles or things subserving, that room or place or the occupants thereof, and may be permitted to perform other labour
(2) Alleged mentally ill or epileptic prisoners received into a prison as aforesaid shall only be compelled to do such work as the medical officer may prescribe
(3) A President's patient detained in a hospital prison for psychopaths shall receive such treatment and may be compelled to perform such work as the Commissioner may prescribe, unless the medical officer has certified that such treatment or the performance of such work is injurious to the health of such President's patient

21. Section 84 of the principal Act is hereby repealed
Repeal of section 84 of Act 8 of 1959

22. Section 87 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection
45 (2) A judge of a superior court or a magistrate may at any time order any prisoner to be brought before a court over which he is presiding in a criminal case.”
Amendment of section 87 of Act 8 of 1959

23 The following section is hereby substituted for section 88 of the principal Act
Substitution of section 88 of Act 8 of 1959, as amended by section 5 of Act 4 of 1972

50 Establishment and conduct and exemption from certain moneys of canteens at prisons
88. (1) Canteens for the exclusive use or benefit of members of the Department of Prisons the families of such members and other persons or categories of persons prescribed by regulation, may be established and conducted on such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed by regulation.

PRISONS AMENDMENT ACT 1978

Act No 58, 1978

5 (2) No licence moneys, tax, duty or fee (other than customs, excise or sales duties leviable by law) shall be payable by any person under any law or bye-law in respect of any canteen established in terms of subsection (1)

10 (3) The production of an official document bearing the signature of the Minister or of a person authorized by him to sign any such document and indicating that he has certified the canteen shall be conclusive proof that it is a canteen as contemplated in subsection (1)

(4) For the purposes of this section—

15 (a) 'canteen' includes any mess for members of the Prisons Service or any Prisons Department institution or any premises temporarily or permanently used for providing recreation refreshment or necessaries for the exclusive use or benefit of members of the Department of Prisons, the families of such members and other persons or categories of persons prescribed by regulation,

20 (b) any canteen which before the date of commencement of section 23 of the Prisons Amendment Act, 1978 has been certified by the Minister or any person authorized by him as contemplated in subsection (3), shall be deemed to be a canteen

25 established on the conditions and in the manner referred to in subsection (1)

24 The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 89

Insertion of section 89A in Act 8 of 1959

30 Non-liability of State for certain losses or damages

35 89A. The Government or any person in the service of the State shall not be liable (except in the case of any wilful act or omission on the part of any such person) to any person (except any person who is a member of the Prisons Service or temporary warder or employee of the State acting in the execution of his duty as such or any person expressly authorized by the State) who makes use of any vehicle or vessel which is the property of the State in its Department of Prisons or to whom services are rendered by the said Department or who makes use of any other property of the State in its Prisons Department, or to the spouse, or any parent, child or dependant of any such person, for any loss or damage resulting from any bodily injury, loss of life or loss of or damage to property caused by or arising out of or in any way connected with the use of any such vehicle, vessel or the said services or the use of any such other property."

45

25. This Act shall be called the Prisons Amendment Act, 1978, and the provisions of section 23 shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*

Short title and commencement

GENERAL FUND:

DONATIONS:

to Stipend Appeal

to Langa

2

to Angmenting Special
Cathedral Bldg Fund
U.S.P.G./S.P.C.K.

SUNDRIES:

Hire of buses
Socials & Picnic
Manyani
Synod Expenses
Bank Charges

Rights
of the
jailed
are few

—counsel

BLOEMFONTEIN — Prisoners have few rights, Mr J P Roux, SC, said in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday. He was speaking for the respondents in an appeal by eight long term prisoners who claim they are entitled to receive newspapers, magazines and journals receive and write uncensored letters and have unrestricted conversations during visits.

Judgment was reserved. The men, commonly described as "political" prisoners, are Denis Theodore Goldberg, Ian David Kitson, John Edward Matthews, Alexander Mounariss, Raymond Sorrel Suttner, David Rabkin, Jeremy Patrick Cronin and Charles Anthony David Holiday.

They are serving jail terms ranging from five years to life.

They were appealing against an earlier judgment by Mr Justice Curlewis in the Pretoria Supreme Court last year that no case had been made out in their claim against the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons and the officer commanding Pretoria Prison.

The appeal was heard by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Wessels, sitting with Mr Justice Trollop, Mr Justice Corbett, Mr Justice Hofmeyr and Mr Justice Joubert.

Mr. Roux SC, said that as the appellants were prisoners sentenced to various jail terms by competent courts they were subject to the provisions of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959.

Prisoners in South Africa retained certain rights which, if infringed would found an action.

These rights must however, be few and not inconsistent with jail as a punishment for committing a crime.

A prisoner's rights were: Not to be assaulted, to obtain reasonable food, to be reasonably housed, to be supplied with adequate clothing to have access to medical treatment, to practise religion, and to have access to legal representatives.

While claiming this list of rights to be final, the relief claimed by the appellants could not be based on any right.

Jailings obviously precluded a prisoner from having access to literature of his choice and must end at a prisoner's rights to correspond and be visited.

A distinction had been drawn between necessities and comforts in relation to prisoners. The relief claimed by the appellants related totally to comforts. Mr Roux said...

276-00
100-00

483-47

8-96

868-43

247-00

155-56

100-00

23-60

2-17

528 - 33

Answered 15 18 May 1978
 Question 575 Cols. ~~785~~ 785 & 786.

Applications for permission to publish photographs of Breyten Breytenbach

613 Mr J D DUP BASSON asked the Minister of Prisons

(1) (a) How many applications for permission to publish photographs of Breyten Breytenbach has the Commissioner of Prisons received since Breytenbach was arrested and (b) who were the applicants,

(2) (a) which of the applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) for what reasons in each case.

(3) whether the Commissioner consulted any other person in respect of any applications, if so, the name of such person.

253
~~329~~

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

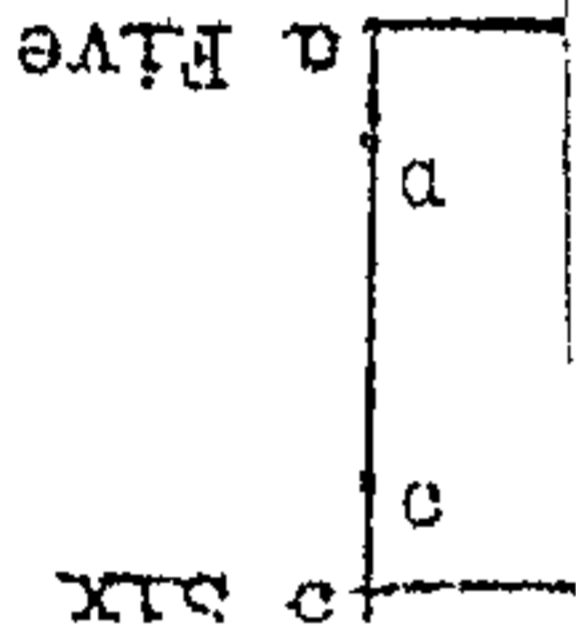
(1) (a) 8

- (b) Sunday Express—21 July 1977
 Rapport—9 August 1977
 Huisgenoot—17 August 1977
 Rapport—23 August 1977
 Sunday Times—8 December 1977
 Huisgenoot—13 December 1977
 Tafelberg Publishers—20 December 1977
 Tafelberg Publishers—7 April 1978

(2) (i) (i) Huisgenoot—17 August 1977

(ii) The rest of the applications received

(ii) (i) In terms of section 44(1)(c)(iv)(b) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No. 8 of 1959)



Open

Half-open

Half-close

1

Close

Front

787

THURSDAY,

1959), it is permissible to publish a photograph of a prisoner for a period of 30 days after the date on which judgment was given in a court case in which the prisoner was involved. The Huisgenoot had made representations to the Department for the publishing of a photograph after it had become known that publication would take place a few days after expiration of the permissible period, due to technical problems in the printing process. Under these circumstances permission was granted.

(ii) The other requests were refused in terms of section 44(1)(c) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No. 8 of 1959).

(3) No

A diagrammatic representation of the approximation of the cardinal vowels compared of average Standard English vowels compared of the cardinal vowels

17 June 1977, Government Notice R 1199 of 23 June 1977, Government Notice R 1584 of 12 August 1977, Government Notice R 1731 of 2 September 1977 and Government Notice R 2094 of 14 October 1977.

2 Regulation 112 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation

“(2) Shaving amenities and facilities for haircuts shall be made available to a male prisoner, and beards shall be shaved and hair cut as prescribed, unless the medical officer orders otherwise in writing”

3 These regulations have been made with the consent of the Administrator-general and apply in the Territory of South West Africa

Goewermentskennigswing R 1584 van 12 Augustus 1977, Goewermentskennigswing R 1731 van 2 September 1977 en Goewermentskennigswing K. 2094 van 14 Oktober 1977

2 Regulasie 112 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang

“(2) Aan 'n manlike gevangene moet skaargeriewe en fasiliteite vir die kap van hare beskikbaar gestel word en baarde moet geskeer en hare gekap word soos voorgeskryf, tensy die geneeskundige beaampte skriftelik anders gelas”

3 Hierdie regulasies is uitgevaardig met die toestemming van die Administrateur-generaal en is in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika van toepassing

CSA
7

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

253

19 May 1978

No R 992

AMENDMENT OF THE PRISON REGULATIONS

The State President has, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), promulgated the regulations in the Annexure hereto

ANNEXURE

1 In this Annexure the term "the Prison Regulations", unless it appears differently from the context thereof, means the regulations published under Government Notice R 2080 of 31 December 1965, as amended by Government Notice R 992 of 30 June 1967, Government Notice R 441 of 22 March 1968, Government Notice R 801 of 10 May 1968, Government Notice R 1865 of 11 October 1968, Government Notice R 2227 of 6 December 1968, Government Notice R 2325 of 20 December 1968, Government Notice R 726 of 2 May 1969, Government Notice R 1530 of 18 September 1970, Government Notice R 1979 of 13 November 1970, Government Notice R 557 of 8 April 1971, Government Notice R 1199 of 9 July 1971, Government Notice R 53 of 14 January 1972, Government Notice R 776 of 12 May 1972, Government Notice R 1476 of 25 August 1972, Government Notice R 384 of 16 March 1973, Government Notice R 922 of 30 May 1973, Government Notice R 2368 of 14 December 1973, Government Notice R 1842 of 11 October 1974, Government Notice R 1311 of 11 July 1975, Government Notice R 921 of 28 May 1976, Government Notice R 2261 of 3 December 1976, Government Notice R 967 of 3 June 1977, Government Notice R. 1047 of

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEVANGENISSE

No R 992

19 Mei 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE GEVANGENISREGULASIE

Die Staatspresident het kragtens die bevoegdheid wat verleen by artikel 94 van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), die regulasies in die Bylae hieronder uiteengevaardig.

BYLAE

1 In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die konteks anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Gevangenisregulasie" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewernementskennisgewing R 2080 van 31 Desember 1965, soos aangepas deur Goewernementskennisgewing R 992 van 30 Junie 1967, Goewernementskennisgewing R 441 van 22 Maart 1968, Goewernementskennisgewing R 801 van 10 Mei 1968, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1865 van 11 Oktober 1968, Goewernementskennisgewing R 2227 van 6 Desember 1968, Goewernementskennisgewing R 2325 van 20 Desember 1968, Goewernementskennisgewing R 726 van 2 Mei 1969, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1530 van 18 September 1970, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1979 van 13 November 1970, Goewernementskennisgewing R 557 van 8 April 1971, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1199 van 9 Julie 1971, Goewernementskennisgewing R 53 van 14 Januarie 1972, Goewernementskennisgewing R 776 van 12 Mei 1972, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1476 van 25 Augustus 1972, Goewernementskennisgewing R 384 van 16 Maart 1973, Goewernementskennisgewing R 922 van 30 Mei 1973, Goewernementskennisgewing R 2368 van 14 Desember 1973, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1842 van 11 Oktober 1974, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1311 van 11 Julie 1975, Goewernementskennisgewing R 921 van 28 Mei 1976, Goewernementskennisgewing R 1047 van 3 Desember 1976, Goewernementskennisgewing R 967 van 3 Junie 1977, Goewernementskennisgewing R. 1047 van

253 N.M. 2/15/78

Blacks injured in jail incident

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Prisons authorities are investigating an incident at the Baviaanspoort maximum security prison for Blacks near Pretoria following an outbreak of violence at the weekend.

A spokesman for the prisons' public relations office confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that a few prisoners had been injured in an incident inside the prison on Sunday.

The exact number of prisoners injured was not released, but the spokesman said the incident at the prison occurred at 5 p.m.

Apparently only prisoners were involved.

On Friday a Prisons Department spokesman confirmed that prisons officers at the same prison had quelled an outbreak of violence, and that in that incident a few prisoners were slightly injured.

4 papers in Prisons Act case

JOHANNESBURG — Charges under the Prisons Act against four newspaper publishing companies were referred to the Attorney - General yesterday for his decision

The companies face prosecution for the alleged unlawful publishing in November last year of photographs of a man in police custody

The four companies are the Argus Company, publishers of The Star, South African Associated Newspapers, Pers Korporasie van Suid Afrika Bpk and Nasionale Koerante Bpk

The cases were postponed in absentia to June 6 — SAPA

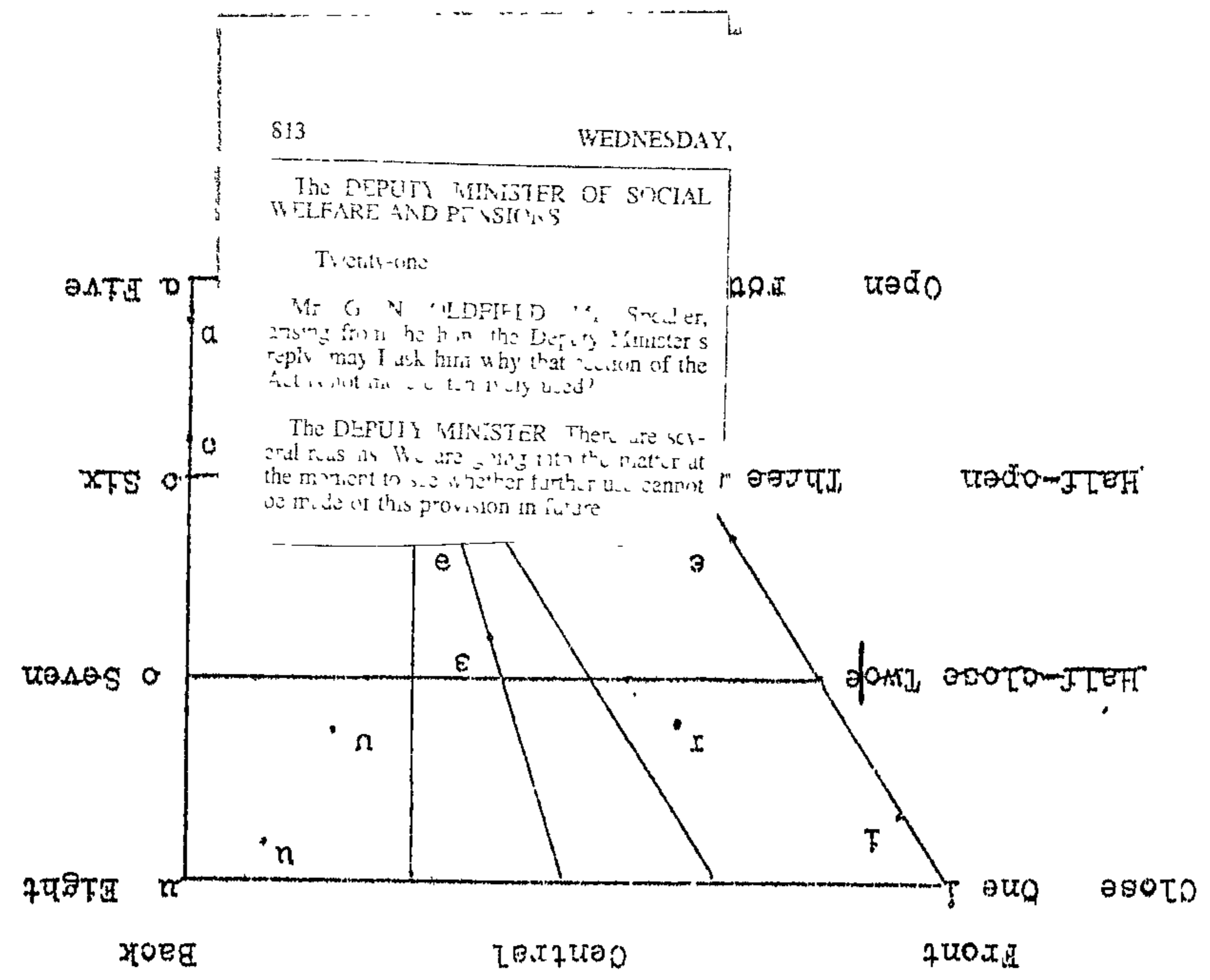
Harvard 16 24 May 1978
 Question 12 Cols. 812 - 813

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Parliamentary Office, 513
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112 Mr. G. N. WILKINSON
 Member of Parliament

Mr. G. N. WILKINSON
 112, St. James's Place
 London SW1A 1ST



A diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels

PHONETICS

9/16/78 DA (253)

Prisoner tells of cell group's smuggled note

EAST LONDON — A Fort Glamorgan prisoner serving a five to eight year sentence for housebreaking told a magistrate yesterday a letter smuggled out of jail was intended to expose the difficulties prisoners faced.

It was intended to let the whole world know of their problems. Copies of the letter were intended for the Daily Dispatch and another copy for the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger.

Mr Welcome Wesley Gubeni said this in his defence when he appeared with Mr Mwandile Funda on a charge of smuggling letters out of prison.

They pleaded not guilty.

Mr Gubeni said they were classified in the C group as prisoners and locked up in Cell Five. All the prisoners in the cell decided a letter should be written and he was chosen to write it.

"After the letter was written I read it out to them and everybody was satisfied with its contents. We were not happy to be in that cell.

"We wanted help to be relieved of the problems we experienced. The letter had to be posted at Mdantsane where somebody would have rewritten it and send it to different places," Mr Gubeni said.

One of the inmates, Mr Nimrod Mayathula, climbed up to a window and spoke to a person outside the prison and told him what to do with the letter.

The following day Mr Mayathula decided to tell a Lt Jacobs about the letter.

Mr Mayathula later pointed out the person to whom he had handed the letter. Later Lt Jacobs had called him (Mr Gubeni) and told him the complaints would be rectified but that he was going to be charged for smuggling the letter out of jail.

Asked by the court why he did not complain to the jail authorities, Mr Gubeni said if they had written to the Commissioner of

was the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger.

"We decided to write to the various places to expose the difficulties we faced in jail and to let the world know of our problem," he said.

He admitted their complaints had since been rectified after the letter had been discovered.

He refused to divulge the names of warders he said helped them smuggle letters out of jail and said if he did it would only land them into trouble.

Giving evidence for the State, a prison warder, Sgt E Gilmer, said he received information one of the prisoners had smuggled out a letter from prison.

He went to an address at Mdantsane where he waited for the postman to place letters in a post box. He looked through the pile of letters and took possession of the letter allegedly written by Mr Gubeni.

Judgment will be given today — DDR

Prisons their letter would never have been posted because of the complaints it contained.

He said the Commissioner of Prisons would not have helped them if they had complained to him. He would have had them charged.

Mr Gubeni said the only person who helped them

23/1/78

Prison population rising rapidly

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Pretoria Bureau

The number of prisoners in South Africa is increasing at more than twice the rate of the general population, Major General J P Roux, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons (administrative auxiliary services), has said.

The prison population showed a growth of 4,35 percent in 1976/77, while population growth was only an estimated 2,12 percent, he said.

Speaking at a passing-out parade of probationary warders at Kroonstad this week, General Roux said 515 121 prisoners were admitted in the 1976/77 period. The daily prisoner average was 98 957.

This figure had recently swelled to more than 100 000 and the personnel

strength was only about 14 000, he said.

Outlining the demands which the new warders would be facing, General Roux said the warder had now to deal with a new type of offender — the terrorist and underminer of State authority.

"It is especially this offender whose behaviour is so unpredictable because his actions are not so much a reaction to provocation from his environment or the usual frustrations, but arise from deep-seated motives



(253)

R.D.M 22/6/78 (255)

Prisons chief tells warders to keep cool

KROONSTAD. — Because of "vicious attacks" on South Africa's prison system it was imperative that prison warders performed their daily task with great conscientiousness and self-control, Major-General J. P. Roux, Deputy Commissioner of Administrative Auxiliary Services of the Prisons Department, said in Kroonstad yesterday.

Speaking at a passing-out parade of white probation warders, Gen. Roux said a country's prison system was often the target of attacks on it and this was especially true in the case of South Africa.

"Attacks from within organisations such as the UN and Amnesty International on the South African prison system are constantly launched as part of the total propaganda war against South Africa."

"The South African prison system remains the target of vicious and distorted attacks and resolutions in spite of the fact that South Africa does apply the standard minimum rules as accepted on August 30, 1955, by the socio-economic committee of the UN during the first congress on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders held in Geneva."

Relatively few internal problems such as uprisings and riots were experienced in South African jails in comparison with occurrences in many other countries, he said.

There was a difficult problem in the warder's work in the relationship between the warder with the authority and the offender with serious behaviour problems under his supervision, due to the possibility of conflict in this 24-hour contact situation.

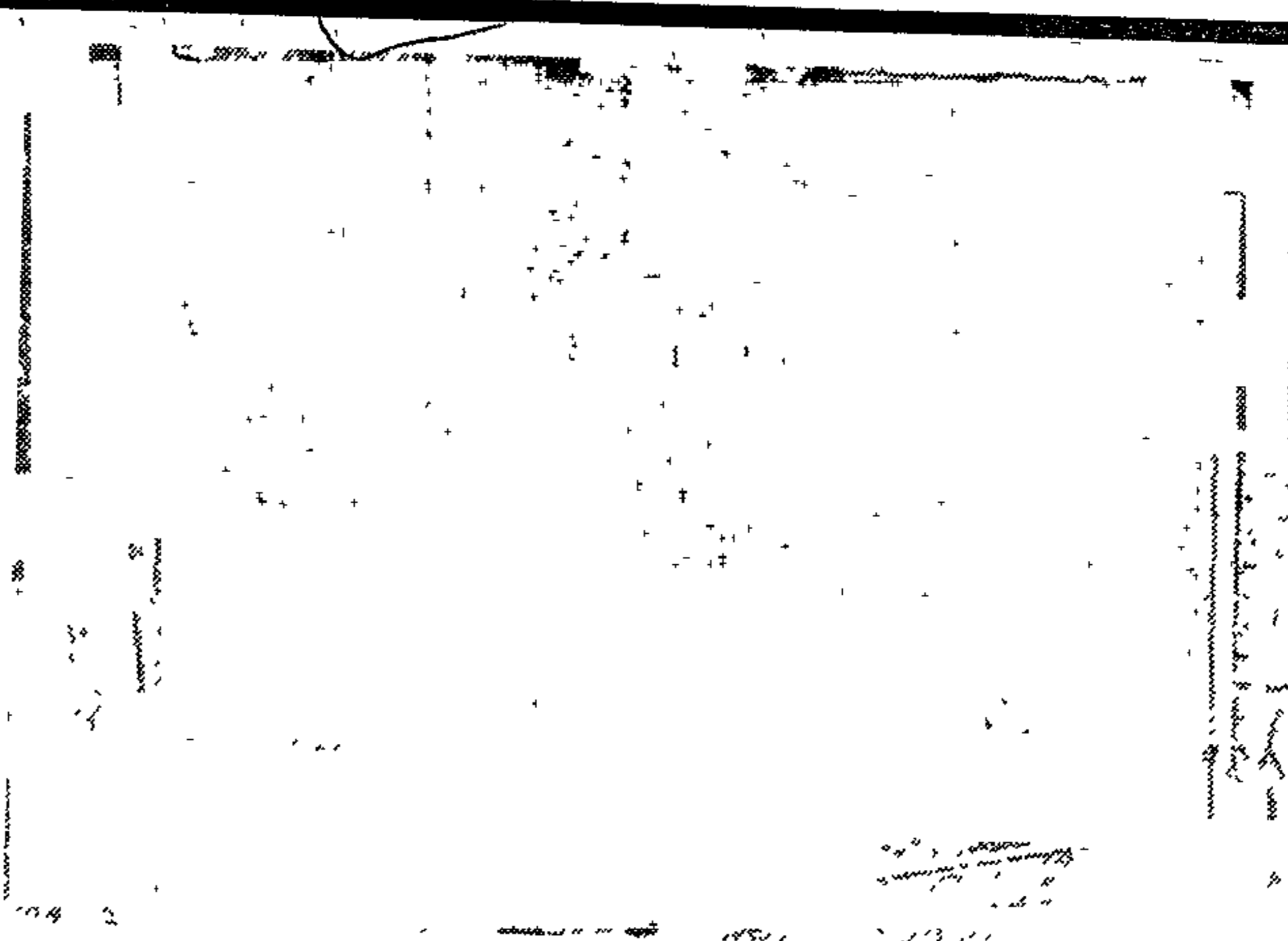
Where control was exercised daily over about 100 000 prisoners, many factors could lead to conflict.

"With South Africa's internal population composition, incidents of this nature, with serious consequences, can very easily be interpreted as abuse of authority or blatant discriminatory conduct.

"Self-control is therefore at all times demanded of the warder, even in circumstances of extreme provocation" — Sapa.

(253)

Complainants to Star Line and other bodies have walked through this entrance to Phyllis Peake's house in Honey Street, Berea, and have later regretted it. The van and station wagon in the drive double as hearses and, as vehicles used for visits to prisons, she says.



23/4/78

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SA's Helping Hand...

Many people have turned to Phyllis Peake for help in getting imprisoned friends and relatives released on parole. Yet, reports MIKE COTTEE, the Prison Department says, no outsider can influence its final decision in the parole process.

More than 2 000 people have paid up to R100 each to former brothel-keeper Phyllis Peake for basically one reason — to help get imprisoned friends and relatives released on parole. Yet the Department of Prisons says no outsider can influence its final decision in the parole process, which she concedes.

Mrs Peake, who served a prison sentence in 1967 for keeping a brothel, has been running an organisation for some years. It is known by two names, South Africa's Helping Hand and Prisoner's Aid. She recruits members

by sending letters to families of recently-convicted prisoners, asking them to call to see her to arrange applications for the prisoners' release on parole.

An unsigned circular headed "Prisoner's Aid" is in our possession. ("Pris-

oner's Friend" is the official Government body attached to Magistrate's Courts)

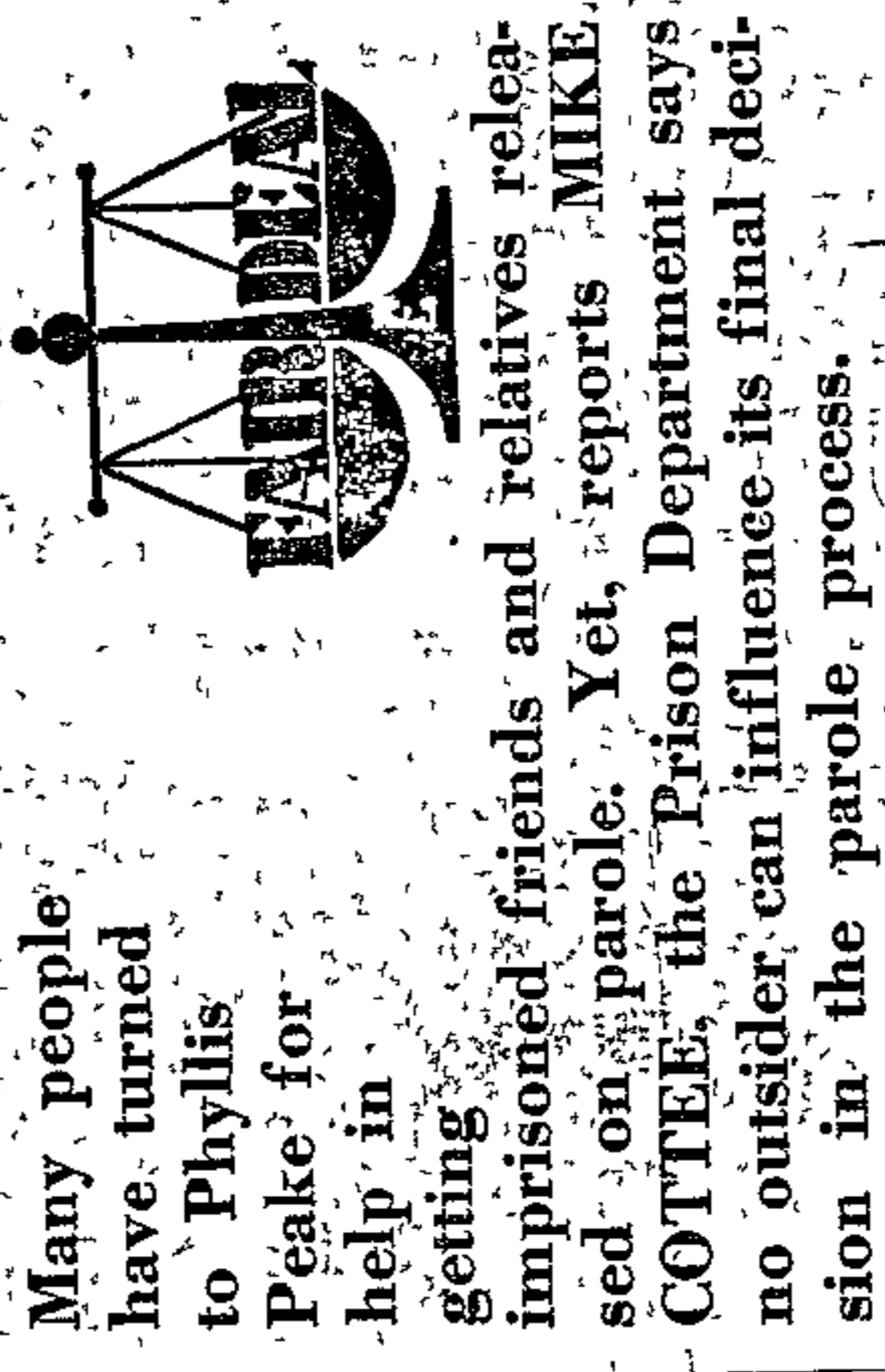
Mrs Peake says in this circular that the Prison Board will be informed that the prisoner will be placed in a job on his release from prison. Other complainants say they have received similar letters.

She omits to mention that she will only make a parole application after the person has joined her organisation. Nor does she mention in the letter the joining fee, which recently doubled to R100.

People who turn to Phyllis Peake for help must follow the directions thoughtfully provided in her recruitment letter to get to her house at 65 Honey Street, Berea, Johannesburg.

There they find a short, middle-aged woman whose hair is streaked with grey.

Her office is down the hall beyond a grill door. The desk is cluttered and scores of little notes are stuck to the walls, the side of a refrigerator and the filing cabinets. There are posters on the walls.



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23/6/78

There is also no indication in the letter that most prisoners serve at least half their sentences before being released on parole.

The letter in our possession was sent to a Soweto woman last month. It was dated only five days after the prisoner, for whom Mrs. Peake offered to arrange a parole application, began a four-year sentence.

One case history

Mrs Daphne Mabona, of Zola South, Soweto, told Star Line her brother Timothy was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on August 1 1977.

Within days her sister-in-law, Priscilla, brought around a letter she had received from Mrs Peake, asking her to call to arrange a parole application. Mrs Peake also said she could help find him a job, Mrs Mabona said.

Mrs Mabona visited Mrs Peake on August 6 1977 and paid the R50 joining fee (the fee was not mentioned in the letter, but Mrs Mabona had heard it was required).

"Mrs Peake said she would apply for Timothy's parole and would write to me when she got a reply," Mrs Mabona said.

She received a letter dated August 25 from Mrs Peake. It said: "I wrote a letter to your brother Timothy — today on August 25 1977.

"When you visit him or when you write to him ask him if he received the letter from me. He should receive the letter at the end of one month from the date I wrote to him.

"With reference to my application for his release on parole, as I mentioned to you when you joined the SA Helping Hand that I could not give you the date when Timothy will be released. When his date is decided by the Prison Board and I get a reply from the board I will immediately let you

One says: "I am expecting a miracle every day."

One form they are asked to sign says: "It must be clearly understood that a prisoner cannot be 'bought' from prison and that NO DATE as to when the prisoner will be released from prison can be given. Consideration for parole is entirely a matter for the Prison Board."

The form also says that the joining fee is not refundable under any circumstances and that membership will lapse if an additional fee of R2 a month is not paid.

There is a space at the bottom marked "thumb print" for those who cannot read. Yet they acknowledge in writing that the benefits and conditions were fully interpreted to them.

Almost all members are Africans and coloured people.

A number of members unsuccessfully seek refunds months after joining when their relatives or friends are still in prison and all they have to show for their money is a letter or two from Mrs Peake ending in "God bless you."

Some then complain to Star Line, Nicro (the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders), the Legal Aid Bureau, Black Sash or some other body.

Nicro has received an average of three or four complaints every month about Helping Hand for the past few years, a spokesman said. Almost all have related to parole applications.

'Joining fee is not refundable'

Nicro and the Legal Aid Bureau, both registered welfare organisations, help make parole applications without charging either directly or as a "membership fee."

Mrs Pauline Lipson, the bureau's director, said: "We make applications where we feel there is a possibility of parole being granted. We don't churn them out like a sausage factory."

I know

"I understand how worried and heartsore you are, but I cannot write to you until I get the reply from the Prison Board. I do hope that he will be granted parole."

"Hope you and your family are all keeping well. God bless you and all your family."

"Yours truly, Phyllis Peake, Prisoners Aid."

Other Helping Hand members who have complained to Star Line received almost identical letters from Mrs Peake.

Mrs Mabona said she went to see Mrs Peake on December 1 last year and was told the Prisons Department had not yet replied.

She said she had not been back since, and she had not received further letters from Mrs Peake. Her brother was released in March.

She feels she didn't get anything for her money, but her receipt is marked "not refundable."

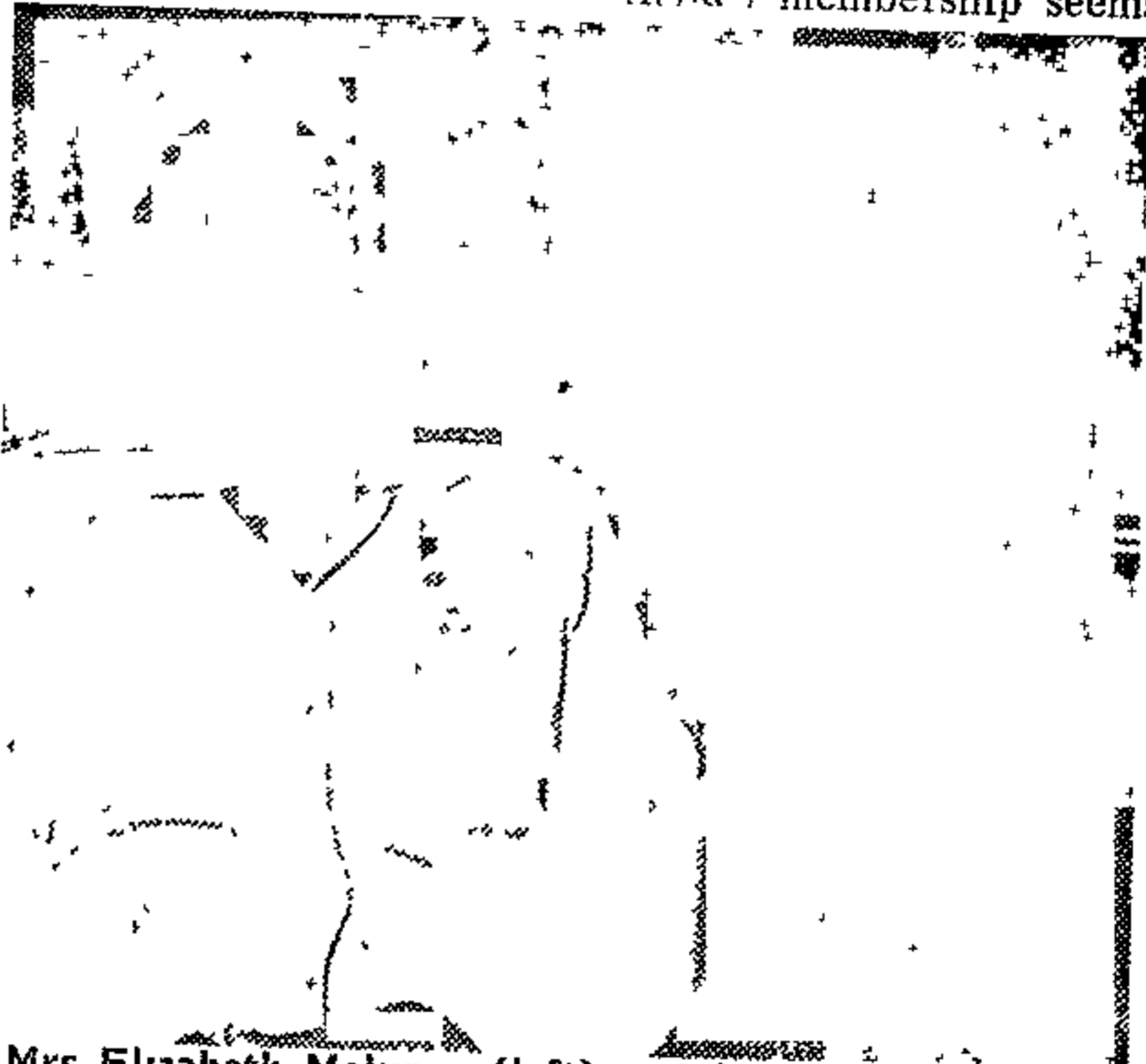
Complainants say they cannot understand how Mrs Peake got their names and addresses. Johannesburg's chief magistrate, Mr L P Francis, said they would not be supplied by court officials.

Mrs Peake has supplied Star Line with copies of correspondence between her and the Prisons Department in several cases, where people have complained about her service.

Two women who recently complained to Star Line said Mrs Peake offered to get false employment offers in support of parole applications for their sons at an extra cost of R15 each.

The women, Mrs Agnes Kubeka and Mrs Elizabeth Mokirisi, said they refused to pay. They said their sons were later released on parole without Mrs Peake's assistance. Mrs Kubeka said she had been unable to obtain a refund.

In less than a year (from February 3 1977 to January 21 1978) Helping Hand's membership seems



Mrs Elizabeth Mokirisi (left) and Mrs Agnes Kubeka, who say Mrs Peake offered to arrange false employment offers in support of parole applications for their sons — for a price.

Phyllis Peake

to have increased by 450, from 1 696 to 2 146 The joining fee during this period was R50

Mrs Peake said in an interview at her home that membership numbers were issued consecutively

While she was speaking in the lounge a huge German Shepherd slipped behind the couch covered with a yellow chenille bedspread and growled menacingly at something or someone through the window She said his name was Prince and that she had given his offspring to the Department of Prisons

'80 percent happy with my service'

"It's rather pathetic if I think of how a lot of people make complaints when everything is done for them," she said

"I put my heart and

soul into it" She said many complainants did not appreciate the problems she encountered in getting paroles and told several lengthy stories to support her statement

She later claimed about 80 percent of members were satisfied with her services

During the interview she volunteered or agreed with the following

- About one in 10 members is white
- She speaks no black languages ("the maid translates") and has no qualifications in law or social work
- She has no employees in her business
- She gets names and addresses for her recruitment letters by referrals and by advertising
- She never guarantees anything
- Parolees receiving her "helping hand" used

to get preferential treatment when they went with a letter from her to Wrab's labour office in Albert Street, Johannesburg, but this no longer applies ("life is who you know")

● She "battles" to get jobs for parolees now but several businesses, in-

cluding coalyards and a garden services firm (which she refused to name) employ them on her recommendation only for the duration of their parole

● Helping Hand's other "free benefits" include bail loans up to R200, applications for pet-

rol permits and burial removal orders, employment assistance and burial aid

She made one last comment "I've always been enterprising"

She told reporters they could come back if they had further questions but days later changed her mind and insisted that all questions be submitted in writing

Fair Deal handed her a list of questions on Tuesday, June 13. She was asked among other things, how much she had received in joining fees, how she justified accepting R100 from people wanting parole applications when at least two welfare organisations helped make them without charging and if she had ever offered to arrange a false employment offer in support of a parole application

On Thursday, June 15 she said it would take her "the best part of a week" to go through her files and that she would do what she could over the weekend

Repeated attempts to contact her this week failed — until early yesterday morning

She told a black woman who called at her house that she was in a hurry and that the woman should bring her R100 and she would see what she could do She said her cousin had died

Moments later she hurried to her car but was confronted by reporters before she could drive off Told that this was her last opportunity to reply to allegations she said again that her cousin had died and repeated several times "I can't speak to you now" before driving off



The SA Helping Hand logo. Which hand belongs to Phyllis Peake?

Prison Dept 'aware of operations'

The Department of Prisons' Deputy Commissioner, Institutional Services, is Major-General MCP Brink. He said: "The department is aware of Mrs Peake's operations, but points out that since the parole consideration process is automatic, an application for parole by anyone, let alone outsiders, cannot alter the premises on which conditional release are based

"If the family of a prisoner should, however, wish to submit such an application, it needs only be addressed to the Commissioner, either direct or

with the assistance of any of the registered welfare organisations such as Nic-ro which render this service free.

"Only certain categories of short-term prisoners sentenced to six months imprisonment or less may on or soon after their admission, and mainly to prevent contamination by association with hardened criminals, be released on parole to suitable employers provided that they voluntarily agree.

He said the current tight employment situation had reduced prisoners' employment opportu-

nities — but not to an alarming extent.

"In the normal course of events offers of employment to prisoners who are eligible for release on parole are certainly not accepted by the department on face value For this reason very few cases of false employment offers have escaped our scrutiny."

He said the Prison Board could recommend a prisoner's release on parole subject to certain restrictions.

The Board considered, among other things: the nature of his offence and sentence, previous convic-

tions and sentences served, his general behaviour in prison, his reaction to the treatment programme and prognosis.

Remission of sentence (not parole) was awarded in the case of determined sentences, on the following basis: one-third in the case of sentences of under two years and one-third for first offenders and one quarter for recidivists in the case of sentences of two years and longer.

"Remission of sentence, like parole, is not a right which may be legally claimed," he said.

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22/6/78



Awaiting trial deaths slated

Deputy Political Editor
THE NUMBER of awaiting trial prisoners who died in police cells had risen alarmingly in the past three years, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, said last night.

Mrs Suzman was commenting on the death of the Swaziland Education Department official, Mr Samuel Shabangu, on Tuesday at the Ficksburg Police Station.

In 1975, 92 awaiting trial prisoners died in police cells, 117 in 1976 and 128 in 1977. These figures exclude deaths of security law detainees and convicted prisoners.

Mrs Suzman expressed her concern about the rising number of police cell deaths during the debate on the police vote in Parliament last month. She said: "There is quite

a high percentage of suicides. There were 24 suicides in 1975, 19 in 1976 and 28 in 1977.

She concluded: "I believe these are serious matters and I think they are matters to which the Hon the Minister must give very special attention."

The rising prison population made it difficult for both police and prison officials to exercise proper supervision over awaiting trial and convicted prisoners, Mrs Suzman said last night.

In a recent speech Major-General J. P. Roux, of the Prisons Department, told a passing out parade of prison officials that the average daily prison population had topped the 100 000 mark and the prison population was growing at twice the rate of the population as a whole.

(253) 1/7/78
10

No one told me of killing — prison head

EAST LONDON — The head of the Fort Glamorgan Prison, Lt D S Jacobs, denied in the Regional Court here yesterday he had been told of trouble in the B section of the prison.

Lt Jacobs said he only became aware of it when he reported for duty on the Monday after the incident.

He was giving evidence in the hearing in which a prison warder, Mr Horatius Dulane, 34, appeared with a former prisoner, Mr William Smith, 54, and three other prisoners, Mr Alfred Leander, 37, Mr David Appel, 23, and Mr Errol Smith, 21, on a charge of culpable homicide.

Their appearance followed the death of a Buffalo Flats mechanic, Mr Henry Bezuidenhout, 47, of Green Point Road. The State alleged they

hit Mr Bezuidenhout with a rubber baton, a broom and belts, kicking and throttling him.

Lt Jacobs said if anything serious happened in jail he would be informed immediately so that he could attend to it.

At no stage was a report made to him that Mr Bezuidenhout was causing trouble in the cells.

Two warders, Sgt M J Rossouw and Sgt P D Lamprecht, also denied that any report had been made to them.

Sgt Rossouw said he was doing the early shift from 4 pm to midnight and during that time no report was made to him of any disturbance in the B section.

Sgt Lamprecht also said he was on duty from midnight to 7 am and no report was made to him.

The chief district surgeon, Dr B Wingreen,

said his chief post-mortem findings were that Mr Bezuidenhout's cause of death was due to multiple injuries.

Mr Bezuidenhout sustained a fractured nose, four fractured ribs, a collapsed lung, multiple bruising to the body and brain damage.

Dr Wingreen also said the injuries were of a severe nature and that considerable force had been applied to the front of Mr Bezuidenhout's chest to injure the posterior surface of the main artery to the heart and to fracture the ribs.

The hearing was postponed to August 3 — DDR

**Court told of armed
Frere sickbed snatch**

253 5/17/77

iffer

1. Noem ~~Deso~~ ~~betek~~ EAST LONDON — A Cambridge policeman guarding a prisoner at Frere Hospital was shot in the forehead by a man who freed the prisoner, the Regional Court here heard yesterday.

2. Gee d ~~Noem~~ ~~en sl~~ ~~taal~~ Const Mahlubi Dickine Mbete gave evidence in the hearing against a long term Fort Glamorgan prisoner, Mr Simanga Matayo, 26, who is charged with attempted murder, two counts of housebreaking with intent to steal, theft, escaping custody, and possessing an unlicensed firearm and 23 rounds of ammunition.

3. ~~Slag~~ ~~van w~~ Mr Matayo pleaded guilty to the escaping and arms charges, but not guilty to attempted murder and housebreaking.

4. Wat wi ~~vir~~ ~~oi~~ Const Mbete said he was guarding Mr Wilby Nkota, alias Mandisile Tinti — a suspect in an armed robbery and attempted murder case — who was being treated at Frere for gunshot wounds.

5. Uit we The man then fired a second shot at his head, and another man removed the police revolver from his holster. Mr Nkota ran away with the two men. Const Mbete identified the man who shot him as Mr Matayo.

6. Van we ~~betek~~ The court refused a postponement to allow Mr Matayo to arrange for an attorney to cross-examine the constable, as the case had already been postponed so he could arrange his defence.

7. Nurse Prudence Claassen said while she was in the ward she saw two men enter and speak to another patient in a nearby bed. She saw the attack, ran to summon help, and returned to find the assailants and the prisoner gone.

8. Mr Nkota insisted his name was Mandisile Tinti, and denied having made a statement to the police.

9. A male nurse, Mr M Mbengu, said Mr Matayo and another man had asked to see someone in the ward. He said he would allow them five minutes, went to fetch a key, and on his way back heard shots. He saw Mr Matayo run away with a gun in his hand.

10. The hearing was postponed to July 31 — DDR

8. Uit watter gedig kom die volgende aanhaling? Gee ook die datum van ontstaan daarvan en so verom die sodig van belang is:

Delport koos ons tot Commandant, O Wee!
Die kaerel die heeft krijsverstand.
Hij schoot, eer ons van huis vertrok,
Een grote vette-bonte bok. O jee, O jee, O jee!
(3)

9. Noem enige VYF van die kenmerke van die Kaapse taal wat M.D. Teenstra tydens sy besoek in 1826 opgemerk het. (5)

10. Gee 'n kort oorsig van die Afrikaanse geskifte wat ons in die 19de eeu (na 1825 en tot ongeveer 1850) kry. (10)

11. Wanneer was Kommissaris-generaal van Rhee de tot Drakenstein aan die Kaap? (1)

12. Van watter belang is C.H. Persoon vir ons kennis van 18de-eeuse Kaapse taal? (3)

13. Skryf 'n paar reëls oor die konklusies waartoe u gekom het oor die ontwikkeling van Afrikaans, na die bestudering van hoofstuk 8 van u handboek. (5)

17/7/78 80/38
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Two men reprieved in death cell drama

Pretoria Bureau
Two convicted murderers in Pretoria Central Prison's death cell were granted a dramatic last-minute reprieve before they were due to be executed at 7 am today.

This follows an urgent application by one of them, Ezzard Henneberry (26) heard in Pretoria by Mr Justice Esselen at about 9 pm yesterday.

Judge Esselen granted a stay in execution and ordered Henneberry to submit representations to the State President in Council within 72 hours.

The other man, Petrus Marthinus was reprieved after the hearing at the order of the Minister of Justice, it was learned today.

TWO GANGS

Henneberry said in his application formulated yesterday in the death cell that he, Marthinus and two others were charged with murder in December following a Cape prison killing.

"There were two gangs in the prison to which a prisoner out of necessity had to belong, the 'Twenty Sixes' and 'Twenty Eights.'

"I and my co-accused were members of the 'Twenty Eights'."

Marthinus who was the leader of the gang decided to "cause the death" of Dawid Prins because he had given

evidence against Marthinus.

"He ordered Samuels, Jacobs and myself to assist him. To have refused to do so would have meant sharing the same fate," he said.

To have given evidence against Marthinus would have led to "my summary execution," he added.

"A few days ago, Marthinus told me that the murder was weighing on his conscience and that he had written to the State President confessing his responsibility for the murder.

"As a result of this letter the execution of Jacobs has been stayed . . ." said Henneberry.

Petrus Marthinus, in an affidavit attached to the urgent application, confirmed that disobedience of his orders would have led to death.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said today the only person who was executed at Pretoria Central Prison was Gabriel Botsile, for the murder of a black woman in June last year.

TODAY'S WEATHER

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow: Fine to partly cloudy and becoming clear. Low over the south-east and cloudy over the lowveld with fog patches on the eastern highveld — see Page 5.

RDM 21/7/78
253

'Prisoner was in bad state'

By PAT SIDLEY

WHEN Mr Paulus Ngolosi Ncane, 22, pleaded guilty to theft in an Empangeni court on July 12, the magistrate was so worried about his physical state he immediately called on police to investigate.

Mr Ncane died under police guard in Ngwelezana Hospital on Thursday, July 13.

The Empangeni magistrate, Mr J. H. C. Goosen, said last night Ncane and a Mr Thomas Mazola had pleaded guilty before him to stealing R10 300 on July 8 from the truck of Mr Wilfred Thody, a Hluhluwe livestock dealer.

Mr Mazola had slight injuries but Mr Ncane was in a bad state. Mr Goosen recorded the pleas but would not go ahead with the hearing.

"I had to first ensure

that Ncane had not been forced to plead guilty. He told me in court that police had beaten him up in the cells."

He asked the district commandant to investigate, Mr Goosen said.

The Empangeni district surgeon, Dr Louis Fourie, who was called on by police on Thursday morning to examine Mr Ncane said last night it was obvious the man had had "the daylight beaten out of him".

Dr Fourie sent Mr Ncane to hospital where he died six hours later. It appeared his injuries were inflicted on Sunday, July 9, he said.

A post mortem was performed on Mr Ncane.

Dr Fourie said the other district surgeon, Dr Ben Ngubane, and the hospital superintendent, Dr Werner Coetzer, were reluctant to have anything to

do with it and he felt the same way himself.

"We didn't want to get involved but now we are in the thick of it, well I suppose people must be told about these public atrocities," Dr Fourie said.

"Two hours before he died a police major telephoned the hospital from Maritzburg and asked that Mr Ncane be released to identify his assailants. The hospital authorities refused," a doctor said.

Brigadier P Botha of the Natal Inland Division who is heading the investigation said "he had no idea" whether Mr Ncane's family had been told when Mr Ncane became critically ill.

The Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Durban reports that Brig. Botha denied information regarding the death of the detainee had been suppressed.

"We have absolutely nothing to hide," he said.

"Two white and one African policeman from Hluhluwe have been suspended from duty pending the outcome of the investigations. The law will take its normal course and an inquest will be held," he said.

Asked why information regarding the man's death was not released at a daily Police Press conference soon afterwards, Brig Botha said there were scores of unnatural black deaths every month in his division and these were not normally given to the Press and Pressmen were normally not interested either.

● Brigadier Ben Pieterse, divisional commissioner of Natal Inland Division of the South African Police, said last night he was viewing the episode as a criminal case.

Suzman:
Kruger
must
condemn

253 21/7/78 M
Daylights beaten
out of jail death
prisoner - doctor

DURBAN - Opposition leaders last night hit out at Mr Paulus Ncane's death in custody

Mr Ray Swart, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said he believed the death called for a top rank public inquiry into all deaths in police custody

Mrs Helen Suzman, PPP Justice spokeswoman, said "There is not sufficient public condemnation from the Minister of the number of people who are shot while trying to escape arrest, the number who die in police cells while awaiting trial and the number who die while detained under security laws

"It amounts to tacit condonation of violence by the police" she said

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said it seemed the Minister of Police had failed totally to "impart the necessary attitudes and discipline" to prevent illegal actions. - DDC

JOHANNESBURG
When Mr Paulus Ncane 22 pleaded guilty to theft in an Empangeni court last week the magistrate was so worried about his health that he immediately called on police to investigate

That was on July 12. Mr Ncane died under police guard in hospital on Thursday last week

The Empangeni Magistrate, Mr T. Goosen, said last night Mr Ncane and Mr Thomas Mazola had pleaded guilty before him to stealing R10 300 in pigs from the track of a Hluhluwe livestock dealer

Mr Mazola had slight injuries, but Mr Ncane was in a bad state. Mr Goosen recorded the pleas, but would not go ahead with the hearing

"I had just to ensure that Ncane had not been forced to plead guilty. He told me in court that police had beaten him in the cells" Mr Goosen said

He had asked the district commandant to investigate

Yesterday, soon after the incident was first reported, three policemen were suspended from duty

at Hluhluwe - where Mr Ncane was arrested

Confirming this last night Brig B Pieterse, Divisional Commissioner, Natal Inland Division, said he viewed the episode as a criminal case

Meanwhile, the Empangeni district surgeon, who was called by police on Thursday morning to examine Mr Ncane, said last night it was obvious the man had "had the daylights beaten out of him"

Dr Louis Fourie said he thought police had exercised poor judgment in their treatment of the dead man

Dr Fourie sent Mr Ncane to hospital, where he died six hours later. It appeared his injuries were inflicted on Sunday, July 9

Dr Fourie and the other district surgeon, Dr Ben Ngubane, and the hospital superintendent, Dr Werner Coetzer, were reluctant to have anything to do with the post-mortem

"We wanted to pass the buck because there would obviously be repercussions" he said

"We didn't want to get involved, but now we are

in the thick of it. Well, I suppose the public must be told about these atrocities," Dr Fourie said

When doctors first examined Mr Ncane in hospital, he had two black eyes, a swollen head and his body was covered in bruises. He had been passing blood in his urine and everything pointed to a kidney collapse, they said

Two hours before he died, a police major telephoned the hospital from Pietermaritzburg and asked that Mr Ncane be released to identify his assailants. Hospital authorities refused

Brig P Botha, who is heading the investigation, said he had no idea whether Mr Ncane's family had been told when he became critically ill

"We have absolutely nothing to hide," he said

Asked why information regarding the man's death was not released soon afterwards, Brig Botha said there were "scores" of unnatural black deaths every month in his division and these were not normally given to the press and reporters were normally not interested either. - DDC

COURSI

GRAMMAR (DEUTSCH 2000)

WOCHE SEITE SUBJ.-MATTER

23 181-185 Pronouns: Relat.

24 136-213 Possess. Reflex.

25 21-227 Infinitives

26 Prepositions

Revisior

WOCHE LIT. GESCHICHTE

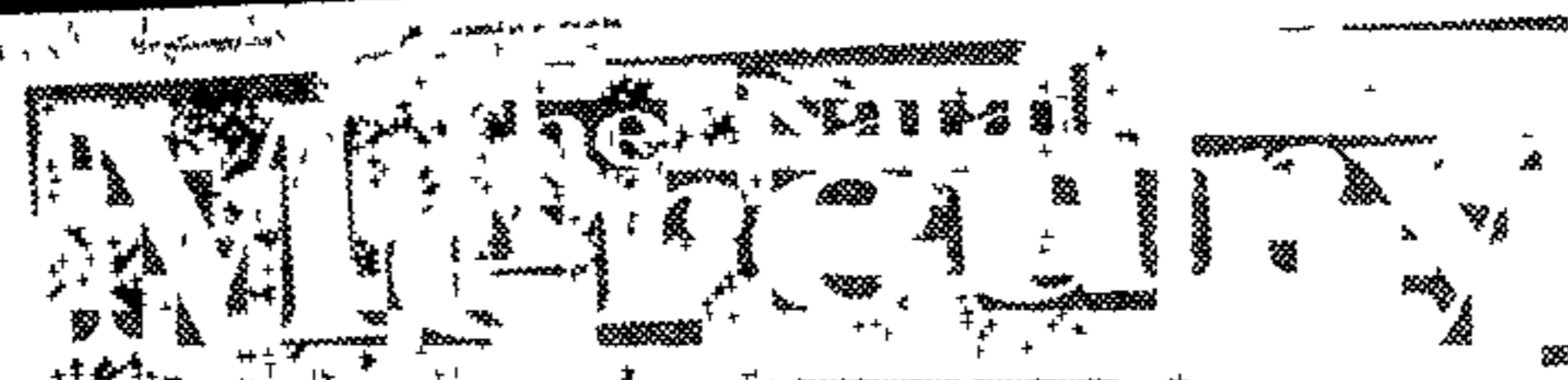
Reading

General 'stoppers' and relevant books on the reading-list, especially those by Muller and Walker.

Devised by Jos Gerson, School of Economics, U.C.T. 1977.

Vertical text on the left side of the page, including 'Week 13' and '13'.

Vertical text on the right side of the page, including '13' and '13'.



SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1978

WELCOME ACTION

THE DEATH of yet another prisoner in police custody, even while top-level investigations were being conducted into other such deaths in the country, can only add to the shock and misgivings of ordinary citizens. Meanwhile, the effect which this week's disclosures at Hluhluwe may have on South Africa's already tarnished image abroad hardly bears thinking about.

Three policemen at Hluhluwe — two Whites and an African — have since been suspended from duty pending the outcome of an inquiry into the death of a farm labourer, Mr. Ncane. Meanwhile, in the Free State six policemen are among eight people charged with murder following the death in police custody of a Welkom security guard. Another policeman has been charged with assault.

In the past we have felt justified in pointing an accusing finger at the Minister of Justice for his failure to take meaningful action in his department concerning deaths in police custody. However, we feel heartened by certain measures that have been taken this week.

In particular, in Port Elizabeth, where a police major-general has recently submitted a report on the death of a detainee, there have been some dramatic staff changes — including the transfer to another post in

another area of the commanding officer of the Security Branch. Moreover, an additional senior post has now been created on the present police inspectorate at South African Police headquarters.

This is the sort of action for which the country has been waiting, and we strongly urge the Minister to pursue his disciplinary measures to the point where no policeman is in any doubt about the consequences of failing to take recognised precautions for the safety of prisoners. Only then will he be in a strong position to give assurances to the country, and safeguard the integrity of a police force which basically has a proud record.

Meanwhile the circumstances in which the guilty pleas of Mr. Ncane and another accused were accepted by a Hluhluwe magistrate this week are puzzling. For having questioned the accused to establish whether their pleas had been influenced in any way, and having heard their allegations that they were assaulted by the police, the magistrate then accepted their pleas and found them guilty. Then he notified the police.

One would have thought a more satisfactory procedure would have been to have postponed the matter pending the result of the police inquiry into the prisoners' physical condition.

Mr Free Inoder: Well, well 1980 on!

Mr Protectionist: My third and best point can be labelled 'ie

external, economic - Firm X, in production, its product

such

10 suspended after deaths in custody

22/7/78

253

By PAM KLEINOT and HELEN ZILLE

THE steps taken against three Port Elizabeth security policemen yesterday brought the number of policemen disciplined this week to 13.

Ten other policemen have been suspended since the deaths of two black men in police custody.

In Natal three Hluhluwe policemen were suspended pending the outcome of an investigation into the death of Mr Paulos Ngobosi Ncane, 22, who died under police guard in Ngwelezana Hospital on July 13.

In the Free State another seven were suspended after Mr Jankie Mahlomola Matobako's death in police custody on March 19. Six of the policemen have been charged with murder and the seventh with assault.

Brigadier P Botha of the Natal Inland Division, who is heading the investiga-

tion into Mr Ncane's death, refused to identify the three Hluhluwe policemen.

Mr Ncane died in hospital the day after he appeared in an Empangeni court with another man on a charge of stealing R10 300. After pleading guilty, Mr Ncane told the court that police had beaten him up in the cells.

The magistrate, Mr J H C Goosen, would not go ahead with the hearing. He said he wanted to ensure that Mr Ncane had not been forced to plead guilty. He asked the district commandant to investigate.

The Empangeni District Surgeon, Dr Louis Fourie, said it was obvious the man had had "the daylight beaten out of him". Mr Ncane died six hours after he had been sent to hospital.

Colonel Henne du Plessis, district CI officer for the Northern Free State, has also refused to identify the seven policemen who

were charged a week ago and suspended in connection with the death of Mr Matobako, 25, a Welkom security guard.

Mr Matobako died in Bloemfontein's Pelonomi Hospital on March 19, eight days after he and four other men had been arrested and charged with housebreaking.

The policemen were charged on the instructions of the Free State Attorney General, Mr Mike Tucker, after an investigation into the injuries of the five men.

The transfer of the three Port Elizabeth security policemen, including the Commander Officer of the Security Branch, Colonel P J Goosen, is the latest in the series of measures announced by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, since the death in detention of the black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

In May Mr Kruger announced that a panel of two retired jurists had been appointed to visit detainees held under the Terrorism Act.

He also ordered a police investigation into administrative matters following revelations at the Biko inquest. The investigation found there had been "certain errors of judgment" by some of the policemen involved in Mr Biko's case.

Mr Kruger then announced a stricter set of rules to govern the treatment of detainees.

- Interrogations were to be conducted on the ground floor or in reinforced rooms

- Doctors were to be called in as soon as detainees complained or showed signs of illness.

- When a detainee was seriously ill his closest relatives were to be told.

Other strict measures were to be introduced to avoid "suicide" in detention.

Yesterday's statement followed a top-level police investigation into the death plunge of Mr Tabalaza and referred to the fact that "strict instructions regarding the safety of detainees may not have been adhered to."

OM	
In which one of the following countries would you rank the Harbors?	
1. Nigeria	
2. Ivory Coast	
3. Ethiopia	
4. ...	
5. ...	
6. ...	
7. ...	
8. ...	
9. ...	
10. ...	

31. Muhammad Ali of Egypt...	1961	1798	1861
1. The early seventeenth century...	1601	1602	1603
2. The early eighteenth century...	1690	1691	1692
3. The early nineteenth century...	1800	1801	1802
4. The early twentieth century...	1900	1901	1902
5. ...	1910	1911	1912
6. ...	1920	1921	1922
7. ...	1930	1931	1932
8. ...	1940	1941	1942
9. ...	1950	1951	1952
10. ...	1960	1961	1962

or local epidemics, had their part to play: when the times of trouble had subsided, deferred marriages took place in large numbers, and the number of births increased accordingly. One significant factor in the eighteenth-century population growth was the call for working hands. "What is essentially necessary to a rapid increase of population," Malthus wrote, "is a great and continued demand for labour." Demographic and economic factors reinforced one another; certainly Europe at the end of the eighteenth century was drastically different from what it had been a hundred years before.

Behind these general changes, a hundred years before the French Revolution, the population of the British Isles had increased by 25 per cent.

- July. Crude birth rate in England rose from 25 per 1,000 in 1700 to 35 per 1,000 in 1750.
- July. Crude death rate in England fell from 25 per 1,000 in 1700 to 15 per 1,000 in 1750.
- July. Life expectancy at birth in England rose from 25 years in 1700 to 40 years in 1750.
- Aug. The population of the British Isles had increased by 25 per cent since 1700.
- Aug. The population of the British Isles had increased by 25 per cent since 1700.
- Aug. The population of the British Isles had increased by 25 per cent since 1700.

Whatever else it may be, the eighteenth century was a time of transition. It was a time when the old order was being replaced by a new order. It was a time when the great powers were beginning to emerge. It was a time when the world was beginning to open up to the west.

³¹ See Gibbon's *Autobiography* (ed Dero A. Saunders, 1961), 53, for a correction of this report, see D. M. Low, *Gibbon's Journal* to January 28th, 1763 (n.d.), xxix.

buying rural properties and many young children into the gentry or the aristocracy, the affluent bourgeois did not rise—he disappeared. He himself might acquire a patent of nobility, many merchants, including prosperous slave traders, had been French port cities, did. And if he failed, his offspring succeeded. As Daniel Defoe, the vigorous spokesman for the English bourgeoisie, put it in 1726, in *The Complete English Tradesman*: "Trade in England makes gentlemen, and has peopled this nation with gentlemen; for the tradesmen's children are

SUN. TAIB.
23/1/78

Comment

Intolerable number of deaths

DELATEDLY, the Minister of Police has taken administrative action to restore security police discipline in Port Elizabeth. At the same time statements are being issued from the top promising thorough investigations into a death of a prisoner in Empangeni.

We welcome what seems to be a warming by Mr Kruger to the gravity of the problem facing this nation because of the continuing deaths of prisoners and detainees while in police custody. But inquests in individual cases and transfers of a handful of police officers is not adequate to meet the situation. The frequency of deaths has reached a level which is intolerable in a supposedly civilised society. There have been occasions when policemen have been charged. But there have been occasions when the processes of law have been inadequate for one reason or another. Acquittals have followed charges and there the investigations have stopped.

Prisoners have continued to die unnatural deaths and the incidence of these deaths has appalled the world community and shaken the confidence of the mass of the South African public in the police force.

This is a situation which cannot be allowed to go on. Mr Kruger has repeatedly ignored demands for a judicial inquiry. He will continue doing so at this nation's peril. Not only is it important that the Free World community should be satisfied that South Africa is upholding the high civilised standards which are a tradition in the administration of justice here, but it is imperative that the many decent, conscientious God-fearing policemen in the force should have the respect of the public.

Public confidence in the police is essential to effective control of crime in any circumstances. In South Africa's peculiar circumstances today public confidence — particularly black public confidence — is indispensable.

It can be restored, but only if the reputation of the force is beyond question.

What is needed now is a full inquiry into the succession of deaths and into the failure of those in command to exercise effective control. If Mr Kruger cannot recognise this need he should make way for someone who can.

Whatever else it may be, the eighteenth century was a time of transition. It was a time when the old order was being replaced by a new order. It was a time when the great powers were beginning to emerge. It was a time when the world was beginning to open up to the west.

³⁴ Franklin L. Ford, *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648-1789* (1958), 15.

RDM. 5/1/53
**Prisoner's
death: AG
has file** (53)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Police reports concerning the death of a man in custody at Empangeni, earlier this year, have been sent to the Attorney-General.

Three Hlulhuwe policemen — two whites and one black — were suspended after police launched an investigation into the death of Mr Paulos Ingilose Ncane, 23. He died at Ngwelezane Hospital, Empangeni, on July 13, about 13 hours after being admitted on the instructions of a district surgeon.

Mr Ncane and another man, Mr Thomas Mazola, 27, made claims of assault against the police at Hlulhuwe when they appeared together in the Regional Court, Empangeni, on a charge of stealing R10 300 from the truck of a livestock speculator on July 8.

Nicro: 8 226 in EL prisons

8/8/78 M
253

EAST LONDON — In June this year there were 8 226 people in East London prisons

This was disclosed at the annual meeting of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders by Mrs E. P Gattskill, the Institute's branch director last night

She pointed out the dar-

ly prison population in South Africa during 1976-77 was 98 985

The combined budgets of the Departments of Justice, Police and Prisons during this period was R321 million

An increase of five per cent in "the more serious crimes" in 1977 had affected the range of the

institute's work

In the past year the East London office of Nicro cared for and supervised 179 parolees

The guest speaker at the meeting, Prof E Marais, Professor of psychology at the University of Fort Hare, said the prevention of crime lay in restoring the importance of the nuclear family - DDR

253 16/8/78

Bruise on dead prisoner's body

JOHANNESBURG. — Apart from a four-centimetre bruise on his left shoulder, there was nothing to show that Mr Johannes Matsobane who died on Robben Island last week had been assaulted.

This was the view of a Cape Town embalmer, Mr Conrad Steyn, who was embalming the body when telephoned from Johannesburg yesterday.

He said the bruise was the type that could have been received in a rugby match.

He had not known the body was that of Mr Matsobane when it had been brought into the mortuary of the firm where he worked. At first he thought Mr Matsobane had died of a heart attack.

"I told the other embalmer it was strange how these young fellows were dying like this of heart attacks," Mr Steyn said.

A Prisons Department spokesman said an inquiry into the death had been completed and the results were with Cape Town's senior prosecutor.

It will depend on the senior prosecutor whether the results are forwarded to the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General will decide where there is a case for prosecution.

Mr Matsobane died last Wednesday in Robben Island Hospital. The family was told by police that he had died of a heart attack, but the Prisons Department said on Monday that a medical examination showed he had died of unnatural causes.

Mr Matsobane's body was flown from Cape Town to Jan Smuts Airport yesterday afternoon. Accompanying the body

was a brother, Mr Moses Matsobane, who was met at the airport by his older brother, Mr Samuel Matsobane, and a firm of undertakers.

Mr Samuel Matsobane confirmed yesterday morning that his dead brother had been healthy and fit — a popular mid-field player for his soccer team, the Northern Leopards of Sebokeng.

He did not believe his brother had died of a heart attack.

Mr Matsobane showed a reporter his brother's last letter from the island.

In it, he said: "Don't worry about my absence. I feel at home and in good condition. I am still very well."

The letter was written on July 15.

Mr Johannes Matsobane was sentenced to eight years in jail for arson and sabotage in June. — DD

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEVANGENISSE

No 1686

18 Augustus 1978

INSTELLING VAN 'N BOERDFRYKOLONIE TE VIRGINIA

Dit het Sy Edele die Minister van Gevangenisbeheer om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (e) van die Wet op Gevangenisbeheer, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), sy goedkeuring daaraan te heg dat 'n gedeelte van die bestaande Virginiagevangenisdistrik Virginia, provinsie Oranje-Vrystaat, met ingang van 31 Julie 1978 as 'n boerderykolonie ingestel word vir die opname van volwasse Swartmense, welke gedeelte bekend sal staan as Virginiaboerderykolonie.


DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

No 1686

18 August 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FARM COLONY AT VIRGINIA

The Honourable the Minister of Prisons has been pleased, in terms of section 20 (1) (e) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), to approve, with effect from 31 July 1978, that a portion of the existing Virginia Prison District of Virginia, Province of the Orange Free State, be established as a farm colony for the admission of Black male adults, which portion shall be known as Virginia Farm Colony.



CONSTABLE Darrell Hugh Godwin (second left) and Constable David Charles Atherstone (right, facing camera) shortly before appearing in the Mtubatuba Magistrate's Court yesterday.

DATE SET FOR MURDER TRIAL

Mercury Reporter

19/8/78

MTUBATUBA — Three Zululand policemen appeared yesterday in the Mtubatuba Magistrate's Court in connection with an allegation of murder following the death of a prisoner in July.

three policemen had

- Hung Mr. Cane and Mr. Mazola from a garage roof by tying wire round their handcuffs and a beam and repeatedly striking them with a sjambok and stick;
- Tied a thong around Mr. Cane's neck and partially suspended him from a tree;
- Repeatedly jerked Mr. Cane off his feet using a thong round his neck, and trampled him when he was on the ground;
- Hung the two men from a tree by a thong tied round their wrists; and
- Struck the men with stones, the open hand, clenched fist, sjambok and cane.

The assaults took place at the Hlulwane Farm or the police station at Hlulhuwe, read the indictment.

Constable Godwin and Constable Atherstone were granted bail of R200 and Constable Mthethwa R100.

The men are Constable Darrell Hugh Godwin (20), Constable David Charles Atherstone (20) and Constable Mthumuzeni Charles Mthethwa (36). The prisoner was Mr. Paulos Ngilosu Cane.

The men also appeared in connection with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on Mr. Thomas Mazolo, who was arrested with Mr. Cane after they had stole R10'300 from a Hlulhuwe livestock inspector.

Mr. Cane died of renal failure, consistent with assault, in Ngwelezana Hospital near Empangeni on July 13.

All three told the Magistrate, Mr. T. J. Verwey; they did not wish to outline their defence at this stage. The hearing was adjourned to the Durban Supreme Court on October 16.

Constable Godwin and Constable Atherstone whispered at times while the indictment was read by the State prosecutor, Natal's Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. H. G. Klein.

The indictment said

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEVANGENISSE

No R 1759

1 September 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE GEVANGENISREGULASIES

Die Staatspresident het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 94 van die Wet op Gevangenisre, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), die regulasies uitgevaardig wat in die Eylae hiervan vervat is

BYLAE

1 In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Gevangenisregulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 2080 van 31 Desember 1965, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 992 van 30 Junie 1967, Goewermentskennisgewing R 411 van 22 Maart 1968, Goewermentskennisgewing R 801 van 10 Mei 1968, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1865 van 11 Oktober 1968, Goewermentskennisgewing R 2227 van 6 Desember 1968, Goewermentskennisgewing R 2325 van 20 Desember 1968, Goewermentskennisgewing R 726 van 2 Mei 1969, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1530 van 18 September 1970, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1979 van 13 November 1970, Goewermentskennisgewing R 557 van 8 April 1971, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1199 van 9 Julie 1971, Goewermentskennisgewing R 53 van 14 Januarie 1972, Goewermentskennisgewing R 776 van 12 Mei 1972, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1476 van 25 Augustus 1972, Goewermentskennisgewing R 384 van 16 Maart 1973, Goewermentskennisgewing R 922 van 30 Mei 1973, Goewermentskennisgewing R 2368 van 14 Desember 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

No R. 1759

1 September 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE PRISON REGULATIONS

The State President has, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), made the regulations contained in the Annexure hereto

ANNEXURE

1 In this Annexure the term "the Prison Regulations", unless the context otherwise indicates, means the regulations published under Government Notice R 2080 of 31 December 1965, as amended by Government Notice R 992 of 30 June 1967, Government Notice R 411 of 22 March 1968, Government Notice R 801 of 10 May 1968, Government Notice R 1865 of 11 October 1968, Government Notice R 2227 of 6 December 1968, Government Notice R 2325 of 20 December 1968, Government Notice R 726 of 2 May 1969, Government Notice R 1530 of 18 September 1970, Government Notice R 1979 of 13 November 1970, Government Notice R. 557 of 8 April 1971, Government Notice R. 1199 of 9 July 1971, Government Notice R 53 of 14 January 1972, Government Notice R 776 of 12 May 1972, Government Notice R 1476 of 25 August 1972, Government Notice R 384 of 16 March 1973, Government Notice R 922 of 30 May

24 No 6145

STAATSKOERANT, 1 SEPTEMBER 1978

Goewermentskennisgewing R 1842 van 11 Oktober 1974, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1311 van 11 Julie 1975, Goewermentskennisgewing R 921 van 28 Mei 1976, Goewermentskennisgewing R 2261 van 3 Desember 1976, Goewermentskennisgewing R 967 van 3 Junie 1977, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1047 van 17 Junie 1977, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1199 van 23 Junie 1977, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1584 van 12 Augustus 1977, Goewermentskennisgewing R 1731 van 2 September 1977, Goewermentskennisgewing R 2094 van 14 Oktober 1977 en Goewermentskennisgewing R. 992 van 19 Mei 1978

2 Regulasie 71 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) (y) deur die volgende te vervang

"(y) van sy posisie in die Departement van Gevangenisre gebruik maak om die belange van 'n politieke party te bevorder of te benadeel, of".

1973, Government Notice R 2368 of 14 December 1973, Government Notice R 1842 of 11 October 1974, Government Notice R 1311 of 11 July 1975, Government Notice R 921 of 28 May 1976, Government Notice R 2261 of 3 December 1976, Government Notice R 967 of 3 June 1977, Government Notice R 1047 of 17 June 1977, Government Notice R 1199 of 23 June 1977, Government Notice R 1584 of 12 August 1977, Government Notice R 1731 of 2 September 1977, Government Notice R 2094 of 14 October 1977 and Government Notice R 992 of 19 May 1978

2 Regulation 71 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) (y) of the following:

"(y) makes use of his position in the Prisons Department to promote or to prejudice the interests of any political party; or"

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic causes of been widely recognised. In particularly, have tried to in and other poverty related dise schemes, nutrition rehabilitat factories and home industries. management and resources and t this reason and also because o ment skills and general involv been a new emphasis on self-he

In this paper, I will deal with

- 1) Production projects. the diet of members, and members through sale of
- 2) Service projects such as

The paper is divided into two st

PART I in which the problems c are considered as problems like South African reserve environmen main focus is on which economic to which projects are economical shortage of resources.

PART II deals with different cl between this and the degree to wh problems in establishing projects the particular problems and misc

CAPL TIMES 7/9/78

Author presents book on prison labour in SA

Staff Reporter

THE first book on the history of prison labour in South Africa, written by Dr T M Corry, of the Department of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, was presented by the author to Lieutenant-General M Brink, Chief Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, yesterday.

Also attending the presentation were representatives of the publishers — NICRO, the Judge President of the Supreme Court of South Africa, Mr Justice J H Steyn, who attended in his capacity as chairman of the Institute of Criminology, and Brigadier W van Rensburg, of the Pollsmoor Prison, in Tokai.

Dr Corry said he hoped the book would be taken in the spirit in which it was written — constructive criticism for the benefit of the country as a whole.

Commenting on the concept of prison labour, Dr Corry said there had been a natural reluctance on the part of the authorities to develop a large scale manufacturing industry in prison because traditionally organized labour and industry were opposed to what they called "unfair competition".

General Brink substantiated his claim saying: "There needs to be no fear when saying that the organized labour sector are kicking up a fuss about this. It is most unfortunate".

Minute section

However, said Dr Corry, this opposition had declined markedly with the growing understanding that prison labour was a minute section of the work force — about 0,8 percent in Britain and America.

In fact Mr Justice Steyn says in the foreword of the book that the fear that prison labour could pose a threat to the free market economy was hardly realistic when one considered the small percentage of prisoners in society and the restraints which operated to inhibit their output.

The book is the third in a series being published by NICRO in their campaign for the prevention of crime.

Dr Corry graduated in economics and law at Cambridge before being called to the London Bar. He emigrated to South Africa in 1968 and became an investment property consultant which eventually resulted in his qualification as a chartered accountant.

During his visits to prisons while studying, Dr Corry said he had been concerned by the archaic manner in which prisoners were then employed.

"I saw people sewing mailbags and idling their time away," he said. This induced him to write "Prison Labour in South Africa", which does not only look at the prison labour situation in the Republic, but also tests the validity of this country's experience against an international backdrop.

In the preface, Dr Corry said prison labour could be so organized that it could provide a training for a first offender.

It was possible to stir consternation through the Romantic Movement was, in part at least, a reaction against the Rationalist doctrine that

Stems from the mind of the European Romantics. The varieties of History The Romantic Movement

SA. The Romantic Movement was, in part at least, a reaction against the Rationalist doctrine that

Public opinion, Barnes, C P Good, History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century, A History of Historical writing

Dr B.R. HISTORIOGRAPHY.

Jail would mean early death, judge rules

253

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN.—Sending a seriously ill businessman to jail would be sentencing him to a premature death, a Durban judge said yesterday.

He fined the man R55 000 for contravening exchange control regulations

Mr Justice Shearer also sentenced Victor Bernard Lapinski, 60, to four years' imprisonment, suspended for five years.

Lapinski pleaded guilty to three counts of contravening the regulations by illegally sending R36 000 out of the country, buying foreign currency from someone not an authorised dealer and failing to make a declaration to the Treasury or a dealer.

Doctors told the court Lapinski had a heart condition and would probably not live more than three years. Imprisonment could be fatal.

Lapinski said he was a company director and owner of the Marine Sands and Impala Holiday Flats and La Goulue and Stax restaurants.

In 1975 his son Leo was divorced. His son was unhappy and wanted to

start life afresh in the United States, where a relative had offered him a junior partnership in his business for R50 000.

Lapinski agreed to help his son and began accumulating dollars and travellers cheques to send to the US. Some of these came from visitors to his flats and restaurants.

From January 1976 to March this year the businessman sent R36 000 in dollars and cheques to America, enclosed in letters.

Six of the letters were intercepted by Post Office officials and Lapinski was arrested.

In sentencing Lapinski, Mr Justice Shearer said that in view of the medical evidence he could not send Lapinski to jail. If it had not been for that evidence, however, he would have imposed substantial terms of imprisonment.

He had committed a crime against society and everyone living in South Africa. His actions affected the living standards of all.

The judge accepted that Lapinski had been motivated by solicitude for his son and took into account that the currency had been repatriated.

FACULTY OF ARTS

CALCULATION OF STAFFING RATIOS

DEPARTMENT:

1. STAFFING ESTABLISHMENT

2. STUDENT NOS. 19 - 19 (as at end March)

3. RATIO INDICES 19 - 19

CYPHER:

27/9/78
a)
Death-cell inmates' bid fails

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Two men, due to be executed in the Pretoria Central Prison this morning had an eleventh-hour bid to stay their execution dismissed yesterday.

Sipho Mvulane and Stephen Sibisi, who were sentenced to death after being convicted of the murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances of Mr. Amar Sing, applied to Mr. Justice Moll in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for a stay of their executions.

In papers in the urgent application, Mvulane and Sibisi said they were inmates of the death cells and had been informed that their executions would take place today at 7 a.m.

Both men were sentenced to death on February 22 this year by Mr. Justice Broome in the Circuit Court in Newcastle.

Since their conviction they had applied for leave to appeal, which was refused, and a petition to the Appellate Division was dismissed.

s/s ratio = Column 2 =

P.T.O
for s/c ratio

Course	Student nos.	Weighting	Adjusted Student Numbers
4			
5			
6			
7			

NM 27/9/78
Prisoner killed
in escape bid

CAPE TOWN — A 23-year-old prisoner was shot dead by warders and another wounded when they tried to escape from the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl yesterday, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday.

The dead man was Kelvin Laysman, alias James Williams, who was serving a total of 59 months for housebreaking and theft, escape and robbery.

The spokesman said that he and 20-year-old Willem van Heerden, who is serving sentences for housebreaking and theft and escape, broke away from a workteam in

the prison grounds.

They scaled a high fence without heeding warnings from warders.

Warning shots were fired. When they still did not stop the warders were forced to fire at them, the spokesman said.

Van Heerden's condition was not serious. — (Sapa.)

(91)

b) Even if all local peasant-farmers are poor in comparison with urban middle class levels of living, locally there are always differences. Some are poorer and have less land than others. The peasants who have rather more land, are affiliate first are those who have rather more land, are a bit less poor, produce more for sale on the market.

c) For a variety of reasons, these peasants are elected to the governing bodies of the induced co-operative and determine policies. For one thing, they are better able

to determine policies. For another, that a co-operative is established on which the credit available to the oriented and innovative use to which they can be put to incur a position to incur. As work on the ground, these positions of need to work every some spare time. To maintain some spend, and can relations with national forces, it is through further credit, all those obtained. These in those the larger peasants.

Peasants are not only because they as members of the board, will be inclined to identify their problems with those of underdeveloped local agriculture in general. It also happens because the entire vision behind such co-operatives is technical: solutions are sought in increases of productivity. One of the services for which small peasants often ask, the cheap provision of industrial consumer goods, cannot be very well provided by the co-operative. Lack of capital

(92)

does not allow it to give credit as does the local shopkeeper. If it should do so it would go bankrupt in short order, pushed along by the ubiquitous inflation.

e) The peasants affiliated to the co-operative are in general too poor to provide their organisation with sufficient working capital. The co-operative remains dependent upon the provision of government credit and the particular channels through which this flows.

f) Important credits are usually only allocated to specific projects, such as the adoption of a new crop or the acquisition of machinery. A factor which limits the possible success of such projects but is often underestimated is the lack of management qualities on the part of the co-operative. Management is so weak that losses are incurred instead of the anticipated and originally promised gains. Paradoxically, a manager who is capable of directing the various activities of a co-operative sufficiently well to make a profit is expected to do so for much less than he would earn were he to strike out on his own. Moreover, accounts books are often so much in arrears that it becomes impossible to tell whether fraudulent practices have occurred or not. This naturally creates a rich source of rumour and slander. As a result of the relative failure of projects and the partial inability of the organisation to repay credits, the government - which sees more glamour in a brand new project somewhere else than in a strenuous effort to rehabilitate an old project which was perhaps started in an earlier presidential period - withdraws further support.

g) If this happens, the rank and file members of the co-operative, who affiliated initially because they hoped to obtain substantial credit through the association, begin to lose interest and become spectators rather than participants. Rumours and distrust have already damaged relations in the community. Board members resign and are replaced by weaker figures. The co-operative finds itself more and more often short of money. One day an industry that provided the co-operative with some of its inputs stops deliveries. Members start buying and selling elsewhere. Machinery that breaks down is not repaired. It is all over.

Court told of 'veld' hangings

NM 17/10/78

(253)

(251)

Court Reporter

A PRISONER died from injuries after three policemen hung him from a tree hit him with their fists and a sjambok, suspended him from a rafter by his wrists and struck him on the head with a stone in the Durban Criminal Sessions heard yesterday.

The three men, Constables Dai, ell Hugh Godwin (20), David Charles Atherstone (20) and Mphumuzeni Charles Mthethwa (36) all pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Howard and two assessors Ngqosi Cane between July 9 and 11 this year.

They also pleaded not guilty to assaulting labourer Mr Thomas Mazolo with intent to do grievous bodily

harm.

During the State case, the Deputy Attorney-General of Natal Mr H G Kemp SC said that on July 8 Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo stole R10 000 from a van on a Hahisa farm.

Next day the two men were taken into custody and admitted stealing the money. Mr Mazolo took Constables Godwin, Atherstone and Mthethwa to the farm where R3 368 - his share - was recovered.

When Mr Cane could not point out the spot where his share was hidden he and Mr Mazolo were hit and struck on the head with a stone, Mr Klem said.

Later the two prisoners were taken to a garage at Hluhluwe police station where they were handcuffed

and made to stand on a bench. Wires hanging from a roof beam were tied to the handcuffs and the bench was moved leaving them hanging.

The accused then repeatedly struck the two men with a stick and a sjambok, the Court was told. Several people heard screaming coming from the garage.

When Mr Cane agreed to show the policemen where the money was they were released from the beam and taken back to the farm.

The accused again struck the two prisoners, but Mr Cane could not point out the money, Mr Klem said.

Next day Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo were taken to the veld. A leather thong was put around Mr. Cane's

neck and he was hung from a branch with his feet barely touching the ground.

One of the policemen turned the suspension, then the thong was released. Mr Cane fell to the ground and was hit with the sjambok the Judge was told.

Mr Klem said Mr Cane pleaded to be taken to a doctor but the accused refused to do so threatening to kill him if he did not show them the money.

The suspension and sjambok beating were repeated three times while Mr Mazolo was beaten.

Mr Cane again promised to show them the money and was led through the bush with the thong around his neck.

No food

When he failed to find the money he and Mr Mazolo were taken to another tree and hung by their wrists, their feet off the ground. Mr Klem said when they were released they were sjamboked.

Next day they were interrogated in an office and beaten with a cane, before returning to the farm where another R3 684 was recovered.

Mr Klem said Mr Mazolo would say that he and Mr Cane received no food for three days until the money was found.

ES David Charles Atherstone and Mphumuzeni Charles Mthethwa outside court yesterday.

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Mr Klem said Mr Mazolo would say that he and Mr Cane received no food for three days, until the money was found.

Injuries

On July 12 the two men appeared in court and the magistrate noted their injuries. He telephoned a police officer and arrangements were made for Mr. Cane to go to hospital.

He died there the following day.

Mr Klem said the post mortem examination revealed that Mr Cane had extensive bruising of the abdomen, thighs, lower legs, eyes, arms scalp and wrists. There were abrasions to his neck, feet, ankles, forehead, scalp and wrists. Both legs and feet were swollen.

Blows

Death was caused by renal failure due to multiple injuries.

Mr. Jan Combrink, who is appearing for the accused, said Constable Godwin admitted striking Mr Cane a number of blows with a clenched fist.

He denied the blows constituted an assault in the circumstances. All the other allegations were denied by all the accused.

The hearing continues today.

No 17/10/78 (253)

Constables hung prisoner by his wrists court told

DURBAN — A prisoner died from injuries after three policemen hung him from a tree, hit him with their fists and a sjambok, suspended him from a rafter by his wrists and struck him on the head with a stone, the Durban Criminal Sessions heard yesterday.

Constables Darrell Godwin, 20, David Atherstone, 20, and Mphumzeni Mthethwa, 36, all pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Paulos Cane between July 9 and 11 this year.

They also pleaded not guilty to assaulting a labourer, Mr Thomas Mazolo, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Opening the state case, the Deputy Attorney-General of Natal, Mr H G Klem, SC, said that on July 8 Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo stole R10 000 from a van on a farm near Hluhluwe.

The next day the men were arrested and admitted stealing the money. Mr Mazolo took the constables to the farm where R3 308, his share of the money, was recovered.

When Mr Cane could not point out the spot where his share was hidden, he and Mr Mazolo were hit and struck on the head with a stone.

Later in the day the prisoners were taken to a garage and made to stand on a bench. Wires hanging from a roof beam were

tied to the handcuffs and the bench was removed, leaving them hanging.

The constables then repeatedly struck the two men with a stick and a sjambok. Several people in the vicinity heard screams from the garage.

When Mr Cane agreed to show the policemen where the money was, they were released from the beam and taken back to the farm.

The constables struck the two prisoners again, but Mr Cane could not point out the money, Mr Klem said.

The following day Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo were taken to the veld. A leather thong was put around Mr Cane's neck and he was hung from a branch with his feet barely touching the ground.

One of the policemen timed the suspension and then the thong was released. Mr Cane fell to the ground and was hit with the sjambok.

Mr Klem said Mr Cane pleaded to be taken to a doctor, but the policemen refused to do so, threatening to kill him if he did not

show them the money.

The suspension and sjambokking were repeated three times while Mr Mazolo was beaten.

Mr Cane again promised to show them the money and was led through the bush with the thong around his neck. On several occasions he was jerked off his feet then trampled by a booted foot.

When he failed to find the money, he and Mr Mazolo were taken to another tree and hung by their wrists, their feet off the ground. When they were released they were sjambokked.

The next day they were interrogated in an office and beaten with a cane, before returning to the farm where another R3 684 was recovered.

Mr Klem said Mr Mazolo would say he and Mr Cane received no food for three days, until the money was found.

On July 12, the two men appeared in court and the magistrate noted their injuries. He telephoned a police officer and arrangements were made for Mr Cane to go to hospital.

He died there the following day.

Mr Klem said the post-mortem showed Mr Cane had extensive bruising of the abdomen, thighs, lower legs, eyes, arms, scalp and wrists. There were abrasions to his neck, feet, ankles, forehead, scalp and wrists. Both legs and feet were swollen.

Death was caused by renal failure due to the multiple injuries.

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He denied the blows constituted an assault in the circumstances.

The hearing continues today. — DDC.

ent of full - and part-time students

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their approximate equivalents.

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eloria surveys

A. Questionnaire used for Durban, Wtwaterstrand

80 17/10/78

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He denied the blows constituted an assault in the circumstances.

The hearing continues today. — DDC

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Officer could hear my screams — prisoner ²⁵³

DURBAN — A prisoner, allegedly severely beaten by three constables, did not report the men to their station commander as he thought the officer approved of their conduct, a judge was told here yesterday

The prisoner said his feelings were confirmed when the station commander saw him with a swollen face and did nothing

Constables Darrell Hugh Godwin, 20, David Charles Atherstone, 20, and Mphumuzeni Charles Mthethwa, 36, are appearing before Mr Justice Howard and two assessors

They have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr

Paulos Ngilosi Cane at Hluhluwe between July 9 and 11 and assaulting Mr Thomas Mazolo with intent to do grievous bodily harm

Two men allegedly were beaten and hung from a rafter and trees after they admitted stealing money from a farm

Under cross-examination yesterday, Mr Mazolo said he was afraid of being assaulted after his arrest because he knew the policemen and "knew their sort"

He showed them where he had hidden his money, but Mr Cane said he could not find his share of the stolen cash. They were struck on the head with a stone and slapped by the

constables, he said

At the time of the assault, they were out of sight of other policemen in the veld. The attack stopped when they were joined by them

He did not tell the others what had happened because he realised he would be wasting his time. He was afraid the accused would assault him even more when they were alone.

Mr Mazolo said the station commander had seen him after he had been beaten and had been able to hear him screaming when he was hit in the Hluhluwe police station garage.

Cross-examining continues today — SAPA

MM 1/11/78

Policeman denies hanging prisoner

(253) (253)

Court Reporter

A POLICE constable charged with murdering a prisoner yesterday told the Durban Criminal Sessions it was "a blatant lie" that he and two colleagues had hung the man by his neck from a tree.

Constable David Charles Atherstone (20) was commenting on evidence that he and Constables Darrell

Hugh Godwin (20) and Mphumuzeni Charles Mthethwa (36) beat a prisoner with a sjambok after hanging him from the tree

The policemen are appeared before Mr. Justice Howard and two assessors charged with murdering Mr. Paulos Ngilosi Cane at Hluhluwe between July 9 and 11 assaulting Mr. Thomas Mazolo with intent

to do grievous bodily harm.

They have pleaded guilty to culpable homicide on the first count and common assault on the second

Constable Atherstone told the Court he and the other accused beat Mr. Cane and Mr. Mazolo after they had admitted stealing R10 000 from a farmer.

While searching the veld for the money that Mr. Cane

had hidden, they suspended him twice from trees by his wrists and handcuffs and sjambokked him.

Constable Athersone said the blows were hard, but not brutal.

Denial

Mr. Cane was told that he should point out where the money was, or he would "just be assaulted again."

Constable Atherstone denied hanging Mr. Cane by his neck. He said the prisoner's throat became abraded when he jerked him to his feet by pulling on a leather thong tied round his neck.

He denied he had made up that incident to cover up for mistakes made by Constable Godwin in the witness box.

Frustrated

He had assaulted the prisoner because he had felt frustrated and lost his temper when he would not take him to the money, he said.

He had felt sorry for Mr. Cane at times, but not "desperately" sorry. It was clear the prisoner was not feeling much pain because he was prepared to carry on lying.

The hearing continues today.

24. What is your basic weekly wage?

What is your total weekly wage including overtime,

25. What weekly wage would you like to earn?

26. Do you have annual leave? Yes/No/ Don't know

- If yes
- (1) How long is it
 - (2) Do you get paid leave
 - (3) At what rate?

27. Does your firm provide any of the following?

- (1) Accommodation Yes/No/ Don't know
- (2) Medical assistance (other than compulsory Workman's Compensation) Yes/No/ Don't know
- (3) Pension Scheme or Retirement Fund Yes/No/ Don't know
- (4) Paid sick leave Yes/No/ Don't know
- (5) Free firm transport Yes/No/ Don't know
- (6) Transport subsidy (other than compulsory contributions to Worker transport Levy) Yes/No/ Don't know
- (7) Free Meals Yes/No/ Don't know
- (8) Any other benefits (specify)

DURBAN—The sequence of prison deaths in South Africa had done the country enormous harm and raised the question of whether politicians were unable to control the police.

This was one of several overseas viewpoints which the Director-General of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, quoted yesterday to highlight the response he met with during discussions with a variety of influential people on a recent visit to Bonn, London, Paris, Washington, The Netherlands and Switzerland.

Addressing the trustees and members of the Foundation here yesterday, Mr Sorour said there was a repeated call from most of his contacts abroad for the removal of institutionalised discrimination in South Africa.

The theme of the Foundation's approach in the discussions with foreign businessmen, politicians, officials, journalists, academics and church leaders was that:

- The West should not

Sorour: prison deaths harmful

isolate South Africa politically or economically. A strong economy offered the only opportunity for constructive and peaceful social advancement in South Africa.

- The world should not underestimate South Africa's inherent strength and ability to withstand external political, economic and military action.

- Ethnic diversity existed in South Africa and could not simply be ignored.

Mr Sorour said the response to this approach included the following comment:

- If South African politicians were not able to control the police, in

8/11/78 55
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respect of prison deaths, and the bureaucracy in South Africa had reached the stage where it was in a position to disregard political edicts, that was the classical sign of decay which France experienced to her cost in Algeria.

- Many of South Africa's official efforts to promote its image were naive and publications produced for the purpose were not professional enough

- Investors were more concerned about the acrimony attached to association with South Africa than with the safety of investment in the country. The answer was for South Africa to eliminate "inhuman and insensitive" acts of discrimination

South Africa would also have much to gain by finding common ground with small states of Africa which were moderate in outlook and which appreciated South Africa's stabilising potential in Africa.

- There was disappointment and impatience at the immobility of the South African Government — DDC

AD. 22/12/78

Prisoners escape from police cells

DURBAN — Four awaiting trial prisoners — one accused of murder — have escaped from the Pinetown police cells after attacking two constables.

A senior police spokesman said yesterday the men had burst out of their cell when constables B. Shange and D Mayise opened the door to bring them their evening meal on Wednesday.

The four men grabbed wood stacked outside the cell and attacked the two policemen — breaking Const Hange's arm and cutting his head severely.

All four escaped before

the alarm could be raised. Const Shange is in a serious condition in hospital.

Also in Pinetown on Wednesday night, Const S Twala was found unconscious in the road near Kranskloof Hospital with a broken arm and nose and several stab wounds in his back. Police have not established a motive for the attack.

Const Twala's condition is serious.

Meanwhile, police are following up two cases where suspect car thieves fled after chases and shots being fired — DDC

as passed, or it was company policy to have one, or qualify for a works committee. About 26 (9%) gave low level of education among their African workers with a system of negotiation, while a further 12 committees on the advice of outside agencies such as the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation advanced the reason that works committees resemble trade union are more marked than the similarities. This is not quite correct for the differences between liaison committees are consultative rather than consult the fear of collective bargaining which is, I believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity

in the numbers of the liaison and works committees established since the 1973 labour unrest seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be best served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is the case remains to be seen.

The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic³³ but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.³⁴ At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207³⁵ and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.³⁶

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

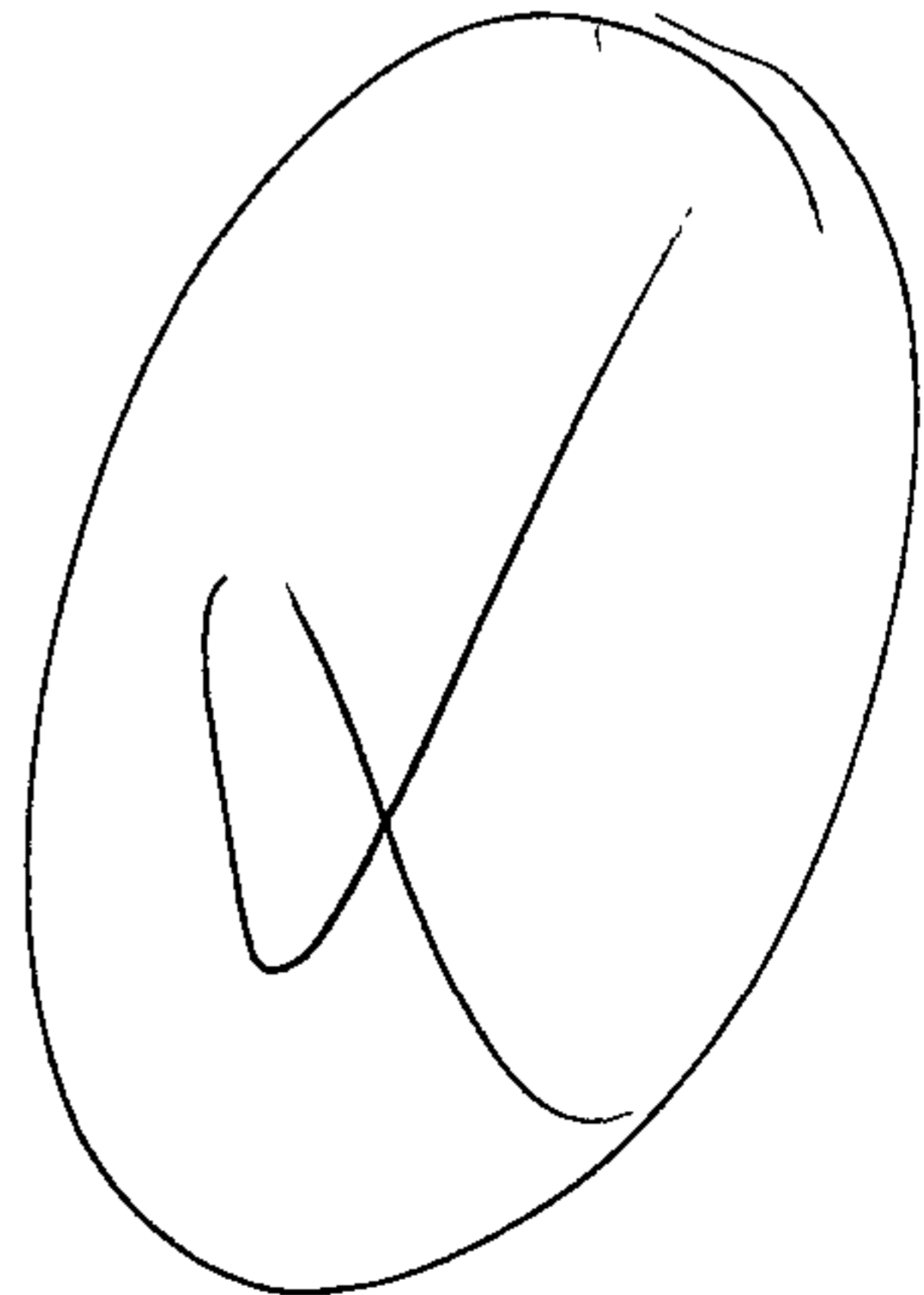
33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.
 34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.
 35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
 36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.

PUBLIC SECTOR - gov -
PRISONS

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Convict dies in fight

(253) 20/11/74

EAST LONDON — Police are investigating a charge of murder following a fist fight at Fort Glamorgan Prison which resulted in the death of one of the prisoners.

Mr. Draghoender, had been in prison since 1970 on charges of housebreaking. He was 37 years of age. The other man involved in the fight has not been named — DDR

Two prisoners started fighting and one of them, Mr. Keke Draghoender,

leading sectors being Mining and Building it inevitably meant that the first decade was characterised by high capital outlays. In agriculture, good weather, following a drought-cycle prior to independence, led to the build up of herds (1976 about 3 million cattle) which culminated in the substantial export of beef to Europe in the early and mid-1970s. Organised slaughter and export through the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC), good veterinary services, and favourable prices enabled the payment to farmers by the BMC to rise from P9,2 million in 1970 to P28 million in 1974. The throughput of cattle only doubled from 127 000 to 210 000 over the same five year period, a slight decline in the percentage off-take of the national herd from about 8% to about 7,7%.

The second and most important half of Botswana's first decade saw a concentration of funds on construction and fixed capital formation that was largely urban in character and witnessed increased off-take of cattle with high profits to those in a position to sell. Both factors favoured those better placed to take advantage of these extraordinary developments. Those less well placed presumably lost ground as income disparities grew. Indeed, official figures show that the lower income households lost absolutely: their GDP per capita rose 23% while their cost of living rose 50% over the period 1964-74.

Aware that the rapid growth of the economy was lopsided, Government took several measures to redress the balance. In 1972 an Accelerated Rural Development Programme was launched. The ARDP funded the construction of education, health and other physical infrastructure. District Councils and Village Development Committees were drawn into the management of the programme with mixed but generally better results than were expected. Also in 1972, the Government requested Messrs. R. Chambers and D. Feldman to prepare a Report on Rural Development upon which the Government could act. The Report, which will be discussed later, won ready acceptance by Government for most of its proposals, the central part of which is embraced in Government's recent White Paper No. 2 of 1975, the Tribal Grazing Land Programme (TGLP). In the last year a most useful survey on Rural Income Distribution has been completed. The Survey's findings underline the urgency with which Government must adopt effective measures to reverse the impover-

We did not beat prisoner — police

By JOHAN BUYS

POLICE witnesses denied in the Springs Circuit Court yesterday that they had assaulted a man, accused of a R3 000 armed robbery, to force him to make a statement implicating himself.

The investigating officer, Detective Sergeant J. Le Prinsloo, told Mr Justice Le Roux that Mr Gerhardus Minnie made statements about a bottle store robbery at Wright Park, Springs, voluntarily.

Mr Minnie, 24, of Wenden Avenue, Brakpan, and Mr Ian Sutherland, 20, of Wright Park, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

They are alleged to have robbed Mrs Ramona de Be tancourt of R3 000 on March 22, last year. Two shots were fired at Mrs De Be tancourt, wounding her in the shoulder.

Mr Minnie had alleged that he was assaulted by detectives at Springs and at Brakpan, where he was taken, to force him to make a statement.

A Springs magistrate, Mr A Erasmus, said that when Mr Minnie was brought to him to make a statement, he asked if any pressure had been brought to bear. Mr Minnie said nobody had influenced him. The hearing continues today.

- (4) An increase in total sales.
- (5) None of the above.

GNP is in equilibrium:

- (1) When there is full employment.
- (2) Only if the marginal propensity to save (MPS) equals the marginal propensity to invest (MPI).
- (3) When planned savings equal planned investment.
- (4) When actual savings equal actual investment.
- (5) When planned withdrawals equal planned injections.

28. Keynes concluded that the intersection of AD and AS:

- (1) Would always be at level of full employment.
- (2) Would never be at level of full employment.
- (3) Could never be an equilibrium situation.
- (4) May or may not be at the level of full employment.
- (5) None of the above.

33. If the APC_{Yd} and MPC_{Yd} is 0,8 and taxes are 0,4 GNP, the propensity to consume out of GNP is about:

- (1) 0,0
- (2) 0,8
- (3) 0,5
- (4) 1,0
- (5) APC and MPC are never equal so solution is unknown.

34. If a consumption function is 30 + 0,9Y_d, then the savings function is:

- (1) 30 + 0,1Y_d
- (2) 70 + 0,9Y_d
- (3) -30 + 0,1Y_d
- (4) 0 + 0,1Y_d
- (5) -30 - 0,1Y_d

23. Personal income equals disposable income plus:

- (1) Personal income taxes.
- (2) Social Security contributions.
- (3) Transfer payments.
- (4) Dividend payments.
- (5) Personal savings.

29. The slope of the consumption function is determined by the:

- (1) Average propensity to consume.
- (2) Amount of autonomous consumption.
- (3) Marginal propensity to consume.
- (4) Amount of investment induced by changes in income.
- (5) All of the above.

24. In classical theory, saving:

- (1) Would never occur because the goal of all economic activity is consumption.
- (2) Would automatically be converted into investment.
- (3) Is dependent upon the level of income.
- (4) Is defined exactly the same as investment.
- (5) All of the above.

30. If APS is negative:

- (1) The APC must be equal to 1.
- (2) The APC > 1.
- (3) The sum of APC and APS is < 1.
- (4) The APC must be < 1.
- (5) The MPS must also be negative.

31. If autonomous C is R30m, I R40m and MPS is 0,1, then sign trade) the equilibrium level

- (4) R400m
- (5) R340m

to (assume closed economy, no G):

- (4) $\frac{1}{1-MPS}$
- (5) $\frac{1}{MPC + MPI}$

Star 17/2/79
**Man dies
 in police
 custody**

By Dirk Nel and
 Russell Norton

Pietersburg police are investigating the death in police custody of a man who was admitted to hospital injured and unconscious three days after his arrest.

Mr Phineas Sathège, aged about 30 years, was arrested at the end of January on a charge of housebreaking. He was in custody for three days when he was taken to Pietersburg Hospital.

UNCONSCIOUS

A senior spokesman for the hospital told The Star Mr Sathège was unconscious when he was admitted. He died shortly after ward and was taken to the Government mortuary. The hospital did not issue a death certificate.

The mortuary refused to discuss the nature or extent of Mr Sathège's injuries.

A senior police spokesman in Pietersburg said the case was being investigated and that no details were available.

There is no indication on court records that Mr Sathège appeared on housebreaking charges during the period he was in police custody.

Police initially said they knew nothing about the case.

Mr Sathège leaves a wife.

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Prison *Cape Times*
17/2/79

should be a
last resort,
says general

Staff Reporter

OFFENDERS should be kept in the community as long as possible and be sent to prison only as a last resort, the Deputy Commissioner, Auxiliary Administrative Services of the Department of Prisons, Major-General J P Roux, said yesterday.

Speaking at a crime prevention seminar in Cape Town, organized by the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), General Roux said imprisonment had several negative results in the rehabilitation of criminals.

A person did not go to prison willingly but under compulsion. This often caused negative reactions and feelings in the offender.

Sub-culture

The person was withdrawn from society and placed in an artificial environment with its own sub-culture — a sub-culture acknowledging mostly a negative and anti-social code of behaviour because it was composed of elements inclined towards anti-social behaviour.

Detention in prison brought about the deprivation of practically all responsibility and normal interpersonal and social relationships.

"To a great extent, there is exposure to negative and very often destructive interpersonal contact. The person is cut off from the positive effect of healthy relationships and family ties.

"Considering these aspects — only a few of the negative results of imprisonment — it would seem that the prison is, in spite of all the treatment facilities and professional personnel, the least suitable place where personality development and therefore behaviour changes could be engendered."

He said the community had a responsibility to released prisoners.

"These people, who have paid their debt to society, need the opportunity to prove themselves in society. They do not need sympathy or alms, but just a fair opportunity to prove that they can be law-abiding and productive citizens. Without the acceptance of society, they will probably revert to crime."

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In the preceding passage of the speech Cicero imagines that the state criticizes him for not putting Catiline in chains and punishing him with death. Why, the state asks, does Cicero hold back — because of tradition, or the law relating to the punishment of citizens, or for fear of the odium of posterity? These are not good reasons for avoiding strong-arm action against Catiline. Cicero will now answer these imagined, sanctissimae

His ego sanctissimis reipublicae vocibus ... respondebo.
Read the sentence aloud and consider the word order. For translation one et mentibus eorum ... qui hoc idem sentiunt ...
His ... sanctissimis ... vocibus
'To these most solemn utterances'. Vox = voice or sound, hence that which is said, speech, utterance.

253

Robben Island *Hansard 3*

213 Dr A L BORAINÉ *(143) 21/2/78* asked the
Minister of Prisons *327* *253*

- (1) Whether any members of Parliament applied for permission to visit Robben Island during 1978, if so, how many.
- (2) whether any of these applications were refused, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reason in each case

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

- (1) No—no individuals
- (2) Falls away

the hands of Indians. In the evening we dined at the Victoria Hotel and found General Lyttleton and a large crowd of other people. Three ladies were at dinner and some other ladies were ladies dining in the same room with me.

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gcb Transport of prisoners in vans
Hansard (Q65) 11/2/79
326 Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the
Minister of Prisons

- (1) Whether there have been instances since 1 January 1977, of prisoners being transported in closed vans for distances of more than 1200 kilometres if so, (a) how many times and (b) over what distances,
- (2) whether restraints are used while prisoners are so transported if so, what restraints,
- (3) what toilet facilities are available on such vans,
- (4) whether stops are made for toilet and exercise purposes if so, for what period are stops made,
- (5)(a) what is the area of the van in which prisoners are transported and (b) what was the maximum number of prisoners transported in such a van,
- (6) for what periods are prisoners confined to the van before being allowed out

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

- (1) Yes
- (a) and (b) Statistics are not being kept and are not readily available
- (2) If necessary, handcuffs and/or leg-irons are used
- (3) Urinals and/or hermetically sealed removable toilet facilities

(4) Yes. Stops are however only made for toilet purposes. Enough time for toilet purposes is allowed and the periods vary, depending on the number of prisoners in the vehicle

(5) (a) (i) 5.5 m x 2.4 m

(ii) 2.5 m x 1.9 m

(b) (i) Thirty prisoners

(ii) Eight prisoners

(6) It depends on the duration of the trips between prisons en route and personal needs of the prisoners

11. We had rather a bad day all the way. We arrived late at a sloppy camp. We here heard that Gough himself was up their success, they could not have been. The Regiment were all the troops and we had two field guns and food

the Greys and pom-pom were with us, a march of 22 miles. The soldiers said to be going to

We were sent off so quickly

that we had no time to take food and I forgot my warm coat as I was arranging with the local commandant to pitch tents for

Kruger quizzed on prisoner transport

From BARRY STREEK

THE ASSEMBLY — Since January 1977 prisoners had been transported in closed vans for distances of more than 1 200 km with handcuffs or leg irons if these were necessary

This was disclosed by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, yesterday when he replied to a question by Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North)

Mr Malcomess said afterwards that this was

"a most inhumane form of treatment even for convicted criminals"

The Prisons Department practice of transporting people in vans over long distances first came to light after the death of the black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, in Pretoria shortly after he had been driven in a van from Port Elizabeth

At Mr Biko's inquest it was revealed he had been carried naked and that he had been chained while in the van

Yesterday, Mr Kruger said there had been instances since January 1977, before Mr Biko's death, where prisoners had been transported in closed vans for distances of more than 1 200 km, but he could not say how many times because "statistics are not being kept and are not readily available"

Asked what restraints were used while prisoners were being transported in the vans, the Minister said: "If necessary, handcuffs and/or leg irons are used"

Asked what toilet facilities were available, Mr Kruger replied: "Urinals and/or hermetically sealed removable toilet facilities"

Asked whether stops were made for toilet and exercise purposes and, if this was the case, for what period, stops were made, Mr Kruger said: "Yes. Stops are only made for toilet purposes"

The Minister said a 5.5 m van with a width of 2.4 m could take up to 30 prisoners, while a 2.5 m van with a width of 1.9 m could take up to eight

prisoners

Asked how long prisoners were confined to a van, Mr Kruger said: "It depends on the duration of the trips between prisons en route and personal needs of the prisoners"

Mr Malcomess said he queried whether the prison vans always stopped

"I believe that far more compassion should be exercised in the transportation of prisoners and I certainly intend raising this matter later in the session," Mr Malcomess said

Chairman : E.B. Dowdle, Head Dept. of Clinical Science and Immunology, U.C.T.
Michael Savage
The Political Economy of Health
The need for health professionals
Planning Rural Health Services

ing (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

Health and Development
Macroplanning in the third world
saunders, Deputy Principal (Planning) and Head Department of Medicine, U.C.T.
en to the public and will take place in the
atre, Main Campus, U.C.T.

ing (8.00 - 10 p.m.)

Health Expenditure in South Africa
Nutrition Guidance Programme for the Ciskei
Health Statistics
V. van Niekerk, Deputy Dean of Medicine, University of Cape Town

ing (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

Francis Wilson
Director, Saldru
Bernard Pimstone

8.00 - 10.00 p.m.)

SESSIONS
OF HEALTH CARE

13/3/79
Man (28)
denies
killing

Mercury Reporter

PORT SHEPSTONE — A 28-year-old man pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide in the Regional Court here yesterday after the death of a Black man who had spent a night in a prison cell and died soon after arriving at hospital

Mr July Ngcobo (35) died as a result of a fractured skull and ruptured liver and spleen at Port Shepstone provincial hospital on February 24 last year

The State alleged Mr John Galloway assaulted Mr Ngcobo causing his death

The Port Shepstone district surgeon, Dr C G Visagie, told the magistrate the dead man's intestines were severely damaged and dog-bites showed he had been attacked by three dogs

Mrs Sarah Mkize, a former servant of Mr Galloway's parents told the Court that on February 23 she heard a noise at their home and went to investigate with three dogs

As she went inside the home, the dogs attacked a strange man and soon after she saw Mr Galloway trying to pull them off

She did not see Mr Galloway assault Mr Ngcobo

The trial was adjourned

Injured prisoner

15/3/79

in cell 'ordeals'

253

Mercury Reporter

PORT SHEPSTONE — A prisoner in the jail here was "in no need of medical attention" but two hours later he died in hospital, the Regional Magistrate heard here yesterday

Mr July Ngcobo (22) spent about 23 hours in the police cells suffering from a ruptured spleen and liver and a fractured skull allegedly inflicted on him after he was caught in a house

Mr John Galloway (28) has been charged with culpable homicide after allegedly assaulting Mr Ngcobo who he had caught in his parents home on February 23 last year

At the same time Mr Ngcobo was also savaged by three dogs and there were numerous bite marks on his body

Mr Galloway has pleaded not guilty to the charge before Mr M G Tomlinson

Sergeant G R Bruce said when Mr Ngcobo was brought in there were only minor injuries on his head and some small scratches on his arm

His breath smelt of liquor and he

staggered a bit, but I did not think his condition warranted medical attention"

Hourly checks were made on the prisoner and each time Sergeant Bruce noted that there were "no complaints"

He could not explain why the number of prisoners in the cells did not correspond with those entered on police records

I do not know where one prisoner materialised from although I am the only one in authority to lock them up"

Sergeant Bruce admitted he sometimes made clerical errors

In a statement read to the Court, Mr Galloway said he found an intruder in his parents home on February 23 last year

"I shouted for my sister-in-law and the servant and three dogs ran in. The dogs tackled the man and when we managed to get them off I called the police and they took him away," the statement read

The following day he was taken from the police cells to hospital where he died on arrival

The trial continues today

STAR 2/4/79 (253)

Fear cell inmate guilty of murder

Pretoria Bureau

An inmate of Zonderwater Prison who killed a fellow prisoner after a long-standing dispute, was today convicted in the Pretoria Supreme Court on a charge of murder with extenuating circumstances.

Hendrik Jacobus Crous (30) was convicted by Mr Justice P van der Walt of murdering Mathys Johannes Jacobs on July 22 last year.

Two other men who were in the cell with Crous, Mr Edward Leon Terblanche (25) and Mr Gerhard Johan Swanepoel (23), were acquitted of the charge. The judge said the State had failed to prove the two men had taken part in the murder.

Mr Justice van der Walt heard evidence that Crous had hit Jacobs with a broom and then stabbed him repeatedly following

arguments about a gambling debt.

He said the evidence had presented a disturbing picture of 17 men who were thrown into a cell for a weekend and left to their own devices.

The judge said the enmity between Crous and Jacobs had begun in 1975 and when Crous was sent to Zonderwater Prison he had asked to be kept separate from Jacobs.

This had happened at first, but the two men

were eventually put in the same cell and they lived in fear of one another.

Mr Justice van der Walt said gambling and inhaling paint thinners had created an unnatural situation where even the personal possession of a broom was a status symbol.

Crous's action was not excusable but his moral blame was less than it would have been in normal circumstances, the judge said.

27th August Our empty wagons were sent to Colonel Kekewich for supplies and brought back food and oats. The Brigadier got orders to march through Rustenburg round the west end of the Magaliesberg mountains, to take part in a large combined movement of seven columns, which were to try and surround 800 or 1 000 Boers said to be living in very broken and hilly country at the extreme west of the Magaliesberg valley.

We did over 21 miles in the 24 hours and only three Fusiliers fell out. One of these was knocked over and injured by a run away horse. The other two were discovered in the Brigadier's

mess wagon
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saw them,
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quota 9 (635) 6/4/79
Life imprisonment
590 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons
(a) How many persons are at present serving sentences of life imprisonment and (b) how many of them are on Robben Island
The MINISTER OF PRISONS
(a) 247.
(b) 36

told 'by a doctor' to
y were ill. No doctor
y should select a wagon

Night ma

most unpleasant. Thorns

cannot be avoided and tear one's clothes. The horses hate them too, and hop about to escape them. 26 oxen died of exhaustion before we got into camp. The poor brutes are overworked and there is almost no grass for them at this time of year and they get no time to graze on the withered old grass. We had to settle down in the dark the best way we could and had a very late dinner without tent, chairs or tables. The oxen were so dead beat that we could not move till midday the

Prison life: No official comment on Judge

RDM 6/4/79 (253)

Pretoria Bureau

THE DEPARTMENT of Prisons has not yet commented on remarks about conditions in the Zonderwater Prison made this week in the Pretoria Supreme Court by Mr Justice P van der Walt

The department said yesterday it was awaiting a copy of the court report

In finding a prisoner at Zonderwater, Hendrik Jacobus Crous, guilty of the murder of a fellow prisoner, Mr Justice van der Walt said there were disconcerting (ontstelligend) aspects to life in the jail

Seventeen or 18 prisoners were confined in one cell from 3 30 pm on Saturdays until Monday mornings

The men gambled feuds built up and were resolved

There were elements of homosexuality and sniffing of paint thinners (treintjerry) took place, which resulted in the creation of an unnatural situation

The situation was such that the personal possession of one's own broom became a status symbol, something which the normal person could not understand

He sentenced Crous to 20 years' imprisonment, part of which will run concurrently with his present jail term

Trim and tidy, but it's a prison

He sits studying

like a clerk: but

he's a psychopath

8th 11/17/79

253

The Zonderwater Prison for long-term offenders has been in the news, with the trial in Pretoria of a prisoner, Hendrik Crous, for stabbing to death his cell-mate, Mathys Jacobs. During the trial, much was said about conditions in the prison, where 715 white men, many with psychopathic inclinations, serve long-term sentences for serious crimes. This week chief reporter Neil Jacobs, of the Pretoria News, visited the prison.

● Picture by Richard van Niekerk.

Own Correspondent

The lawns are neatly cropped, the edges trimmed, the flower beds are weeded and colourful — but still it's a prison

The floors sparkle with daily polishings. There's hardly a speck of dust anywhere. But still it's a prison.

That is my first impression of the Zonderwater Prison for long-term offenders just outside Cullinan. It's an institution that recently gained a measure of public notoriety following a murder trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court. A prisoner, Hendrik Crous, was sentenced to a further 20 years for stabbing to death a cellmate, Mathys Jacobs.

In delivering sentence, Mr Justice van der Walt spoke of the disturbing picture of 17 men who were thrown together in a cell for the weekend and left to their own devices. This week I visited Zonderwater, to experience at first hand life behind those bars.

Zonderwater is a unique prison in South Africa. It's the prison where most of the trouble-makers are likely to end up, says General J P Roux, Deputy Commissioner Administration. Sentences of two years

and up there, including 34 certified psychopaths in the hospital.

General Roux, who is also a leading expert on psychopathy, believes the programme followed by the men at Zonderwater is productive, and that results are being achieved.

General Roux believes the problem of homosexuality is under control at Zonderwater.

'Certainly it does occur, but I don't believe nearly as frequently as was said in the Crous-Jacobs court case,' he said.

None of the warders carry weapons of any kind as they are more of a liability than an asset.

The first quarter of the

circular-shaped prison is the psychopathic hospital. In the pre-release unit a gentle-faced man sits at a desk studying. He looks like a mild-mannered clerk, not a certified psychopathic criminal.

Wandering among the prisoners is as offbeat experience for a stranger. They all look at you.

Some smile, some stare then turn away, ashamedly, sadly. Some just stare blankly, others with challenge in their eyes.

In Cell 9, Block B, the cell in which Jacobs was brutally slashed to death by Crous, the 16 bunk beds are neatly made and, as everywhere, the floor is spotless.

It seems impossible to imagine it as the site of a murder.

Outside, in the sunshine, two prisoners squat, industriously polishing a tap.

A wild sparrow sits cautiously on one man's head. He's trained it over the months, and like the 'Birdman of Alcatraz' the one thing he's not short of is months.

The prisoners are kept busy. They worked in well-equipped workshops during the day.

It is from these workshops that prisoners sometimes manage to smuggle into the cells the little bits of steel they use to

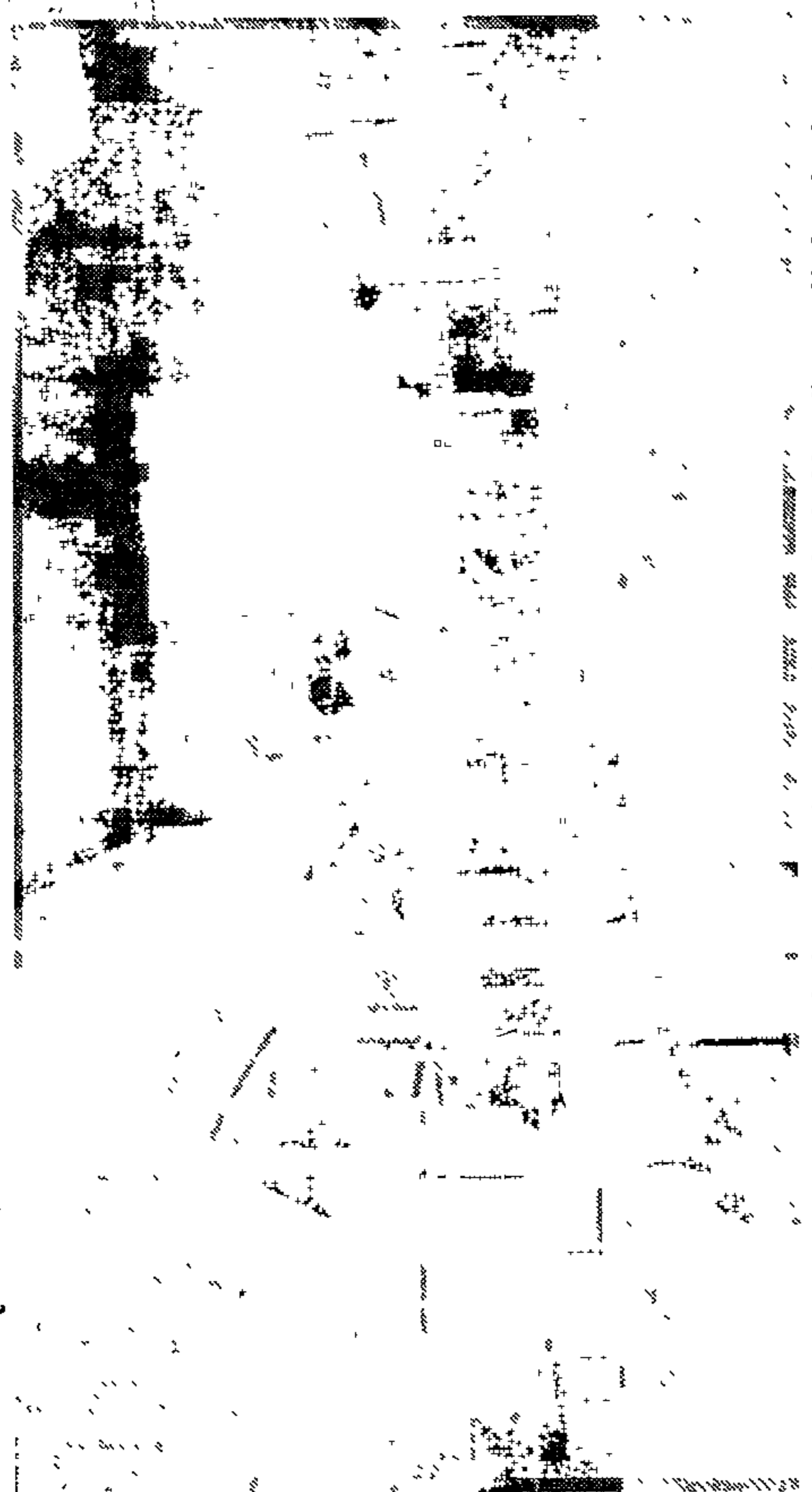
make weapons. That's how Crous got the knife with which he killed Jacobs.

'Imagine searching 700 men a day. It cannot always be done,' says General Roux.

But he says that violence is kept well under control. 'This is no more violent than any other community. Apart from the Crous murder, there have been only two minor violent incidents in recent months.'

In the fitters shop the men labour all day — making among other things prison bars, steel doors and the great, barred gates to slam shut on other men in other prisons.

Cell 9, Block B — the cell in which prisoner Crous stabbed to death his cell-mate, Mathys Jacobs.



Nm (253)
Prisoner
24/7/79.
dies in
police cell

Mercury Reporter

A POLICE investigation has been ordered into the death of Mr Yusuf Osman, a 25 year-old awaiting-trial prisoner at the Chatsworth Police station cells.

He was taken from the cells early yesterday morning to the R. K. Khan Hospital but was certified dead on arrival

Colonel F J du Toit, District Commandant of Police for Durban West, said last night that a post-mortem examination will be held today to establish the cause of Mr Osman's death. An investigation was already underway

A look at life inside a prison

253
W

workers.

Later, according to the results of these tests and his stated preference for the kind of work he would like to do, he can train as a metal worker, a carpenter, a moulder, and do many other kinds of skilled work.

The workshops are well equipped, and much of the light machinery used at Zonderwater is manufactured by the prisoners. The name of their unofficial patent, inscribed on their products, has a ring of irony — "Morar".

The prisoners make furniture — much of it manufactured for other Government departments — and do chalet work on a small scale for prison officials at a possibly lower labour cost. The furniture is manufactured to improve their ability for trade tests.

Prison officials admit production is not what it could be outside because production goes along with the training programme for the prisoners. Their hours are 7.15 to 4, with a lunchbreak.

The food looked fairly palatable while separated from the main body of the tour. I walked past the dining hall — also neat, clean and adequately furnished with tables.

spoon of coffee.

The men were entitled to legal defence, but the general admitted their ability to get it usually depended on their financial status — as is the case in the outside world.

Another officer said only "seven to 10% of prisoners" received legal aid in prison trials. Of 50 cases he had heard this year, only 10 had pleaded not guilty and conducted their own defence.

Zonderwater does, however, dispel the generally mediaeval notion of dark, dank dungeons, airless pits, and bread and water.

But the warder in direct contact with the prisoners, with his jangling bunch of keys, is still a feature of the prison.

And written on the walls are strict instructions to the warders: no two doors are to be unlocked simultaneously.

The Department of Prisons sees its primary function as a protective one, incarcerating those whom society has deemed

Zonderwater prison farm near Cullinan in the Eastern Transvaal is no "holiday camp." What goes on behind walls and bars was investigated by PAUL BELL. The pictures are by Joe Alferts.

rapidly being introduced throughout South African prisons

The cell is well-lit, airy, clean and adequately furnished, but cramped for prisoners who are confined there from 4 pm to 7 am daily.

The department admits the cells are "somewhat cramped because of the large number of prisoners" but has denied the allegation that the men are locked up from Saturday afternoons to Monday mornings. The cells are left open on Saturdays and Sundays from 7 am to 4 pm.

If, three months before the murder, Crous asked to be kept away from Jacobs, how did the men land up in the same cell? Major Jan Grundlingh, the officer in charge of

1977, more than 400 prisoners rampaged through the A and C blocks, set fire to their bungalow cells, destroyed part of the prison, and caused more than R150 000 damage.

Last week the Department of Prisons invited pressmen to tour Zonderwater — and the timing was not purely fortuitous.

A Prisons official said "Of course this is in reaction to the judgment. It didn't look good. We want you to judge for yourselves."

The tour was given top priority after applications had been received from two newspapers.

It was led by Major-General J P Roux, Deputy Commissioner for Administration and Auxiliary Services. The last major press tour of a prison was nearly two years ago — on Robben Island.

But there were the usual conditions, interviews with prisoners were forbidden, and all material (including this report) had to be submitted to the department.

Sodomy, drug abuse, violence murder.

It seems incongruous in the scrubbed, modern and rigidly disciplined atmosphere of Zonderwater Prison.

But recently the public was given, by a judge, a glimpse of prison life and what goes on behind the bars and the double row of eight-metre-high fences at the Zonderwater prison farm near Cullinan in the Eastern Transvaal.

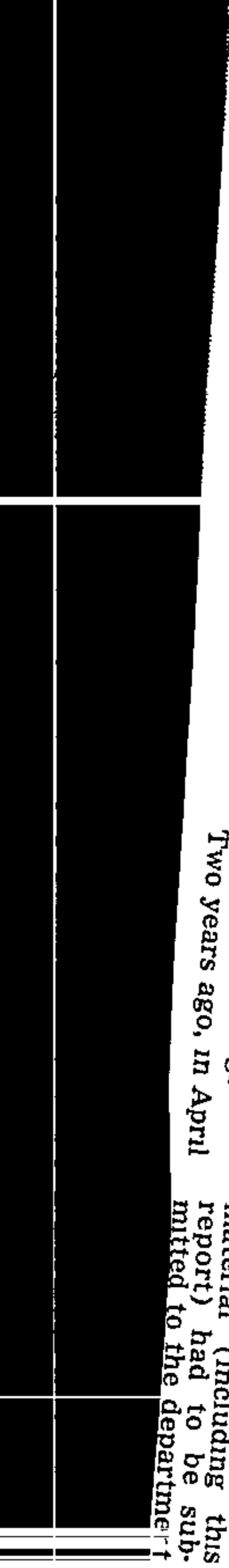
Summing up in the trial of Hendrik Crous, who murdered his cellmate, Johannes Jacobs, Mr Justice P J van der Walt said the "limited" picture of prison life that had emerged in evidence had been "personally disturbing" to him.

Crous was jailed for 20 years, after the court had heard of homosexuality, gambling, feuding and sniffing paint thinners.

The court was also told that 17 or 18 prisoners were confined in one cell from Saturday afternoons to Monday mornings. Two years ago, in April

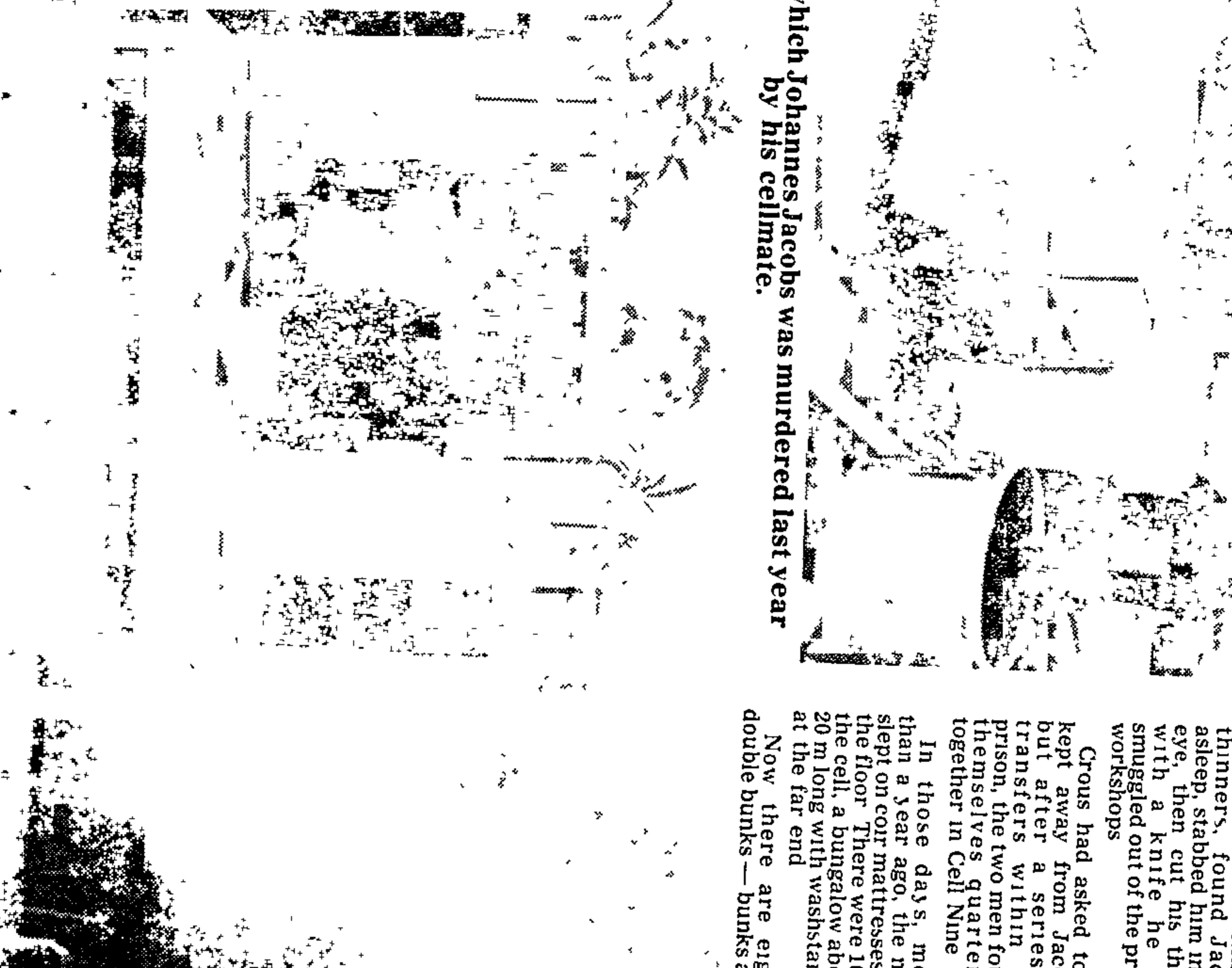


A solitary confinement prisoner stands to attention in his cell. A senior officer is outside the door.



24/4/79

Cell 9, block B in which Johannes Jacobs was murdered last year by his cellmate.



USE OF FORCE
TO BE
CRITICIZED

Prisoners choose books in one of the Zonderwater Prison libraries. They are branches of the Transvaal Provincial library.

to give them the opportunity to comment

The Zonderwater tour began in the prison hospital for psychopaths. Then it moved to Cell Nine, Block B, where Crous, "high" and aggressive after snuffing thimbers, found Jacobs asleep, stabbed him in the eye, then cut his throat with a knife he had smuggled out of the prison workshops.

Crous had asked to be kept away from Jacobs, but after a series of transfers within the prison, the two men found themselves quartered together in Cell Nine.

In those days, more than a year ago, the men slept on cots mattresses on the floor. There were 16 in the cell, a bungalow about 20 m long with washstands at the far end. Now there are eight double bunks — bunks are

at the trial, said "The two men never complained of each other for the three weeks prior to the murder when they were in the same cell."

"In fact, a bond of friendship grew between them. They gambled together and got one another out of trouble." But the official explanation goes no further than that.

On the larger question of violence in prisons, General Roux said: "There is no more violence at Zonderwater than anywhere else."

The department has always admitted that violence, although limited, is a part of prison life, because of the nature of the people in custody, and because the normal tensions are exacerbated by the circumstances of prison life.

We were escorted to the solitary confinement cells. Two metres by three metres, with two doors, an outer one, solid and heavy, and an inner grille door.

There are two windows. One faces the passage, lit by an electric light, and is covered by a heavy-mesh grille. At the top of the back wall there is a second window, also barred.

A cot mattress and rough blankets lie on the floor, and there is a toilet and washstand.

The prisoner has only his Bible to read, and he walks around his cell on two pieces of matting to keep the floor clean.

There were seven prisoners in solitary. The one whose cell we examined had disobeyed a lawful command — refused to go to work — and had completed 20 days of his 30-day sentence imposed by an officers' court.

During his term in solitary, this prisoner, who has served four-and-a-half years of a five-year sentence, is fed a special diet. He was weighed when he went in and will

probably because of the inactivity. They try to think of it as a holiday."

The solitary prisoners are exercised for an hour everyday in the large, well-grassed and neatly kept compound inside Block B.

General Roux said men caught breaking regulations were charged in the officers' court. The most common offence was "smuggling" — being in illegal possession of anything from a knife to a

ee. The loss of freedom is a punished criminal's greatest hardship. But the department does not believe in making that loss intolerable.

The department's secondary function is to rehabilitate prisoners. The process begins when the prisoner first goes to prison.

He is subjected to intense analysis by teams of social workers, clinical psychologists, educationalists and spiritual

On 1st, in evening carrots, squash and cabbage.

Prison regulations lay down daily, weekly and additional rations which are followed strictly by the authorities and ensure that the men are well fed. Zonderwater, with its medical recreational and work facilities, is like a modern army camp —

But, as the Prisons Department is fond of saying, it's no holiday camp.



Prisoners making cane furniture in the workshops at Zonderwater prison.

ownership from enjoyment is not a peculiarity of the law of trusts. It takes place in the case of a common-law usufruct of property, by which the *dominus* remains owner, but the usufructuary enjoys the income of the property during his lifetime. The difference between the two techniques of separation lies in the fact that, in the case of a trust, the trustee need be neither a present nor a prospective beneficiary, whereas in the case of a usufruct the usufructuary has a present, the *dominus* a prospective right to enjoy the property. When a trust provides for a mere severance of ownership, and does not impose administrative duties, it is usually seeking not to provide for a trust, but to provide for ownership by two or more persons successively, in order to avoid the instance to estate duty—while retaining benefit from the property in question specifically designed to avoid tax obligations and impossible to prevent, but they can be used, for instance, to defeat founder of the trust, especially as they are in writing and, when a trust is entered into, its validity is not essential to its validity.⁵⁵

Most trusts involve a severance of indeed the chief attraction of the trust is if not a division of labour at least a division of responsibility. It is useful when the person whom the trust is thought by him to be incapable of managing. In Roman-Dutch law provisions for trustees falling into this category, such as prodigals, whose affairs were and are managed by curators. But it was not until the 19th century that a similar result in the case of adults of full capacity. It is true that the powers of such a person of full capacity could be cut down by making him a mere usufructuary or fiduciary of property, so that he could make no disposition of it extending beyond his lifetime, but there was no simple way in which he could be excluded from the day-to-day management of the property during his life. Since the introduction of the trust, a beneficiary of full age and capacity may be altogether shut off from the possession, control and management of the assets but may nevertheless receive the full income derived from them. Whether this is a happy development is a matter of opinion. The trust certainly protects some feckless beneficiaries against themselves but, on the other hand, it is an encouragement to property owners

⁵⁵ The Trust Moneys Protection Act 34 of 1934 s 2 prescribes certain formalities for trusts created by written instrument, but failure to comply with these does not render the trust void, §§ 109, 158

to keep their relatives in a state of tutelage. The limited reception of the trust in countries with a civil-law tradition may be due as much to a reluctance to admit a quasi-tutelage of persons of full capacity as to the existence of technical legal obstacles.

The severance of administration from enjoyment also serves the aim of providing for continuity in management. Again, the trust is not the only instrument which can be used for this purpose. The common-law gift subject to a *modus*⁵⁶ was used before the British occupation of 1815 in order to make provision for religious or charitable purposes. It had, however, the disadvantage that the gift or legacy must be in favour of a definite person, natural or juristic. Not every charity or religious body is a juristic person. Trusts are more flexible in this respect, because it is one of the principles of trust law that the office of trustee is not transmitted to the deceased trustee's successors. Thus, if one trustee dies, the management of the trust devolves exclusively on the surviving trustees.⁵⁷ The founder or, in default, the court may make provision for filling vacancies in the body of trustees, so that continuity can be achieved without the device of a juristic person.⁵⁸

In 1861 the Joint Stock Companies Limited Liability Act,⁵⁹ which was based on the English Joint Stock Companies Act of 1844 and the Limited Liability Act of 1855, was enacted at the Cape. This was followed in 1892 by the Companies Act.⁶⁰ After Union the Companies Act 1926⁶¹ unified the law on the model of the then existing law of England, though subsequent legislation⁶² has not followed English law so closely. This legislation has provided a framework for the organization of large businesses, with the result that the role of the trust in business, apart from Unit Trusts,⁶³ has been a good deal less significant in South Africa than in the United Kingdom and especially in the United States of America. By registration under the Companies Act a business acquires legal or juristic personality and there is provision in the Act for associations other than businesses to be registered.⁶⁴ The trust continues, however, to be used especially when gifts are made to charitable organizations or voluntary associations such as clubs. This is partly because these clubs etc are not always incorporated, partly because there is often uncertainty about their corporate status, and partly because, even if a gift is made to a corporate body, the device of a trust secures additional flexibility and subjects the administration to a measure of public control.

⁵⁶ §§ 24-28

⁵⁷ § 132

⁵⁸ §§ 112, 120

⁵⁹ Act 23 of 1861 (C)

⁶⁰ Act 25 of 1892 (C)

⁶¹ Act 46 of 1926

⁶² Act 61 of 1973

⁶³ Unit Trusts Control Act 18 of 1947

⁶⁴ Companies Act 1926 s 21, as amended by Act 23 of 1939 s 11, Act 67 of 1951 s 2, Act 46 of 1952 s 13 and Act 18 of 1960 s 1, Henochsberg 58-60

Prisoners who escaped from prisons in
Republic
Hansard 11 (7.2.79) 25/4/79
580 Mr R J LORIMER asked the
Minister of Prisons

- (1)(a) How many prisoners escaped from prisons in the Republic in 1978 and (b) from which prison in each case,
- (2)(a) how many of these prisoners were apprehended and (b) after what interval of time in each case
- (3) whether any of these prisoners committed serious crimes while at large if so, (a) how many and (b) what crimes in each case

WEDNESDAY, 15 APRIL 1979

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1)(a) and (b) as well as (2)(a) and (b)

Prisons	Number of prisoners who escaped	Total who were apprehended	Number	Recommittal Interval (Days)	None
Almshale	15	12	4	1	132
			3	3	6
			1	1	34
			1	1	72
			1	1	96
			1	1	132
			12	6	None
			3	3	1
			3	3	2
			2	2	5
			1	1	16
			1	1	17
			1	1	145
			1	1	154
			1	1	276
			1	1	335
			1	1	336
			1	1	338
			22	7	None
			3	3	1
			2	2	2
			3	3	4
			2	2	14
			1	1	19
			1	1	23
			1	1	41
			1	1	62
			1	1	71
			1	1	89
			1	1	76
			1	1	103
			1	1	112
			1	1	126
			1	1	165
			1	1	250
			30	1	254
			1	1	None
			2	2	None
			3	3	None

Baviaanspoort 43

Baviaanspoort 30

Beaufort-Wes 4

3

None

1

Bekeburg 1

Roshof 1

Brandfort 5

1

1

1

1

1

1

Bloemfontein 45

32

None

1

3

4

4

Barberton 37

22

None

1

2

3

3

Botshabelo 2

4

None

31

1

3

7

Botshabelo 2

4

None

31

1

3

7

Brackenburg 4

2

None

31

1

3

7

Brackenburg 4

2

None

31

1

3

7

Brackenburg 4

2

None

31

1

3

7

Brackenburg 4

2

None

31

1

3

7

Brackenburg 4

2

None

31

1

3

7

WEDNESDAY, 15 APRIL 1979

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Prisons	Number of prisoners who		Recommended Number	Interval (Days)	Prisons	Number of prisoners who		Recommended Number	Interval (Days)
	escaped	apprehended				escaped	apprehended		
Mapumulo	1	0	1	None	Prisons New Illovo	8	7	3	3
Mafatele	1	1	1	None				1	6
Melmoth	2	0	2	None				1	73
Middelburg C.P.	4	3	1	2				1	105
			2	7				1	266
Middelburg Tvl.	6	4	3	None	N.G.I.	10	9	6	None
			2	133				1	1
			1	239				1	5
			1	None				1	25
Modderbee	117	63	4	None	Nongoma	6	3	9	1
			2	1				1	16
			3	2				1	38
			1	3	Nrandla	2	2	3	None
			1	9				1	2
			1	12				1	None
			1	23	Nqutu	1	1	2	None
			1	24	Nyistroom	8	5	1	None
			1	26				2	6
			1	40				1	12
			1	52				1	89
			1	65				1	None
			1	76				1	3
			1	79				1	4
			1	80				1	14
			1	89				1	187
			1	104				1	None
			1	133				1	1
			1	156				1	1
			1	168				1	1
			1	174				1	1
			1	175				1	1
			1	226				1	1
			1	229				1	1
			1	257				1	1
Mosselbaai	1	1	63	None	Odenaalrus	8	3	3	None
Mthunzi	2	0	1	None				1	1
Ndwedwe	3	0	1	None				1	75
Newcastle	13	11	8	None				1	None
			2	3				1	2
			1	4				1	3
			1	11				1	4
			1	13				1	13
			1	16				1	16
			1	18				1	18
			1	20				1	20
			1	35				1	35

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WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL 1979

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729

WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL 1979

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Prisons	Number of prisoners who		Recommendation Number	Recommendation Interval (Days)	Prisons	Number of prisoners who		Recommendation Number	Recommendation Interval (Days)
	escaped	apprehended				escaped	apprehended		
Petersburg	7	3	1	22	Petersburg	7	3	1	49
			1	27				1	109
			2	28				1	231
			1	45				1	360
			2	49					
			1	56					
			1	57					
			1	109					
			1	311					
Oud' thoorn	6	6	35	None	Point	8	4	3	4
			3	2				1	14
			2	5				1	28
			1					1	65
Paardeberg	19	9	6	None	Pollsmoor	108	54	4	None
			4	2				28	1
			1	4				2	2
			2	26				1	3
			1	56				1	7
			1					1	21
			1					1	26
			1					1	28
			9	None				1	33
Paarl	9	9	9	None				1	33
			1	1				1	34
			1	10				1	36
			1	34				1	37
			1	37				1	45
			1	50				1	51
			1	54				1	54
			1	76				1	62
			1	147				1	65
			9					1	78
			1					1	98
			8	None				1	103
			1	None				1	118
			3	3				1	120
			1	7				1	120
			1	13				1	217
			1	17				1	242
			2	133				1	279
			1					1	
			14					54	55
			1	1				1	None
			10	None				7	1
			2	2				2	2
			1	7				1	52
			1	11				1	92
			2	14				1	
			1	33				1	
Piet Rehief	3	1	1	1	Pomeroy	1	1	1	55
Pietermaritzburg	30	21	10	None	Port Elizabeth	15	12	7	None

	Number of prisoners who escaped	Total who were apprehended	Recommended Number	Interval (Days)
Prisons				
Stanger	4	1	1	11
Stellenbosch	2	1	1	None
Suitersheim	3	1	1	None
Swellendam	1	0	1	None
Trekeburg	7	6	5	None
Tzaneen	7	6	6	None
Umtata	1	0	6	1
Umdale	1	1	3	None
Uphuton	6	4	3	None
Vereniging	32	20	4	None
Ventersburg	2	2	2	1
Verulam	2	2	2	49
Victor Verster	56	47	13	None

	Number of prisoners who escaped	Total who were apprehended	Recommended Number	Interval (Days)
Prisons				
Virginia	5	2	47	None
Volkrust	3	2	1	118
Voorberg	2	2	2	None
Voorrekerhoogte	3	2	1	300
Vryheid	9	6	2	1
Waarval	11	8	6	7
Warmbokveld	6	6	1	5
Waterval	11	8	1	142

answer further.

Robben Island: technical training for prisoners

Hansard 14 (885) 12/5/79
14. Hansard 14 (885) 12/5/79
of Prisons: ZILKIN asks the Minister

(1) ... any form of technical training provided for prisoners on Robben Island, if so, what form of training,

(2) whether prisoners who have been convicted of crimes against the State are permitted to take advantage of such training

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS.

- (1) Yes
 - Tailoring
 - Bricklaying
 - Plumbing
 - Painting
 - Mat-making
 - Brickmaking
 - Joinery (Carpentry)
 - Cabinet-making
 - Shoemaking.

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(2) Yes

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56

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may be better served in this way than by a minimum increase in pensions
Hansford 11 (695) 2514/77
Conditions at Zonderwater Prison

*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

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type

- (1) Whether his Department has considered the recent remarks of a Pretoria Supreme Court judge on conditions at Zonderwater Prison, if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether steps have been taken or are to be taken to obviate these conditions, if so, what steps, if not, why not.

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†The MINISTER OF PRISONS

- (1) Yes
- (2) A visit by several newspaper groups to Zonderwater Prison was granted by the Commissioner of Prisons and the predominant reaction has been positive.

The hon Mr Justice van der Walt has also been invited and he has already accepted the invitation to visit the prison on a later date

(c)

[3]

weather

weather

Summary report of the...

*3 Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether summons was issued against the editor of The Star to give evidence in connection with a report in that newspaper on the murders of Dr and Mrs. Smith, and (a) who issued the summons and (b) whether it was served

7 = 1

2 = 2

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†The MINISTER OF POLICE.

No

name

name

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(9)

questions in the House

CT. 26/4/79.
700 escaped prisoners on loose

Political Staff

(253)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — More than 700 people who escaped from South African prisons last year are still on the loose.

This figure was disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Replying to a question by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove), the minister said 1 903 prisoners had escaped last year and that 1 182 of these had been recaptured.

130 escaped from Border prisons

MD 26/4/79
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CAPE TOWN — A total of 130 people escaped from Border prisons during 1978 and 82 of these have been recaptured.

The largest number of escapes took place from the East London prison where 60 people broke out. Of these, 35 were recaptured.

This information was given by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, when he replied to a question tabled in the Assembly by

Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove).

The full details for the Border prisons (with those who were recaptured in brackets) are: Queenstown 20 (11), East London 60 (35), King William's Town, 27 (23), Beaufort West (2), Fort Glamorgan 5 (2), Cradock 3 (3) and Galesberg 5 (2). Mr Kruger said more than 700 people who had escaped from South

African prisons last year were still on the loose.

He said 1 903 prisoners had escaped last year and 1 182 had been recaptured.

Mr Lorimer said he was "shocked and horrified at these most frightening statistics."

"Particularly alarming is that 721 prisoners who escaped last year are still at large," he said.

It was also disturbing to see how many of the

recaptured prisoners had been at large for considerable time.

Recently there had been press reports of extremely serious crimes, including murder, that had been committed by escaped prisoners.

"I think the public has very good reason to be apprehensive indeed of the number of convicted criminals who are roaming the streets."

"There is no doubt at all

that the Minister of Prisons must take action immediately to see that his department does something about the situation.

"It cannot be allowed to continue," Mr Lorimer said.

In his reply, the Minister said "The total of 1 903 include all the escapes from work spans, public hospitals, during transfer etc. Only 209 of these took place from prison buildings." — PC

Prisoner still in hospital

EAST LONDON — Because the court did not get a report as to the condition of a Fort Glamorgan prisoner who had been sent for observation to the Komani Hospital, the hearing was further postponed in the absence of the man.

Mr Deon van Niekerk, 18, had previously been found guilty of defrauding Miss L Hamman and of the Beacon Bay Drive-In.

He was accused of having cashed a R10 cheque at the drive-in and bought goods knowing there were no funds in the bank to meet the cheque.

The court then ordered Mr Van Niekerk be sent for observation at his request.

The hearing was further postponed to May 17.

DDR

places to which they do not properly belong.' If we try to write the life of Christ, we shall merely be imposing another order, purely subjective, on materials the true order and connexion of which must for ever escape us.

Strauss himself is not unduly concerned at this volatilization of the story of Christ, since he is convinced that all that has been taken away by historical criticism is given back by philosophy. The all-important thing is the idea. The central idea in the Christian faith is the overcoming of the natural by the spiritual. This process concentrated and perfected in Jesus Christ. What we now have to do is to find a great drama is not one individual but reasonable, for it is the nature of an individual, but to make known one single example, but to make known examples which mutually complement each other.

Mankind is the union of the two natures. It is the child of the visible mother and the invisible father. It is the miracle worker, in so far as it is the spirit ever more completely asserts its independence, in so far as the course of its development is the one who dies, who rises again and who is the negation of the element of nature even as the belief in this Christ, that is, in his divinity, is before God.²

At a later stage in his development Strauss was to put the question: 'Are we still Christians?', and was to answer it in the negative, at least in so far as any traditional content can be read into the word. But there is no reason to doubt that, from his own point of view, he was a sincere believer, and was convinced that only through an interpretation of the Gospels such as he had given was it possible to save the Christian faith for the nineteenth century.

England did not immediately become aware of Strauss—the language barrier was still strong. But certain intellectual circles were

¹ His actual words, in the concluding section of his second volume, are: "This is by no means the way in which the idea realizes itself, pouring out its whole abundance upon one example and begrudging itself to all others. Rather it likes to unfold its wealth in a diversity of examples which complement each other, in the interchange of individualities, one in decline, the other rising."

² Strauss, *op. cit.*, p. 780.

deeply interested in the new movement of thought in Germany, and from them awareness of the ideas of Strauss began to spread. It was felt desirable that the *Life* should be translated; and this work was entrusted to no less a person than George Eliot the novelist. The task was not completed until 1846.¹ In Germany, however, as may be supposed, the *Life* attracted immediate attention, and the furor was tremendous. Various attempts were made to have the book suppressed;² answers poured from the press, most of them characterized by a failure to

grasp the issues really were, and none of them successful in the foundations of the great edifice that Strauss had erected. The sense is it ever possible to answer a great work of the kind it is possible to go through it point by point, indicating its errors in detail. Such demonstration is usually highly regarded for the most part it is ineffective, because it leaves the author unshaken. A principle may still be valid, even though it is dealt with in detail of its applications may leave much to be desired. Either it must be shown that the method adopted is illegitimate, or to the material to be considered, or, granted that the method is legitimate, it must be shown that the application of the method has been vitiated from the start by concealed presuppositions, by the neglect of relevant evidence, or by the failure to draw conclusions really follow from the evidence adduced, and of evidence must be produced if certain conclusions are to be maintained as tenable.

In fact, Strauss's method and his conclusions were vulnerable at a number of crucial points.

In the first place, he had not subjected his sources, the Gospels, to any careful literary and historical criticism before beginning to work upon them. He had, for instance, played off John against the Synoptic Gospels, and the Synoptic Gospels against John, without taking a serious account of the historical, literary, and theological characteristics which separate John from the other Gospels, and account of which must be taken if the use of it as a historical source is not to lead

¹ She found much of it repulsive, especially his "dissecting the beautiful story of the Resurrection." She could only endure to continue her task by gazing at a cast of Thordal's figure of the risen Christ' (*Life*, i, p. 112). See L. E. Elliott-Barns, *Religion in the Victorian Era* (1936), p. 183.

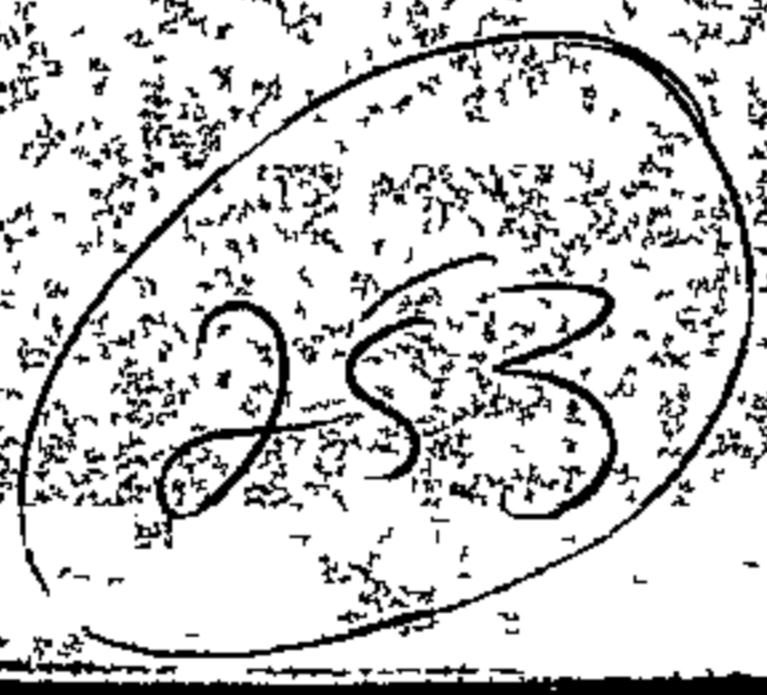
² The conservative theologian J. A. W. Neander (1789-1850), very greatly to his credit, was one of those most strongly opposed to the suppression of a book of which he most heartily disapproved.

Prisoners on Robben Island
643. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

How many prisoners on Robben Island (a) (i) of 18 years and over and (ii) under 18 years are serving sentences for crimes against the State and (b) are serving sentences for other crimes.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

- (a) (i) 438
- (ii) 9
- (b) 220



PRISONS *7/4/5/79* *(253)*
Instead of houses?

Take away pass law offences and SA's prison population would drop by about 45%. Over 500 000 people were admitted to prison between July 1977 and June 1978, and almost 225 000 of them were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control during 1977.

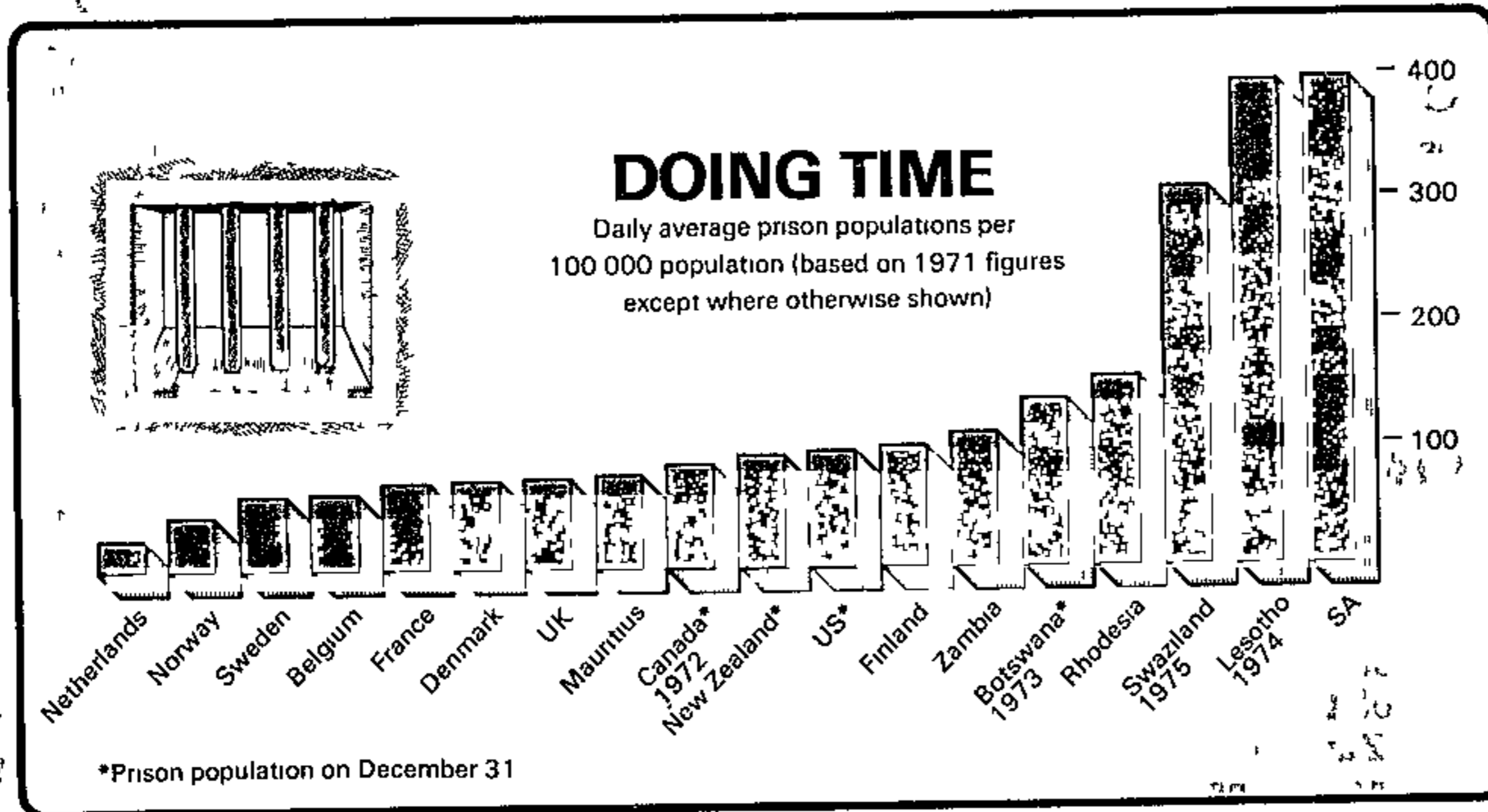
SA would still register an uncomfortably large prison population compared to most Western countries if there was a

"new deal for urban blacks" (see chart) Among the coloured people, to whom pass laws do not apply, there was a daily average of 884 per 100 000 in prison in 1977-78.

Roland Graser, professor of criminology at the University of Durban Westville, says one reason for the comparatively low European prison populations is that more use is being made of alternatives to prison. In Germany, for example, all short-term prison sentences (less than six months) have been replaced by fines, correlated to income. The ratio-

5 years are:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>P Value</u>
	-100,00
	- 71,20
	- 48,00
	- 35,50
	- 25,60
	- 11,40
	<u>R291,70</u>



which he should claim

nale is that there is no time to rehabilitate people in so short a period.

In SA, however, 80% of prisoners sentenced during 1977-78 served terms of less than six months. Of these, 44% were in for less than a month. SA has a 60% recidivism rate.

It is not just that most of SA's peoples are poor and that poverty promotes crime. Graser points to areas in Spain and Portugal where good social cohesion keeps crime down despite bitter poverty.

Figures for communist or South American countries are not available (other than Solzhenitsyn's estimate of 4 634 per 100 000 - - which has been contested).

Graser points out that the best comparison with SA is Rhodesia, since it reflects many of our social circumstances. But in 1971, Rhodesia's average daily prison population was only 155 per 100 000 population, less than half that of SA.

Studying in prison

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A national campaign to secure prisoners the legal right to study has been launched by the Prisoners' Education Committee.

A spokesman for the committee said it was felt a prisoner should not be denied "the elementary democratic right to study if he desires it, merits it and can pay for it".

The campaign is co-sponsored by the Black Sash, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Civil Rights League and the National Council of Women.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, and Professor J. H. van Rooyen, of the University of South Africa, will address a campaign meeting on May 22 in the Metropolitan Methodist church hall.

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Doctor fails to fill in form

Mercury Reporter

VRYHEID — An Empangeni doctor admitted yesterday he had neglected to complete a medical affidavit after examining a Natal farmer who claimed he had been subjected to police tortures.

Dr Robert John Benfield told Vryheid magistrate Mr H Wolmarans that he had omitted to write in the official form, used as medical evidence in court cases, that his patient claimed he had been sub-located and nearly blacked out during police tortures and had been nervous when he examined him.

I agree that these are

important facts which I left out, Dr Benfield said. However, he could not explain why he had done so.

His patient was M J Scheepers (37) who has claimed that Hlobane police tortured and assaulted him to force him to plead guilty to four counts of stock theft and sign false statements.

To prevent further punishment he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 months imprisonment. The sentence was set aside after a Supreme Court ruling that the magistrate hear an application for a change of plea.

Yesterday the Court heard medical evidence of bruises and lacerations on Mr Scheepers' body and face which Dr Benfield said could be consistent with assault.

Twice

Dr Benfield examined Mr Scheepers twice in December 1977, the first time immediately after the alleged assault and again some days later.

But he could not explain why he noticed two bruises on his patient's chest during the first examination and three on the second. There was a discrepancy regarding the date of ex-

amination on the affidavit.

The doctor agreed with Mr Gideon Scheltema, State Advocate, that the injuries on Mr Scheepers' body could possibly have been caused when he helped police remove a tractor which had bogged down in a river bed the night before the examination.

Mr Scheepers told the Court at a previous hearing that he was only beaten once on the chest. However, there were three bruises there and Dr Benfield said one blow could not possibly have caused all these bruises.

"Do you not think then, doctor, that it is more likely that the injuries were caused when he helped with the stuck tractor?" asked Mr Scheltema. The doctor replied that he was not in a position to comment on how the injuries

were received.

Mr Scheltema said a Vryheid doctor who examined Mr Scheepers the day after Dr Benfield would testify that he found no traces on him which were consistent with assault.

"I stand by what I have said that my examinations reflected true findings," Dr Benfield said.

The hearing continues today.

Prisoner NM 1015179 in cat-like escape

JOHANNESBURG — A prisoner, awaiting trial on more than 150 charges of theft and fraud, escaped early yesterday from the Florence Nightingale Nursing Home here after a cat-like climb down the drain pipes.

Sedley Charles Edward George Beales, a British immigrant, who is wanted in Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Worcester, Cradock and Windhoek, had been admitted to the nursing home with suspected pneumonia.

He was under police guard.

Shortly after midnight, his guard, a young police constable, went to the toilet. When he returned minutes later, Beales had gone.

Police later established that he had succeeded in a cat-like climb down the drain pipes. — (Sapa)

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A Young Mr. G.
B Wilson Prof. M.
F Wilson Dr. F.
D Whisson Dr. M.
B Westcott Ms. G.
B West Dr. M.
B Weichel Ms. K.
B Vose Mr. W.
F Van Tonder Mnr. K.
B Van Noort Mr.
X Van der Vliet, Mr. D.E.
C Van der Horst Dr. S.
D Van der Merwe Mnr. L.
D Van Aardt Mnr.
F Uys Mr. S.
D Theron Mr. J.
C Thomas Prof. W.
C Tarr Dr. A.
F Stewart Mr. J.
B Stabbert Mnr. F.
C Suzman Mrs. H.
C Standish Mr. J.
A Stadler Dr. A.
A Smith Mrs.
D Smith Mr. S.
B Simons Ms. M.
A Sonnenberg Mr. D.
B Schaffer Mr. A.
D Savhal Mr. B.

CT. 14/5/79 (263)

Six prisoners escape

Crime Reporter
Six teenage prisoners escaped from police custody in Worcester on Saturday night by breaking a hole in the wall of their cell

later when the cell was visited again the youths had disappeared

They had broken a wooden bench and used the slats to make a hole through the wall

A police spokesman said the youths, all awaiting trial for minor offences, were in their cells when they were visited by a guard at 7 pm. An hour

The youths were kept in a court cell adjoining the police station. They were still on the run late last night

MR MARAIS . . . jail old
hat

19/5/79

Short jail sentences queried

20
253

THE ASSEMBLY — Mr Kowie Marais (PFP, Johannesburg, North) yesterday questioned the wisdom of sending prisoners to jail for short periods "because of the danger that they would soon lose fear of prison."

He said that during the year ending June 1978, about 90 000 people were jailed for one month, another 90 000 for up to four months and another 25 000 for between four and six months.

One of the best deterrents to crime was the threat of being sent to jail. To jail people for short periods hardened them to the prospect of jail life.

"Jail becomes old hat," he said.

Mr Marais called for research to determine how many people jailed for short periods were later jailed again for further convictions. — PS.

CT. 19/5/79
**SA prisons open
to commissions** (253)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — International bodies or commissions were welcome to visit South African prisons at any time, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday

"I have not the slightest doubt that the prison services in South Africa are as good as the best in the world," Mr Kruger said in reply to the debate on his department's budget vote

"I am prepared to throw open prison doors at any time to any international commission or overseas body to see for themselves"

Mr Kruger said his invitation was also open to opposition Parliamentarians in South Africa

Replying to an opposition call for study facilities to be extended to security prisoners on Robben Island, he said provision of such facilities was a privilege for the prisoners and could not be demanded as a right

The Prisons Department Vote was approved — Sapa

CT 19/5/79

Prisoner is 'most helpless' in society

253

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The level of civilization in a country was judged by the way in which it treated its prisoners, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday

Speaking in committee on the Prisons Vote, Mrs Suzman said the prisoner was the most helpless person in society

• "Surely deprivation of freedom is the real punishment, not the pettiness that accompanies deprivation of privileges," she said

"Are you talking about prisoners?" interjected Dr H M J Van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay)

"This is the prison vote. Of course I am talking about prisoners. What do you think I am talking about, sacks of mealies?" said Mrs Suzman

"One would think you are talking about clergymen," said Dr Van Rensburg

"In civilized countries prisoners are treated in a civilized way," said Mrs Suzman

studies in the case of political prisoners had been curtailed. They had abused the privileges, the prison staff was inadequate to supervise studies and prisoners had been using

busy with studies must surely make them less restless and easier to control"

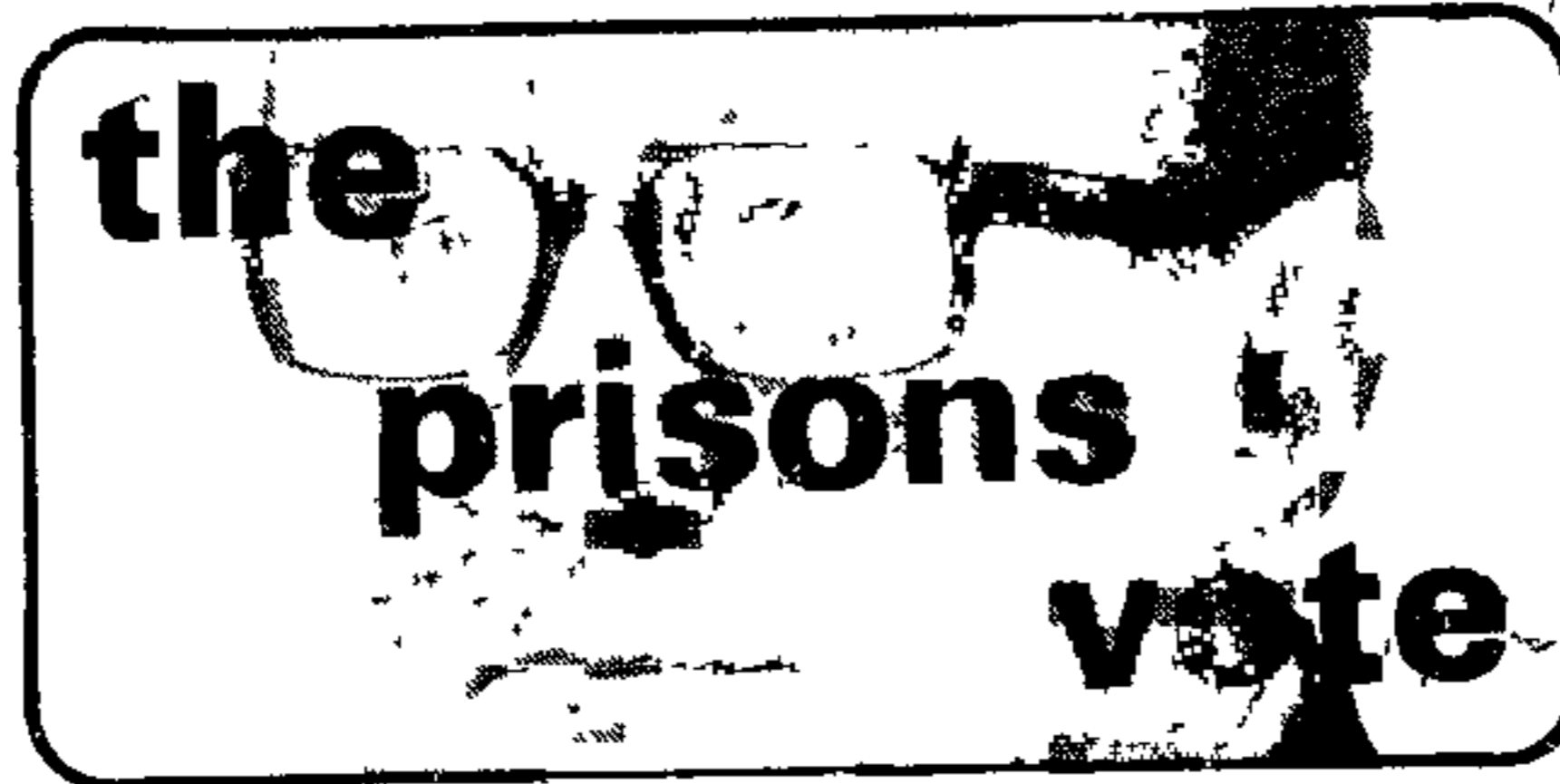
Mrs Suzman said the system of hiring prisoners as farm labourers lent itself to abuse as she did not believe there was enough supervision on the farms as to the conditions and treatment to which the prisoners were subjected

"Are you suggesting the farmers ill-treat prisoners," interjected a government member

"I am suggesting this is a system which lends itself to abuse," said Mrs Suzman

Mr Kruger asked Mrs Suzman what system she suggested as an alternative

"Put the prisoners on your own farms (government farms)," said Mrs Suzman



Mrs Suzman appealed for political prisoners to be allowed to study post matric

The Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, had given reasons why these post matric

their degrees for incitement on release

"Whether the minister considers political prisoners not prone to rehabilitation is not really the point. Keeping them

Jail invitation (253)

THE ASSEMBLY — International bodies or commissions were welcome to visit South African prisons at any time, the Minister of Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday

"I have not the slightest doubt that the prison services in South Africa are as good as the best in the world," Mr Kruger said in reply to Debate on the Prison's Vote

"I am prepared to throw open prison doors at any time to any international commission or overseas body to see for themselves"

Mr Kruger said his invitation was also open to opposition Parliamentarians in South Africa

Replying to an Opposition call for study facilities to be extended to security prisoners on Robben Island, he said provision of such facilities was a privilege for the prisoners and could not be demanded as a right

The Prisons Department vote was approved — Sapa

Let prisoners study — Helen

253 271 20m 19/5/54

THE ASSEMBLY — Political prisoners should be allowed to study beyond matric and read university courses Mr Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday

The level of civilisation in a country was judged by the way in which it treated its prisoners, she said

Speaking in Committee on the Prison's Vote Mrs Suzman said the prisoner was the most helpless person in society

"Surely deprivation of freedom is the real punishment, not the pettiness that accompanies deprivation of privileges"

"Are you talking about prisoners?" interjected Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay)

"This is the Prison's Vote Of course I am talking about prisoners What do you think I am talking about sacks of mealies?" said Mrs Suzman

"One would think you are talking about clergymen," said Dr Van Rensburg

"In civilised countries prisoners are treated in a civilised way," said Mrs Suzman

Mrs Suzman appealed for political prisoners to be allowed to study after matric.

The Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, has said political prisoners abused their post-matric study privilege and this was why it was stopped.

Prison staff was inadequate to supervise studies and prisoners had used degrees to incite others on release, he said

"Whether the Minister considers political prisoners not prone to rehabilitation is not really the point Keeping them busy with studies must surely make them less restless and easier to control"

But the real point was the humanitarian approach, she said

Mrs Suzman also said the system of hiring prisoners as farm labourers lent itself to abuse

M 19/5/77

PARLIAMENT

Let prisoners study — PFP

253
~~227~~

THE ASSEMBLY — Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on justice yesterday appealed to the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr J I Kruger, to lift the ban on the post-matric study privilege of prisoners. The privilege was withdrawn by the government last year.

Mr Kruger said prisoners abused this privilege by writing "blatant agitation literature" in notes to each other, used them degrees for incitement on release, and placed an unnecessary burden on prison staff in supervising studies.

Speaking during the Prisons vote yesterday, Mrs Suzman said South Africa was a signatory to the United Nations resolution embodying the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.

The resolution states "Provision shall be made for the further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, including religious instruction in the countries where this is possible."

Mrs Suzman said prisoners should be helped to rehabilitate themselves "and prepare themselves for a new career after release."

Replying to Mr Kruger's claim that political prisoners were not prone to rehabilitation, Mrs Suzman said he had missed the point.

"The real point is the humanitarian approach to prisoners — life 'inside' can be made bearable or unbearable depending on

whether that approach is present or not among the custodians.

"Surely deprivation of freedom is the real punishment, not the pettiness that accompanies deprivation of privileges."

Mrs Suzman said the system of hiring prisoners out as farm labourers was open to abuse.

"I am very uneasy about the fact that I could not get specific information about this subject, the numbers of prisoners hired out to farmers, the number of inspections carried out, how many farms visited were found to have unsatisfactory conditions."

Mrs Suzman wanted to know if there was any check to see parolees received their 45 cents a day in wages as well as adequate food and lodging.

"Prisoners evidently get no pay. What sort of food and lodging do they get? What supervision is there over their treatment? Does anyone ensure they are not subjected to corporal punishment?"

"I have a distinctly uneasy feeling about the seemingly lax control over the manner in which prisoners are hired out as farm labourers," Mrs Suzman said.

South Africa could not afford a repetition of the revelations made in the 1950s when conditions of prison labour on farms were exposed.

253 254 20/5/79 Sunday Express

'Fleeing convict shot from behind'

By RUSSELL KAY

MYSTERY surrounds the killing of a prisoner gunned down while attempting to escape Newcastle Jail — despite a return of "justifiable manslaughter" on his death.

An inquest court found that 26-year-old Zamelakaya Bavuma died from a gunshot wound in the left lung on September 29 last year.

A policeman and a prison official told the court under oath that they both fired at Mr Bavuma as he was running away. One said he was directly behind the fleeing prisoner, the other was positioned behind and slightly to the side.

But the bullet that killed Mr Bavuma, according to the post-mortem report, struck from the front.

It entered the top of the chest on the left side and went through from front to back.

The court heard from Const Jacobus Dietrichsen and Warrant Officer Willem van der Merwe that the killer bullet might have been a ricochet off a tree.

But for the bullet to have struck him in the chest, it would have had to travel in almost a reverse direction to the way it was fired — a fact that one of the country's top ballistics men finds "highly implausible".

Mr Barry Miller, a Durban gunsmith who for years has advised local lawyers on ballistics cases, told the Sunday Express:

"I have fired and seen fired hundreds of thousands of rounds of 9-mm ammunition, the same calibre as was used in this shooting, and I have never witnessed or heard of a bullet ricocheting backwards. If it struck a tree straight on, it would have penetrated or embedded itself in that tree.

"If it hit the tree a glancing blow, then ricochet would result, but I would consider an angle of anything more than 40 degrees backwards highly unlikely. I would go so far as to say that short of a 99.9%

BUT BULLET HIT HIM FROM THE FRONT

tremendous amount of velocity entering a body. Look at it as if it were sawing its way into the flesh end over end. It's not being fired in as it normally would, with the point first.

"There are no hard and fast rules when dealing with ballistics and ricochets — but I would think it highly implausible that in this set of circumstances, that that man could have been killed

by a bullet ricocheting backwards off the trees."

Constable Dietrichsen told the inquest court that on the day Mr Bavuma died, he was off duty and was on his way home when he saw several prisoners running away from the prison. They were being pursued by warders and were moving in the direction of a plantation of blue-gum trees.

Constable Dietrichsen helped give chase and he saw Mr Bavuma about 50 m away and running.

In his affidavit before the court, Constable Dietrichsen said: "It was clear there was no other way for me to arrest him, other than to wound him. I kept shouting to stop and when he kept running, I fired a shot in the direction of his legs. His side was turned toward me while he was running away. I did not notice if the shot was a hit or not."

Mr Bavuma was serving a sentence of five years, seven months and 80 days for several offences of housebreaking, theft and unlawful possession of a firearm.

chance, the bullet could not have hit the man in that position."

He added that the bullet was never found, which "would have established the issue beyond doubt. Any ricocheting bullet would be slightly deformed by contact with anything it hit".

Mr Miller did not agree completely with the opinion expressed by the Newcastle district surgeon, Dr Paul Wait, who said in his post-mortem report that it was not possible to establish precisely whether the bullet ricocheted.

Dr Wait's report said: "The deceased was definitely shot in the front."

He said it was clear which were the entry and exit wounds. "The entry wound is much smaller than the exit wound. The reason for this is that the force of the bullet folds the skin in at entry and folds it out at the exit."

Dr Wait said a 9mm bullet would have the velocity to enter and exit a body even if it was ricocheting.

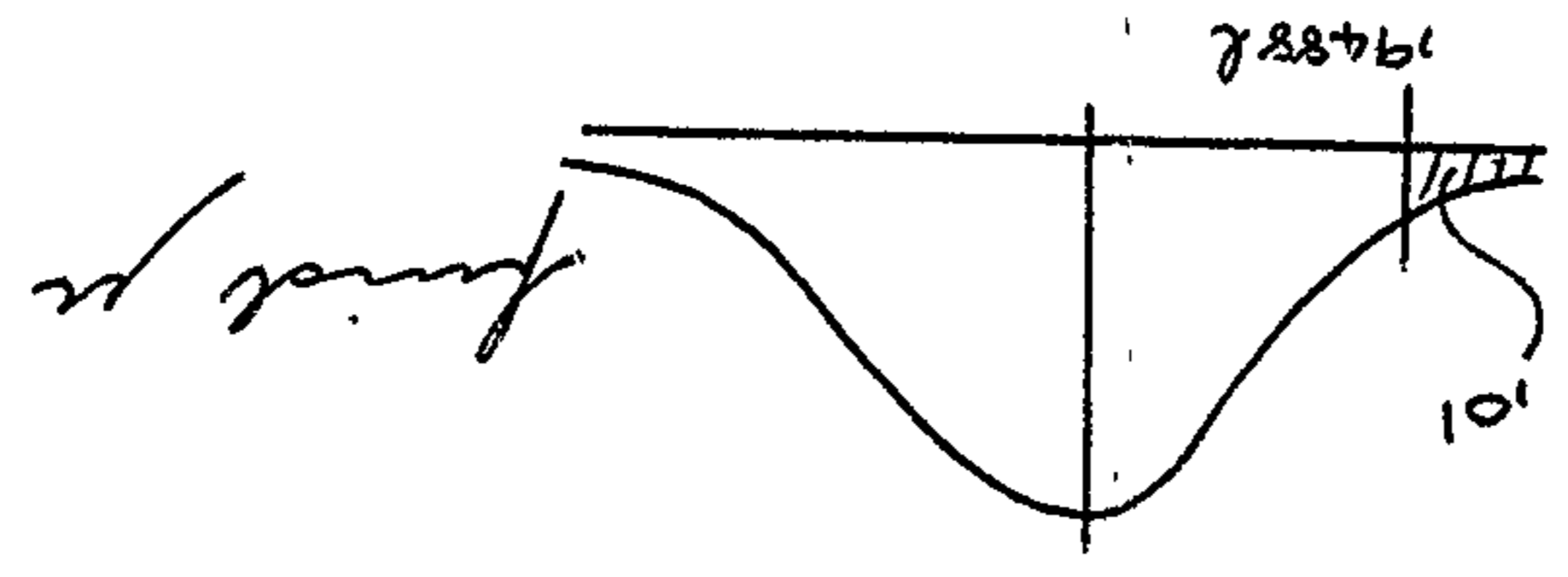
Mr Miller disagreed. "I would be hesitant to state categorically anything of this sort. A tumbling bullet would have used up a

Set machines to fill average of 1,042. [5]

$$\mu = \frac{1,042}{104}$$

$$s = \frac{1,9488 - \mu}{104} = -2,33$$

$$P(Z < \frac{1,9488 - \mu}{\frac{1,04}{104}}) = 0,01$$



b)

[5]

$$\frac{0,9488 \text{ liter}}{1,0 - (0,04)(1,28)}$$

$$x = 1,0 - (0,04)(1,28)$$

$$6 = 0,04; \mu = 1$$

$$\frac{6}{1} = -1,28$$

Hansard Prisoners; post-matric studies
 827 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) Whether any prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the State have been permitted to pursue post-matric studies, if so, (a) how many and (b) at which prisons,
- (2) whether any other categories of prisoners have been permitted to pursue such studies; if so, (a) how many and (b) at which prisons

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1) Yes

(a) and (b)	
Robben Island Prison	19
Pretoria Prison	6
Kroonstad Female Prison	1
Total	26

(2) Yes, all other prisoners who satisfy the requirements for admission to suitable courses, are permitted to pursue such studies

(a) and (b) Only the following are presently availing themselves of this opportunity	
Kroonstad Prison	14
Pretoria Central Prison	19
Victor Verster Prison	7
Zonderwater Prison	20
Total	60

[3]

d) i) $\mu = 0$ ii) $\sigma^2 = 1$ iii) No!

b

Express spurs shooting probe

THE Attorney-General of Natal has promised to investigate a Newcastle inquest into the death of an escaped convict shot on the run — after the Sunday Express told him of some disturbing facts in the case.

Last week the Sunday Express revealed that the inquest court had returned a verdict of "justifiable manslaughter" after two men told the court they shot at the man as he was running away from them. One said he was directly behind

By RUSSELL KAY

the fleeing prisoner, the other behind and slightly to the side. The autopsy said Mr Zamekaya Bavuma, 26, was shot in his chest.

Constable Jacobus Dietrichsen and Warrant Officer Willem van der Merwe said the bullet might have ricocheted from a tree. For the man to have been hit in the chest, the bullet would have almost reversed — a fact ballistics men found implausible. This week Newcastle's Senior

Public Prosecutor, Piet du Toit, said the court made an initial finding and sent it to the Attorney-General's office in Maritzburg, which asked him to re-open the case and hear further evidence.

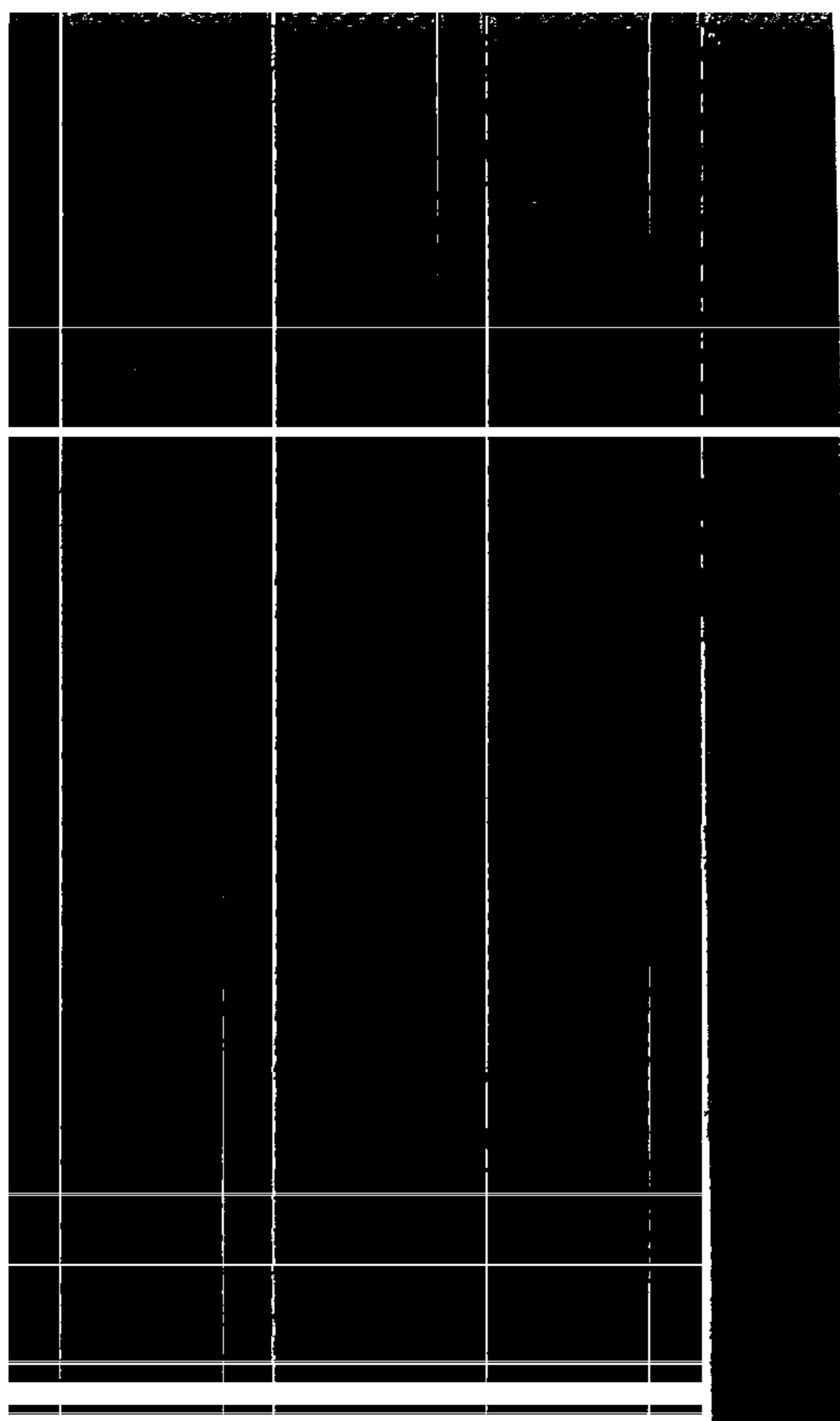
It was later established from the senior State advocate in the A-G's office, Roland Subr, that the case was re-opened because the Attorney-General wanted clarification on certain aspects of the case — including the bullet wound. The magistrate did not change his finding.

The Sunday Express asked the magistrate, Mr J J Muller, for clarification of his verdict. He stood by his original findings and said it would have been in order to have called a ballistics expert, but the bullet never been found.

"Without the bullet I do not see how the ballistics expert could have helped." In last week's story the expert did not agree with the finding of the district surgeon who said report that it was impossible to tell if the bullet had ricocheted. The ballistics man believed a

ricochet almost always "tumbled" and invariably made an entry wound three to four times the size of a normal bullet.

"That is just a question of different opinions," said Mr Muller. Later, however, the Attorney General, Mr Cecil Rees, thanked the Sunday Express for bringing case to his notice. "I cannot tell you what this office will do right off the cuff. Leave this with me and I will look into it." He said he would make a statement to the Sunday Express early this week.





253
For full text
see Act 1979

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol 168]

CAPE TOWN, 1 JUNE 1979

[No. 6474

KAAPSTAD, 1 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 1169

1 June 1979

No 1169.

1 Junie 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word.—

No. 54 of 1979 Prisons Amendment Act, 1979

No 54 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Gevangenis, 1979.

Act No. 54, 1979

PRISONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments

 Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Prisons Act, 1959, in order to reduce the number of strokes which may be imposed for an escape or attempted escape accompanied by violence; to increase the power of the Commissioner of Prisons to release prisoners on parole; to provide for the issue of a warrant of arrest, and for the detention, of a prisoner who fails to observe a condition of his release on parole; and for the treatment, training and employment of all classes of prisoners detained in a hospital prison for psychopaths; to regulate the detention of judgment debtors; and to effect certain textual alterations; and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 21 May 1979)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of
section 48 of
Act 8 of 1959

1. Section 48 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution in the Afrikaans text of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) for the word "ontsnap" of the word "ontvlug", and by the substitution in that subsection for the words "ten strokes" of the words "seven strokes" 5

Amendment of
section 68 of
Act 8 of 1959
as amended by
section 20 of
Act 75 of 1965
and section 50 of
Act 70 of 1968

2. Section 68 of the principal Act is hereby amended— 10
(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

"(a) if the total period of imprisonment to be served by a prisoner under one or more sentences does not exceed **[four months] two years, or**", 15

(b) by the deletion of paragraph (b) of subsection (1),
(c) by the deletion in the proviso to subsection (1) of the expression "(b) or", and

(d) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection. 20

"(2) If the Commissioner is satisfied that any such prisoner has, before the expiration of the period of release on parole, failed to observe any condition of such release on parole he may **[by order recall him to a prison and thereupon he shall be liable] issue a** 25
warrant for the arrest of such prisoner, which may be executed by any peace officer as defined in section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), and which shall serve as authority for the prisoner to be

257 (053)

Fleeing man shot in chest: Attorney-General steps in

BY RUSSELL KAY

THE Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, has asked the public prosecutor of Newcastle for all his court's inquest papers relating to the death of a man shot while on the run from prison.

Mr Rees's action follows last week's story in the Sunday Express, in which he promised to investigate after being told some of the disturbing facts by the Sunday Express.

The dead man, 26-year-old Mr Zamelakaya Bavuma, was shot at by a policeman and a prison official while he was escaping from Newcastle prison. During the inquest into his



The headline on last week's story in the Sunday Express death, both men who fired at him told the court they had shot at Mr Bavuma as he was running away from them.

But Mr Bavuma, according to the court's post-mortem report, died of a gunshot wound in the chest.

The bullet went through him from front to back. In the original inquest the court returned a verdict of justifiable manslaughter. But later the Attorney-General

al's office asked for the inquest hearing to be reopened so it could listen to further evidence.

The Attorney-General's office wanted clarification on certain aspects of the case — including the mysterious gunshot wound.

The case was reopened but the magistrate did not change his finding.

During the inquest the two men who fired at Mr Bavuma, Constable Jacobus Dietrichsen and Yar-

rant Officer Willem van der Merwe, said the killer bullet might have been a ricochet.

However, from where the men were standing when they fired, the bullet would have had to ricochet in reverse to have struck Mr Bavuma.

One of the country's leading ballistics men finds this highly implausible.

The Sunday Express has also established that there is a distinct

difference of opinion on the death wound in Mr Bavuma's body. The district surgeon, in his autopsy report, says it was impossible to tell whether the bullet was ricocheting or not when it struck.

Ballistics experts think that in most cases it is possible to tell a ricocheting bullet. It is normally tumbling when it strikes and makes an entry hole three to four times the size of a normal hole.

Late yesterday the deputy Attorney-General of Natal, Mr N Roussouw, told the Sunday Express the papers relating to the inquest were still in Newcastle.

His office has written a letter asking for them to be forwarded to the Attorney-General. The papers are expected late next week.

Court told of man's last night in cells

RDM
5/6/79
253

PORT SHEPSTONE. — A prisoner's last night in the Port Shepstone police cells was described in the Regional Court in Port Shepstone yesterday.

Before the court was Mr John Galloway, 28, charged with culpable homicide for allegedly assaulting a suspected housebreaker, Mr July Ngcobo, 22.

Mr Ngcobo died from a fractured skull and ruptured liver and spleen in the provincial hospital in Port Shepstone on February 24 last year.

Mr Galloway pleaded not guilty with an amendment to

the plea — that should the court find some or all Mr Ngcobo's injuries were caused by Mr Galloway, which was denied, then the death was caused by a negligent omission by the South African Police to have the injuries treated in time.

Detective-Constable N Moodley said he was on duty at the police station when Mr Ngcobo was brought in on February 23.

He checked the cell in which Mr Ngcobo was placed hourly before going off duty, and did routine checks again the next day. At no stage did Mr Ngcobo complain, he said — Sapa

- (a) Record any adjustments which you consider are necessary on the worksheet (the worksheet may be completed in pencil)
- (b) Use the figures on the adjusted business of Adam Hall
- (All workings should be set out clearly)
- This question should take you approximately

REQUIRED :

It is the firm's policy to make an allowance for a proportion of trade debtors balances which, at the end of each financial year, is estimated as being uncollectible. This estimate is calculated at 5% of year-end trade debtors account balances.

1976	Jan-Dec	Accounts Receivable	R1 240	Jan 1	Balance	b/d	R1 000
Provision for Doubtful Debts							

- (1) Most of Hall's stock on hand was destroyed in a fire which occurred after the close of business on 31st December 1976, and a physical stock count of the salvaged items was valued at R6 000. The stock was insured for R20 000 in terms of a standard fire policy which contained an 'average' clause.
- (2) Hall leases a portion of his building to a tenant for a monthly rental of R400.
- (3) On 1st January 1975, the firm loaned R15 000 to its main supplier for a five year period at an interest rate of 10% per annum. Interest is payable half-yearly in arrears on 1st January and 1st July. On 1st July 1976, the supplier had remitted his cheque for the half-year's interest and on 30th September 1976, he had sent a further cheque for R5 000 in part repayment of the loan. Both transactions were correctly recorded on the dates mentioned.
- (4) On 1st April 1976, one of the firm's motor vans was traded-in as part payment for a new vehicle which cost R6 000. The van which was traded-in had been bought on 1st January 1974, for R4 000 and its trade-in value was R1 000. The balance of the purchase cost of the new vehicle was paid by cheque and the only entry so far recorded for the entire transaction has been the debit to Motor Vehicles and the credit to Bank for R4 994, the amount of the cheque.
- (5) Motor Vehicles are depreciated using the double-declining balance method at a rate of 40% per annum.
- (6) Miscellaneous expenses includes R324 for property rates for the period 1st January 1977, to 30th June 1977.
- (7) The following is a reproduction of the entries in the Provision for Doubtful Debts account :

253
Prisoner found hanged

PORT SHEPSTONE — An awaiting-trial prisoner was found hanged in his cell on the South Coast near Port Shepstone at the weekend. Police said the man aged 55, had apparently tied one trouser leg to the cell window and the other round his neck. They did not give his name. He was arrested recently in connection with an allegation of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm — Sapa

(University of Natal - Pietermaritzburg)
(November 1976)

- YOU ARE REQUIRED TO:
- (a) Prepare the Consolidated Income Statement for the year ended 31st December, 1978; and
- (b) Prepare the Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1978.

7. Sales took place and profits were earned evenly over the year.
6. The transfers to General Reserves took place on 31st December, 1978.
5. The dividends were paid on 15th December, 1978.
4. During the period 1st July through 31st December, 1978, H Ltd sold goods amounting to R50 000 to S Ltd. These goods included a mark-up of 25 per cent on cost and at 31st December, 1978, S Ltd held R20 000 worth of these goods in stock.
3. The profit on the sale of immovable property by S Ltd on 31st March, 1978, has been treated as a Non-distributable Reserve in S Ltd. The transfer of this amount to Non-distributable Reserves was made immediately.
2. The Articles of Association of H Ltd do not permit the distribution of capital profits, and the determination of the Capital profit or loss on the sale of the shares in S Ltd by H Ltd must take into account the sale of earned income or reserves.

Question 1 (Cont)

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING - PAPER II

CT 6/6/79 (253) 25

Five prisoners escape

Staff Reporter

A MAN who is wanted for rape, robbery and for escaping from custody, escaped for the second time yesterday

Michael Marele and four other men escaped from the Retreat Court cells between 9.30 am and 12.30 pm yesterday

They were arrested by detectives after an elderly woman and her maid were raped and robbed by five men in Hout Bay in November last year.

Soon after they were arrested, Marele and the others escaped from the Bishop Lavis police cells by attacking two policemen, choking them, and grabbing the keys to the cell.

Police said yesterday he was re-arrested in Alice recently and held in custody pending trial on charges of rape, robbery and escaping from a police cell

"Now he has escaped again and can be considered dangerous," a police spokesman said

Anyone with information of his whereabouts should contact the Murder and Robbery Squad at 93 6101 or through police radio, 10111



Michael Marele

OUT

Policeman will not be charged

Star 6/6/79

MARITZBURG The station commander at the Huhluwe Police Station, Warrant Officer M A de Plessis, will not be charged as an accomplice in connection with the killing of a prisoner by three policemen at his station.

The three policemen, Darrell Hugh Godwin (20), David Charles Atherstone (20), and Mphuzeno Charles Mthethwa (36), were convicted by Mr Justice Howard last year of culpable homicide.

The judge acquitted them on the main charge of murdering Mr Paulos Cane. During the trial he

recommended that the station commander be suspended and charged as an accomplice.

There were allegations at the trial that Warrant Officer du Plessis heard the screams from the garage where the assaults on Mr Cane took place and that he witnessed the assaults at the police station.

The Attorney General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, said in Maritzburg today that the police had made inquiries after the judge's recommendation.

"The warrant officer will not be charged. I refuse to do this on the evidence now placed before me," said Mr Rees.

EAST LONDON — A Fort Glamorgan prisoner who attacked and robbed a prison warder while he and others escaped from jail was found guilty of robbery when he appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Mr Story Klaas, 29, formerly of Ginsberg Location, near King William's Town, pleaded not guilty

He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment which is to run concurrently with a five year

Warder attacked: prisoner guilty

7/6/29

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sentence he is serving at present

At a previous hearing the prison warder, Mr Alfred Menye, told the court prisoners throttled him with a rope, gagged him with a towel, stripped him naked and then robb-

ed him of his clothes, two bus tickets, R13,50 cash and a wristwatch

He said Mr Klaas grabbed him from behind after he investigated noises from one of the cells.

Mr Klaas said in his defence he and other

prisoners escaped from prison on December 5 last year. He admitted holding Mr Menye around the neck while the other prisoners stripped Mr Menye of his clothing.

He denied taking Mr Menye's property.

He admitted as previous convictions four thefts, two housebreakings, robbery, five assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm, one common assault, escaping from custody and attempted rape — DDR

SA gets its ^{2/11/6} ^{Sundays} ^{10/6/77} first Indian magistrate

By RAJENDRA CHETTY

MR. Krishna Maharaj, 42, of Chatsworth, has become the first South African Indian magistrate.

His appointment to the bench at the Chatsworth court in Durban from July 1 was announced this week.

But Mr Maharaj, who has been chief prosecutor at the Cato Manor court in Mayville for the past five years, will not be taking up the post immediately. "because I prefer to get experience as a regional-court prosecutor for at least three months".

He was transferred as a regional-court prosecutor to the new law courts in Durban only two weeks ago and expressed surprise at the almost immediate appointment to the bench.

He said his appointment offered a real challenge and he was determined to make a suc-

cess of it "as the success or failure would reflect on the entire community".

Because of financial difficulties Mr Maharaj was forced to leave school in standard six and went to work in a shoe factory.

Five years later he quit and helped his grandmother in her tearoom while attending part-time evening classes at the M L Sultan Technical College.

Respect

After gaining his junior certificate in 1961, he took a job in the Durban courts as a clerk-interpreter and then decided to pursue his studies.

He gained the respect of magistrates and members of the legal profession during the six years he served as a prosecutor at Durban's "M" Court before being transferred to Cato Manor.

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D. H. E.

Plea for all ex-convicts

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 60 percent of ex-convicts in South Africa end up back in prison, according to Professor Roland Graser, head of the Department of criminology at the University of Durban-Westville.

Speaking at the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Durban last night, Professor Graser appealed to employers to give ex-prisoners a chance.

The present attitude in many firms towards them was "don't contact us, we'll contact you". In so doing, firms were imposing a "life sentence" on these people in the community.

The reason for 60 percent of them returning to prison was because of this attitude. All employers had an important responsibility in rehabilitating the person — "giving him his self respect, the feeling there is a place in the community for him," he said.

"It is true that the odd ex-prisoner might disappoint an employer but doesn't any normal employee at some time? More emphasis is put on the mistake if the person is an ex-prisoner," said Professor Graser.

Day before he died he told me he felt fit as a fiddle, says dad

A MODEL prisoner has died mysteriously in jail only six weeks before he was due out on parole.

Now, three separate investigations are under way to find out how Andries "Jackie" van der Merwe, 46, a short-term inmate at Klerksdorp prison, died earlier this month.

His heartbroken father, Mr A P S "Uncle Jack" van der Merwe, of 2nd Avenue, Marasburg, this week vowed to find out the truth behind his eldest son's sudden death

The family has retained a Randfontein attorney, Mr Pierre van Ryneveld, to investigate on their behalf

He said, "I don't want to speculate on what might have happened I just want to get down to the facts"

Mr Van Ryneveld instructed a private doctor to appear at the post mortem last week, and he has made a report on his findings

Said Mr Van der Merwe: "I saw Jackie the day before his death. He was in great shape and really looking forward to his release next month"

Also probing his son's death are the Prisons Department, which is conducting a departmental inquiry, and the South African Police

Inquiry

The Prisons Department said this week.

"As a result of the post mortem, the case is being handed over to the police for investigation"

Jackie van der Merwe, a self-confessed alcoholic and former West Rand Administration Board official, was due to have been freed on parole for good behaviour on July 19, after serving six months of a one-year sentence for his part in a passport fraud

He was jailed for a year

Death riddle of a model prisoner

By RICH WILSON



Heartbroken father, Mr A P S van der Merwe . . . "Jackie was looking forward to a new life"

convicted of issuing false reference books to blacks in return for bottles of whisky and money.

Mr Van der Merwe, 68, and his wife visited their son in prison on Sunday, June 3. He was excited at the hearing prospect of freedom and remission with his wife and children

That Tuesday, Mr Vapp, called

ways so that he could work plenty of overtime and make enough money to start a new life

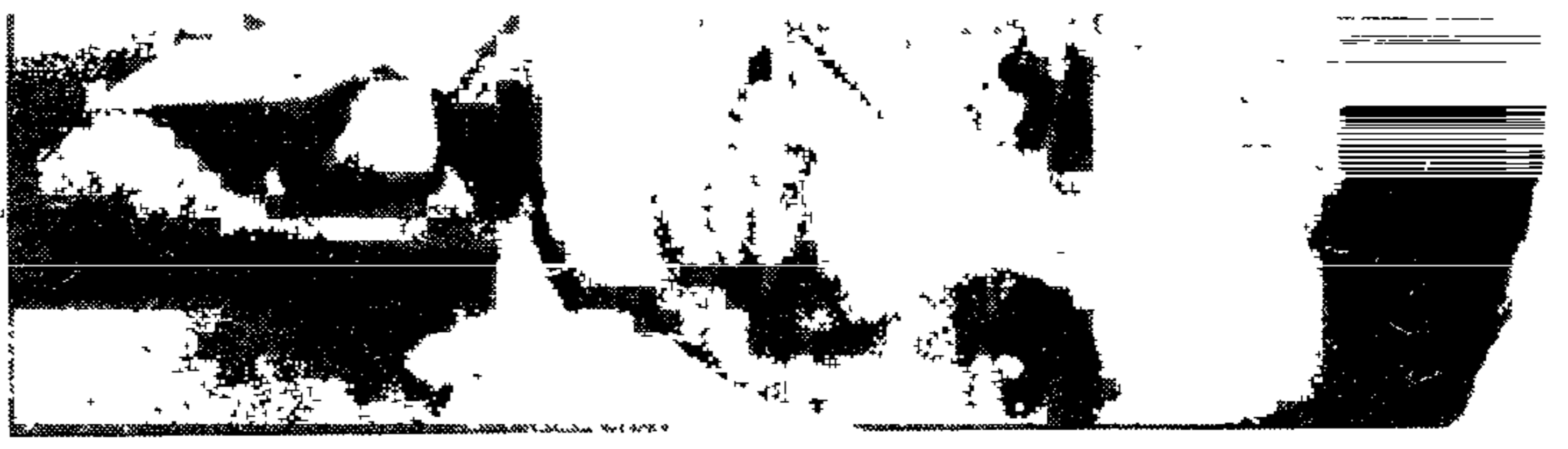
"Our whole family — I have three other sons — were all rallying round to help Jackie

"Prison had been good for him. It straightened him out. He read the Bible regularly and quoted passages from it in his letters"

"His death came as a terrible shock to us. I lie awake at night and just think, think I was really fond of that boy

"He fell in with bad company and turned to drink when his first marriage broke up. But he was looking forward to a new life when he got out of prison next month."

ACKIE VAN DER MERWE Almost on parole



(253)

17/6/79

5/ Times

The Prisons Department declined to give details of the circumstances surrounding the death because it was still subject to inquiry.

A Klerksdorp detective said he had taken statements from five of the six men who had shared a cell with Mr. Van der Merwe.

The police investigation is expected to be completed in about two weeks. It will then be referred to Klerksdorp's senior public prosecutor for a decision on whether anyone should be prosecuted.

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Island jail to move to Rand — official

By SUNDAY POST Reporters

ROBBEN ISLAND Prison is to be moved to an extension of Leeuwkop Prison near Johannesburg, a spokesman for the Prisons Department said this week.

Robben Island Prison presently houses more than 400 security law prisoners, including ANC leader, Nelson Mandela and Herman Ja-Tolvo of Swapo.

It is believed that the island prison will be turned into a tourist resort and all the prisoners will be moved inland.

An extension to Leeuwkop Prison will be erected to accommodate the prisoners from Robben Island. We cannot say at this stage when the erection of the buildings will start," the spokesman said.

He could not confirm that Robben Island would be turned into a tourist resort.

The spokesman continued: "We don't know if prisoners, other than those sentenced under security legislation, will also be moved to Leeuwkop," he said.

The former chairman of the Soweto SRC, Sechaba Montsisi, sentenced recently to seven years imprisonment in the Kempton Park trial, is also being held at Leeuwkop.

A spokesman for the Department of Tourism would not comment when asked about the prison being moved to make way for a tourist resort.

Meanwhile, the Prisons Department spokesman confirmed that prisoners on Robben Island were used to work in a seaweed factory.

"Security law prisoners however do not work in the factory. The prisoners who do work there are not paid a salary," he said.

The seaweed business was run on a tender basis by individual companies and not by the Department.

"The profit made goes to the State," he said.

However, he could not say what amount of profit the State made annually from the operation, nor would he confirm that the seaweed was exported to Europe and Asia.

garansie) - n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder
n aandel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet
Nr. 61 van 1973).

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

1978

JARVERSLAG

Court told of hunger strike

KROONSTAD — Two women prisoners staged a hunger strike because their food was not well cooked, a magistrate was told here yesterday.

Appearing before Mr G. J. Basson were Miss Thantisa Magungo, 19, and Miss Caesirina Makhoere, 23.

Both pleaded not guilty to charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. They were alleged to have assaulted a wardress, Miss Amanda Smith, on July 26.

Miss Magungo, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, told the court she was serving a five-year prison sentence after being con-

victed under the Terrorism Act.

She said she was in the bathroom at the prison when Miss Smith called her.

Miss Magungo, said Miss Smith pushed her into a shower and struck her with a bunch of keys on the back.

She denied she had assaulted Miss Smith.

"I defended myself by warding off the blows. I also spat into her face."

Miss Smith ill-treated us. We had earlier complained that our food was not well cooked.

"We staged a hunger

strike for 18 days during April. The strike was staged as a protest against the food which was not well cooked."

Miss Magungo said a Red Cross delegation from Switzerland visited the prison during September last year. She said they told the delegation about their complaints over food.

"We don't want discrimination. We want equal rights. We also need the same food as given to white prisoners," Miss Magungo said.

The trial continues today. — DDC

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deungh...

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c) Ander lede:

- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mnr René de Villiers
- Dr I.D. du Plessis
- Professor J.J.F. Durand
- Professor J.B. du Toit
- Mnr A. Flederman
- Professor R.F. Fuggie
- Mnr G.J. Gerwel
- Eerw. D. Guma
- Professor A. Paul Hare
- Dr Gertrud Heydorn
- Mnr F.A. Jacobs
- Mnr H.M. Jimba

- Mnr H.W. Middelmann
- Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mnr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mnr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mnr W.J. September
- Mnr Franklin Sonn
- Mnr P.M. Sonn
- Regter J.H. Steyn
- Mnr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mev. S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

- Professor J L Boshoff
- Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maat-skappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkieping is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtige aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEVANGENISSE

No R. 2091

21 September 1979

**WYSIGING VAN DIE GEVANGENIS-
REGULASIES**

Die Staatspresident het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 94 van die Wet op Gevangenis, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), die regulasies uitgevaardig wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Gevangenisregulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 2080 van 31 Desember 1965, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R 992 van 30 Junie 1967, R 441 van 22 Maart 1968, R. 801 van 10 Mei 1968, R. 1865 van 11 Oktober 1968, R 2227 van 6 Desember 1968, R 2325 van 20 Desember 1968, R. 1530 van 18 September 1970, R 1979 van 13 November 1970, R. 557 van 8 April 1971, R 1199 van 9 Julie 1971, R 53 van 14 Januarie 1972, R 776 van 12 Mei 1972, R. 1476 van 25 Augustus 1972, R 384 van 16 Maart 1973, R 922 van 30 Mei 1973, R 2368 van 14 Desember 1973, R 1842 van 11 Oktober 1974, R 1311 van 11 Julie 1975, R 921 van 28 Mei 1976, R. 2261 van 3 Desember 1976, R 966 van 3 Junie 1977, R 967 van 3 Junie 1977, R 968 van 3 Junie 1977, R. 1047 van 17 Junie 1977, R 1199 van 23 Junie 1977, R 1584 van 12 Augustus 1977, R 1731 van 2 September 1977, R 2094 van 14 Oktober 1977, R 992 van 19 Mei 1978, R 1759 van 1 September 1978, R 1993 van 6 Oktober 1978 en R 1994 van 6 Oktober 1978

2. Regulasie 8 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang

"Kommissaris mag van kwalifikasies afsien", en

(b) deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang

"(2) Ondanks subregulasie (1) maar behoudens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet, kan die Kommissaris na sy goedvinde in buitengewone omstandighede afsien van enigeen of al die vereistes van subregulasie (1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii) en (vi) in die geval van 'n Blanke manlike applikant, subregulasie (1) (a) (i) en (vi) en (1) (b) (ii), (iii) en (iv) in die geval van 'n Blanke vroulike applikant, subregulasie (1) (a) (i) en (iii) en (1) (c) (ii), (iii) en (iv) in die geval van 'n Nie-Blanke manlike applikant, en subregulasie (1) (a) (i) en (1) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) en (vi) in die geval van 'n Nie-Blanke vroulike applikant"

3. Regulasie 75 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (6) (a) en (b) deur die volgende te vervang

"(6) (a) Indien die beskuldigde, nadat die besonderhede van die aanklag aan hom verstrekk is, te kenne gee dat hy voornemens is om skuldig te pleit, kan die bevelvoerende offisier, ondanks andersluidende bepalinge in hierdie regulasie en mits hy van mening is dat die beweerde oortreding van 'n nie-ernstige aard is, gelas dat die beskuldigde voor hom of enige ander offisier gebring word, en indien die beskuldigde by verskyning skuldig pleit, kan die bevelvoerende offisier of ander offisier, na gelang van die geval, hom op sy

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

No. R. 2091

21 September 1979

**AMENDMENT OF THE PRISON
REGULATIONS**

The State President has, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), made the regulations contained in the Annexure hereto.

ANNEXURE

1 In this Annexure the terms "the Prison Regulations", unless the context otherwise indicates, means the regulations published under Government Notice R. 2080 of 31 December 1965, as amended by Government Notices R 992 of 30 June 1967, R. 441 of 22 March 1968, R. 801 of 10 May 1968, R. 1865 of 11 October 1968, R. 2227 of 6 December 1968, R. 2325 of 20 December 1968, R. 1530 of 18 September 1970, R. 1979 of 13 November 1970, R 557 of 8 April 1971, R 1199 of 9 July 1971, R. 53 of 14 January 1972, R 776 of 12 May 1972, R. 1476 of 25 August 1972, R 384 of 16 March 1973, R 922 of 30 May 1973, R. 2368 of 14 December 1973, R 1842 of 11 October 1974, R 1311 of 11 July 1975, R. 921 of 28 May 1976, R 2261 of 3 December 1976, R. 966 of 3 June 1977, R 967 of 3 June 1977, R 968 of 3 June 1977, R. 1047 of 17 June 1977, R. 1199 of 23 June 1977, R. 1584 of 12 August 1977, R 1731 of 2 September 1977, R. 2094 of 14 October 1977, R. 992 of 19 May 1978, R 1759 of 1 September 1978, R. 1993 of 6 October 1978 and R. 1994 of 6 October 1978.

2. Regulation 8 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the heading to subregulation (2) of the following

"Commissioner may waive qualifications"; and

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following

"(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1) but subject to section 12 (1) of the Act, the Commissioner may in his discretion, in exceptional circumstances, waive any or all requirements of subregulation (1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (vi) in the case of a White male applicant, subregulation (1) (a) (i) and (vi) and (1) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) in the case of a White female applicant, subregulation (1) (a) (i) and (iii) and (1) (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) in the case of a Non-White male applicant, and subregulation (1) (a) (i) and (1) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) in the case of a Non-White female applicant"

3 Regulation 75 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (6) (a) and (b) of the following

"(6) (a) If the accused, after having been furnished with particulars of the charge, indicates that he intends pleading guilty, the commanding officer may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this regulation and provided he is of the opinion that the alleged contravention is of a non-serious nature, order the accused to be brought before him or any other commissioned officer, and, if on appearance the accused pleads guilty, the commanding officer or commissioned officer, as the case may be, may on his plea of guilt and without recording evidence in support of

pleit van skuldig en sonder om getuenis ter staving van die aanklag op te teken, veroordeel en of berispe of 'n boete van hoogstens R2 oplê of hom in enige maand hoogstens twee van sy vry dae ontnem

(b) 'n Berisping of 'n boete opgelê of die ontneming in enige maand van hoogstens twee van sy vry dae kragtens paragraaf (a), mag nie op die staat van misdrywe of oortredings van die betrokke lid of tydelike bewaarder aangeteken word nie, en by enige latere skuldigbevinding aan 'n dissiplinêre oortreding, mag dit ook nie as 'n vorige skuldigbevinding bewys of aanvaar word nie. Met dien verstande dat die Kommissaris kan gelas dat die bepaling van hierdie paragraaf ook van toepassing is op 'n ander berisping, of 'n boete van hoogstens R2 of die ontneming in enige maand van hoogstens twee van 'n lid se vry dae, as dié wat ingevolge paragraaf (a) ten opsigte van 'n misdryf of oortreding opgelê is”.

4 Regulasie 80 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (1) deur die volgende te vervang:

“Dienssertifikaat”, en

(b) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende te vervang:

“(1) 'n Dienssertifikaat in die voorgeskrewe vorm, behoorlik ingevul en geteken deur of namens die Kommissaris as bewys dat dit met die amptelike registers van die Departement ooreenstem, moet by die ontslag van 'n lid of van 'n tydelike bewaarder, soos in regulasie 9 (1) (a) en (b) (i) en (iii) (aa) bedoel, aan sodanige lid of tydelike bewaarder uitgereik word in elke geval waar hy minstens drie maande onafgebroke diens voltooi het”.

(c) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang:

“Egtheid van dienssertifikaat”, en

(d) deur in subregulasie (2) die woord “Ontslag-sertifikaat” te vervang deur die woord “Dienssertifikaat”,

(e) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (3) deur die volgende te vervang:

“Afskrif van dienssertifikaat”, en

(f) deur in subregulasie (3) die woord “ontslag-sertifikaat” te vervang deur die woord “dienssertifikaat”.

5 Regulasie 91 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur in subregulasie (1) die woord “gewig” te vervang deur die woord “massa”.

6 Regulasie 96 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (5) deur die volgende te vervang:

“Beskikking oor private eiendom van 'n ontvlugte gevangene”, en

(b) deur subregulasie (5) (a) deur die volgende te vervang:

“(a) Die private eiendom van 'n gevangene wat ontvlug het en nie weer in hegtenis geneem is nie, moet na ses maande vanaf die datum van ontvlugting per veiling verkoop word, en die opbrengs van die veiling en enige ander geld wat die gevangene in die gevangenis gehad het, moet ter vereffening van enige eise deur die Staat toegeëien word, en die

the charge convict him and either reprimand him or impose a fine not exceeding R2 or deprive him in respect of any month of not more than two of his off-days

(b) A reprimand or fine imposed or the deprivation in respect of any month of not more than two of his off-days in terms of paragraph (a) shall not be entered on the record of offences or contraventions of the member or temporary warder concerned and, on any subsequent conviction of a disciplinary contravention, shall also not be proved or accepted as a previous conviction. Provided that the Commissioner may order that the provisions of this paragraph shall also apply in respect of a reprimand or a fine not exceeding R2 or the deprivation in respect of any month of not more than two of the member's off-days, imposed other than in terms of paragraph (a), in respect of a conviction of an offence or contravention.”.

4 Regulation 80 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the heading to sub-regulation (1) of the following

“Certificate of Service”; and

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following.

“(1) A certificate of service in the prescribed form, duly completed, and signed by or on behalf of the Commissioner as proof of its being in accordance with the official records of the Department shall, on the discharge of a member, or of a temporary warder referred to in regulation 9 (1) (a) and (b) (i) and (iii) (aa), be issued to such member or temporary warder in every case where he has completed not less than three months' continuous service”;

(c) by the substitution for the heading to sub-regulation (2) of the following:

“Authenticity of certificate of service”; and

(d) by the substitution in subregulation (2) for the words “discharge certificate” of the words “certificate of service”;

(e) by the substitution for the heading to sub-regulation (3) of the following:

“Copy of Certificate of Service”; and

(f) by the substitution in subregulation (3) for the words “discharge certificate” of the words “certificate of service”.

5 Regulation 91 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in subregulation (1) for the word “weight” of the word “mass”.

6 Regulation 96 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in the Afrikaans text for the heading to subregulation (5) of the following:

“Beskikking oor private eiendom van 'n ontvlugte gevangene”, and

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (5) (a) of the following

“(a) The private property of a prisoner who has escaped and has not been recaptured shall, six months after the date of escape, be sold by auction, and the proceeds of the sale and any other money the prisoner may have had in prison shall be appropriated in settlement of any claims by the State, and the balance, if any, shall be paid into the State

saldo, indien daar is, moet in die Staatsinkomstefonds gestort word. Met dien verstande dat die Kommissaris kan goedkeur dat die private eiendom van so 'n gevangene aan sy vrou, kind of naasbestaande oorhandig word as die Staat geen eis ten opsigte van sodanige eiendom het nie”.

(c) deur in subregulasie (5) (b) die woorde “Gekonsolideerde Inkomsterekening” te vervang deur die woord “Staatsinkomstefonds”.

(d) deur subregulasie (6) deur die volgende te vervang.

“(6) Daar moet oor die onopgeëste private eiendom van 'n gevangene wat vrygelaat is, na ses maande vanaf die datum van sy vrylating, *mutatis mutandis* ooreenkomstig die bepalings van subregulasie (3) beskik word”, en

(e) deur in subregulasie (7) die woorde “ontslane of ontsnapte” te vervang deur die woorde “vrygelate of ontvlugte”.

7. Regulasie 101 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (6) deur die volgende te vervang

“*Geen dieetstraf op die dag voor vrylating of verskyning voor hof*”, en

(b) deur subregulasie (6) deur die volgende te vervang.

“(6) Wanneer die datum van vrylating of verskyning van 'n gevangene voor 'n hof bekend is, moet 'n dieetstraf wat hom reeds opgelê is, of die res daarvan, nie oor die tydperk van 24 uur onmiddellik voor die tydstip of datum van sy vrylating of verskyning voor die hof toegepas word nie”

8. Regulasie 102 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur in subregulasie (2) die woorde “wat swaarder as 10 pond weeg” te vervang deur die woorde “met 'n massa van meer as vyf kilogram”

9. Regulasie 103 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subregulasie (3) (a) die woord “Hoofadjunk-kommissaris” in te voeg tussen die woorde “Kommissaris” en “Adjunk-kommissaris”, en

(b) deur in subregulasie (3) (b) die woord “Hoofadjunk-kommissaris” in te voeg tussen die woorde “Kommissaris” en “adjunk-”

10. Regulasie 108 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang.

“*Verlenging van verlof aan predikante en godsdienstige werkers*”, en

(b) deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang.

“(2) (a) Die Kommissaris moet, sover doenlik, sorg dra dat verlof verleen word aan genoeg predikante of godsdienstige werkers, volgens die getal kerkgenootskappe by 'n gevangenis, om in die geestelike behoeftes van elke gevangene volgens sy geloof te voorsien

(b) Wanneer nodig, kan die Minister in oorleg met of op aanbeveling van die beheerliggaam van 'n betrokke kerkgenootskap, aan 'n predikant of godsdienstige werker van sodanige kerk verlof verleen om in die geestelike behoeftes te voorsien van die gevangenes wat tot sodanige kerkgenootskap behoort. Met dien verstande dat bedoelde verlof nie

Revenue Fund: Provided that the Commissioner may approve that the private property of such prisoner be handed to his wife, child or next-of-kin if the State has no claim in respect of such property.”;

(c) by the substitution in subregulation (5) (b) for the words “Consolidated Revenue Account” of the words “State Revenue Fund”.

(d) by the substitution for subregulation (6) of the following:

“(6) The unclaimed private property of a prisoner who has been released shall, after six months from the date of his release, be disposed of, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (3)”, and

(e) by the substitution in subregulation (7) for the word “discharged” of the word “released”.

7. Regulation 101 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in the Afrikaans text for the heading to subregulation (6) of the following:

“*Geen dieetstraf op die dag voor vrylating of verskyning voor hof*”; and

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (6) of the following:

“(6) Whenever the date of release or the date on which a prisoner is to appear before a court is known, any dietary sentence imposed, or any balance thereof, shall not be enforced over a period of 24 hours immediately prior to the time and date of his release or his appearance before the court.”.

8. Regulation 102 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in subregulation (2) for the words “ten pounds in weight” of the words “five kilogram in mass”.

9. Regulation 103 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in subregulation (3) (a) of the words “Chief Deputy Commissioner” between the words “Commissioner” and “Deputy”; and

(b) by the insertion in subregulation (3) (b) of the words “Chief Deputy Commissioner” between the words “Commissioner” and “Deputy”.

10. Regulation 108 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the heading to subregulation (2) of the following:

“*Granting of leave to Minister of Religion and religious workers*”, and

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following:

“(2) (a) The Commissioner shall, as far as is practicable, ensure that leave is granted to sufficient ministers of religion or religious workers, according to the number of denominations at a prison, to serve the spiritual needs of every prisoner according to his faith

(b) Whenever necessary, the Minister may, in consultation with, or on the recommendation of, the governing body of the church denomination concerned, grant leave to a minister of religion or religious worker of such church denomination to serve the spiritual needs of prisoners according to the denomination to which they belong. Provided that

aan sodanige godsdienstige werker verleen mag word nie, tensy 'n verantwoordelike lid van daardie kerkgenootskap vir sy karakter ingestaan het. Met dien verstande voorts dat 'n Nie-Blanke predikant of godsdienstige werker nie toegelaat mag word om in die geestelike behoeftes van 'n Blanke gevangene te voorsien nie.

(c) Behoudens die behoorlike administrasie, veiligheid, goeie orde en dissipline van 'n gevangenis, moet aan 'n predikant of godsdienstige werker aan wie bedoelde verlof verleen is, praktiese en redelike toegang verleen word tot 'n gevangene wat as lid van sy kerkgenootskap by sodanige gevangenis geregistreer is. Met dien verstande dat behoorlike aandag geskenk moet word aan enige beswaar deur die gevangene teen sodanige toegang.

(d) Die Kommissaris kan, in oorleg met Tesourie, 'n toelae bepaal wat aan 'n predikant of ander persoon aan wie kragtens artikel 7 (1) van die Wet verlof verleen is, betaal kan word."

11 Regulasie 109 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (5) deur die volgende te vervang

"(5) Indien enige gevangene wat toegelaat word om te studeer sodanige vergunning of sy studiemateriaal op enige wyse misbruik of vir ander doeleindes as vir studie aanwend, of indien so 'n gevangene kragtens regulasie 118 (1) afgesonder word of in alleenopsluiting as 'n straf verkeer, kan so 'n gevangene se studiemateriaal en die vergunning om te studeer tydelik of permanent ingetrek word. Indien 'n gevangene se studiemateriaal en die vergunning om te studeer aldus ingetrek word en hy uitgawes in verband daarmee aangegaan het, het hy geen reg om sodanige uitgawes op die Staat te verhaal nie. Die studiemateriaal bly die eiendom van die gevangene en moet as sy private eiendom behandel word."

12 Regulasie 110 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (4) deur die volgende te vervang

"(4) Die Hoof van die gevangenis moet die naasbestaande van 'n gevangene of, as besonderhede van die verblyfplek van sodanige naasbestaande onbekend is, enigeen van sy ander familieleden daarvan in kennis stel as die gevangene ernstig siek is of sterf of geesongesteld verklaar of in 'n ongeluk beseer word."

13 Regulasie 111 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang

"*Besoeke, ondersoeke en verslae deur geneeskundige beampte of gesondheidsinspekteur*"; en

(b) deur subregulasie (2) (b) deur die volgende te vervang

"(b) 'n Geneeskundige beampte of 'n gesondheidsinspekteur van die Departement van Gesondheid moet die gevangenis so dikwels moontlik inspekteer en aan die Kommissaris verslag doen oor enige saak betreffende die geneeskundige en gesondheidsgeriewe en benodigdhede by die gevangenis wat na sy mening onder die aandag van die Kommissaris gebring behoort te word."

14. Regulasie 119 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende te vervang

"(1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subregulasies (3), (4) en (5), kan strafvermindering van hoogstens een derde soos voorgeskryf, toegeken word ten opsigte van

the said leave shall not be granted to such religious worker unless his character has been vouched for by some responsible member of that church denomination. Provided further that a Non-White minister of religion or Non-White religious worker shall not be allowed to minister to the spiritual needs of a White prisoner.

(c) Subject to the proper administration, security, good order and discipline of a prison, a minister of religion or religious worker to whom such leave has been granted shall be allowed practical and reasonable access to a prisoner who is registered at such prison as a member of his church denomination. Provided that due regard shall be had to any objection by the prisoner to such access.

(d) The Commissioner may, in consultation with the Treasury, determine any allowance which may be paid to a minister of religion or other person to whom leave has been granted in terms of section 7 (1) of the Act"

11 Regulation 109 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (5) of the following

"(5) If any prisoner who has been granted permission to study abuses such permission or his study material in any way or uses it for purposes other than study, or if such prisoner is segregated in terms of subregulation 118 (1) or in solitary confinement as a punishment, such prisoner's study material and the permission to study may be temporarily or permanently withdrawn. If a prisoner's study material and the permission to study be so withdrawn and if he has incurred costs in connection with his studies, he shall not be entitled to recover such costs from the State. The study material remains the property of the prisoner and should be treated as his private property."

12 Regulation 110 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (4) of the following

"(4) The Head of the prison shall notify the next-of-kin of a prisoner or if particulars of the whereabouts of such next-of-kin are unknown, any of his other relatives, of the serious illness or death of the prisoner or of his having been declared mentally ill or having been injured in an accident."

13 Regulation 111 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the heading to subregulation (2) of the following

"*Visits, examinations and reports by medical officer of health inspector*"; and

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (2) (b) of the following

"(b) A medical officer or a health inspector of the Department of Health shall inspect the prison as often as possible and report to the Commissioner on any matter concerning the medical and health facilities and requirements at the prison which, in his opinion, should be brought to the attention of the Commissioner"

14 Regulation 119 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following.

"(1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (3), (4) and (5), remission of sentence not exceeding one-third may be granted, as prescribed, in respect of the

'n vonnis of totale vonnis van minder as twee jaar gevangenisstraf, met of sonder die keuse van 'n boete, wat 'n gevangene opgelê is. Met dien verstande dat by die berekening van strafvermindering, een derde van twee maande as 21 dae, een derde van een maand as 11 dae en 'n breukdeel van 'n dag as 'n volle dag beskou word."

15 Regulasie 120 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang

"(2) Indien 'n geneeskundige beampte sertifiseer dat 'n gevangene wie se vonnis haas sal verstryk, aan 'n ernstige of aansteeklike siekte of 'n ernstige besering ly, en dat vrylating of verwydering uit 'n gevangenis by verstryking van sy vonnis vermoedelik sy dood of ernstige skade aan sy gesondheid ten gevolge sal hê, of 'n bron van besmetting en gevaar vir die gesondheid van ander sal wees, kan sodanige gevangene aangehou word vir sodanige verdere tydperk en onder sodanige omstandighede as wat die Kommissaris bepaal."

16 Regulasie 125 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur in dié regulasie die woord "Hoofadjunk-kommissaris" in te voeg tussen die woorde "Kommissaris" en "Adjunk-kommissaris"

17. Regulasie 131 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende te vervang

"(1) Vir die toepassing van artikel 63 van die Wet, kan die Kommissaris, op aanbeveling van 'n gevangenisraad, goedkeuring verleen vir 'n strafvermindering van hoogstens een derde van die totale gevangenisstraf van twee jaar of meer, met of sonder die keuse van 'n boete, wat deur 'n gevangene uitgedien word. Met dien verstande dat by die berekening van strafvermindering een derde van een jaar as vier maande, een derde van twee maande as 21 dae, een derde van een maand as 11 dae en 'n breukdeel van 'n dag as 'n volle dag beskou word. Met dien verstande voorts dat strafvermindering verbeur kan word ooreenkomstig 'n aanbeveling kragtens artikel 54 (2) (f) van die Wet en ten opsigte van enige ander vorm van wangedrag of weens 'n ander rede in regulasie 119 (3) (b) vermeld."

18 Regulasie 132 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur in subregulasie (3) die woord "ontsnapping" te vervang deur die woord "ontvlugting"

19. Regulasie 133 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur die opskrif van afdeling (B) van Hoofstuk III deur die volgende te vervang

"(B) Getuies, vonnisskuldenaars, verbode immigrante en ander onveroordeelde persone"

20 Regulasie 135 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van afdeling (D) van Hoofstuk III deur die volgende te vervang

"(D) *Vonnisskuldenaars*."

(b) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende te vervang

"(1) 'n Gevangene wat kragtens 'n bevel of uitspraak van 'n bevoegde hof in 'n siviele geding vir aanhouding verwys is, met inbegrip van 'n verwysing kragtens artikels 65 en 109 van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), soos gewysig, moet sover uitvoerbaar, afgesonderd word en toegelaat word om slegs met gevangenes van dieselfde kategorie te verkeer. Met dien verstande dat, indien sodanige afsondering en verkeer nie uitvoerbaar is nie weens

sentence or aggregate sentences of less than two years' imprisonment with or without the option of a fine which have been imposed on a prisoner: Provided that, in the calculation of remission, one-third of two months shall be deemed to be 21 days, one-third of one month to be 11 days and a fraction of a day to be a whole day"

15 Regulation 120 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following

"(2) If a medical officer certifies that a prisoner whose sentence is about to expire is suffering from a serious or infectious disease or a serious injury, and that release or removal from prison on expiry of his sentence is likely to result in death or serious injury to his health or to constitute a source of infection and danger to the health of others, such prisoner may be detained for such further period and under such conditions as may be determined by the Commissioner."

16 Regulation 125 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion in this regulation of the words "Chief Deputy Commissioner" between the words "Commissioner" and "Deputy Commissioner".

17 Regulation 131 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following:

"(1) For the purposes of section 63 of the Act, the Commissioner may, on the recommendation of a prison board, grant remission not exceeding one-third of an aggregate sentence of imprisonment of two years and more, with or without the option of a fine, being served by the prisoner: Provided that in the calculation of remission, one-third of one year be deemed to be four months, one-third of two months, to be 21 days, one-third of one month to be 11 days and a fraction of a day to be a whole day. Provided further that remission of sentence may be forfeited in accordance with a recommendation in consequence of section 54 (2) (f) of the Act, and in respect of any other form of misconduct, or for any other reason referred to in regulation 119 (3) (b)".

18. Regulation 132 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended in the Afrikaans text by the substitution in subregulation (3) for the word "ontsnapping" of the word "ontvlugting".

19 Regulation 133 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the heading to section (B) of Chapter III of the following:

"(B) Witnesses, judgment debtors, prohibited immigrants and other unconvicted persons".

20 Regulation 135 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the heading to section (D) of Chapter III of the following:

(D) *Judgment Debtors*;

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following

"(1) A prisoner committed for detention under any decree or other order or judgment of a competent court in civil proceedings, including a committal under sections 65 and 109 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), as amended, shall as far as practicable be segregated and be allowed association only with prisoners of the same category. Provided that, if such segregation and

die beperkte getal vonnisskuldenaars in die betrokke gevangenis, sodanige gevangene afgesonder en toegelaat kan word om met enige ander ongevonniste gevangene te verkeer", en

(c) deur die volgende nuwe subregulasie (3) na subregulasie (2) in te voeg

"Toepaslikheid van regulasie 140"

(3) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (1), is die bepalings van regulasie 140 *mutatis mutandis* ook op 'n vonnisskuldenaar wat tot periodieke gevangenisstraf gevonnis is, van toepassing."

21. Regulasie 136 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die opskrif van afdeling (E) van Hoofstuk III deur die volgende te vervang.

"(E) Geestesongestelde persone",

(b) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende te vervang

"(1) 'n Gevangene wat ingevolge artikel 27 (2) (d) van die Wet as 'n beweerde geestesongestelde persoon aangehou word, is onderworpe aan sodanige behandeling en bedwang as wat deur die geneeskundige beampte voorgeskryf word", en

(c) deur in subregulasie (2) die woorde "geestelik gekrenkte" te vervang deur die woord "geestesongestelde"

22. Regulasie 139 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (7) (a) deur die volgende te vervang:

"(a) 'n Terdoodveroordeelde gevangene kan met die skriftelike toestemming van die Kommissaris en op die voorwaardes wat die Kommissaris bepaal, besoek van 'n familielid, vriend, regsvertegenwoordiger of ander persoon ontvang indien die gevangene so 'n besoek wil ontvang".

23. Regulasie 140 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig deur in subregulasie (1) die woorde "artikel 334bis van die Strafproseswet, 1955 (Wet 56 van 1955), soos gewysig" te vervang deur die woorde "artikel 285 van die Strafproseswet, 1977 (Wet 51 van 1977), soos gewysig"

24. Regulasie 142 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende te vervang:

"(1) Tensy die Kommissaris anders gelas, kan 'n gevangene wat tot gevangenisstraf vir die voorkoming van misdaad gevonnis is of tot 'n gewoontemisdadiger verklaar is, by enige gevangenis vir aanvanklike behandeling en opleiding aangehou word", en

(b) deur in die Engelse teks van subregulasie (2) die woorde "a habitual criminal" te vervang deur die woorde "an habitual criminal"

25. Hierdie regulasies is ook in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika van toepassing en word, vir sover dit aldus van toepassing is, met die toestemming van die Administrateur-generaal uitgevaardig.

association is not practicable owing to the limited number of such judgment debtors in the prison concerned, such prisoner may be segregated and allowed association with any other unsentenced prisoner."; and

(c) by the addition of the following new subregulation (3) after the existing subregulation (2):

"Applicability of regulation 140"

(3) Subject to the provision of subregulation (1), the provisions of regulation 140 shall *mutatis mutandis* also be applicable to a judgment debtor sentenced to periodical imprisonment".

21. Regulation 136 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the heading to section (E) of Chapter III of the following:

"(E) Mentally ill persons";

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following.

"(1) A prisoner detained as an alleged mentally ill person in terms of section 27 (2) (d) of the Act shall be subject to such treatment or restraint as may be prescribed by the medical officer."; and

(c) by the substitution in subregulation (2) for the word "defective" of the word "ill".

22. Regulation 139 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (7) (a) of the following:

"(a) A condemned prisoner may receive visits from a relative, friend, legal representative or other person with the written permission of the Commissioner and on the conditions the Commissioner may determine, if the prisoner desires such visits".

23. Regulation 140 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in subregulation (1) for the words "section 334bis of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1955 (Act 56 of 1955), as amended" of the words "section 285 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), as amended"

24. Regulation 142 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following:

"(1) Unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, a prisoner who has been sentenced to imprisonment for the prevention of crime or has been declared an habitual criminal may be detained at any prison for initial treatment and training", and

(b) by the substitution in subregulation (2) for the words "a habitual criminal" of the words "an habitual criminal"

25. These regulations also apply in the Territory of South West Africa and have been made in so far as it is applicable, with the consent of the Administrator-General

C.T. 12/9/79

Prisoner's death: Six policemen for trial

DURBAN — Six Chatsworth policemen who appeared before Mr J J Brits in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday were committed to the Supreme Court for trial on charges that they murdered one prisoner and assaulted another.

The policemen were Sergeant Gunabatho, 46, Sergeant Lingappa Reddy, 35, and Constables Jadadasen, 40, Pathmanathan, 40, Ganesan Arumugam, 38, and Dharmarajah Chetty, 25.

Charges against Constables Kampan Govender, 24, and Thungavelu, 25, were withdrawn.

The State alleges that the six policemen murdered a prisoner Mr Ernest Mbele, by assaulting him at the Chatsworth police station on the night of April 22. He was found dead in a cell the next morning.

On the second count it is alleged they assaulted another prisoner, Mr Behku Dlamini, the same night by hitting and kicking him with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The six men have pleaded not guilty to both counts.

The policemen are on bail of R20 each. — Sapa

253/254
SADF to get ~~253~~ STAR
Robben Island 26/9/79

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Defence Force is to take over the maximum security prison Robben Island, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha told the Cape National Party congress that the changeover would take place when the Prison Department vacated the island about the middle of the 1980s.

The SADF had promised to leave the natural environment of the island undisturbed no matter to what defence purpose the island was put, Mr Botha said.

"This decision is in keeping with SADF policy of developing Defence Department land into nature reserves wherever possible in co-operation with the authorities.

"The SADF has taken much trouble in past years to restore its training grounds to their natural state and to apply strict rules for the preservation of fauna and flora.

These nature reserves were expertly managed because the SADF realised that preservation of indigenous fauna and flora in its training grounds contributed to realistic and practical training of personnel, Mr Botha said.

253 STAR 28
Prisoner lays complaint
against operation doctor 79

Mr. Raymond Suttner, a political prisoner, who claims he was sent back to prison only hours after an operation, has complained to the Medical and Dental Council about the alleged misconduct of a surgeon.

His mother, Mrs. Sheila Suttner, confirms that a complaint has been made.

Mr. Suttner, who is serving 7½ years, had an operation for haemorrhoids. He claims he was sent

back to prison in Pretoria four hours after the operation in May at the Eugene Marais Hospital.

His mother said he protested, but was told a doctor had signed his discharge from hospital.

Mr. Suttner claims the surgeon did not make follow-up visits until five days after the operation.

A medical council spokesman said particulars of the complaint could be revealed only when and if

the council's disciplinary committee charged a doctor.

A Prisons Department spokesman said: "A complaint was referred to the medical council and is being investigated by them."

Mrs. Suttner added: "A week after the operation, I saw Raymond in prison. He looked ill. He was white-lipped and transparent. He told me what had happened."

WOMEN

Star 19/10/79

253

Mixed reception for black policewomen

Black mothers in the Force?

By Jenny Dyer

The announcement this week by the South African Police Force that it would soon recruit black women was met with both praise and criticism from black women leaders yesterday.

Strongest opposition to the move came from Soweto Committee of Ten member Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo who said she was speaking as a Soweto resident.

"I am afraid of what will become of mothers taken into a system like the SAP. I wish I had a better regard for their tactics in handling children," she said

She could not criticise the women who chose to join the force because the unemployment rate was so high.

At the suggestion that women might be able to change the system from within she laughed drily and said: "If they try that they will be the ones who are locked up"

Mrs Sarah Chitja-Khali, acting general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers and a community leader, said there had been instances when women had been molested by policemen and the appointment of policewomen might prevent this.

She was pleased that women were being

given the opportunity of joining what was an exclusively black men's profession.

Mrs Chitja-Khali was a member of the Women for Peace delegation which visited Brigadier Visser after the 1976 riots and pleaded for a more responsible approach to the children

She feels the delegation might have had some effect on the decision to employ black policewomen.

"They would do well too as traffic cops and meter maids," she said.

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, director of the women's desk of the South African Council of Churches, said she felt women would work in the police

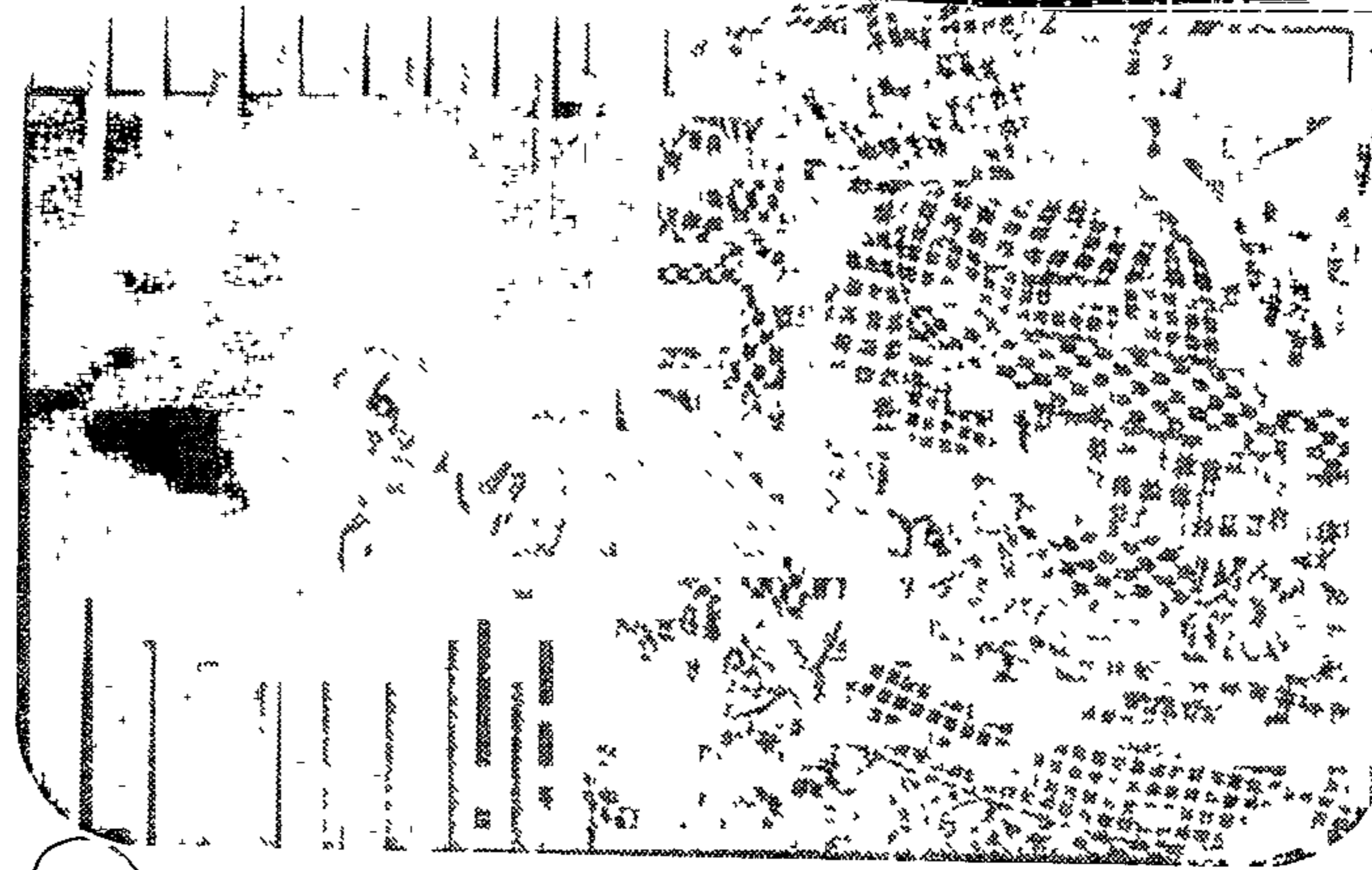
force as a "last resort".

"They should rather be counsellors and find out the needs of the women who are arrested," she said.

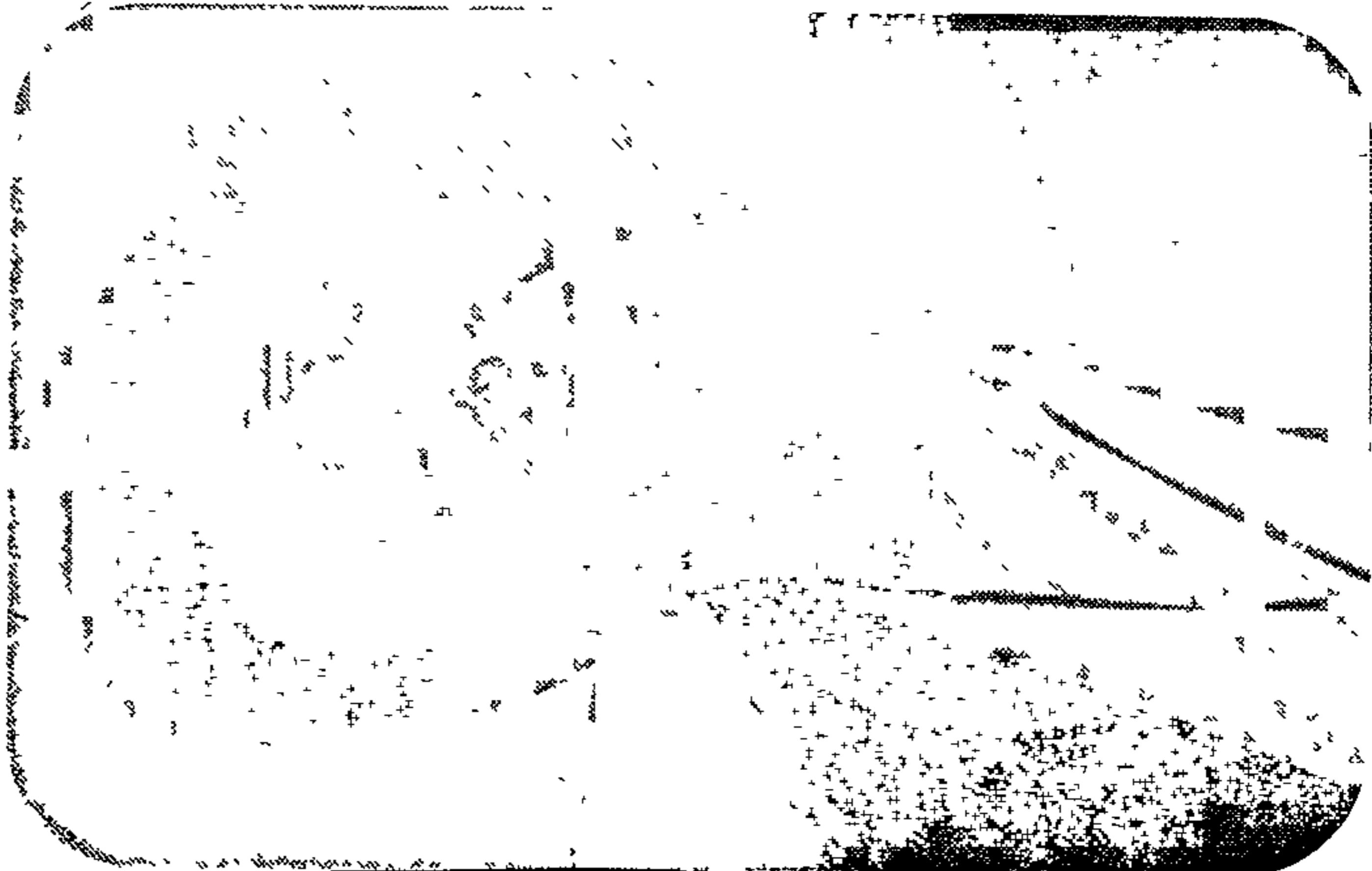
She felt that in the "strict military" system of the police force they would not be able to do this.

She thought that women who were arrested should be only handled by women who "will be able to relate better to them".

Mrs Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said she was doubtful whether women would be able to resist the pressures to make them conform to police attitudes.



SARAH CHITJAKHALI — pleased women are being given the opportunity of joining the police force.



ELLEN KUZWAYO — afraid of what will become of mothers who join the police force

(253) 11/1/79 and 1/1/79
253
[Signature]



The four Indian businessmen, who got the unkindest cut of all from the Department of Prisons, hide their faces from the camera. "We don't want the world to know we've been to prison although our haircuts make it pretty obvious," said one

MEN TO SUE AFTER PRISON HAIRCUTS

By MARION COX

FOUR Indian businessmen are taking legal action against the Department of Prisons after they had their heads shaved in Durban Central Prison where they were being held for contempt of court.

The men, who were held in custody for failing to appear in court on the purchase default charges, are among eight Indians who were allegedly clean shaven by fellow prisoners during the two days they spent in the cells

shaved and it's extremely humiliating to have to walk around like this," he said "When I protested to the warden that I didn't want to be shaved, he just laughed and said I could always buy a wig"

Prisons Department

confirms allegation

made by

Indian businessmen

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1/7/79

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A spokesman for the Prisons Department confirmed that the incident had taken place and said a full enquiry had been launched to investigate it.

"It is not approved of or allowed that a prisoner's hair should be clean shaven while he is in custody. I can confirm, however, that eight heads were so treated in Durban Central Prison last week, contrary to our regulations on the cutting of prisoners' hair. We are looking into the matter."

Reginald, one of the Durban businessmen who emerged from his two-day spell in the cells with a bald head said he had completely forgotten to pay the R10 hire purchase payment and to appear in court when summoned.

"It was a terrible shock to have my head

The convict cut was allegedly carried out in the cells by one of the long-serving prisoners on the instructions of a warder, according to the men who were shaven.

Ram Dass, a Chatsworth businessman, said his appearance could adversely affect his business.

"It's obvious I've been to prison when I suddenly turn up with a bald head looking like a convict. I feel like hiding away until my hair grows again and as it is I've had to buy a hat to cover up my head. I'm definitely not going to let the Prisons Department get away with this," he said.

Mr Andrew Pyper, MP for Durban Central, said he was taking up the matter with the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange.

253 1979

Prisoner found hanged

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG

A young Black man was found hanging from the bars of a cell by his socks in the remote Bushmansnek area yesterday.

A senior police spokesman said the 20-year-old man had been arrested on a rape charge and was being kept in custody.

When a policeman checked the man's cell yesterday morning he found him hanging from the bars with a pair of nylon socks wrapped tightly around his throat.

The name of the man would be released once his next of kin had been informed, the spokesman said.

One year's toll: 161 deaths in custody

THE ASSEMBLY — The former Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, revealed yesterday that 161 people other than security detainees died in police custody during 1978.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Kruger said 22 of the deceased had committed suicide — all but one within a week of being arrested.

Ten people committed suicide on the day of arrest, four did so on the following day, four did so two days after, two did so three days after, and another two four days after.

One person committed suicide nine days after arrest. Four were mental patients and two had been arrested for drunken driving.

The remainder were arrested for charges such as theft, common assault, rape, malicious damage to property and drunkenness.

Other causes of death were injuries sustained before arrest or during arrest by the police or private persons.

Others died of injuries inflicted by fellow prisoners or of

natural causes.

A person arrested for stock theft died of subdural haemorrhage and a member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and common assault.

Another policeman was convicted of culpable homicide and serious assault for causing the death of an arrested person. And another force member

was convicted of culpable homicide after causing the death of a prisoner as a result of injuries sustained during an accident while a passenger in a police vehicle, and a member is being charged with the murder of a person arrested for theft.

Two people died of alcohol poisoning on the day of their arrest for drunkenness, he added — Sapa

161 died in police custody in 1978

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said in a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (P.F.P. Houghton) that 161 people, other than people detained under security laws, died while in police custody during 1978.

According to details contained in Mr Kruger's reply, 22 of these committed suicide — all but one within a week of being arrested.

Ten committed suicide on the day of arrest and

four on the following day, four did so two days after, two three days after and two four days after. One person committed suicide nine days after being arrested.

Four were mental patients and two had been arrested for drunken driving. The remainder were arrested for charges such as theft, common assault, assault, rape, malicious damage to property and drunkenness.

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fore arrest or during arrest by either the police or private persons.

Others died of injuries inflicted by fellow prisoners or of natural causes.

A person arrested for stock theft died of subdural haemorrhage and a member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and common assault.

Another member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and serious assault for causing the death of a detained

person.

A member of the police force was convicted of culpable homicide after causing the death of a prisoner as a result of injuries he received during an accident while he was a passenger in a police vehicle.

A member of the police is being charged with the murder of a person arrested for theft.

Two people died of alcohol poisoning on the day of their arrest for drunkenness — Sapa.

(11) Maximum sales in the past were 13 million units. The coming year's estimated sales therefore lie outside the "relevant range" and thus may not be accurate — e.g. extra fixed costs might be incurred once sales are greater than 13 million units.

(b) (1) The answer calculated above simply takes previous statistics and projects them into the future. The past may not be a good guide to the future and the calculated figure should be amended if management has any knowledge of future events which may affect the estimated figure.

Therefore fixed costs will be R 1.6 million
Variable costs will be 15 x 2.5 37.5 million
R39.1 million

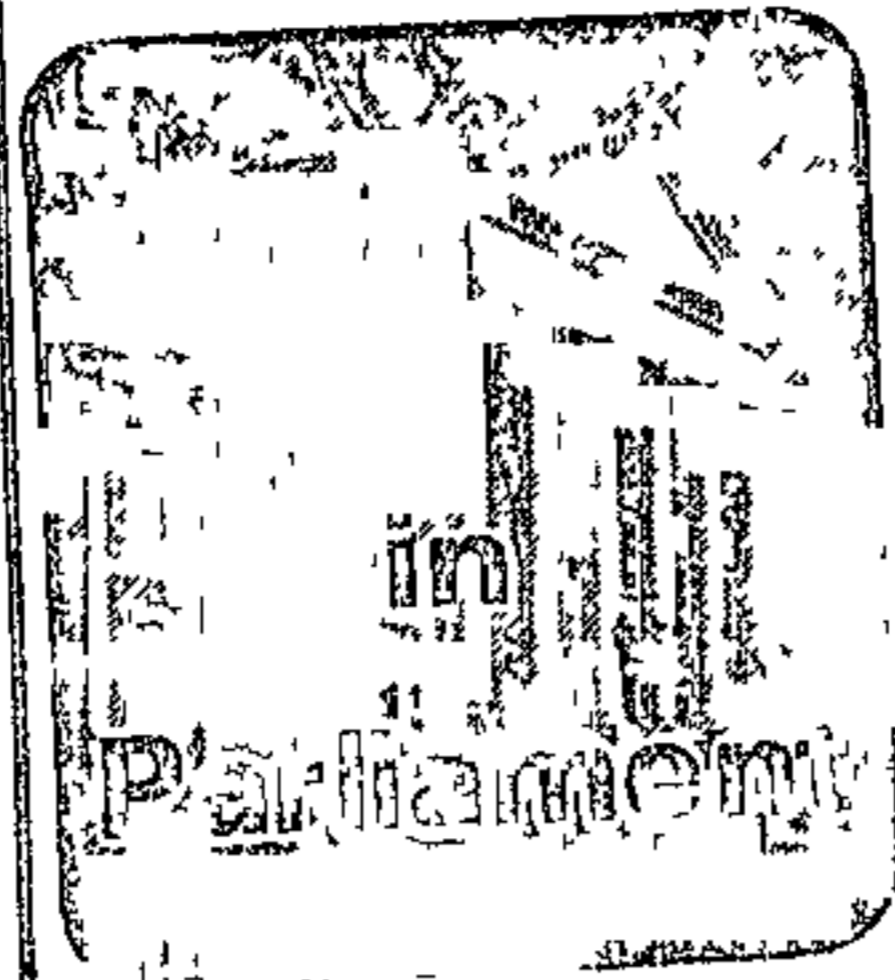
Solving simultaneously : a = 1.61
b = 2.5

$$\begin{aligned} 1601 &= 59a + 599b \\ 158 &= 6a + 59b \end{aligned}$$

therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \sum y &= na + b \sum x \\ \text{and } \sum xy &= a \sum x + b \sum x^2 \end{aligned}$$

\bar{x}	\bar{y}	$\sum x$	$\sum y$	$\sum x^2$	$\sum xy$
8	22	64	176	64	176
9	23	81	207	81	207
10	26	100	260	100	260
9	23	81	207	81	207
11	29	121	319	121	319
13	35	169	455	169	455
\bar{x}	\bar{y}	$\sum x^2$	$\sum xy$		
9.5	25.5	139.5	399.5	139.5	399.5



20/6/79
161 died
in police
custody

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY -
The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that 161 people, other than people detained under security laws, died while in police custody during 1978.

According to details contained in Mr Kruger's reply, 22 of these committed suicide - all but one within a week of being arrested.

Ten committed suicide on the day of arrest and four on the following day, four did so two days after, two three days after and two four days after. One person committed suicide nine days after being arrested. Four were mental patients and two had been arrested for drunken driving. The remainder were arrested for charges such as theft, common assault, assault, rape and drunkenness.

Other causes of death were injuries sustained before arrest or during arrest by either the police or private persons. Others died of injuries inflicted by fellow prisoners or of natural causes.

A person arrested for stock theft died of subdural haemorrhage and a member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and common assault.

Another member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and serious assault for causing the death of a detained person - Sapa.

THE ASSEMBLY —
A total of 161 prisoners, other than those detained under the security laws, died in South African jails last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, revealed yesterday.

Among those who died was Mr Edgar Ndaba, who was arrested on a robbery charge on April 23 last year. He died after being bitten by a police dog and a member of the force was found guilty of common assault as a result.

Altogether 10 members

161 died ²⁵³ in SA ^{20/6/77} prisons ²⁰

From BARRY STREEK

of the police force were charged following the deaths of seven prisoners, and seven were convicted as charged, while one was acquitted and the cases against two are still pending.

Mr Kruger, who was replying to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), disclosed that in 20 of the deaths the inquests had not yet been concluded or the attorney general's decision was still awaited.

Of the others, 42 died of natural causes, 22 were suicides, 36 died of wounds sustained during their arrest, two were wounded while attempting to escape, eight were wounded before their arrest, seven died from wounds inflicted by fellow prisoners and four were wounded by members of the force in self-defence.

Other causes of death included alcohol poisoning; "undeterminable" reasons for dying as found by inquest courts; "unknown" causes, suffocation and one where the inquest court found it was impossible to determine the cause of death.

Mr Aubrey Gumede, who was arrested on March 4 for using obscene language, was wounded during his arrest and died a month later, but a member of the police force was found not guilty of murder at a subsequent trial.

Mr Jantjie Mathuboku, who was detained on March 11 on a charge of attempted house-breaking, died eight days later from renal failure "as a result of alleged assault by the police", Mr Kruger said. This case was pending.

Mr Sonnyboy Southern, detained on a robbery and rape charge on July 9, died on the same day from injuries sustained during an accident while he was a passenger in a police vehicle. A member of the police force was found guilty of culpable homicide as a result.

Mr Mgiroze Cane, detained on a theft charge on July 9, died four days later from "multiple injuries". Three members of the force were convicted of culpable homicide and serious assault as a result.

Mr John Monagee, detained on September 20, died on the same day from "multiple injuries". Mr Kruger said. A member of the force had been charged with murder as a result.

Most of the other 161 prisoners had been detained on theft, house-breaking and robbery, dagga, and drinking charges, but others were mental patients.

However, a few were detained under the influx control regulations for possession of firearms and for rape.

(News by B. Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town)

9 activity

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1 - 7 via 3 (19 days)
1 - 7 via 4 (20 days)

1st day saving
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Critical path is

SEPTEMBER 1974 - 4

COSTING (MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING) II

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

101

327

Prisoner denies striking warden

C.F. 22/6/79 (253)

A 19-year-old maximum security prisoner denied in the Regional Court on Robben Island yesterday that he had struck a prison warden with a length of tubing during trouble at the prison on February 9 this year.

The prisoner, Vusumzi Mcongo, was giving evidence in the trial in which he and five other prisoners have pleaded not guilty to five counts each of attempting to murder five warders and a to a sixth count of failing to obey a lawful command of prison staff.

The other prisoners are Zuko Camaqu, Mncedisi Siswana, Tamsanqa Jeffrey Klaas, Khumleben Mnikina and Feziliz Lawrence Mvula.

Mcongo said he was in the recreation area when the trouble started. He saw Captain Harding, officer commanding the maximum security section (Section E), come through a gate into the recreation area.

Captain Harding said something and about five prisoners approached him. Captain Harding retreated backwards through the gate as the prisoners advanced on him.

Mcongo said "I went to the fence, stopped, realized it had nothing to do with me, and left."

He denied he had hit any prison officer with the tubing exhibited in court.

Under cross-examination he said Mr J H du Preez, a former warden at the prison, had mistakenly identified him as the man who had struck Captain Harding with the tubing.

The gate to the recreation area had not been closed after Captain Harding retreated through it. He knew of no ill-feeling towards Captain Harding in the section, Mcongo added.

Zuko Camaqu, 18, said he was not in the recreation area on the day of the trouble as claimed by Sergeant A. C. Olivier. He had gone to consult someone in another cell about his studies and had been there some time.

The case hearing continues today — Sapa

Prisoners' education rights to be discussed

A LECTURER in criminal procedure and criminology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Dirk van Zyl Smit, will be the speaker at a public meeting in Johannesburg tomorrow where prisoner's rights to education will be discussed

The meeting has been organised by the Prisoner's Education Committee, a national organisation with branches in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg

A spokesman for the committee, Mrs Sheila Suttner, said yesterday the organisation was formed to try to "get people interested and concerned enough to sign petitions asking for the reinstatement of studies for prisoners as a right"

Post-school study for prisoners has never been a right, it has always been considered a privilege and "the indulgence was removed at the end of the October/November examinations in 1977"

The then Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said at the time that the reason for withdrawing the privilege was that it had been abused by prisoners who used study materials to send inciting messages

It appeared, said Mrs Suttner, that, in fact, the study privileges had only been withdrawn from prisoners serving sentences under security legislation

Sunday's meeting will be at 2 30 pm at Auden House in De Korte Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg

Those attending will be asked to take home petition sheets and to collect signatures. It is hoped that the petitions will be presented to the new Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr L le Graige

Policeman: prisoner tried to shoot me

EAST LONDON — Detective Constable G. de Bruin told a Regional Court magistrate here how a sawn-off shotgun failed to fire when a man he was chasing in Mdantsane tried to shoot him.

Detective Constable De Bruin was giving evidence against a Fort Glamorgan prisoner, Mr Mandisile Timoti, 34, who appeared on a charge of theft, attempted robbery, assault, two counts of attempted murder, two counts of possessing unlicensed firearms, two counts of being in possession of ammunition without a licence, two counts of escaping from custody, and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, and pointing a firearm.

Mr Timoti pleaded guilty to attempted robbery, pointing a firearm, assault, the two counts of possessing unlicensed firearms, two counts of possessing ammunition and escaping from custody.

He pleaded not guilty to two counts of attempted murder, theft, and housebreaking.

On the theft count it was alleged he stole

Sergeant Zamunzi Malgas' 9 mm pistol, a purse containing R60 cash, a wristwatch and a pen.

He was also accused of attempting to rob Mrs Freda Foo James Un Fatt and of assaulting her.

On the attempted murder charges he was accused of attempting to murder Mr Norton Foo James Un Fatt and Detective Constable De Bruin.

The State also alleged he escaped from Frere Hospital and Fort Glamorgan Prison while in lawful custody.

In the housebreaking charge the State alleged he broke into the house of Mr Ernest Holdstock and stole a 303 rifle, a 12-bore shotgun, a pellet gun, clothing, 12 Dutch coins, liquor, ornaments, two cases of beer, 40 rounds of 303 rifle ammunition, tinned food, 12-bore ammunition, a hi-fi set, R35 cash, R56 worth of meat, and 75 rounds of shotgun ammunition.

Detective Constable De Bruin said he acted on information and went to Mdantsane where he drove about the township.

He spotted Mr Timoti who ran away when he got

out of his car. He gave chase during which Mr Timoti turned and tried to shoot at him with the shotgun he carried.

The gun did not fire and he also tried to shoot at Mr Timoti but his gun's mechanism got jammed and did not fire. He took out his service revolver.

Mr Timoti disappeared around a house where it was dark. A shot was fired. He could not say at whom it was fired but he suspected it had been fired at him.

He tripped over Mr Timoti who managed to get away. Detective De Bruin said he later shot Mr Timoti and arrested him.

Dr Abraham Johannes van Zyl Rheeder, of the Frere Hospital Casualty Department, said Mr Timoti was brought there on November 1, 1977.

He had been shot during an armed robbery. He was again brought to the hospital on December 8, 1978 with gunshot wounds.

After examining him he referred him to surgeons for further treatment.

The hearing continues on Thursday — DDR

Prisoner's case: judgment today

EAST LONDON — Judgment in the hearing in which a Fort Glamorgan prisoner is appearing on attempted murder and other charges was postponed until today.

Mr Mandisile Timiti, 34, is charged with the attempted murder of Detective Constable G de Bruin and Mr Norton Foo James Un Fatt, attempted robbery of Mrs Freda Foo James Un Fatt and of assaulting her, two counts of escaping from Frere Hospital and Fort Glamorgan Prison, theft of Detective Sergeant Zamunzi Malgas' 9 mm pistol, housebreaking, two counts of possessing unlicensed firearms, two counts of being in possession of ammunition without a licence and pointing a firearm.

Mr Timiti pleaded guilty to all the counts excluding theft, housebreaking and the two counts of attempted murder to which he pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday Detective Sergeant Malgas told the court he had been involv-

ed in a car accident on June 30 last year and he had a blackout while he was in Zwellitsha.

Three youths picked him up and took him to his cousin's place where he discovered his pistol was not in his shoulder holster.

He did not know who took the gun. He was later shown the gun by a policeman from Cambridge Police Station and he identified it as his service pistol.

At the time the gun got lost it had seven rounds of ammunition in it but it was empty when it was shown to him, Detective Sergeant Malgas said.

Mr Timiti did not give evidence in his defence.

The prosecutor, Mr S. Grobbelaar, asked the magistrate, Mr G. E. Clark, to convict Mr Timiti on all the counts and said he was not pressing for conviction on the theft charge, the housebreaking count and the attempted murder count of Detective Constable De Bruin — DDR

Detainee was kept naked

Daily News 15/5/79

Detainee was kept naked

The prisoner was with the magistrate. Const Lotter said he heard the magistrate talking loudly to the prisoner, but he never heard or saw anything amounting to an assault. When the prisoner left the courtroom he noticed no injuries on him.

Const A H Adriaanse told the court that the magistrate wanted to see the prisoner about a burglary. He agreed with the previous witness that the magistrate talked rather loudly to the prisoner. He also noticed no injuries on the prisoner.

Mr Barnard testified that he was informed that the prisoner wanted to speak to him. The prisoner was with him for only a few minutes during which time the prisoner explained what he had taken from the courtroom during the burglary. Mr Barnard said the allegations of assault had injured his dignity. He was approached by the mayor of Fraserburg and the police about the allegations. He interviewed the prisoner on March 26. Ten days later he broke a bone in his hand and had to be treated by a doctor. The hearing continues on August 6.

Burglary

Const A H Adriaanse told the court that the magistrate wanted to see the prisoner about a burglary. He agreed with the previous witness that the magistrate talked rather loudly to the prisoner. He also noticed no injuries on the prisoner.

The magistrate, Mr C J Barnard, who had been treated for an injured hand, denied the assault and explained to the Fraserburg Regional Court that he had broken a bone in his right hand while at home.

The accused, Mr J J Botes, made a statement to the police on March 26 that he had witnessed the assault through a window of the courtroom.

According to the statement, the magistrate and the prisoner were alone in the courtroom.

Shortly afterwards he heard a person shouting "Please, master" and a voice accusing the other person of stealing. Mr Botes realised something was wrong and ran to the back window of the courtroom - the only one with plain glass and low enough to peep through. He told the court he saw the magistrate hitting the prisoner at least three times. The blows were aimed at the prisoner's chest and face.

The alleged victim, Mr Freek Worries, told the court that when he entered the courtroom, he was pushed from behind by the magistrate hitting the prisoner at least three times. The blows were aimed at the prisoner's chest and face.

Magistrate He fell against the witness box. Thereafter he was hit several times by the magistrate through the window.

Mr Worries said he tried to run away through the back door, but the magistrate locked the door. He pleaded continually with the

magistrate and promised never to steal again. During the assault, he noticed someone looking through the window.

Mr Worries was asked to explain why he had initially denied that he had been assaulted. He told the court he was scared to accuse the magistrate as he was due to appear before him on a charge of theft.

When he heard he would be tried by another magistrate, he thought it was safe enough to tell the truth.

Constable F J Lotter testified he had taken the prisoner to the magistrate's court. On their arrival, the prisoner requested permission to talk to the magistrate.

While Const Lotter stood at a broken window of the courtroom, he noticed Mr Botes standing under a tree nearby. Mr Botes never moved from the tree.

A MAN who reported a magistrate to the police for allegedly beating up a prisoner in a courtroom is facing charges of fraud, libel and making a false statement.

Accuser faces three charges

the weapons were for use in South Africa and not Swaziland but the fact they were just passing through did not justify their carrying arms.

After the hearing, an ANC official testified that reports outside the court his organisation would pay the fines - POST Africa News Service

IT SAW ALSO SAULT

29/11/79 Sand Tinno 253

TOTALITARIANISM

to escape pursuing South African security forces

Abel Yakaxa (19) and Jerry Seleki (23) pleaded guilty before Mbabane resident magistrate Mr Paul Smith to possessing the weapons in the Pig's Peak area on April 14

Yakaxa, who was

The court was told the weapons and explosives were of Russian origin

Two other former Swaziland men who pleaded not guilty to the same charge were acquitted

They are Mr Tabo Gzambine (25) and Mr Sipho /wabe (26)

In mitigation Seleki and Yakaxa told the

Methodist sees improvements at Leuwkopp prison

SEGREGATION at the Leuwkopp Prison has been made less harsh through the efforts of a Methodist priest.

The Rev J M Koma said in a report in Dimension, the Methodist publication, that there was no more discrimination on diet for black, coloured and Indian prisoners. They now receive the same food. "Communication has been improved both between the authorities and the prisoners and between the chaplains and the prisoners," he said. The prison population at Leuwkopp had decreased said Rev Koma. Over-

At present the Leuwkopp prison has about 5 000 inmates. It is served by one control chaplain — two full-time chaplains and seven part-time chaplains

Baptists to hold youth rallies

THE Southern Transvaal region of the Baptist Church will this weekend hold a young people's fellowship rally in Soweto.

Full Gospel Church to meet in OFS

THE Deputy General Superintendent of the Full Gospel Church of God of South Africa, the Rev Lamech Masekwameng, will on Sunday address the Eastern Free State

AVERAGE

In another report, the Rev I C Scott said there were about 8 270 Methodist prisoners, an average daily prison population of about 97 379.

The Rev I C Scott urges the church to play a more responsible role in the lives of prisoners.

He reports that the Christian Citizenship Department (CCD) of the Methodist Church has done outstanding ministry in giving spiritual care services to prisoners.

Rev Scott made an urgent appeal for every circuit to ensure that Methodists in prisons in their area are ministered to effectively.

Minister Visits Mandela, Breyten

Political Correspondent

The Minister of Prisons, Mr le Grange, has visited security captives Nelson Mandela and Breyten Breytenbach during a tour of investigation of the country's prisons.

Mr le Grange said in Pretoria today he had toured all the big prisons to communicate at first hand with prisoners and warders.

He had seen Nelson Mandela on Robben Island and poet Breyten Breytenbach at Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town, and was satisfied that they were being well treated.

There was no question of an early release being considered for Breytenbach.

He was writing a literary work, "But I can't

tell you what it is about because I didn't read what he had," the Minister said.

His conversations with Breytenbach about two months ago and with Mandela had been about their circumstances as prisoners. Neither had any complaints.

Among the prisons visited by the Minister to orientate himself were the

Johannesburg, Fort, Baviaanspoort, Sondervater, Pretoria Central, Modderfontein, and Leeuwkop.

"Besides the condition of prisoners I was interested in staff circumstances and the climate in which they work. Generally I found circumstances to be satisfactory," he said.

NCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 4 eggs
- 1/2 oz butter
- 1/2 pt sifted flour

- 2 ozs flour
- 1/2 pt of new milk

1820 and All That!

at eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in flour and milk, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a rack oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6d, seasonable any time.

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HITCHCOCK - 1900

- 1 young fowl
- brown bread crumbs
- herbs

- parsley
- onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

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PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

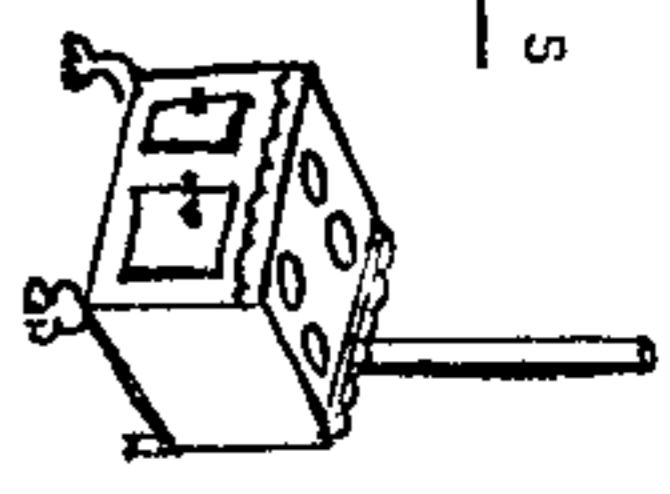
----000----

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- dripping

- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



Warder falsely implicated says prisoner

253

EAST LONDON — A long-term prisoner at Fort Glamorgan told a Regional Court magistrate here yesterday that a warder accused of assisting prisoners to escape had been falsely implicated.

Mr Mandisile Timiti was giving evidence in a case against a Fort Glamorgan Prison warder, Mr Alfred Menye, who appeared on a charge of assisting prisoners to escape and also receiving R50 as a bribe from Mr Timiti, Mr Simanga Matayo and Mr Zolile Basa.

He was also charged with supplying or attempting to supply the prisoners with hacksaw blades or a firearm.

Mr Menye pleaded not guilty to all counts.

Mr Timiti told the court he was an inmate at the prison in November and December last year.

He knew Mr Menye as a warder at the prison three weeks before December 5, when several prisoners escaped from jail, meetings were held to plan how they would escape.

Mr Timiti said they planned to get hold of hacksaw blades in order to cut through the grill of the steel gate of their cell.

They also planned to overpower the warder patrolling that section of the cell before they made their escape through the roof.

Mr Timiti said he did not see any prisoner receiving anything from Mr Menye.

He also denied he saw money in the possession of any of the prisoners or that money was passed to Mr Menye.

"I did not pass any money to Mr Menye. What is mentioned in the charge sheet is merely planned to falsely implicate Mr Menye," Mr Timiti said.

The blades were received from other prisoners who were not involved in the escape, he said.

"After we obtained the

hacksaw blades we sawed through the iron grill and five prisoners slipped through to hide in the toilet.

"When Mr Menye came out one of the prisoners feigned illness. While Mr Menye attended to him he was grabbed and dragged to the toilet where he was tied up."

Mr Timiti denied any firearm was used.

Confronted by the prosecutor, Mr I J Kitching, Mr Timiti admitted what he said in his evidence differed from what he said to the police, which was false.

Three other prisoners, Mr Zolile Basa, Mr Bonakele Foli and Mr Story Klaas, all denied Mr Menye assisted them in escaping.

A prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence, Mr Michael Bhadi, told how hacksaw blades and a gun were smuggled into the prison.

Mr Bhadi said he saw Mr Simanga Matayo, who was wrapped in a blanket, have discussions with Mr Menye at the gate. Mr Menye handed him a tobacco packet which later turned out to contain a gun. He also handed him the blades.

Mr Matayo in turn handed Mr Menye money but he was not sure how much it was.

Mr Bhadi said the other prisoners were held at gun-point while the grills were sawn.

The attack on Mr Menye was merely staged to try and fool the authorities. He denied an allegation by the other prisoners that Lieutenant D S Jacobs told them what to say in their statements.

Mr Bhadi also said Mr Menye tried to bribe them in the magistrate court cells on October 16 with tobacco in order that they change their statements which they had made to Lieutenant Jacobs.

The hearing continues today — DDR.

Cube the potatoes while still hot with the potatoes.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD
boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper
Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 heaped T flour

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapples, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water
Mrs Futter, East London

---000---

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

Transkei Prisons Act

GEN

UMTATA — Transkei has inherited a portion of the South African Prisons Act that does not provide for remission or commutation of prison sentences imposed on political prisoners. Colonel H. Tuswa, deputy commissioner of the Transkei Prisons, confirm

ed yesterday that they were applying this section of the South African Act

"We will apply this section until such time it has been repealed by the Transkei National Assembly," Colonel Tuswa said — DDR

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7
1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
 2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
 3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
 4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
 5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.
Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
 - a) liability method
 - b) deferral methodAssume the tax rate remains 42%

DURBAN — A 17-year-old youth died at the weekend after being assaulted, allegedly by cellmates, while in custody at Umlazi police station.

The youth's father, Mr Simon Buthelezi, said yesterday that his son, Quedi, had been charged with stealing his uncle's shoes and was due to appear in court last Thursday.

On Sunday, police arrived at Mr Buthelezi's Umlazi home and told him that his son had died in King Edward VIII Hospital.

"We went to the hospital and were shown my

256 guilty

Cellmates blamed for youth's death

son's body. There was extensive bruising on the head and arms," Mr Buthelezi said.

A post-mortem was to be held and a doctor representing the family would be present, Mr Buthelezi said.

Port Natal's chief of police, Brigadier Gert Kruger, said a murder

docket had been opened and the case was being investigated by senior officers.

Brigadier Kruger said the youth was charged with theft and had appeared in court on November 7. He was remanded in custody until November 22.

He was released into

the care of his mother, on condition that he be brought back to court the next day.

He appeared in court again the next day and was remanded in custody on the theft charge to December 12. The youth was taken to Umlazi police station and placed in a cell at 4.45 pm.

At 5 pm, when the cells were checked, it was found that the boy had been assaulted allegedly by his cell-mates. He died at the hospital.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
 (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e₀) and at 45 years of age (e₄₅) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

The dead youth's father, Mr Simon Buthelezi, said in an interview at the offices of attorney Mr Griffith Mxenge yesterday that his son reported to the police on Friday morning to explain why he had not attended court on Thursday.

His son had been charged with stealing his uncle's shoes and was due to have appeared on Thursday. His son had gone on Friday morning to tell the police that he had failed to appear because of an examination he wrote the previous day.

ASSAULTED

He said on Sunday morning four black policemen arrived at his house and reported that his son had taken ill and died of natural causes.

On another occasion he said, the police told the family that his son had died after being assaulted by prisoners at the Umlazi police station.

A 17-YEAR-OLD Umlazi school-boy, Praise Qedi Buthelezi, who died in police custody at the weekend, is a second cousin of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu.

KwaZulu Chief's cousin dies in custody

are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, no deaths caused by infectious mortality which is character whilst the 'coloureds' appear whites and Africans, although Africans than it is to the

static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960. From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21,1/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

What is of particular concern 'coloureds' is that it is developed and the development Table II which provides a contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1911.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1950 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. Since 1920, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 1/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children,

Mr Buthelezi said he was a first cousin of Chief Buthelezi
 His father, Chief Eliakim Buthelezi, was a brother of Chief Buthelezi's father, Sapa.

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 Post
 28/11/71

Blacks to head some prisons in SA

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By Hugh Leggatt,
Political Correspondent

The Government has removed all barriers to advancement of black prison warders, even to full control of certain prisons

Addressing a passing out parade of black warders at Baviaanspoort outside Pretoria today, the Minister of Prisons, Mr. le Grange, said: "With the development of Government policy, you will increasingly be burdened with the administration and control of the institutions where black people are detained"

"There are no barriers to the promotional possibilities of black members of the Prisons Service. It will therefore depend only on yourselves to what extent you will be successful."

"The ideal has therefore been set that you will eventually even be in full control of certain prisons"

The Minister called on warders always to treat their prisoners with humanity. Prisoners should never be written off as the fallen, but treated as people with a future

any person under section 424 (1),
ch of his duty to the company, or
er of the company of any fraud
or
in section 424, whether or not
management of a company it
any in relation to the company
promotion or formation of the
ing-up of a company and the
nt of a company; or
cted of an offence in connection
ake part in the management of
he Court be a director of or in
ay be specified in the order, a
by the Court.—(1) The Court
appointing a company from pro-
guilty of an offence
or acting as a director of a
y or indirectly takes part in or
without the option of a fine or
ement of a company, and has
dishonesty or in connection
of Corruption Act, 1958 (Act
uttering a forged document,
victed (whether in the Republic
(u) any person removed from an office of trust on account of misconduct;
(i) an unhabilitated insolvent,
save under authority of the Court—
(d) Act disqualifying him from being a director,
(c) any person who is the subject of any order under this Act or the repealed
[Para (b) substituted by s 17 (1) of Act No. 59 of 1978]
(b) a minor or any other person under legal disability, save a married woman
subject to the marital power of her husband whose written consent to her
appointment as a director has, on the form referred to in section 211 (1) (a),
been lodged with the company;

- (a) A body corporate;
- (b) a minor or any other person under legal disability, save a married woman subject to the marital power of her husband whose written consent to her appointment as a director has, on the form referred to in section 211 (1) (a), been lodged with the company;
- (c) any person who is the subject of any order under this Act or the repealed Act disqualifying him from being a director,
- (d) save under authority of the Court—
 - (i) an unhabilitated insolvent,
 - (u) any person removed from an office of trust on account of misconduct;

218. Disqualifications of directors.—(1) Any of the following persons shall be disqualified from being appointed or acting as a director of a company:

Disqualifications of Directors

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POST, Friday, November 30, 1979

Page 17

"One day blacks will control jails"

BLACK prison warders could eventually be in full control of certain prisons, the Minister of Police and of Prisons, Mr. Louis le Grange, said in Bavianspoort yesterday.

Speaking at a passing-out parade of black prison warders, Mr. le Grange said there was a promising future for them within the department.

"With the developing government policy, you will increasingly be burdened with the administration and control of the institutions where black people are detained.

"There are no barriers to the promotional possibilities of black members in the service. It will therefore depend only on yourselves to what extent you will be successful.

"The ideal has therefore been set that you will eventually even be in full control of certain prisons," Mr. le Grange said —Saph.



Mr. Louis le Grange

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of causes of death which is classically associated with an improving health status.

The victims were bitten on the chest, arms and back. They also had to jump like frogs, walk like baboons and act like camels. Constable Michael Arendse, of Durbanville, was fined R230 (or 155 days' imprisonment) for injuring the dignity of the prisoners and for assaulting them. Part of the sentence was suspended for three years. The offences took place at the Durbanville police station on April 22.

Naked

One of the juveniles testified that he and his fellow cellmates were ordered by Arendse early one Sunday morning to strip and to wash in cold water. Arendse hit them with a belt and then ordered them to jump like frogs. Next on the "list of games" was picking apples from an imaginary apple tree. They also had to walk like camels. This meant crawling on their hands and feet with bent backs. During the dogs' act they were ordered to crawl, bark at each other, and to bite the other prisoners. When the prisoners initially refused to play along, they were struck by Arendse with a belt.

The juvenile said he was bitten...

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively increase in their SMR since 1960.

Prisoners made to bite each other in 'games'

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

AN "animal parade" in a police cell with naked prisoners acting as dogs, frogs, camels and baboons led to the conviction this week of a policeman on a charge of crimes injuria and four charges of assault.

The Bellville Magistrate's Court heard that five prisoners, among them three juveniles, were ordered by the constable to strip naked and perform animal acts.

The prisoners were commanded to behave like dogs by barking and biting each other.

The victims were bitten on the chest, arms and back. They also had to jump like frogs, walk like baboons and act like camels.

Constable Michael Arendse, of Durbanville, was fined R230 (or 155 days' imprisonment) for injuring the dignity of the prisoners and for assaulting them. Part of the sentence was suspended for three years.

The offences took place at the Durbanville police station on April 22.

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During the dogs' act they were ordered to crawl, bark at each other, and to bite the other prisoners.

When the prisoners initially refused to play along, they were struck by Arendse with a belt.

The juvenile said he was bitten...

S. James 2/12/79

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Table II which developed and a more detailed analysis of the different causes

contributing form of cause though cardio small proportion indicates the similar for b

Clearly, the certain amount classification examine the

ease categories with rates greater

wrist, while he in turn bit another victim on his shoulder

Belt

A 14-year-old youth told the court a similar story "A big fellow bit me in my neck. The accused threatened to hit us with his belt if we refused to obey his orders."

Mr Bertie Jacobs explained they were ordered to bite each other "to pieces".

He said the "games" went on for about two hours.

Mr Johannes Jacobs said that after the baboon act they had to shout that they were black baboons.

In sentencing Arendse, the magistrate, Mr M Miles, said the policeman had abused his authority.

Arendse was fined R150 (or 75 days) on the charge of crimes injuria and R20 (or 20 days) on each of the four charges of assault.

The court was told that Arendse had been in the police force for four years. He is still a member of the force.

perence of younger persons. Thus, although it is to be expected in mortality amongst elderly persons. That for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Public Sector

Police

6/1/1980 — 22/4/1980

ANOTHER

STATION

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Sunday P.
6/1/80

Sunday Post 6/1/80

ATTACKED

THREE MEN armed with automatic rifles and hand-grenades attacked Soekmekaar police station in Lebowa at about 7 pm on Friday night.

The men escaped by car.

No one was injured in the seventh guerilla attack in South Africa since the Soweto uprising in 1976

A police spokesman said two armed black constables were sitting on the veranda of the police station when the attack occurred

"The three men walked past the police station and watched the two armed black constables, who were sitting on the stoep of the station building," said the spokesman

"Both constables were armed. Then the three men turned and walked back towards the police station

"As they reached the front of the building they opened fire with their AK-47 rifles. The two constables dived behind the balcony for cover just as the men threw three grenades

Two exploded without causing much damage. The third did not go off because it had not been armed. The pin was intact"

A white policeman, who was in the barracks, heard the explosions and came running to see what was happening

"When the men saw him they stopped shooting and fled," said the spokesman

"They jumped into a car and drove away before anyone could give chase"

Abandoned

Investigations revealed that the car had been stolen from a teacher in Durwellskloof. Detectives later found the car abandoned near where it had been stolen

The police spokesman said the Security Branch and the CID were engaged in the search for the three attackers

The strike against the Soekmekaar station is the third since the November attack on a police station in Soweto where two people were killed.

Three blasts — no arrests

NOBODY has so far been arrested in connection with the blasts on two police stations in Soweto last year and another in the Northern Transvaal two weeks ago.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday no arrests have been made connected to the police station attacks. They would not comment further.

Armed guerrillas with Russian-made AK-47 rifles and hand grenades attacked two police stations in Soweto last year, and the Soekmeaar police station two weeks ago.

INJURED

The Moroka police station was attacked on the night of May 3 and the Orlando police station in the morning of November 2 last year.

One policeman was injured but there was no serious damage to pro-

perty when three men attacked the Soekmeaar police station. The three, armed with rifles and hand grenades, escaped by car, police said.

During the attack on Moroka police station, Constable Briar Tembwa was killed and six other people seriously injured. Including Constable E. d. ward Moremi who later died at Baragwanath Hospital. A former policeman, Sergeant Ramagaga, escaped from police cus-

tody after he was held as a suspect to the Moroka blast.

Two policemen were killed when armed gunmen blasted the Orlando police station. They were Constable Christopher Zibi and Student-Constable Jerry Ntsini Musindane.

Meanwhile a Johannes-burg Inquest Magistrate ruled yesterday that Student-Constable Musindane (24), was murdered by unknown persons during the attack at Orlando Mr H P

Holtzhausen found that Constable Musindane died of a bullet wound in his chest.

Major Jan Frederick Muller of the riot unit in Soweto said in his affidavit that after receiving telephone information he went to the police station. Near the police barracks he came across the constable's body. He said he also found an unused AK-47 bullet and two shells also from an AK-47 near-

Handwritten notes in a vertical column, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. Some words are partially visible, such as "Page 1711".

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Ex-Jo'burg

17/1/80
policeman

in R26 000

theft case

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A former Johannesburg policeman, Captain Andre Charles Stander (33), was today committed to the Supreme Court for trial on three charges of robbery with aggravating circumstances involving R26 669 and one of car theft.

Captain Stander was committed for trial when he appeared before Mr. M. J. F. Coetzee in Durban Magistrate's Court.

On the first count, it is alleged that on October 16 last year, he stole a car which he had rented from Budget Car Hire at Louis Botha Airport.

It is alleged that two days later he robbed Miss Patricia Ritchie and Mrs. Marie de Marigny of R7 052 at the branch of the United Building Society at Glenwood Shopping Centre.

Captain Stander is charged with robbing Mr. D. D. Williams and Miss Diane Adams of R14 673 at the Umhlanga branch of Barclays Bank last November 12.

The fourth charge is that he robbed Miss Diane Williams of R4 944 at the Durban North branch of Barclays Bank on January 3.

He had pleaded not guilty on all counts.

He is to be held at Pretoria Central Prison pending trial.

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TWO Soweto men, both last year condemned to death for an armed robbery, told a Vereeniging judge yesterday that they were assaulted, threatened and promised bail by police if they cooperate with the police in the investigation of the Residensia bank robbery on December 30, 1977.

These allegations were made by William "Jum-cr" Nhlapho (34) and Joseph Siphso Sibeko (41), when they gave evidence for defence during the trial of Japhtha Nkosi (41) and Patrick Marabe (42) both of Soweto, who

are facing charges of robbing security guards who were delivering R49,203 86 at Residensia bank at gunpoint

They also allegedly robbed Mr David Baxter of R150, a car and some other articles on the Golden Highway near Edvaton on December 31, 1977.

They are also charged with stealing a car belonging to Mr Louis Sesel on December 18, 1977, in Johannesburg

They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges

Nhlapho and Sibeko were condemned to death for the R57 000 armed robbery at Markro Cash And Carry in 1977

Nkosi and Marabe are contesting the admission of the confessions they made to the magistrate on grounds that they were assaulted, threatened and promised to be given bail if they co-operated with the police during the investigations of the Residensia Bank robbery and helped police by pointing out per-

sons who committed the offence.

Nhlapho told the court that when he was arrested by the police for the second time in De Dur he was found in possession of a fire-arm

He alleged that he was then taken to East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad offices and questioned about the Makro robbery. Nhlapho alleged that he was shown a photo album which had pictures of several people who had been con-

victed of armed robberies, and those who are suspects

"I pointed out Nkosi Marabe, Sibeko, Makoe and Modise."

He testified that Major Serfontein, the head of Vanderbijlpark CID also promised him a bail of R1,000 if he could help him in the investigations of the Insulation Products robbery

He said after pointing out Nkosi, Marabe, Sibeko, Makoe and Modise he was given a bail of R1 000,

"We had to help the cops"

which he later jumped and was not charged for failing to attend court

He alleged that after being arrested he took Major Serfontein and other police to Pelican Night Club in Orlando, where Peter Makoe was found and arrested. He said as he was in the car the police called him and showed him the corpse of Makoe who had been shot dead

Joseph Sibeko testified that he was forced to make a confession, after the police had shown him a pool of blood where Makoe was killed.

He claimed that this instilled fear in him that the police were going to assault him or kill him if he did not co-operate

Boy released after 18 days

Staff Reporter

AN 11-year-old Johannesburg boy, held in a Florida police cell for the past 18 days, was yesterday afternoon released into his mother's custody after a Rand Supreme Court judge referred the youth's bail application back to a Roodepoort magistrate.

The boy, who may not be identified, faces eight charges of housebreaking and theft.

The application for bail, brought before the Rand Supreme Court yesterday morning, followed an earlier refusal by a Roodepoort magistrate to grant bail or to release the boy into his mother's custody.

He was held in custody at Florida Police Station since his arrest on January 4 in terms of the Children's Act which defines a police cell as "a place of safety."

The magistrate, Mr J B van der Merwe, yesterday afternoon released the boy on condition he attend school and not communicate with any other people involved in the hearing at which the boy would be charged with housebreaking.

Mr Justice Fritz Steyn, the Supreme Court judge who dis-

missed the appeal against the magistrate's original refusal to grant bail, said the magistrate's decision was correct.

At that stage the care of the boy's mother would have been inadequate to make sure he stood trial.

He said no request had been made about an alternative place of detention for the boy. Such a request could have been made. Because this was an appeal case he could not consider new facts which had not first been put before the magistrate.

He had been told that investigation would take two more weeks. It was undesirable that the child should be kept in the police cells, the schools reopened yesterday and it was therefore a suitable time for the magistrate to reconsider the application, he said.

It might be desirable for the child to be detained at a place where his mother could visit him. An order could be made that the child should attend school and report to his place of custody at a fixed time, Mr Steyn said.

He criticised Die Transvaler for publishing "a tendentious report" about the bail application. They had committed "a serious fault of contempt of court", he said. There were also factual inaccuracies in the report, he said.

The matter should be referred to the Judge President unless an apology was published forthwith, he said.

Another morning paper also published "an adverse report" about the matter, without, however, committing contempt of court, he said.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
	399	315	198	159	3792			

II

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NEOPLASMS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

25-1980

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25/1/80

6 Indian policemen on trial for murder

Own Correspondent

DURBAN The death in police custody of a prisoner awaiting trial had a sequel in the Supreme Court here when six Indian policemen appeared before Mr Justice Broome on a charge of murder.

The policemen Sergeants Gunabathy (46) and Lingappen Reddy (35), Constables Jagadasen (40), Pathmanathan (24), Ganesan Arumugam (38) and Dharmarajah Chetty (25) also face the charge of assault.

All policemen pleaded not guilty to both charges. The state alleges that on April 22 1979 the six policemen killed Mr Themba Earnest Mbhele who died of head injuries while he was in police custody at the Chatsworth police station.

Cell murder by police alleged

26/1/80
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Court Reporter

A CHATSWORTH man watched a fellow-prisoner — an African man sagging slowly to the floor after being beaten up by six policemen in a cell at the local police station last year, a judge was told when the Criminal Sessions opened in Durban yesterday.

The injured man, Mr Themba Mbhele, had been bleeding from his nose and mouth and looked as though he had stopped breathing, said the witness, Mr Joseph Moses.

The Court heard that Mr Mbhele had died the following morning.

The six policemen have pleaded not guilty to murder and a count of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Appearing before Mr Justice Broome and two assessors were Sergeant Gunabath, 46, Sergeant Lingappen Reddy, 35, Constable Jagadasen, 40, Constable Pathmanathan, 24, Constable Ganesan Arumugam, 38, and Constable Dharmarajah Sadhasiva Chetty, 25.

Mr Moses told the Court he had been held prisoner at the Chatsworth Police Station in April last year.

About midnight on the 24th he was locked in a small cell with five other men. During the early hours two African men were put into the cell.

He said Mr Mbhele had begun demanding money from the other prisoners and he was using very bad language.

Later six policemen came into the cell. Mr Moses said the men attacked Mr Mbhele by hitting, punching and booting him.

At the start of the trial the State Advocate, Miss Colleen Thomas, said it would be alleged Mr Mbhele died as a result of a head injury suffered during the attack.

Mr J. E. Hewitt (appearing for all six accused) said it would be claimed that Mr Mbhele had been injured before he was detained. The accused would all deny assaulting Mr Mbhele.

11	General Practitioners	Specialists
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Economically Active Doctors in 1972

(b) Private sector expenditure does not include expenditure on industrial hospitals.

Notes. (a) Sources. Public Expenditure from: Controller and Auditor General Reports of Central Government and the Provinces for 1959/60, 1969/70 and 1974/75 and also the Transkei for 1974/75. — See notes to Table 1 for method of calculation.

Private expenditure from: South African Statistics 1976, Table 21.2, and 1972, Table V-17. This data includes only items of private expenditure associated with medical care and health expenses. Data for years prior to 1962 includes expenditure on other aspects of personal care, South African Statistics 1965 Table U-16 and the 1959/60 data is an estimate. Gross National Product at Market Prices from A Statistical Presentation of South Africa's quarterly national accounts for the period 1960 to 1974, South African Reserve Bank, March 1976, Table 1, and South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, September 1977. The data was grouped to correspond with the fiscal year ending in March.

Type	Private & Aided Hospitals	Sector				
		Beds	Central Government Hospitals	Beds	Provincial Government Hospitals	Beds
Industrial	71	9 083	-	-	-	-
Infectious (b)	52	9 413	7	4 711	2	165
Mental Disorders	41	13 915	20	19 367	-	-
(c)		3 166	-	-	1	189
		3 350	100	28 894	199	50 883
		927	127	52 972	202	51 237

(d) Hospital and Nursing Year Book of Southern Africa, pp 19-73

paper, and other private and aided hospitals for infectious diseases

specializing in old age nursing. Beds for so available in some general hospitals.

cluded under Central Government hospitals. Homeland hospitals and Trans-

Doctors 4, 11 and 4 3
Interns and doctors in part time employment are excluded.

Table 2 Ownership of Hospitals and Beds 1975 (a)

Table 4 Health Expenditure in South Africa as a Percentage of Gross National Product at Market Price 1959/60 - 1974/75 (a)

Year	Expenditure in R000 000		Percentage of GNP		
	Public Sector	Private Sector (b)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1959/60	96	93	2,1	2,1	4,2
1969/70	242	234	1,9	1,9	3,8
1974/75	515	378	2,1	1,5	3,6

Brain haemorrhage caused prison death

DURBAN — A Government pathologist told the Supreme Court in Durban yesterday that the death of a prisoner in police custody was due to a brain haemorrhage that might have resulted from injuries to the man's face and head

Dr B J van Straaten said he had also found extensive deep bruises over Mr Themba Mbhele's chest as well as injuries to his hands

There was a deep abrasion under Mr Mbhele's chin and his teeth had caused lacerations to the inside of his mouth

According to the pathologist, Mr Mbhele's injuries might have been sustained in a fall or caused by blows he might have received

Dr Van Straaten was giving evidence at the trial of six Indian policemen who face charges of murder and assault

The policemen, Sergeants Gunabathy and Lingappan Reddy, and Constables Jagadasen, Pathmanathan, Ganasan Arumugam and Dharmarajah Chetty, have pleaded not guilty to both charges

The State alleged the policemen killed Mr Mbhele while he was in custody at the Chatsworth police station on the night of April 22, last year

The State also alleged the men assaulted Mr Bheki Dlamini during the same evening

Giving evidence, Mr Dlamini said he and Mr Mbhele had been arrested in Mobeni Heights on April 22 last year under curfew regulations. They were taken to the Chatsworth police station

Mr Dlamini told the court he and Mr Mbhele were "given a hiding" at the Chatsworth police station charge office

He said that when they were taken to a cell

Mr Mbhele had asked other prisoners for tobacco

He said the police arrived and asked what the noise was about. The police then proceeded to assault both of them

He said he only discovered the death of his friend on the morning of April 23

Giving evidence for the State, Mr Kanna Naidoo, of Chatsworth, said that on the night in question he had been arrested with his brother and a neighbour

They were taken to the Chatsworth police station where, Mr Naidoo claimed, they were assaulted by policemen in the charge office

They were placed in a cell and later two black men were brought in

He said one of the men, Mr Themba Mbhele, had assaulted some of the other prisoners in the cell and that a number of policemen had entered the cell

The policemen assaulted Mr Mbhele by kicking and "fisting" him and then turned on Mr Dlamini, he said

Mr Naidoo alleged that he had been injured by the police when he was assaulted in the charge office and that he had reported the assault to a police sergeant

Under cross-examination by Mr J E Hewitt, for the defence, Mr Naidoo said he had memorised the numbers of two of the policemen who had assaulted him in the charge office

However, he could not explain why he had failed to identify any of the policemen whose number he had taken down in the charge office at an identification parade held later

The trial continues today — Sapa

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10
 The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range...

Thus is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.
 A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

For Setting Objectives

...the choice of priorities has been available. It has been used by medical and nursing of its advantages is that it can be used available. It, therefore, lends itself to experience of a group of people.
 First listed, and then given a score (from of four headings:

Post 29/1/80

Pathologist's evidence in court:

Prisoner died of brain injury

A GOVERNMENT pathologist told the Supreme Court in Durban yesterday that the death of a prisoner in police custody was due to a brain haemorrhage that might have resulted from injuries to the man's face and head.

Dr B J van Straaten said he had also found extensive deep bruises over Mr Themba Mbhele's chest as well as injuries to his hands. He said that there was a deep abrasion under Mr Mbhele's chin and that his teeth had caused lacerations to the inside of his mouth.

According to the pathologist, Mr Mbhele's injuries might have been sustained in a fall or have been caused by blows he might have received.

Dr van Straaten giving evidence at the trial of six Indian policemen who face charges of murder and assault

The policemen, Sergeants Gunabathy and Lingappen Reddy and Constables Jagadasen, Pathmanathan, Ganasan Arumugam and Dharmarajah Chetty have pleaded not guilty to both charges

The State alleged the policemen killed Mr Mbhele while he was in custody at the Chatsworth police station on the night of 22 April last year.

The State also alleged the men assaulted Mr Bheki Dlamini during the same evening.

Mr Dlamini told the court he and Mr Mbhele were "given a hiding" at the Chatsworth police station charge office

He said that when they were taken to a cell Mr Mbhele had asked other prisoners for tobacco. He said the police arrived

POST Correspondent

and asked what the noise was about. They then proceeded to assault both of them

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They were taken to the Chatsworth police station where, Mr Naidoo claimed, they were assaulted by policemen in the charge office. They were placed in a cell and later two black men were brought in. He said one of the men, Mr Themba

Mbhele, had assaulted some of the other prisoners in the cell and that a number of policemen had entered the cell.

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However, he could not explain why he had failed to identify any of the policemen whose number he had taken down in the charge office at an identification parade held later

* Added to test scoring method

Severely	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
++++	+++	++	96
			48
			36
			32

++	+++	++++	0
			0
			54
			16
			16
			0

Post 30/1/80

Date is set for Montsitsi claim

By WILLIE BOKALA

LEGAL argument on the validity of a claim brought against the Minister of Police for alleged police assault on former Soweto Students' Representative Council president, Sechaba Montsitsi, has been set for Monday.

Montsitsi, now serving four years imprisonment on Robben Island is claiming R6 750 from the Minister

Lawyers handling his case said yesterday that there would be argument whether his action is lawful because he made the claim late. According to the law such claims should be made within six months from the date of the said assaults.

They said Montsitsi only came out of Section Six of the Terrorism Act after a year.

He was found guilty of sedition together with 10 other Soweto students at the end of the marathon Kempton Park trial last year.

Three of them, Sandile Mazibuko, Mafison Morobe and Sibongile Mthembu are serving prison terms and seven others are on suspended sentences.

Montsitsi claims in papers served on the Minister of Police last year that police assaulted him by hitting him with a rubber truncheon, fists, the butt of a gun and also kicking him about the body.

Police 'found man bloody in cell'

251

DURBAN — A police officer said yesterday that he found a prisoner lying on his back in a cell, with blood coming from his mouth and nose. There were also bloodstains on the floor and a corrugated-iron wall.

Captain Govender was giving evidence before Mr Justice J. J. Broome at the trial of six policemen charged with murder and assault. They are Sergeant Gunabathy, 46, Sergeant Lingappan Reddy, 35, Constables Jagadasen, 40, Pathmanathan, 24, Ganesan Arumugam, 38, and Dharmarajah Chetty, 25. All have pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges they killed Mr Themba Mbhele and assaulted Mr Bheki Dlamini last April 23 while the men were in custody at Chatsworth Police Station.

Capt Govender said the man had identified himself as Yusef Osman, but later investigations established that his name was Themba Mbhele.

The captain handed in documents to the court which said that though the cell — in which there were eight prisoners — was visited hourly on the night of April 23, no entry before 6.45am recorded any disturbance, nor any complaint by a prisoner.

Questioned by counsel for the defence (Mr J. E. Hewitt), Capt Govender said that because two cells at the police station were defective, he had instructed that all prisoners be put in cell No 3 to prevent any escape.

He said that if prisoners in custody were under the influence of alcohol, there were standing orders for the cells to be visited every half-hour.

Earlier, under cross-examination, Mr Jimmy Naidoo, a State witness, said he had memorised the numbers of two constables because he had anticipated that he would be questioned about an incident in the cell. He denied that the prisoners had any reason to attack Mr Mbhele or Mr Dlamini.

He said that though Mr Mbhele had threatened some prisoners in cell No 3, they could, if they had wanted to, have called the police to remove him.

Mr Naidoo said he wrote down the two policemen's numbers when he got home. One was that of Constable D Chetty.

Though Mr Naidoo claimed he had been assaulted by police, he said did not lay charges because he decided to accept that they had got the better of him.

He said the police could do what they wanted to prisoners if they found it enjoyable — they might punch or pour water on them just to pass the time. — Sapa

Post 30-1-80

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4.4 PHARMACISTS

For urban areas, Henen (*52) suggests another method of increasing the availability of primary health care. It is recognised (Rees *27 and Westcott Ch.11) that the pharmacist is frequently the 'poor man's doctor'. He is often the first point of contact, in a position to advise on the correct action 'be it referral to a medical practitioner, counter-prescription or self-medication'. He also has many opportunities for health education which Henen argues is a 'dominant activity' of pharmacists.

Reports from the USA indicate the value of involvement and monitoring of the chronically sick, especially in developing countries, and calling in for help when needed. The type of care also occurs with diabetics and hypertension - the latter being the most likely to in-adequately treated. The reverse effects of polypharmacy. Henen also points out the importance of pharmacies in providing a service to the community. Such development projects for siting pharmacies in African townships in order to reduce the distance to the isolation of the rural population and the isolation of the rural population. Henen reflects that such steps might help to improve compliance - estimated at about 40% of all patients in Africa.

4.5 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

Despite the obvious potential in the clinic and in the community, important problems would remain unsolved if the role of health workers is to rest on doctors and nurses alone. Such problems were:

- (1) the shortage of trained staff, even of nurses as demand for them in extended roles expands, which mean that some areas still could not be served by a clinic within easy walking distance (10 km or so).
- It has been shown that attendance drops off rapidly at greater distances than 7 km, as does the number of cases of illness contacted and treated (Burney, Vol.2; Westcott, Ch.11).

(11) waste involved in health professionals doing tasks which do not require technical training but ability to learn and teach basic health practices.

(111) problems of cultural, educational or status gap between health professionals and patients. This makes communication less effective, even when it is not linked with scornful attitudes, and may diminish compliance. (Watts *7). There may be a need also for specific people to conduct liaison with the health services (Van Wyk *13; Wagstaff *21).

contact tracing, especially in the case of at risk groups so that they are noticed as soon as possible. The type of task requires one person per household.

Other health-related tasks are, for example, construction of health centres, etc. There may also be development projects, especially in the case of health centres.

Mr J E Hewitt is appearing for six Indian policemen charged before Mr Justice Broome. They are alleged to have murdered Mr Themba Mbhele and assaulted another prisoner, Mr Bheki Dlamini, on April 23 last year.

Sergeants Gunabatho (46) and Luvu (40), Pathmandeni (24), Gane (25), Reddy (35), and other constables, Jagan Chetty (25) have pleaded not guilty to both charges.

More evidence on cell assault on Mbhele

THE PRISONER who died from head injuries allegedly received when he was assaulted in custody might well have sustained the fatal injuries at the time of his arrest, defence counsel suggested in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

Mr J E Hewitt is appearing for six Indian policemen charged before Mr Justice Broome.

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9.4 Priorities for Mental Health

Robbertze states 'The solution of the region's political problems must obviously take precedence in all fields, including that of mental health. But this acknowledgement in fact underlines the high priority claim of mental health, inasmuch as the conflicts in Southern Africa have a significant

Prisoner who died 'was dragged by 3 policemen'

DURBAN — A constable standing trial for the murder of a prisoner told the Supreme Court in Durban yesterday that, on the night of the alleged killing, the prisoner had to be dragged to his cell by three policemen
Constable Jagadasen, 40, said that later when he went to investigate a noise in cell No 3 at the Chatsworth Police Station, he saw a sergeant warning a prisoner to behave himself. He said that when he heard the following day that the prisoner had died he had assumed that the man had been killed by the other prisoners in the cell.
Constable Jagadasen, one of six policemen facing charges of murder and assault was giving evidence before Mr Justice J J Broome.
The State alleges that on April 23 last year the policemen killed Mr Themba Mbhele

and assaulted Mr Bheki Dlamini while they were being held at the Chatsworth Police Station.
The policemen — Sergeant Gunabath 46, Sergeant Lingappen Reddy, 35, Constable Jagadasen 40, Constable Pathmanathan, 24, Constable Ganesan Arumugam, 38 and Constable Dharmarajah Chetty, 25 — have pleaded not guilty to both charges.
Under cross-examination by the State prosecutor Miss Colleen Thomas, Constable Jagadasen denied that he had discussed the prisoner's death with his colleagues.
When the prosecutor suggested that as 'prisoners do not die in custody every day it would have been the most natural thing in the world to discuss the incident', Constable Jagadasen said 'I didn't give it a thought

Earlier Sgt Lingappen Reddy told the court that a baton alleged to have been used in the attack on Mr Mbhele could not have been used as the cell keys were attached to the baton and the keys remained in the cell lock during the incident.
Const Pathmanathan told the court that he doubted the accuracy of a statement he had made to the investigating officer in April last year.
In his statement he said two of the accused had entered the cell, but he now thought they may have remained outside.
Miss Thomas suggested that his difficulty arose from his inability to reconcile his statement with the evidence of the other accused.
The defence closed its case yesterday.
The hearing continues — Sapa

1520

12/80

ROM

when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and the separatist priest.

Robbertze therefore recommends the creation of a cadre of mental health practitioners, not highly trained but able to act as a general practitioner in this field and to replace the mental health team at a grass roots level. Further, he recommends exploration of more natural ways of providing continuous supervised care, such as Lambo's 'village system' in Nigeria. Here mental patients, together with their families, would take up residence in a surrounding village (specially prepared to host these visitors) where they would remain, at minimal cost and not cut off from the community, until such time as they could return home. During their stay, relatives would have acquired many of the necessary skills for helping and coping with the problem presented.

Schweitzer adds that an African mental health system should draw its orientation from indigenous customs and values without rejecting the advantages of western psychiatry. Such a development would be aided by the inclusion of pertinent anthropological and cultural studies into the medical and psychological curriculum (also recommended by Watts, *8); and by systematic approaches to dialogue with indigenous healers, research to improve understanding of their methods and efficacy of their treatment, and concern within the existing system over the patients' own explanations of their sickness.

10. THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL CARE AND THE PRICE OF DRUGS

10.1 The Cost Effectiveness of Medical Treatment

The papers of Meiring (*19) and Sundgren(*24) dealt with this question. Meiring spoke of a developing conflict between medical practitioners on the one hand and 'society' (represented ostensibly by politicians, bureaucrats and economists) on the other. The conflict was aggravated by high medical costs, rising more rapidly than the consumer price index. He argues that confrontation between the medical profession and the public would be harmful to both. He therefore argued for more effective communication and co-operation between the profession and those empowered to act on behalf of the public. Co-operation should be based on the general acceptance of a cost-benefit approach to medical treatment. Doctors, administrators, and the public should be made more aware of costs and benefits of alternative treatments. Medical training and the mass media should be involved in this process.

23 12/70

Court hears of three assaults

A GATEMAN warder of Goedemoed jail said under cross-examination in the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday that he saw a recaptured escaper being assaulted on three occasions after he had been taken to the jail

Mr P Motingoane, cross-examined by Mr J P Malherbe (for one of 17 warders charged with causing the death of a 27-year recaptured prisoner, Mr John Nkumkumba on July 19 last year) told the magistrate, Mr A du Plessis, that the first occasion was between the iron grille gates and the glass door of the jail

The second assault was between the grille gates after he had opened the gates. The third assault was in the inner court yard

The 17 warders who have pleaded not guilty to culpable homicide are Mr Sybrandt A Gous (21), Mr Petrus D Saayman (32), Mr Jacobus Willers (30), Mr Gerrit J Steenkamp (21), Mr Quenton J Thompson (18), Mr Herman Oosthuizen (21), Mr David T Mlungwana (26), Mr Mzoi C Zingane (28), Mr Elliot Bhuqa (28), Mr Wellington T Mgidi (26), Mr Mzandwele Diko (27), Mr Samuel Ntlai (25), Mr Victor Kometsi (43), Mr Jackson Mboyi (24), Mr Simon Lebona (41), and Mr Patrick Khomari (22)

Mr Motingoane was asked why he had omitted five names from the list of warders he had given on Wednesday as those who had kicked Mr Nkumkumba while he was lying prostrate outside the iron grille gates

He was also asked why he had yesterday morning omitted two names from the list given on Wednesday as those who had assaulted Mr Nkumkumba on the second occasion

Mr Motingoane replied he had not understood the question

Own Correspondent

After he had opened the grille gates on the instructions of a Sgt van der Walt, Mr Gous pulled the prisoner, assisted by Mr Thompson. Mr Motingoane said under further cross-examination in his evidence. He said Mr Gous was assisted by Mr Mboyi

After further cross-examination by Mr Malherbe, the witness reverted to his original statement that Mr Mboyi had helped Mr Gous to pull the prisoner, Mr Matingoane said

The prisoner was kicked by 12 warders between the grille gates. They were Mr Gous, Mr Thompson, Mlungwana, Mr

Zingane, Mr Bhuqa, Mr Khomari, Mr Lebona, Mr Mboyi, Mr Kometsi, Mr Ntlai, Mr Diko and Mr Mgidi

In his evidence in chief on Wednesday he omitted Mr Kometsi's name

He said yesterday "I can't say now if Mr Kometsi kicked or not"

Mr Malherbe "You saw kicking was taking place — are you able to say to whom all the feet belonged? — Mr Kometsi was a member of the group"

Why have you stated twice this morning you are unsure if Mr Kometsi kicked on the second occasion? — all who were present, kicked

He added the assaults were marked by noises

TABLE II

	WHI	Male							
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	212 2.2%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)			2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)			7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)			750 38.0%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Total			485 24.6%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Circulatory Diseases (390-458)			59 3.0%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)			1973 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *									
Homicide (E960-E969)									
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)									

Police in death case remanded

DURBAN — Judgment will be given on Tuesday in the Supreme Court in Durban, where six Indian policemen are being tried on charges of murder and assault.

Mr Justice Broome adjourned the trial yesterday after Mr J E Hewitt completed argument for the defence. Mr Hewitt said the Court could not possibly return a verdict of murder or culpable homicide as evidence before the Court indicated that Mr Themba Mbhele might have sustained his fatal injuries before he was lodged in the cell at Chatsworth Police Station.

He said it was possible Mr Mbhele had been assaulted by other prisoners in his cell.

Mr Hewitt alleged Mr Mbhele might not have been assaulted at all by the policemen as had been alleged, or that he might have been assaulted by policemen other than the accused.

The policemen, Sergeants Gunabathy, 46, and Lingappen Reddy, 35, Constables Jugadasen, 40, Pathmanathan, 24, Ganesan Argumugam, 38, and Dharmarajah Chetty, 25, have all pleaded not guilty to both charges. — Sapa

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Policemen not guilty of cell murder

DURBAN — Six Indian policemen were acquitted in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday of the murder of a prisoner in custody at the Chatsworth police station.

They were also found not guilty of assaulting a second prisoner on May 23 last year, the night of the alleged murder.

In his judgment Mr Justice Broome said evidence before the court indicated that the dead man, Mr Themba Mbhele, may have suffered fatal injuries before he was lodged in a cell at Chatsworth.

He took into account that the evidence indicated there had been a struggle between Mr Mbhele and two policemen when he was arrested at Mobeni Heights.

The judge also took into account evidence that Mr Mbhele tried to escape from the charge office and had run into a wall. He said the police had also to use a moderate amount of force to obtain Mr Mbhele's fingerprints.

AGGRIEVED

The judge said the prosecution had failed to prove Mr Mbhele had suffered his fatal injuries at the police station.

He said the State witnesses were also prisoners in the cell at the time of the incident. All had strong motives for implicating the police falsely.

They were all aggrieved at the fact of their arrest and detention under unsatisfactory conditions. He said they were also afraid they might be blamed for the death of Mr Mbhele.

Editor guilty under Police Act

Inyanga ngoku sele izak... Bellville South benogw... abahlanu ebebesebenza n... kukuba bebengamalungu e... thethwano lokuba kunyusi... 8 ngemini. Umphathi wef... ziya kwenza uqushululu

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho ngokuba yi (Food and Ca... amaphepha anika iUnion... thi kusetyenzwe phantsi... ifektri ibalula into yo... lento kunyanzeleke ukub...

Nangona aba bagxothiweyi abamnyama. Nangona bath... bamnyama bame bemi kwic... lokugala logwayimbo ind... abamnyama xa bebemengap... "Silapha sonke yaye in...

Ayanda amanani abantu e... abafundi base Universit... zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, f... Abafundi bathe abaseber... Fattis & Monis ingather...

Umbutho oyi Western Pro... ukuba angayithengi imve...

Umbutho oyi South Afric... zikolo ezinonxibelelwa... bageshwe. Yaye akufunek...

Abafundi base U.C.T. ba... Bacele ukuba imveliso z...

Umbutho oyi Women for P... kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa c... wakhupha istatement uxf...

UFattis & Monis uphike... ungumphati wefem le ut... ngabamNyama njengoko i... abasebenzi abangabanye... imveliso, kodwa imveli...

Ngubani uFattis & Moni... Record Self Raising Fl... Record Unsifted Flour, ... Mille pack Mealie Meal... Fattis and Monis Macarc... Princess macaroni, spac... Checkers, Poto' Gold, ... Wrench Town Bakery, Ob... Somerset West.

In what is believed to be the first conviction under the Police Amendment Act passed last year, a newspaper editor and a retired diamond digger were found guilty in the Lichtenburg Magistrate's Court yesterday

The editor of Die Noordwester, August Waldemar Rabe (61), pleaded guilty and was fined R200 or 100 days.

The company, which owns the newspaper, Lichtenburg Printers, was fined R200

A retired diamond digger, Mr Johan Machael Ludick (72), was fined R150 or 90 days, and given a further fine of R400 or 200 days conditionally suspended for five years.

The case arose from a letter written by Mr Ludick and published in the newspaper. The letter stated that police were not prepared to carry out raids in Bakerville to protect old people living there

HARM

Captain Johannes Mostert, police commander at Lichtenburg, said the letter did harm to the police as after its publication there was a drastic reduction in calls from farmers for help

Ludick claimed no raids were done in Bakerville, when in fact 115 people were arrested in raids in March and June last year

Convictions were in terms of section 27B (1) of the Act which states "Any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force, or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his or her duties, shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both."

- 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri... a bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi... igxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa ki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - azifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye

0 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa... i abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile... hathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunoku... ile oluthethathethwano neUnion. wa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo

Iwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu... a babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi... ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu nzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe

abenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho... ezu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi... ne Bellville Technical College. ingenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa

I uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo... uthethathethwano.

S ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke... se abo bagxothiweyo de baphinde... e fektri.

o bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi... ithengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

a efektri yenzi uphando nothethathethwano

rated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile... weyo.

nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo... thiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa... bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe... yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho

tri enezimveliso zilandelayo: record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, ur; Philadelphia Flour; Koerg... cones, wafers and cake cups; bbons, rings, dilatines; bbons, dilatines; getti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines, ery, Elsie's River; Ultra Bakery,

12. PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN TWO FARMING AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

While the health problems of cities have been reported from year to year by Medical Officers of Health, and those in the Scheduled areas/homelands by magistrates and mission doctors stationed there, the extent to which health needs are being met in farming areas¹ has received very little systematic consideration. Since they cover the largest part of South Africa, and contain about 52% of her population, it would seem that they merit separate consideration. It may be that they suffer from none of the environmental deterioration of urban townships and shanty towns with their corresponding health hazards, or the poverty and dearth of facilities of the homelands; but very often we do not know. Studies of the situation of farm labourers, for example, show that their relative isolation and lack of control over their own lives (whether voluntary or enforced) also leads to poor life-styles and problems with access to facilities such as schools, shops, etc.; many of these problems also having been experienced by white settlers in days gone by.³

Thus, it may be valuable to look at farming areas as well as those whose needs are more dramatically obvious, to see whether health care resources are adequate in these areas and how effectively they are distributed and utilised.

The two areas studied here were chosen for no other reason than that the author had contacts there who could assist in the study, and no claim is made that they are statistically representative. They are merely examples of two different and widely prevalent types of health service which illustrate some aspects of the present methods of distributing resources in health care. Perhaps they will show where there is a need for more thorough investigation.

(1) Areas where farming is the main source of income. With few exceptions, it is only white-owned farming areas which meet this qualification, (homeland) areas deriving the bulk of their income from the remittances of migrant labourers. (see, eg. BEMBO Economic Review for the respective territories)

(2) 1970 Census Report No. 020508.

(3) Farm Labour in South Africa - Ed. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooy & Delia Hendrie, Phillips, 1977.

Tiersdorp is a small Free State town serving a farming community of some 7 000 people, of whom about 1 000 are white and 6 000 black, mainly Tswana and Sotho speaking.

1. HEALTH STATUS AND NEEDS

The crude death rate for whites in the magisterial district of which Tiersdorp is a part is 9.6 per thousand, slightly lower than the average for South African whites when the age structure is taken into account.⁵ (25% of the population are over 50).

No other hard information is available. However, in relation to morbidity, it can be said that there was more than sufficient business for two doctors in Tiersdorp at one time, and that population has increased since, whereas for periods in recent years no doctor has been resident in the town.⁶

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varying from 2,0% to 26,4%.

The infection in these children is likely

to manifest itself as clinically evident TB in later life if not treated.

(4) Name altered to conceal the identities of individuals.

(5) Department of Statistics 'Report on Deaths 1968-71' No. 070303.

Editor fined for²⁵¹ letter on SAP

Staff Reporter

A WESTERN Transvaal newspaper editor and a retired diamond digger who wrote a letter to him this week became the first people to be convicted under the 1979 Police Amendment Act

August Waldmar Rabe 61 editor of the Lichtenburg newspaper, Die Nootdwyer, was fined R200 (or 100 days) and Johan Michael Ludick 72 was fined R150 (or 90 days) on Monday in the Lichtenburg Magistrate's Court

Ludick was sentenced to a further R400 (or 200 days), suspended for five years, and Lichtenburg Printing Works of which Rabe is a director was fined R200

The convictions are the first under Article 27b (1) of the Act which was piloted through Parliament last year by the former Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kluger

The men were found guilty of

writing and publishing a letter in which false allegations were made against the police

A letter by Ludick of Bakerville Diggings, about 30km outside Lichtenburg claimed that the police were not prepared to protect elderly people living and working legally in the area by raiding others who were living or working on the diggings without permits

Captain Gert Mostert station commander of the Lichtenburg police told the court the letter was damaging to the activities of the police

He said there had been a drastic drop in calls for police assistance from farmers in the area after publication of the letter

Captain Mostert said that despite the allegations by Ludick 115 non-permit holders had been arrested in the Bakerville area in two raids in March and June last year

Hansard

No

1 02/8

6/2/80

251

South African Police Force: equal pay

*16 Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minister of Police

What is the estimated cost for the first
year of the introduction of equal pay for
members of all races in the South African
Police Force?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

Until such time as the introduction of
equal pay for members of all races in the
Public Service, including the South African
Police, is approved by the Government and
the necessary directives are issued by the
Public Service Commission, cost estimates
in this regard are not being undertaken. It
is also not my Department's intention to
make such estimates at this stage.

The Star

Thursday February 7 1980

A little crack of the Police Act whip

IN the unlikely context of the rural Western Transvaal, South Africa passed an unhappy legal milestone this week. The editor of the local newspaper in Lichtenburg, Die Noordwester, was fined R200 (or 100 days) under the 1979 Police Amendment Act. Also fined was a retired diamond digger whose letter the editor published. These were the first convictions under a law which disfigures our statute book.

The Act makes it a serious offence (punishable by a fine of up to R10 000, or five years in jail, or both) to publish untrue matter about the police or their actions "without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true". It puts the onus on the accused to prove those "reasonable grounds". In effect it has the same result as its ugly sister of the 1960s, the Prisons Act: it inhibits publication of anything but officially authorised versions of police actions. It makes an individual's complaint — the voice of the private citizen — very difficult to be heard.

That was why there was such an outcry from the Afrikaans

and English Press, from the legal profession and all opposition parties when the Police Act was steamrollered through Parliament last year.

The facts of the Lichtenburg case are simple. The diamond digger's letter to Die Noordwester claimed that the police were not prepared to protect old people living on the nearby Bakerville diggings. The local police commander denied this, citing facts and figures to the contrary. The editor and the digger pleaded guilty, but that is not the point. Even if they had taken ultra-careful "reasonable" steps to check their facts, they were still in all probability guilty under this bad law. That is what court experience of the Prisons Act has shown; that is why no articles appear in South African newspapers about prison conditions today unless they are favourable ones.

The new Police Act threatens an identical gag when it comes to reporting on police activities. It is a gross invasion of the right to discuss and criticise — the right of the public quite as much as the Press — in a vast area of legitimate public concern.

Accused tells of threats by police

Post - 7/2/50
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378

A SOWETO man alleged in the Vereeniging Circuit Court yesterday that he was implicated in crimes of armed robbery, attempted murder and car theft by Soweto taxi owners because they are waging a war against pirate operators.

This claim was made by Christopher Gideon Gwala (30) of Moroka Township before Mr Justice le Roux.

Gwala said that he was implicated in the case by William Junior Nhlapo and Joseph Siphosibeke, who are big guns of the Soweto Taxi Owners Association. He said there was war between taxi owners and pirate operators and many people had died already.

He said the taxi owners are waylaying pirate taxis and killing the drivers. He also said taxi owners claim that they pay for business licences while pirates pay nothing.

Gwala told the court that he knew Nhlapo and Sibeko by sight only, although he knew that they are taxi owners in Soweto. He said that when the alleged offences were committed he was busy operating his taxi in Soweto as a pirate taxi owner. Gwala told the judge that he never made a statement to Lieutenant J de Pont as alleged. He claimed that he was forced to sign the statement which had already been written.

But, he said, he told the police that he would make a statement to his lawyer. Gwala testified that he told Mr J Rossouw, the Vereeniging magistrate to whom he had made a confession, that he had been assaulted and threatened of being killed by police in order to make a statement implicating him in the offences.

"After my arrest, I was taken to a cell in Vanderbijlpark police station where I was shown a certain person who was badly assaulted and handcuffed and locked in a cell. Later I was shown a photo and a story of a person who was shot at the Pelican Nightclub in Orlando West. I was then locked next to the cell of the assaulted person," alleged Gwala.

He claimed that he never slept that night after being shown the photo and the person as he feared that he would also be beaten in the same manner. The next day, Maj C Serfontein asked him to make a statement as Nhlapo and Sibeko had implicated him in the offences. "I agreed

to make a statement to the magistrate, whom I told that I was forced and threatened to make the confession."

Gwala alleged that the magistrate questioned Lieut de Pont about the allegations of being forced, threatened and assaulted and warned him not to do so in future.

Mr John Rossouw said Gwala was brought to him to make a confession but he refused after he had told him he had been forced and threatened by police. He said he stopped writing a confession

from Gwala after he alleged that he was assaulted and forced to make a confession.

Asked by the court why he allowed Gwala to go back with Lt de Pont and did not take any action on the allegations, Mr Rossouw could not answer.

The State alleged that Gwala robbed security guards, of R24 697,81 and others of R38 897,08.

It is further alleged that he shot and injured Andrew Bothma and stole a car.

The case continues.

BUILD YOUR FORTUNE ON BRICK-LAYING

Post 7/2/50
35
36

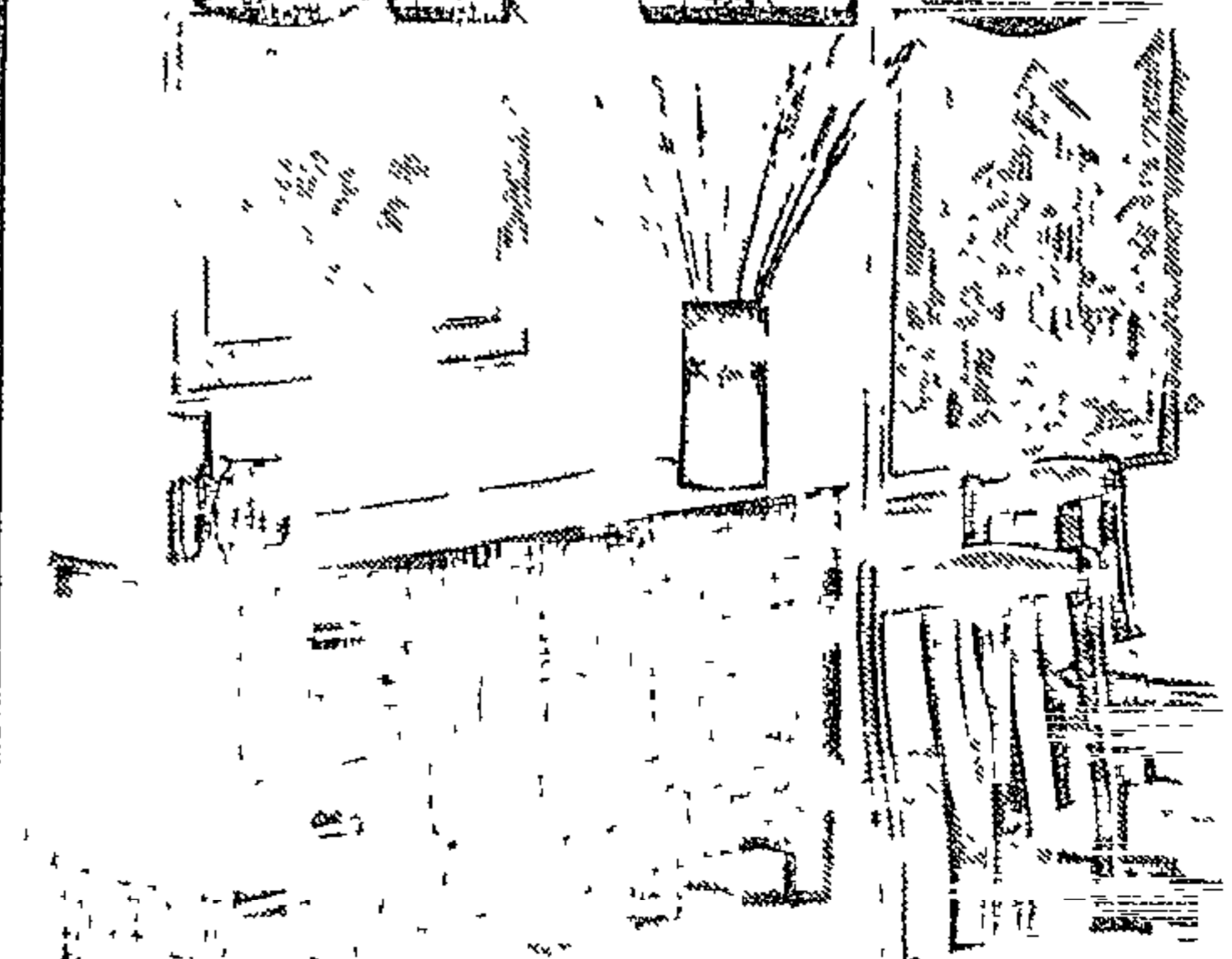
THE building industry will employ many more artisans this year with the increase in building activities, especially in black housing in the urban areas.

There is an acute shortage of qualified bricklayers at present, which means that more and more people need to be trained.

The part-time bricklaying courses provided by the Brick Development Association in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area can be an important stepping stone to a new job.

Mr Jack Haskins, executive director of the BDA, stressed that people completing the courses would not become qualified artisans.

Bothma BIRTHEN SPEECH



ARGUS 8/2/80

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SAP may bar Anglicans

Parliamentary Staff

ANGLICANS may be barred from becoming members of the South African Police if the Anglican Church persists with the view that no member of the security police will be appointed to a church post.

This warning was given by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, during the no-confidence debate in the Assembly yesterday.

Referring to the propagation of civil disobedience by churchmen, he said the Anglican Church also supported civil disobedience and had decided, that no member of the South African security police would be appointed to a church post.

Mr le Grange said neither he nor any member of the National Party wanted a confrontation with a church.

But as long as a member of the police could not occupy a church post, he would consider not allowing any member of that church to become a member of the SAP.

Mr le Grange said the propagation of civil disobedience was one of the offensives of the ANC of South Africa. They wanted law and order to break down.

Ⓢ See Page 4.

Police inquiry into raid by schoolboys

751
ADM
7-2-80

By JAYNE LA MONT

POLICE are to launch an inquiry into the circumstances which led to a group of senior pupils from St Sithian's College being allowed to go on a police raid during which some black trespassers were allegedly assaulted by the schoolboys.

Brigadier H Abbott, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand said he was unaware of any assaults during the raid but a full investigation would be made into the incident.

"In this division we do not use children to help us with police work. As far as I know at this stage there were only two policemen involved in the operation," he said.

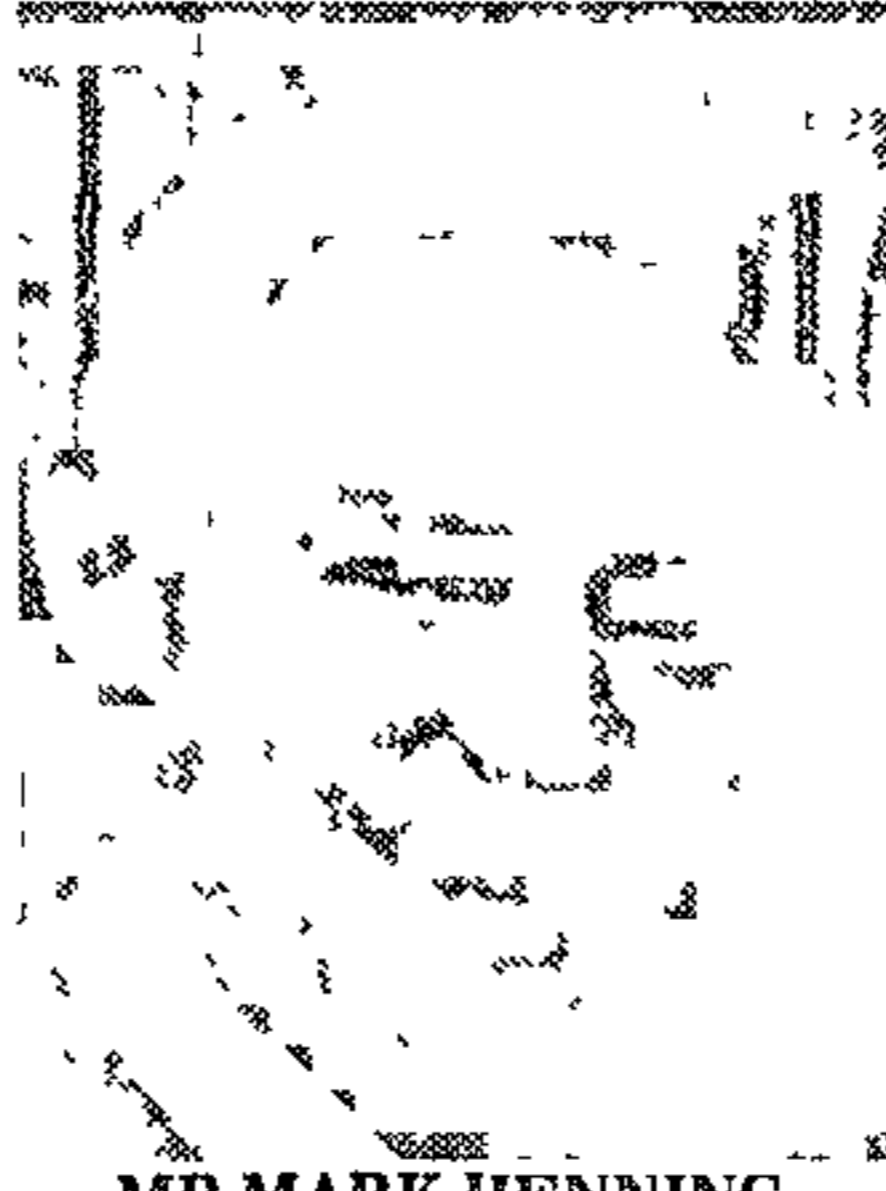
Brig Abbott said "some people" took the children along to indicate the places where the trespassers gathered to drink.

The raid, in which 32 trespassers were arrested, took place about eight days ago in the 50ha school forest. A group of between 10 and 20 senior boarders from Collins House took part in the raid and allegedly carried sticks and took part in fights.

In one "scuffle" a schoolboy allegedly threw a black man down a 3m bank and beat him with a stick after the man had apparently punched him.

A spokesman from the Randburg police told a Sunday newspaper that two schoolboys were slightly injured in the raid and two of the men arrested also spoke of violence by the pupils.

Mr Mark Henning, principal of the plush private school in Randburg, yesterday said he had "made an error of judgment" in taking the group of senior boys along on the raid but that the matter had "been blown out of all proportion by the newspaper".



MR MARK HENNING
error of judgment.

"There was only one scuffle which apparently took place after the police had finished their swoop of the area and the man admitted he threw the first punch. I was unable to see what happened to the boys after we entered the forest as it is shaped like a triangle and is very wide at the far end.

"The reason the boys went along is because although I had a vague idea of where the drinking spots were I felt the boys, who play in the forest and run cross-country there, would know more precisely," Mr Henning said.

He had not considered the expedition dangerous, he said.

"I could see no danger. I have entered that forest alone at 2am and chased 40 or 50 people from the drinking area. This is the first time the boys have come along on a raid."

Mr Henning complained that the emphasis in the Sunday newspaper story was not that the trespassers were breaking the law but that pupils had taken part in the raid.

Trespassing is an offence. The newspaper made a big play

of the fact that they were black, not that they were breaking the law. It is so sad that the race element has had to be brought into it.

"We have also chased whites from the forest in the past. It is not just blacks we raid," he said.

Mr Henning said Mr Charles Cooper, the teacher who related the story in the newspaper was not a master of St Sithian's. He taught at a Government school and did duty as an assistant housemaster at the college once a week.

"He did not come to me saying he was upset about the incident. He was not even at the school when the raid took place. He is just speaking on hearsay."

"If indeed the boys had been speaking about 'kicking out the kaffirs' I would deal with them but I was not told," he said.

Mr Cooper could not be contacted for comment.

Mr Peter Nixon, the PPF spokesman on education, said yesterday the incident showed a "deplorable lack of discipline".

"A lack of discipline not only in the boys but in their headmaster, the police and everybody involved. I cannot see why young children should be involved in police matters like this," he said.

Mr Nixon pointed out that although trespassing was against the law, it was a fairly minor charge and was no excuse for anybody to take the law into their own hands.

Of the 32 people arrested, 16 paid admission of guilt fines for trespassing, and the others appeared in the Randburg Magistrate's Court last Monday charged with trespassing or drinking in public. They were fined between R30 and R40.

A social profile for relatively deprived areas in South Africa could be developed, based on the same overall approach, but it would need to be adjusted to take account of forces that are peculiar to the region, such as the migrant labour system, the proportion of locally generated income in the total income of the community and the proximity to urban areas, to name but a few of the more obviously relevant factors.

CONCLUSION

The difficulties encountered in the planning and delivery of health care in a market economy stem from three distinct roots: the nature and operation of the market itself, the difficulties in determining an

SAP faces claim by Tswana's
 3 APR 11/2/80
 251

Four Bophuthatswana citizens who allege they were wrongfully arrested by the South African Police, assaulted and abducted over the border, are claiming hundreds of thousands of rands in damages.

Mr. le Grange, the Minister of Police, today confirmed the claims.

He said they had been made individually by the four plaintiffs. According to their letters of demands, the total claims were R185 000, although one report has put claims as high as R460 000.

Mr. le Grange said the matter was complicated by the fact that claims were being made against various individual policemen.

A claim is also being made against the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment mining house, who in confirming this has refused to divulge details.

The claim arose from the arrest in August last year of a businessman and farmer, Jinda Mokatli, his wife and two employees, who are alleged to have stolen equipment belonging to JCI.

The use of indicators also could be extremely valuable. Such indicators would, however, have to be somewhat than the health hazard index and consequently would be successful in overcoming the communication difficulties that does appear to hold out great promise in this development of a 'social profile' of the people in particular socio-economic groups.²⁷ The construction of social profiles may help public sector target areas for action, whilst the values of the different components in the index will help to establish the actual nature of the policy package most needed in the areas.

Again, the actual components evaluated in the profile will be largely dictated by the particular characteristics of the community. Ward's social profile is based on the construction of probabilities that relate to a person experiencing a particular state as he progresses through his life cycle. For example, in the profiles that were constructed for urban and rural men in Kenya in 1976, Ward shows that the probability of a boy being undernourished between the age of 0 - 5 in the urban area was 26%, whereas it was 38% in the rural areas; that the chances of a male child aged between 10 and 14 years being in the educational system in the urban areas was 96%, but in the rural areas was 86%. Similarly, in the age group 15 - 59, an urban man had a 56% chance of being in paid employment, whereas in the rural area, this probability had dropped to 16 in 100.

envisaged that the delivery of health care should form part of an overall development policy package.

Finally, the third problem area, that of data collection and communication, seems likely to yield to the greater use of simple, well-designed indicators in the decision-making process. Such indicators, once they are fully understood by all using them, have the dual benefit of both reducing communication problems and of narrowing down the field of data collection, enabling the statisticians to concentrate their efforts on those items actually used in the decision-making process.

Progress through the field of public health planning seems fraught with pitfalls, many of which result from the nature of the field itself and so are difficult, if not impossible, to overcome.

The development and use of social indicators is in its infancy, as is the development and implementation of heterogeneous public sector policy

The Use of Social Indicators in Determining Policy Packages

A large proportion of the information problem encountered in public sector project evaluations stems from the effects introduced by the inter-dependency between projects. It has been suggested that these problems too could be overcome, if the government were to offer 'packages' of public sector services, rather than continuing to concentrate upon individual public sector projects.²⁵ In connection with public investment to improve living standards in rural areas in developing countries, Johnstone and Meyer²⁶ suggest an integrated package concentrating upon the simultaneous delivery of health care, nutrition and family planning. The nutrition and health programmes support one another, while the family planning programme is designed to minimise the negative impact that the increased life expectancy will have upon per capita

Hansard 2 Quest. Col 27

12/2/80

251

27

TUESDAY, 12 F

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1980

Hansard No 2 col 27

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Indian, Coloured and Black commissioned officers in South African Police Force

1 Mr N B WOOD²⁵¹ asked the Minister of Police

- (a) How many (i) Indian, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Black commissioned officers were serving with the South African Police Force as at 31 December 1979 and (b) what was the highest rank attained in respect of each of these race groups at that date?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (a) (i) 22
(ii) 32
(iii) 74
(b) Major

251

Police: actions for damages

23 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether any actions for damages brought against the State by persons who had been detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act or by their next of kin were settled out of court during 1979, if so, (a) how many, (b) who were the plaintiffs and (c) what were the terms of the settlement in each case,
- (2) whether any such actions are pending, if so, (a) how many and (b) who are the plaintiffs?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) Yes *Hansard No 2 col 201*
 - (a) One *1012 10 0*
 - (b) A N Biko and N M Biko
 - (c) The amount of R65 000 was accepted in full settlement of the claim

- (2) Yes
 - (a) 32
 - (b)

A. Xaba	W Khanyile
J Nene	C Ndhlovu
T Magubane	N Mohapi
R Cooper	S Cooper
M Ramphela	X S Mene
L Marai	T Duna
J Ganya	G Moni
H Keke	D Matsobane
M Khala	Z Mothopeng
J Landingwe	R Tsoletsane
M Shinnars	T Hlatshwayo
M Matsobane	M Thlale
B Ntoele	R Maphanga

Hansard No 2 Quest Col. 28 12/2/80

251

Policemen killed/seriously injured
Hansard No 2 col 28
19 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police (251) 12/2/80

How many policemen, excluding
policemen killed or injured in vehicle
accidents or outside the Republic, were
killed and (b) seriously injured in the
execution of their duties during 1979?

29 TUESDAY, 12

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a) 10 members
(b) 41 members

The immediately noticeable thing about Table 111 is the lack of significant association between the variables. Apart from a perverse relationship between INC and HDENS for Whites in other urban areas, the only significant relationship between mortality and a socioeconomic indicator occurs among coloured people in other urban areas. If mortality ratios are associated with socioeconomic indicators in other urban and rural areas they must be associated with indicators other than the ones possible to compute and suggested by the brief theoretical discussion at the beginning of the paper. This 'within district type' null result is accompanied by a 'between district type' null result as can be seen from Table 1. Application of the median test results in the conclusion that the district type medians do not differ significantly in the cases of coloured people and Asians. The district type medians for Whites do differ significantly - they drop as one goes from metropolitan areas to other urban areas to rural areas i.e. as incomes drop, contrary to what one would expect.

Finally it is worth noting that there may be some factors which act in a similar fashion on more than one race group. This is suggested from a Spearman rank correlation coefficient of 0,286 (significant at the 1% level) computed between White and coloured mortality ratios in the 106 districts where ratios could be calculated for both groups. A similar experiment carried out between Whites and Asians, however, yielded an insignificant coefficient.

5. CONCLUSION

The cross-country result that mortality is inversely related to per capita

Murder probe follows cell death

251
15.2.80
Pretoria Bureau

POLICE have opened a murder docket following the death of a 30-year-old man who had been held in police custody.

According to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, Mr Abraham Marci was arrested for trespassing and resisting arrest at the farm "Grootpan", Ogies district, by Constable J H K de Beer last Thursday.

According to the police Mr Marci had earlier tackled Constable de Beer and tried to steal his service revolver. During the scuffle, Constable de Beer hit Mr Marci over the head with the revolver.

Warrant Officer G C D Spies visited Mr Marci at the police cell where he was being held, and found him lying unconscious on the floor.

He instructed the prison authorities to transport Mr Marci to the Witbank Hospital for treatment.

However, shortly after being admitted it was decided to transfer Mr Marci to the Kalafong Hospital near Pretoria.

He died while being transported in an ambulance, the police directorate said.

are not higher there than in metropolitan areas for Whites, coloured people and Asians. An explanation of this finding must await investigation of factors not considered in this study. This will probably be difficult while present data limitations remain.

NOTES.

- 1 This study is based on a set of investigations which Gill Westcott suggested I might carry out. She and Francis Wilson kindly commented on a draft of this report. Any defects which remain are my responsibility.
- 2 The sources used in this study are:
Whites, Coloured people and Asians: Department of Statistics, Report on Deaths 1968-1971, Report no 07-03-03, Pretoria, 1974
Urban Africans: Department of Statistics, Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968-1971, Report no 07-03-04, Pretoria, 1974.
- 3 B. Dick and D. Bourne, Mortality in South Africa Part II, Paper 49b, SALDRU/SAMST Conference on the Economics of Health Care in Southern Africa, Cape Town, September 1978, pp. 7-8.
- 4 See S. Trengove-Jones, A study of health and health services in South Africa since 1960, Unpublished M. Com. dissertation, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, 1977, p. 53 and Chapter II Tables II and III.
- 5 For a description of this test see S. Stegel, Non-Parametric Statistics for the Behavioural Sciences, McGraw Hill, 1956, pp. 111-116.
- 6 See introductory notes to the Report on Bantu Deaths, p. xi.
- 7 The sources for these statistics are:
INC. Dept of Statistics, 1970 Population Census - Families, Report no 02-03-01
HDENS Dept. of Statistics, 1970 Population Census - Dwellings, Report no.02-03-03
EDUC. Dept of Statistics, 1970 Population Census - Reports on Metropolitan Areas, Reports no. 02-05-13 to 02-05-22.

Police
'abuses'
alleged

Pretoria Bureau

The Transvaal Law Society will decide on Friday whether to act on allegations of increasing police assaults and abuse of power

The allegations were made by a Pretoria attorney, Mr Mike de Necker, who appeared in court for three accused men who testified that they were assaulted by baton-wielding policemen

Mr de Necker asked the Law Society to take up the matter at ministerial level

"I would like to see an independent commission of inquiry set up, and the public invited to give evidence," he said

Last week Mr de Necker appeared for three brothers, Siegfried, Gunther and Hans Schmidt, who were charged with disturbing the peace, assaulting a policeman, resisting arrest and using abusive language

The eldest brother, Siegfried was found guilty of assaulting a policeman He was cautioned and discharged The men were acquitted on all the other charges

25
13/4/50

1950/1/13/13/50

1950/1/13/13/50

14/2/86
32 actions pending

Political Staff

There are 32 actions pending for damages against the State arising from detentions under the Terrorism Act

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed this in a written reply to a question by Ms Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) in Parliament.

251

500 cops in a 'routine operation'

A SPECIAL police task force of about 500 yesterday morning drew the attention of Sowetans as it searched a plantation area near the Mzimhlophe Hostel in what was called a "routine crime prevention operation" by the police.

The search, which started in the early hours of the morning ended at about 10 a m

Black and white policemen, armed with machine rifles and shot guns combated the plantation from Mzimhlophe Hostel and ended up behind the CMR Hospital

The Deputy Divisional Commissioner of Soweto police Brigadier J J Gerber declined to comment on the operation and referred POST to the security branch, who he said was in charge of the operation

The Directorate of Public Relations of the South

African Police confirmed that members of the task force were involved in an operation in Soweto yesterday morning

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POST 14/2/80
The operation was of a routine crime prevention nature and was completed within several hours. There were no ar-

rests", the statement from the police read

By-standers near the scene of the operation told POST the police had not interfered with them as they watched them in action. They said they did not see the police uncover anything from where they were standing.

Around the CMR Hospital, workers were surprised to see police in what they called "military vehicles" moving in and out of the hospital. Those interviewed by POST said they thought the police were searching for armed gunmen.

**Police paid
out R111 000**

Sp. 19/1/80
Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The Department of Police paid out R111 000 in the 1978-79 financial year for injuries as a result of police action, according to the Auditor-General's report tabled in Parliament.

An amount of R36 715 was paid out in 43 cases of unlawful arrests and R86 184 as miscellaneous payments in 70 cases.

Staff shortages save police R9m

Political Staff

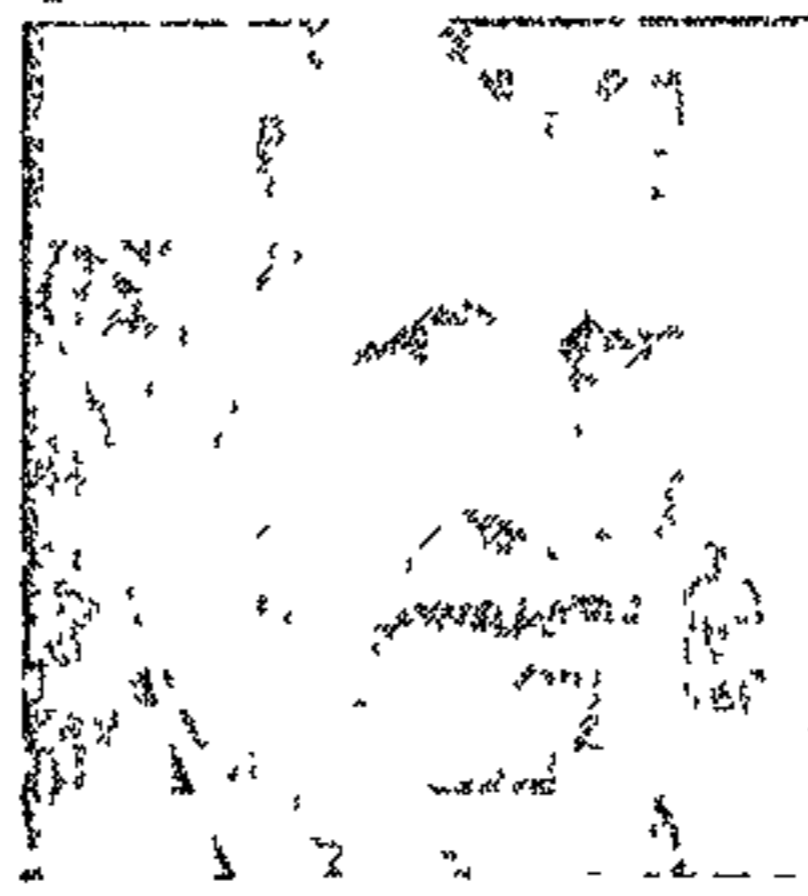
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nearly R10 million voted for South African Police staff expenses in the 1978/79 Budget was saved because of the large number of policemen who resigned during the financial year and whose posts could not be filled.



General Malan



Dr Barnard



General Geldenhuys

The savings were responsible for an actual surplus in the police account of R8.1 million — one of the larger contributions to a total surplus of R142 million in the state revenue account.

According to the report of the Auditor-General, tabled yesterday by the Minister of Finance Senator Owen Horwood only R159 million was spent of the R168 million voted for police personnel expenditure in 1978/79.

In his explanation of the variation between amounts voted and actual expenditure in the appropriation account, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said savings in the budget were due mainly to resignations and vacant posts.

Savings included R1.2 million of the R9.6 million budgeted for training and nearly R1.2 million on fire uniforms, the cost of which was over estimated because recruiting was not as successful as anticipated.

The police paid out a total of R231 059 in compensation in 1978/79. This included R36 715 in 43 cases of wrongful arrest and R111 160 in 75 cases of injury as a result of police action.

Ex gratia payments totalled R23 533, including R11 828 to ten members of the police force for damages resulting from riots and R2 641 to five members of the public for injuries received during police action.

New posts for 18 in streamlined service

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, and Dr L D Barnard, chief of the national intelligence service, are among the 18 men appointed to the key new position of director-general in the rationalized public service.

Director-general is a new rank, created as a special managerial level, above the post of departmental secretary, to organize and control the streamlined public service.

Announcing the first 18 holders of the new post yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said it would be accompanied by a "competitive salary" — underlining the Prime Minister's attempts to draw the country's best brains into the public service.

The attempt to involve the private sector in government has become one of the hallmarks of Mr Botha's premiership and the new post is likely to be one of the levers to achieve this end — although he has not done this in the first appointments.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Schlebusch said it would remain government policy to look to the public service before attempting to fill a position from the private sector.

The higher salary and rank of the director-general's post would act as an incentive to career public servants and attract people to join, he said.

However, the government could look beyond the public service to find the ideal person with the necessary qualifications.

Mr J E du Plessis, at present secretary to the Prime Minister, has been appointed director-general of the Prime Minister's Office — the department that plays a pivotal role in the rationalized civil service.

This department will co-ordinate the implementation of the government's 'total strategy

in all state departments, giving Mr Du Plessis a key role in the system. Apart from being director-general of the PM's office he is also a member of the State Security Council and secretary of the Cabinet.

These are the three most important bodies in the rationalized structure of the public service — giving Mr Du Plessis an extremely important role as the official 'link man' between the planning and execution of policy.

The directors general who will assume their positions on April 1 are: Office of the Prime Minister, Mr du Plessis; Foreign Affairs and Information, Dr B G Fourie; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Finance, Dr J H de Loor; Secretary for Finance, Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr T A du Plessis; Secretary for Statistics, Agriculture and Fisheries, Dr D W Immelman; Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services, Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, Mr J F Otto; Secretary for Planning and the Environment, Transport, Mr A B Eksteen; Secretary for Transport, Internal and Constitutional Affairs, Mr J W A van der Merwe; Provincial Secretary, Natal, Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer; Secretary for Justice, Co-operation, Development and Education, Mr J H T Mills; Secretary for Coloured Affairs, South African Police, General M C W Geldenhuys; Commissioner of the SA Police, South African Defence Force, General M A de M Malan; Chief of the S A Defence Force, Manpower Utilization, Mr E A Cilliers; Secretary for Manpower Utilization, National Education, Dr J I van Wyk; Secretary for National Education, Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, Mr L Fouche; Secretary for Community Development, Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr J de Beer; Secretary for Health, Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr S J P du Plessis; Secretary to the Treasury, National Intelligence Service, Dr L D Barnard (designated 1/6/80).

The Use of Social Indicators in Determining Policy Packages

A large proportion of the information problem encountered in public sector project evaluations stems from the effects introduced by the inter-dependency between projects. It has been suggested that these problems -too could be overcome, if the government were to offer 'packages' of public

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mainly to resignations and positions unfilled

Savings included R1,2-million of the R9,6-million budgeted for training and nearly R500 000 on free uniforms, the cost of which was overestimated because "recruiting was not as successful as anticipated"

The police paid out a total of R234 059 in compensation in 1978/79 This included R36 715 in 43 cases of wrongful arrest and R111 160 in 75 cases of injury as a result of police action

Police coffers overflowing

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY - Nearly R10-million voted for South African Police staff expenses in the 1978/79 Budget was saved because of the large number of policemen who resigned during the financial year and whose posts could not be filled

The savings were responsible for an actual surplus in the police account of R8.1-million, one of the larger contributions to a total surplus of R142-million in the State Revenue Account

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in the profile will be largely stics of the community. Ward's 28 action of probabilities that relate state as he progresses through his files that were constructed for urban 1976, Ward shows that the probability the age of 0 - 5 in the urban area al areas; that the chances of a male ing in the educational system in the areas was 86%. Similarly, in the age group 15 - 59, an urban man had a 56% chance of being in paid employment, whereas in the rural area, this probability had dropped to 16 in 100.

Continuing to concentrate upon indi-connection with public investment eas in developing countries, rated package concentrating upon e, nutrition and family planning. port one another, while the family nise the negative impact that the n per capita incomes in poor areas. tremely valuable in this field. o be somewhat more complicated quently would be relatively less tion difficulties. A social index mise in this area is that of the he people in particular areas or The construction and subsequent p public sector planners to identify lues of the different components e actual nature of the policy

A social profile for relatively deprived areas in South Africa could be developed, based on the same overall approach, but it would need to be adjusted to take account of forces that are peculiar to the region, such as the migrant labour system, the proportion of locally generated income in the total income of the community and the proximity to urban areas, to name but a few of the more obviously relevant factors.

CONCLUSION

The difficulties encountered in the planning and delivery of health care in a market economy stem from three distinct roots: the nature and operation of the market itself, the difficulties in determining an unambiguous set of social objectives and the difficulties inherent in data collection. The first of these roots is difficult to eradicate and will certainly involve greater control by government over the marketing of health care and perhaps full-scale nationalisation.

The second, that of conflicting social objectives, can usually be overcome by decentralising the decision-making process down to the point where the groups, who are making the plans, have a common view of the world and a common set of policy objectives. This solution has a great deal going for it in developing areas, particularly in cases in which it is envisaged that the delivery of health care should form part of an overall development policy package.

Finally, the third problem area, that of data collection and communication, seems likely to yield to the greater use of simple, well-designed indicators in the decision-making process. Such indicators, once they are fully understood by all using them, have the dual benefit of both reducing communication problems and of narrowing down the field of data collection, enabling the statisticians to concentrate their efforts on those items actually used in the decision-making process.

Progress through the field of public health planning seems fraught with pitfalls, many of which result from the nature of the field itself and so are difficult, if not impossible, to overcome.

The development and use of social indicators is in its infancy, as is the development and implementation of heterogeneous public sector policy

Hansard 3 (112)

19/2/80

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Persons killed/wounded by Police in execution of duties

24 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

18/2/80 3 (112)
19/2/80

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(1) How many adults and juveniles, respectively, in each race group were shot and (a) killed or (b) wounded by the Police in the execution of their duties during 1979,

(2) how many in each category were (a) killed or (b) wounded while attempting to escape arrest?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1)	(a)		(b)	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Whites	1	—	8	—
Coloureds	24	4	79	8
Asians	1	—	2	—
Blacks	127	6	373	25

(2)	(a)		(b)	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Whites	—	—	5	—
Coloured	21	1	54	5
Asians	1	—	1	—
Blacks	78	2	270	18

Hansard 3 (114/115/116)

19/2/80

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Staff establishment of South African Police

81 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Police

(1) What was the (a) authorized and (b) actual establishment of White and non-White (i) warrant officers, (ii) sergeants and (iii) constables, respectively, in the South African Police as at 31 December 1979,

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TUESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1980

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(2) what was the wastage of Whites and non-Whites, respectively, by way of (i) discharges and (ii) dismissals during 1979,

and (c) what was their (i) average and (ii) median age,

(3) (a) how many men purchased their discharge, (b) what were their ranks

(4) how many White, Coloured, Indian and Black recruits, respectively, completed their training during 1979?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1)	Whites		Non-Whites	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
(i)	2 348	2 121	302	151
(ii)	5 230	4 105	3 131	2 183
(iii)	10 869	10 048	13 877	13 279
(2)		Whites		Non-Whites
(i)		2 393		1 493
(ii)		11		143
(3)		Whites		Non-Whites
(a)		2 026		273
(b)	Warrant Officers			
	Sergeants	76		2
	Constables	249		27
	Students	1 554		222
(c)	(i)	147		22
	(ii)	24		29
		22		25
(4)	White	1 529		
	Coloured	215		
	Indian	70		
	Black	1 006		

Hansard 3(115, 116, 117 + 118)

25 10/2/80

Policemen: convictions

84 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

- (1) Whether any policemen were convicted of (a) common assault, (b) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (c) culpable homicide and (d) murder during 1979, if so, how many in each category,
- (2) whether any of these policemen had previous convictions, if so, (a) how many in each category and (b) on what charges in each case,
- (3) whether any of the policemen (a) with and (b) without previous convictions

were discharged from the Force, if so, which policemen?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 82 White
89 Non-White
 - (b) 16 White
24 Non-White
 - (c) 8 White
8 Non-White
 - (d) 2 Non-White
- (2) Yes
 - (a) Category (a) 7 White
11 Non-White
 - Category (b) 1 Non-White
 - Category (c) None
 - Category (d) None

19/2/80

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(b) Category (a)	White	5 Common assault 1 Negligent driving 1 No drivers' licence
	Non-White	3 Common assault 1 No drivers' licence and using motor vehicle without owners consent 1 Negligent driving 1 Malicious damage to property and common assault 1 No drivers' licence, exceeding the speed limit and contempt of court 1 Negligent driving and failing to stop after an accident 1 Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm 1 Common assault, fraud and driving whilst under the influence of liquor 1 Malicious damage to property
		1 Common assault None None

(3) Yes

- (a) Category (a) 1 White
5 Non-White
- Category (b) None
- Category (c) None
- Category (d) None
- (b) Category (a) 1 White
4 Non-White
- Category (b) 2 Non-White
- Category (c) 1 White
4 Non-White
- Category (d) 2 Non-White

Hansard

3(118)

19/2/80

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Police Reserve Force

109 Mr D J DAELING asked the Minister of Police

What has been the total strength of the Police Reserve Force for each year since 1974 at the (a) Rivonia, (b) Halfway House, (c) Bramley, (d) Wynberg/Alexandra, (e) Lombardy East and (f) Kempton Park police station?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

3 11 1974 to 1979

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TUESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1980

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	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(a) Rivonia	14	48	67	93	112	127
(b) Halfway House	16	16	13	21	22	20
(c) Bramley	27	28	32	35	49	55
(d) Wynberg/Alexandra	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Lombardy East	22	25	37	37	41	40
(f) Kempton Park	42	39	37	40	38	39

Fewer shot by police on duty

28/1/80
251
C. Lema

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The number of adults and juveniles shot by the police in the execution of their duties has shown a decline.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), who has sharply criticized police shootings in the past, said yesterday she hoped the trend would continue.

Replied to a question by Mrs Suzman, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said that 163 adults and juveniles had been killed by police and 495 wounded during 1979.

In 1978, 204 were killed and 514 wounded, while in 1977, 148 were killed and 403 wounded.

During 1979, 103 of those killed were attempting to escape while 353 were wounded while attempting to escape.

In 1978, 140 were killed and 368 were wounded while trying to escape and in the previous year, 111 were killed and 255 were wounded while trying to escape.

"The figures show a drop on last year and we hope that this trend will continue," Mrs Suzman said.

But, she added, "it seems to me that unless the police are dealing with dangerous and violent criminals, the use of firearms should be kept to the very minimum, especially in the case of people who were attempting to escape arrest."

● In reply to another question by Mrs Suzman, Mr Le Grange said 229 policemen were convicted of common assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, culpable homicide and murder during 1979.

Of these, 171 were convicted of common assault, 40 of assault with intent, 16 of culpable homicide and two of murder.

During 1978, 283 policemen

were convicted of these offences. Mrs Suzman said the figures showed a very welcome drop in the number of police convicted of common assault.

Mr Le Grange said 19 of the policemen convicted last year had previous convictions.

Of these, 13 had previous convictions for common assault, one for assault with intent and two for malicious damage to property.

The minister said six of those with previous convictions, and 14 of those without previous convictions, had been discharged from the police force.

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1980

Police shootings

THE NUMBER of people shot dead by the police in the course of their duties has shown a welcome decline from 204 in 1978 to 163 last year. Yet last year's figure is still more than the 148 shot dead by the police in 1977. The fact remains that far too many people are still being unnecessarily killed. An escaping thief or suspect may well be a criminal, but he has not committed a capital offence and does not deserve to die merely for disobeying a shouted instruction to "halt". If

policemen must use their firearms on escapees and others who are in no way a threat to the policeman's own physical safety, why don't they shoot to wound? Police marksmanship being of a high order, a shot in the legs is a simple enough requirement. It would bring the wanted man down without sending him into eternity. Perhaps the South African police could learn something from their British counterparts who, unarmed, have as good a record as any at getting their man.

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Prokureursorde ,bekommerd' oor polisie

RAPPORT

17/2/80

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Van JOHAN STRYDOM

PRETORIA.

DIE raad van die Transvaalse Prokureursorde het dié naweek op 'n vergadering in Pretoria gesê hy is „bekommerd” oor die bewerings wat nou gemaak word dat Suid-Afrikaanse polisiemanne in 'n toenemende mate verdagte misdadigers en mense in aanhouding aanrand.

Die raad het Vrydagmiddag besluit om „dringend” aandag te gee aan 'n versoek dat daar op ministersvlak 'n ondersoek moet wees na die beweerde aanrandings.

Daardie besluit volg op 'n brief van 'n Pretoriaanse prokureur, mnr. Mike de Necker, aan die prokureursorde waarin hy sê dat hy en „die oorgrote meerderheid” van sy kollegas van mening is dat 'n hoevlakse ondersoek moet plaasvind. Die Minister van Polisie, mnr. Louis le Grange, moet gevra word om te help, was mnr. De Necker se versoek.

By sy brief aan die prokureursorde het mnr. De Necker fotostatiese afskrifte ingesluit van verklarings oor beweerde polisieaanrandings, asook mediese sertifikate van mense wat ná bewering deur die

polisie aangerand en kort daarna deur dokters ondersoek is.

Mnr. De Necker sê gister in Pretoria, toe RAPPORT hom inlig oor die besluit van die raad van die Transvaalse Prokureursorde. Hy is verheug oor die nuus.

Hy is dié week, na 'n berig verlede naweek in RAPPORT oor beweerde aanrandings en die brief aan die prokureursorde „toegeval” deur mense wat „nuwe feite” verskaf het.

Gemotiveerde verklarings waaroor hy beskik, wys veral die vinger na die jong polisieman en polisie-reserviste.

Hy sê die meeste mense wat hom nader, is bang dat hulle agterna probleme sal hê. As hulle in camera voor ondersoekbeampies kan getuig, sal hulle dié saak egter wyd oopvlek.

I sentence you to hang by the neck until you are dead

FOLLOWING last year's execution of 133 people in the Pretoria Central Prison, South Africa retained its status as a country with one of the highest rates of judicial executions in the world

This has again amplified calls for a commission of inquiry into the death penalty which has for many years been a subject of fierce local and international condemnation.

Despite this condemnation, the Government has made it clear that it is not prepared to consider abolishing the death penalty in the foreseeable future.

A steady rise in the number of executions can be traced back to 1948. Between 1910 and 1947 the average number of hangings a year was 21. Between 1948 and 1969 it was 70.

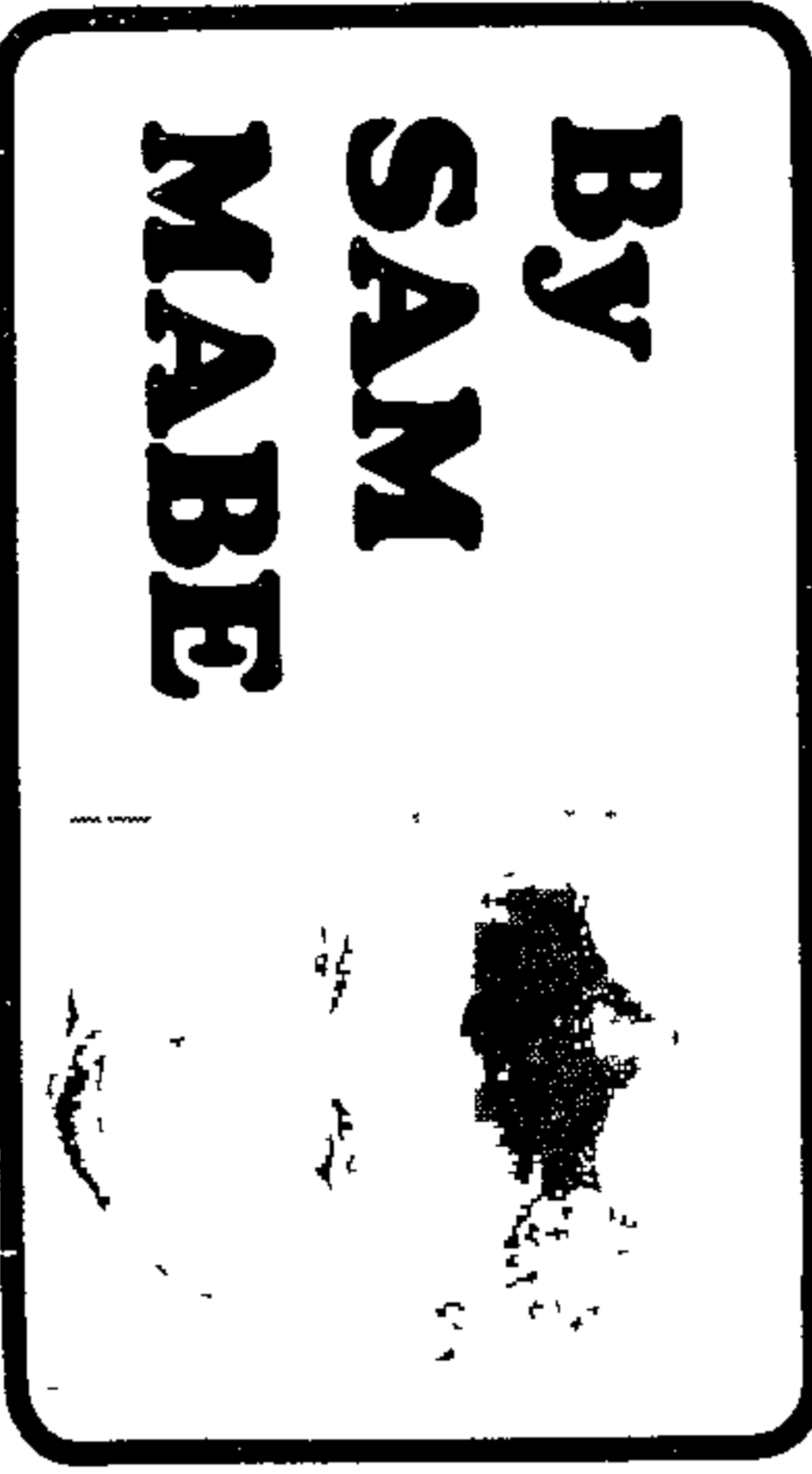
Advocates of the abolition of the death penalty have argued that with the sentence a once-and-for-all thing and decided by fallible human beings, possibilities of it being passed in error cannot be discounted. And of course, such errors cannot be corrected.

More so because the South African system has special features that favour or increase such possibilities in the application of the death penalty.

For one, pro deo advocates appear alone without the customary assistance of an attorney. As a result, the legal assistance provided in some capital cases is self-dominant of the standard of legal defence in civil proceedings where the accused is usually able to afford a lawyer of his choice.

Also, most criminal trials involve the use of an interpreter who translates the testimony of witnesses from one of the black languages into English or Afrikaans.

SA's shock statistics on the state's taking of life



BY SAM MABE

However good these interpreters may be, it is inevitable that important nuances of language will sometimes be lost and error may creep in.

That the death sentence can have more deterrent effects than any other form of punishment, say a long term of imprisonment, has not been convincingly argued anywhere in the world.

Neither has there been satisfactory evidence that the abolition of the

Even offenders who risk their own lives in their plans to commit capital crimes, believe in the water-tightness of their plans to give them the best chances of evading arrest or avoiding conviction.

According to Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, until 1958 murder, treason and rape were the only capital crimes in South Africa.

A wide range of others have been created, but in all of them the court is given the discretion of the death sentence.

- Housebreaking and armed robbery (1958).
- Sabotage (1962)
- Receiving military training that could "further the objects of communism" or advocat-

ing "economic and social changes in South Africa by violent means" (1963)

- Kidnapping and child-stealing (1965).
- Participating in terrorist activities (1967).

Professor Dugard says that of the 2740 persons executed from 1910 to 1978, it is estimated that less than 100 of them were white.

In 1970, Professor Nekerk of Natal University, was charged with contempt of court following a scholarly article he wrote on the death penalty.



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S. Post
24/2/80

It is interesting to note in passing that the value of systems theory in archaeology has been questioned recently in a provocative paper by Salmon (1978). Whilst recognizing that the holistic approach of systems theory has had the effect of reducing tendencies to excessive narrowness in research efforts, Salmon (1978) shows that "some flashy vocabulary" is almost all that systems theory has had to offer. Even Flannery (1968) "... makes no real use of concepts that are unavailable outside of systems theory, let alone any general principles or laws unique to systems theory" (Salmon 1978:182; see also Binford 1972b:559 for criticism of Flannery's use of systems theory).

A recent attempt to study variability in the Later Stone Age and specifically to examine the status of the Sandy Bay variant suggests that a type of artefact known as an adze was used in wood-working (Kazel & Parkinson 1978). Since an abundance of adzes characterizes the Sandy Bay variant the authors conclude that the distinction between this variant and other Later Stone Age assemblages from the Western Cape is "... a reflection of subsistence needs rather than of cultural differences" (Kazel & Parkinson 1978:382). Though this is an interesting hypothesis Kazel and Parkinson have not proved that the correlation between adzes and woodshavings in archaeological sites is anything other than fortuitous, though analogy with Australian evidence would suggest it has validity. An independent test of the correlation is needed. Replication experiments, i.e. ascertaining the relative efficiencies of adzes and other Later Stone Age tool types for working wood, would seem to be the answer.

So far in this paper I have paid scant attention to attempts that have been made to correlate changing artefact traditions with other variables such as changing fauna and flora. This integrated approach to prehistoric behaviour is widely favoured (e.g. Deacon, H.J. 1976; Deacon, J. 1978) and has obvious merits. It is not intended as criticism that I have ignored it here; it is merely that the emphasis of this paper has lain perhaps more narrowly with classification. Study of periods of change through the analysis of a wide variety of different types of data has obvious explanatory potential, but raises also interesting questions as to where one should draw the boundary line between classificatory pigeon-holes (Deacon, J. 1978). It is unfortunate that the majority of Iron Age archaeologists have not as yet followed this intriguing pottery traditions in researchers have had some notable successes in recognizing pottery traditions in time and space, but attempts at explaining why change and movement occurred among the peoples apparently identified by pottery analysis are hindered by an absence of the right kind of data. For example, Huffman (1978) is able to recognize the Katana Tradition through detailed analyses of dated pottery assemblages, but when it comes to accounting for the dispersal of this tradition he has to rely on a simplistic model of population growth beyond carrying capacity on the east coast which is based on flimsy ecological evidence and for which there is not a shred (sherd?) of archaeological information. It is not surprising then that his "explanation" has been dubbed an "eleventh century fairy story" by some of his critics.

Conclusion

Most work on the classification of stone artefacts in South Africa prior to the late 1960s was aimed at explication. Major shortcomings of this approach were and still are a failure to give behavioural variability due consideration, and the lack of explicit definition of hierarchical entities such as industries and variants. The theoretical premises upon which the traditional model of cultural dynamics is founded have also been shown to be unsound.

In/...

In the realm of identifying ethnic become of increasing are obvious advantages aspects of the archaeologist that explicit two must go hand-in-explanatory and etc

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changed

Own Correspondent

The designations of the two forces most directly responsible for the country's security have been changed and will no longer be known as "departments" in Government terminology.

The proclamation and notice gazetted in Pretoria dealing with the merging of certain departments in the Government's rationalisation programme also noted that "Department of Defence" had been changed to "South African Defence Force," and "Department of the South African Police" to "South African Police".

Police shot 163 people dead in 1979

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The number of adults and juveniles shot by the police in South Africa in the execution of their duties has shown a decline

The Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, who has sharply criticised police shootings in the past, said yesterday that she hoped the trend would continue

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"The figures show a drop on last year and we hope that this trend will continue," Mrs Suzman said.

But, she added, "it seems to me that unless the police are dealing with dangerous and violent criminals, the use of firearms should be kept to the very minimum, especially in the case of people who were attempting to escape arrest. It cannot be that all the people

killed while trying to escape arrest have committed capital crimes and even then, they have not been found guilty."

In reply to another question by Mrs Suzman yesterday, Mr Le Grange said 241 policemen were convicted of common assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, culpable homicide and murder during 1979.

Of these, 171 were convicted of common assault, 40 of assault with intent, 16 of culpable homicide and two of murder.

During 1978, a total of 283 policemen were convicted of these offences. Mrs Suzman said the figures showed "a very welcome drop" in the number of police convicted of common assault.

Mr Le Grange said 19 of the policemen convicted last year had previous convictions.

Of these, 13 had previous convictions for common assault, one for assault with intent and two for malicious damage to property.

The Minister said six of those with previous convictions and 14 of those without previous convictions had been discharged from the police force.

Mrs Suzman commented "I am pleased to see that very few policemen with previous convictions have been kept in the force."

"It is my conviction that no one who has been convicted of a crime involving violence is a fit person to maintain law and order."

251 21 Jan 202.80

THE ASSEMBLY — Police in the course of their duties shot and killed 163 people last year and wounded a further 494 people.

Of the people who were killed 103 were killed while trying to escape and of the wounded 353 were also trying to escape from police custody.

Mr Le Grange said this in reply to questions asked by Mrs Suzman.

Of the people killed 127 were black and 10 were juveniles.

Mr Le Grange also told Mrs Suzman that two policemen were convicted of murder last year, 16 were convicted of culpable homicide, 40 of assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm and 171 of common assault.

★ ★ ★

Police received reports of 4 725 firearms being stolen last year and 1 907 were recovered.

The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, who was replying to questions asked by Mr Ron Miller, MP (NRP, Durban North) in Parliament, also said there had been 128 227 applications for firearm licences of which 3 300 had been rejected.

In reply to questions asked by Mr Nigel Wood, MP (NRP, Berea), Mr Le Grange said 38 440 motor vehicles had been stolen between June 1978 and July last year. Of these 26 900 were recovered.

★ ★ ★

Altogether 355 people were charged in terms of the Immorality Act in the year ended June 30, 1979, the Minister said.

He said in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) that police had investigated 350 suspected contraventions of the Act.

Short, by 4 000 men

Political Staff (25)

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Police force is short of nearly 4 000 men from the rank of warrant officer down.

In reply to a question by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea), the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said there were 35 757 posts for warrant officers, sergeants and constables in the force, of which 31 887 were filled on December 31 last year.

More than half the vacant posts — 2 073 — were for sergeants.

A total of 4 010 warrant officers, sergeants, constables and students were either discharged or dismissed from the force in 1979. Of these more than 2 000 purchased their own discharge.

R.D.M. 20/1/80

Police ^{show} denials ^{9/2/80} on killings

rejected (251)

The Daily News of Durban and The Argus of Cape Town have refuted police denials of The Star's revelations on the Smit murders.

In leaders yesterday both papers said that, for their denials to hold water, the police should come up with a better theory on who killed Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne Cora, in Springs in 1977.

In part, the Daily News said: "If the authorities are so certain that the Sunday News Journal (used as source) is wrong about professional killers making certain Dr Robert Smit never revealed what he knew about the South African slush fund, they must have some other, more likely theory they are pursuing."

"The denials would be so much more authoritative if — without divulging all details — they could give the public some idea about their line of investigation."

The Argus said: "There may be less sinister reasons for the murder. Who can say? Who indeed has come up with satisfactory explanations or even suggestions? Certainly not the South African police."

Hansard 4
4 Column

1754

29/2/80

For full text of debate see
Hansard

FEBRUARY 1980

1754

POLICE SALARIES

(Motion)

Mr B W B PAGE Mr Speaker, I
move—

That this House calls upon the Government to take urgent steps to investigate police salary scales and to adjust these to a level that will once again make a career in the South African Police attractive to young men and also ensure the retention in the Service of those who are considering resigning due to the existing poor salary-scale structure

I should like the House to apply its mind to the wording of my motion, because it is within these parameters alone that I wish to discuss this matter which I believe is of the utmost national urgency. At the outset, let me say that I sincerely hope and trust that this is not going to be turned into a political debate. I would not like this to be a debate of a political nature, nor would I like this to be a debate of an emotional nature. I know we shall have facts and figures laid before us today and my colleagues will be assisting me in this. So I make this appeal to all parties to join me in avoiding the temptation of scoring petty political points.

It is my earnest desire today to bring the spotlight to bear on an issue that must receive, not only the attention, of this House, but I believe also the attention of the whole country. I think it is fair to say that it was probably Sir Robert Peel who can claim to be the father of the modern-day police force, because it is well known that his name gave the first two nicknames that we know of to the police, namely the "Peelers" and "Bobbies"—the "Bobbies" deriving from the abbreviation of the name "Robert". Since then the police of all nations have had to endure all sorts of nicknames, both flattering and insulting. They have been known as "cops", "the law", the "fuzz", all manner of things. Irrespective of their name, the police are the law-enforcement officers in whichever country they serve.

With the possible exception of the hon member for Houghton—although she maybe joined in as a small girl—most of us played the game of "cops and robbers".

251

Hansard 4 (242)

29 2.80

251

Police stations: separate facilities
4(242) 29 2 80 (251)
*2 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

Whether he has given consideration to discontinuing the provision of separate facilities for Whites and non-Whites in police stations, if so, with what result, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

No, because I consider it to be undesirable from a practical point of view

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us what the practical problems are?

The MINISTER No, I am not prepared to discuss that across the floor of the House

Mrs H SUZMAN Is it not in the public interest? [Interjections]

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know from him whether this step, namely not to do away with separate entrances and separate facilities, falls under the definition "necessary discrimination"?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I shall appreciate it if the hon member will feel free to raise the matter when my Vote is discussed We shall then be able to discuss it fully

239

THURSDAY, 28

- Administrations, are such that accurate information regarding the number of permits issued to export ivory, cannot be extracted It frequently happens that the Administration for South West Africa and the various Provincial Administrations issue permits in respect of the same ivory when the ivory is dispatched from South West Africa or from one province to another for processing or for export
- (2) The information is not available for the reasons mentioned under 1(a)
 - (3) It is not possible to make the comparisons envisaged in the question on the basis of the available information
 - (4) The granting of permits for the export of ivory is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the Administration for South West Africa and the Provincial Administrations Representations in connection with the reduction of the quantities of ivory which are being exported, should therefore be submitted to the relevant authorities

Hansard 4 (243)

251

27.2.80

243 FRIDAY, 29 FEBRUARY 1980

Cost of training of policemen (251)
4(243) 27.2.80
Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Police

What is the estimated cost of training a policeman from the time of enrolling at a police college to the end of the training period?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE
Approximately R4 566

250

Budget may bring new deal for police

Parliamentary Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis Le Grange, has dismissed Opposition claims that there was a crisis in the police force over pay and service conditions, but at the same time he indicated that a new deal for policemen could be in the pipeline.

Mr. Le Grange was replying to a protracted Assembly debate on a private members' motion calling on the Government to take urgent steps to make a career in the SAP attractive again, to stem the tide of resignations in the force.

The Minister announced wide-ranging improvements which were under consideration and which he believed would be provided for wholly, or in part, in the forthcoming Budget.

He asked the Opposition to be patient and to await an announcement by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Le Grange listed the following improvements which, he said, were under consideration:

- Maximum pay scales between the ranks of constable and major would be increased.
- Ranks from constable upwards would reach their maximum pay scale in a shorter period.
- Constables and sergeants would be promoted to the next rank without having to write examinations after a certain period.
- Warrant officers would be placed on an advanced pay scale after a stipulated period, having to...

...loss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bouquet of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage and form a bowl. Wash well. Chop and pineapple. Cube tomato leaves of the cabbage leaving pineapple, tomatoes, sliced in a bowl adding any juice salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well. Then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bouquet of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

GRIFAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- saladonnaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladonnaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauco:

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

S. Drury, East London

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- peppercorn and parsley

Mrs Futter, East London

- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Police ⁽²⁵¹⁾
ADM
barracks
ransacked ^{1/3/80}

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The single quarter police barracks in Grahamstown were ransacked by unknown attackers last night

About seven rooms on the first and second floors of the old police headquarters building in Prince Alfred Street were broken into between 7 and 8pm

Furniture was turned upside down and bedding was strewn about

But so far nothing appears to be missing

Major R J Stoltz, District Commandant of Grahamstown, at first declined to give details of the raid, saying it was 'not in the public interest'

Later, after receiving permission from his superior in Port Elizabeth, he said police were mystified by the incident

He said only one door, which had been forced, was damaged. The others were unlocked at the time

The break-in was first noticed when the policemen returned from supper at about 8.30

The police had an idea who was responsible and hoped to question suspects soon, said Maj Stoltz

251 RDM 1/3/80

Police are accused of harassment

CAPE TOWN — Concern at alleged increasing police activity among residents at Crossroads squatter camp was expressed at a meeting of the Crossroads executive committee last night

The meeting was attended by the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr T Bezuidenhout, senior officials of the Western Cape Administration Board, and representatives of the Urban Foundation

A committee member, the

Rev C Kani, said police were harassing and interrogating residents when they went to renew their temporary residence permits

Mr Bezuidenhout said he had asked the police to withdraw from the office where the permits were being renewed

Mr Bezuidenhout agreed that representatives of the committee should be present in the renewals office to ensure Board officials gave no cause for grievance

The WCAB's director of labour, Mr P S Pietersen, denied board officials were forcing men to sign an undertaking to return their families to the homelands before renewing permits

Mr C M Theron, WCAB chief inspector, said people who did not know dependants or lodgers whose names had been entered in survey forms as living with them were asked to sign a statement to that effect

A Crossroads committee

member, Mr E Dyakopu, said houseowners in this position were being punished by receiving only a three-month extension of their permits, although they may have had nothing to do with the other names appearing on their survey forms

Mr Theron said the three-month extensions were given at the request of the police. Mr Pietersen and Mr Bezuidenhout, however, said the board should not take instructions from the police in this matter

— Sapa

11/3/80

(274)

(251)

how 575 people

Unknown male
41 multiple injuries Meadowlands Aug 28 body found in veld no one blamed

Phil John
29 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 25 killed in fight no one blamed

Raberiff, Isaac
18 bullet wounds Mapeletta June 18 killed by private person during theft at Mapeletta Supply Store no finding

Schamotta, Lucrotia Ann
30 head injury Golden Highway June 20 killed by stone thrown at motorcar by unknown persons no one blamed

Shumong, Andrew
30 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 24 killed in fight no one blamed

Sefolo, Stephan
65 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 27 killed in fight no one blamed

Sibanyoni, Seuntjie
5 burns Zola Nov 8 killed by unknown private persons when home in which he was sleeping was set alight no one blamed

Sibanyoni, Thomas
10 burns Zola Nov 8 killed by unknown private persons when home in which he was sleeping was set alight no one blamed

Sibiya, Magdala
50 multiple injuries Dubea Aug 27 killed by unknown private person/s while on duty as night watchman at business premises no one blamed

Sithole, Makhosana
26 multiple injuries Mzimhlope Station Orlando West Aug 29 killed in fight no one blamed

Strydom, Jan Harm
27 multiple injuries Commando Road New Canada Aug 4 knocked down while on duty as traffic officer at roadblock by two black men in stolen car two men found guilty of robbery and culpable homicide

Zulu, William
22 multiple injuries Klippruit Sept 2 killed by unknown private person/s while on duty as night watchman at business premises no one blamed

WITWATERSRAND People killed by police

Chulo, Bekamova
33 bullet wound in chest Alexandra June 18 killed by SAP while attempting to escape after looting incident no one to blame

Kakane, Shadrack
12 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably killed by police no finding

Kgampa, Maleka, Phillomen
25 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably killed by police circumstances unknown no finding

Ledwaba, Jacob
19 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 accidentally shot when the car in which he was a passenger was fired at no one blamed

Magadani, Florance
16 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 killed by police circumstances unknown no finding

Magazi, Jacob
82 bullet wound Alexandra June 6 shot by SAP and found dead near a bottle store after the rioting no finding

Mahapo, Godfrey
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably killed by police no finding

Majola Boy (alias Dick Shabangu)
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably killed by police no finding

given the first official during the country-wide given in this order: Name, date of injury or death, findings — finding

March, Phillip
16 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 killed by SAP during arson at a school no one to blame

Masanya, Grace
bullet wound in abdomen Alexandra June 18 shot by police in vicinity of bottle which had been looted and burnt no one to blame

Mathabula, Jacob Sydney
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 killed by SAP during arson at a hostel no finding

Matsanyano, Sello Jonas
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by SAP during looting and arson of a bottle store no one to blame

Mavimbela, Siph
bullet wound in chest Alexandra June 18 presumably killed by police no finding

Mamani, Magcina
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably shot dead by police no finding

Mhlangu, Fali
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably shot by police — circumstances unknown no finding

Modukanele, Isaac Rasobata
bullet wounds Alexandra June 18 killed by police no finding

Nkutha, Peter Harrison
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot dead by police when the car he was driving failed to stop no finding

Nogo, Cornelius
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably shot by police no finding

Unknown male
bullet wound June 18 killed by police — body taken to Alexandra Police Station no finding

Unknown female
bullet wound in chest Vasco da Gama St Alexandra June 18 killed by police during looting and arson at a store she ignored a command to halt no one to blame

Pitso, Nchimane, Peter
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by police no finding

Radebe, Jeremia Mpikelali
bullet wound in abdomen Alexandra June 18 shot by police during theft at a store no finding

Ruiters, Harry
bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by

unknown private person during unrest unknown person liable

EAST RAND People killed by police

Buthelesi, Leonard
bullet wound in neck Vosloorus June 18 killed by SAP while inciting rioters to commit arson no one to blame

Dlamini, Churchill
bullet wound Kwa Thema June 21 killed during incitement of stone throwers no one to blame

Igokong, Linda (alias Petrus)
bullet wound in head Davoyton June 21 killed by SAP while inciting youths to stone the police no one to blame

Mabena, Thamba
bullet wound in head Davoyton June 21 presumably killed while police were using firearms to disperse rioters no one to blame

Mafolo, Kwapong Phineas
bullet wound Tembisa June 18 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Maluka, Godfrey
bullet wound Tembisa June 18 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Mdala Oupa Phineas
bullet wound Tembisa June 19 killed by SAP during looting of a bottle store no finding

Melako, Patrick
bullet wound Tembisa June 18 killed by SAP during looting of a bottle store no one to blame

Monaheng, Jabulane Reuben
bullet wound in chest Natalspruit June 18 presumably killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Ndlovu, Joseph
bullet wounds Davoyton June 21 killed during stoning of vehicles and police no one to blame

Potulo Boyklo Sanco
bullet wound in head Wattville June 21 died in hospital after being wounded in police action in Wattville no finding

Radebe, Alfred
bullet wound in abdomen Duduza June 21 killed during stoning of police no finding

Rapulung Mokone Sidney
bullet wound in head and abdomen Thokoza June 18 killed by SAP during incitement of stone throwers no one to blame

Sibanyoni, September
bullet wound Tembisa June 18 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Songo, Lucky
bullet wound in head Davoyton June 22 killed by SAP after looting of a beerhall and stoning of police while he was trying to avoid arrest no one to blame

Themane, Mathilda
bullet wound Sebong Bottle Store Tembisa June 18 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Vilakaz, Moses
bullet wound in back Wattville June 21 body found at a post office where police had earlier acted against stone throwers no finding

Other cases

Koza, Charlie
bullet wound Oakmoor Station June 18

Khoza, Jan
bullet wound in head Vuma Bottle Store June 22 killed by SAP during looting no one to blame

Kokoma, Ina
bullet wound in neck Winterveld June 21 presumably killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Kolonga David
bullet wound in head Mamelodi Aug 24 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles on Cullinan by pass no finding

Lekati Benjamin
bullet wound in chest Atteridgeville June 21 killed by SAP during incident when objects thrown at police no one to blame

Maake, Joel
bullet wound Tembisa Oct 16 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Mabunda Sam
bullet wound in head June 21 killed by SAP during looting of his shop — he was mistaken for a looter no one to blame

Mabuza Shadrak Linda
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by police circumstances unknown no one to blame

Madiba, Thomy Joel
bullet wound in neck Atteridgeville June 21 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store in Mamelodi East no one to blame

Majoko, Daniel
bullet wounds in head Mamelodi June 22 killed by SAP during looting of a shopping complex no one to blame

Malikane, Daniel
bullet wound Mamelodi June 21 presumably killed by SAP — he was apparently struck by a stray bullet no one to blame

Mashiwana, Mamphka Abia
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Mathebathe, Aaron
bullet wounds in abdomen Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Mathakgane, Mphahle Elias
bullet wound Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Matimela, Lazarus
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 22 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Albatha, Amos
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 22 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Mokgwaduba, Simon
bullet wounds Mabopane Block A June 21 killed by SAP during looting of a beerhall no one to blame

Molobela, Elias Moya
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Monyathara, Michael (Jacob Nkasi)
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Nomane, Manki Joseph
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Naro, Michael
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Daniels,
bullet wound in killed by SAP during to blame

David,
bullet wound Athlone Sept 16 killed by SAP during looting of road no one to blame

Dlanga,
bullet wound in Store no one to blame

Dontsi, C J
bullet wounds men Guguletu Sep stoning of vehicles

Dunga,
bullet wound killed by SAP one to blame

Elliot,
bullet wound Sept 9 killed by and Wear Shop

Finck,
bullet killed by SAP roadblock no finding

Gushma
bullet wound killed by SAP no one to blame

15 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

16 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

17 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

18 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

19 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

20 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

21 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

22 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

23 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

24 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

25 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

26 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

27 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

28 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

29 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

30 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

31 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

32 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

33 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

34 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

35 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

36 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

37 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

38 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

39 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

40 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

41 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

42 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

43 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

44 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

45 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

46 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

47 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

48 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

49 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

50 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

51 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

52 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

53 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

54 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

55 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

56 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

57 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

58 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

59 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

60 bullet
killed by SAP no one to blame

The findings have been summarised as follows:
 No finding — responsibility cannot be determined.
 No-one blamed — the responsible person cannot be determined
 No-one to blame — no person is responsible.

Ngobeni, Johannes
bullet wounds Mabopane June 21 killed by SAP during incitement and stoning of police no one to blame

Nkosi, Jacob
bullet wounds in abdomen Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Ntlatang, Tlako Johannes
bullet wound in chest Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Unknown male
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 body found on parking lot near Lulu Beerhall no one to blame

Palatse, Irene
meningitis as result of bullet wound Atteridgeville Aug 12 investigation incomplete

Rakela, Margaret
bullet wounds Winterveld, June 21 killed by SAP during attack on police after a bus was hijacked by rioters had been forced to halt, no one to blame

Shoko, Samule
bullet wounds Mabopane June 21 killed by SAP while he was leading group of rioters who were stoning vehicles barricading roads and burning buses no finding

Sinonda, Sello
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 22 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Tendane, Fana Patrick
bullet wound Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Thubano, Selinah
bullet wound in back Rustgat June 21 killed by SAP during looting of a private residence no one to blame

Tshebesebe, Boy George
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Zwane, Patrick
bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Other cases.

Pitso, Robert (Koozo)
multiple head and chest injuries University of the North June 18 fatally injured when

15 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

16 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

17 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

18 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

19 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

20 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

21 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

22 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

23 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

24 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

25 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

26 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

27 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

28 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

29 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

30 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

31 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

32 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

33 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

34 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

35 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

36 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

37 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

38 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

39 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

40 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

41 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

42 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

43 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

44 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

45 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

46 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

47 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

48 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

49 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

50 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

51 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

52 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

53 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

54 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

55 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

56 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

57 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

58 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

59 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

60 bullet killed by SAP no one to blame

People died

killed in fighting between residents and the police no one to blame

Van Kerke, Naomi
10 bullet wound Ravensmead Sept 7 killed by private person during stoning of his vehicle no one to blame

Xekosha Didikilo
41 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 25 injured in attack by black youths no one blamed

Yassien, Rediwaan
25 bullet wound in back Parado Cape Town Sept 7 killed by a Prisons official while he was inciting stone throwers no one to blame

EASTERN PROVINCE People killed by police

Buyamba Ndyeba Peter
17 bullet wound New Brighton Aug 18 killed by SAP while a BAB vehicle was set alight no one to blame

Dlalaphantsi, Sandile Jeffrey
17 bullet wound in chest KwaZakale Aug 19 circumstances unknown no one to blame

Fani, Mxolisi Peter
21 bullet wound in abdomen New Brighton Aug 20 killed by SAP during looting of 8AB market no one to blame

Grootboom, Edward Skondile
34 bullet wound Zwide Aug 19 killed by SAP during stoning and incitement to violence no one to blame

Jilingisi, Tembikile Goodwill
25 bullet wound in right leg New Brighton Aug 19 killed by SAP when a tractor was set alight no one to blame

Kakaza, Tamsanqa John-on
36 bullet wound New Brighton Aug 19 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Kondilo, Victor Matshawandila
16 presumably bullet wound in chest Zwide Aug 18 body found near bottle store after police action against arsonists no one to blame

Laman, Peter
57 bullet wound New Brighton Aug 19 killed by SAP during looting and arson at Maliza store no one to blame

Mabuya, Mashack Sandile
16 bullet wound farm KwaZakale Aug 18 killed by SAP during stoning and arson no one to blame

Matambi, Johnson
27 bullet wound in chest KwaZakale Aug 19 circumstances unknown no finding

May, Zamila Samuel
18 bullet wound KwaZakale Aug 19 killed by SAP during incitement and stoning of police no one to blame

Mbane, Sityebel Victor
19 bullet wound New Brighton Aug 19 killed by a Railway policeman when he wanted to stab a member of the SAP with a knife no one to blame

Mboko, Mtemzeli Michael
24 bullet wound Zwide KwaZakale Aug 19 killed by SAP while fleeing after looting of a shop no one to blame

Mfekate, Mzukisi Elias
17 bullet wound Daku Square KwaZakale Aug 18 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Mjo, Mnyamazeli Eric
34 bullet wound in head Aug 19 circumstances unknown — body taken by SAP to Livingstone Hospital no one to blame

Mkela, Kholakile William
20 bullet wound in head Daku Square KwaZakale Aug 18 killed by SAP while trying to throw petrol bomb at police no one to blame

Mlotywa, Mvulami Enosh
21 bullet wound New Brighton Aug 18 killed by SAP during looting of a bottle store no one to blame

Mnyosi, Cynthia Namvume
20 bullet wound in abdomen New Brighton Aug 18 killed by SAP during incitement to violence no one to blame

Mutsi, Ntombakaya
18 bullet wound in abdomen New Brighton Aug 18 killed by SAP during incitement to public violence and stoning no one to blame

Nilanganizela, Nombeko Shelly
30 bullet wound in abdomen New Brighton Aug 19 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Ntlatlana, Mncedisi Kenneth
26 bullet wound New Brighton Aug 19 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Qalingo, David Siphiso
34 multiple injuries KwaZakale Aug 18 killed by SAP when he was hit by a vehicle Attorney General refuses to prosecute

Sweloni, Tozanila Edman
34 bullet wound in abdomen New Brighton Aug 19 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Tiye, Zaliswa Florence
11 bullet wound in chest New Brighton Aug 19 circumstances unknown — presumably shot by police when they were firing at looters and arsonists no one to blame

Tube, Vuyisile
21 bullet wound in abdomen KwaZakale Aug 19 killed by SAP during looting of a shop and when he tried to avoid arrest no one to blame

Yawa, Tembilo Solomon
23 bullet wound KwaZakale Aug 18 killed by SAP during incitement of stone throwers no one to blame

Zuba Fazilo Hermans
39 bullet wound in abdomen and leg KwaZakale Aug 18 circumstances unknown no one to blame

Other cases

Botha, George
30 head injuries Sanlam Building Port Elizabeth Dec 15 broke away from escort during detention and jumped to his death no one to blame

Diakavu, Singatha (alias Deekan)
14 stab wound KwaZakale Aug 18 stabbed by private person no finding

Fishard, Sherifa
approx 18 months burns and carbon monoxide poisoning Gelvandale Oct 3 killed after private persons threw petrol bombs through window of house 12 people found not guilty of murder

Mahaluba, Afrika
23 stab wound KwaZakale Aug 19 stabbed by private person private person found guilty Attorney General refused to prosecute

Malinjias, Vuyisile Reynold
24 stab wound New Brighton Aug 18 stabbed by private person circumstances unknown no finding

Manqazi, Mathews Mabusela
24 stab wound New Brighton Aug 19

Dantela, Patrick John
26 bullet wound in head Fpping Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Davids, Mogamat Rusheed
25 bullet wound in chest and stomach Fpping Sept 16 killed by SAP during erection of road barricade and stoning of police no one to blame

Dawids, John
16 bullet wound in head Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Mustapha Store no one to blame

Dlanga, Dimphe Bantu
23 bullet wound in chest Langa Dec 27 killed by SAP during incitement of crowd no finding

Danti, Sidwell Tandinkosi
19 bullet wounds in head chest and abdomen Guguletu Sept 16 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles no one to blame

Dunga, Apton Gidiza
20 bullet wound in head Guguletu Dec 1 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles no one to blame

Elliot, Charles Marwin
18 bullet wound in abdomen Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Cash and Wear Shop no one to blame

Essop, Dawood
19 bullet wounds in chest and abdomen Bonteheuwel Aug 25 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Ferguson, Henry A J D
30 bullet wound in back Hanover Park Sept 2 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Finck Alfred Andrew
15 bullet wound in chest Retreat Sept 9 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles at roadblock no finding

Fish, Edward
25 bullet wounds in chest and abdomen Ravensmead Sept 7 killed by SAP during looting of shop no finding

Fisher, Ivy
32 bullet wound in head Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of a bottle store no finding

Ganola, Suleiman
17 bullet wound in chest Landsdowne Sept 9 killed by SAP during pursuit of suspected arsonists no one to blame

Gaya, Mava
20 bullet wound in head Nyanga Dec 27 killed by SAP during arson no one to blame

Genu, Fairoz
18 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during damaging of businesses and stoning of police no one to blame

Gobille, Christopher
28 bullet wound in abdomen Guguletu Aug 19 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Gushman, Mhlangabazi Edwin
28 bullet wound in head Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Harris, Ronald
25 bullet wound in chest Silvertown Sept 18 killed by SAP while trying to throw petrol bomb at police vehicle no one to blame

Hlankula, Stanley Mlampi
26 bullet wound in back Nyanga Dec 27 killed by SAP during arson no one to blame

Isaacs, Colin
28 bullet wound in head Retreat Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Pep Stores no one to blame

Jacobs, John
15 bullet wounds in chest Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Jacobs, Mervyn
16 bullet wound in back Elsiesriver Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Jacobs, Shahied
18 bullet wounds in chest and neck Cape Town Sept 3 killed by SAP while stoning police and private property and inciting others to do the same no one to blame

Johe Tuni
19 bullet wound in back Nyanga Dec 17 killed by SAP during arson and damage to business premises at single quarters no one to blame

Johnson, Errol
26 bullet wound in abdomen Manenberg Sept 9 shot by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Kamesi, Andries
25 bullet wound in head Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during looting and arson at BAR offices no one to blame

Kamfer, Christiaan Benjamin
16 bullet wound in chest Ravensmead Sept 7 killed by SAP during stone throwing no finding

Kahn, Nazoom
15 bullet wound in chest and abdomen Manenberg Sept 16 killed by SAP during stoning of buildings and damaging of vehicles at roadblock no one to blame

Khumalo, Joseph
22 bullet wound in head Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no finding

Kleinachmidt, Angelina
31 bullet wound in head Elsiesriver Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Komani, Brain
16 bullet wound in head Nyanga Dec 26 killed by SAP during arson no one to blame

Lao, Ralph Ronald
25 bullet wound in neck Retreat Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Lesole, Tutu John
45 bullet wound Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Limba, Cyril Ivan
18 bullet wound in back Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Vistula Tavern no one to blame

Louw, Samuel
42 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Lutiya, Wisoman
22 bullet wound in abdomen Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during arson and looting of shop, no one to blame

Magasani, Joe Pakamilo
19 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Dec 4 killed by SAP in self defence during stoning of vehicles no one to blame

Ndzungo, Nicolas Siphso
22 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Nixkey, Basil William
35 bullet wound in back Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Green Dolphin Bottle Store no one to blame

Nodada, Virginia
17 bullet wound in abdomen Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Nokosa Victor Mzwandila
18 bullet wound in head Guguletu Sept 16 killed by SAP while sabotaging railway line no one to blame

Nongekwa, Sydney
18 bullet wound in head Langa Dec 27 shot by SAP during stoning of police no finding

Ntlanisana, Vuyo Howard
26 bullet wound in back Nyanga Dec 26 killed by SAP during arson no one to blame

Nitoko, Gailford
17 bullet wound in back Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during arson and looting of shop no finding

Nxabi, Joseph
25 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no finding

Nzayiya, Patric
23 bullet wounds in chest and abdomen Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

October, Ronald Godfrey Charles
19 bullet wounds in chest and head Heido veld Sept 16 killed by SAP during damage to vehicles at a roadblock in Vanguard Road no one to blame

Oliphant, Harrison
16 bullet wound in back Guguletu Oct 25 killed when he attacked a policeman no one to blame

Olivier, Christopher
49 bullet wound in chest Kuilsriver Sept 10 killed by SAP pursuing stone throwers no one to blame

Opperman, Michael John
20 bullet wound in abdomen Hanover Park Sept 9 killed by SAP during a stone throwing attack on police vehicle no one to blame

Paulse, Abraham
45 bullet wound in back Sherwood Park Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Peters, Phyllis
32 bullet wound in head Athlone Sept 16 killed by SAP during stoning of private vehicle no one to blame

Peters, Sandra
12 bullet wound in head Athlone Sept 1 killed by police during stoning of vehicles and looting of shop no one to blame

Pieterson, Glen
20 bullet wound in chest Retreat Sept 9 killed by SAP during stoning of private vehicle on Military Road no one to blame

Rula Benjamin Desmond
34 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Sidanti, Grayton
30 bullet wound in chest Langa Aug 12 killed by SAP during looting of Meed Store while he was fleeing with stolen goods no one to blame

Sithangaya, Maxwell
34 bullet wound in head Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during the throwing of objects at roadblocks no one to blame

Tabalanza, Sithambiso Michael
29 bullet wound Guguletu Dec 11 killed by SAP during arson no one to blame

Trutor, Christopher
15 bullet wound in head Bonteheuwel Aug 25 killed by SAP during stone throwing at tuck on police no one to blame

Tshaya, Tamsanqa Michael
19 bullet wound in head Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Van de Ross, Nova
22 bullet wounds in chest and head Retreat Sept 8 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles no finding

Van Zyl, Alec
23 bullet wound in chest Retreat Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of Pohlplomker Store no one to blame

Vermoulon, Jeffrey Andrew
19 bullet wound Bonteheuwel Sept 16 killed by SAP during unrest no one to blame

Williams, George
15 bullet wound in back Retreat Sept 9 killed by SAP during stoning and bottle throwing at the police no one to blame

Xipa Richard Mucedisi
17 bullet wound in back Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Vistula Bottle Store no one to blame

Zantzi, Sunnyboy
17 bullet wound in head Guguletu Sept 16 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles no one to blame

Zondani, Vuyisile Wellington
24 bullet wound in chest Manenberg Sept 9 killed by police during looting of Vistula Bottle Store no one to blame

Zuba, Godfrey Phetele
23 bullet wound in abdomen Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Other cases

Bakubaku, Golden Winter
60 blunt instrument (stompggeweld) Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Barnes, Sydney
42 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no finding

Buglie, Putashe
30 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 27 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Dantsa, Malvilla Myathi
44 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Gingqini, Rubin Maso
31 blunt instrument M... Dec 5 killed

who were stoning vehicles barricading roads and burning buses no finding

Sinenda, Sello
16 bullet wounds Mamelodi June 22 killed by SAP circumstances unknown no one to blame

Tondane, Fana Patrick
21 bullet wound Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Thubana, Selinah
25 bullet wound in back Rietgat June 21 killed by SAP during looting of a private residence no one to blame

Tshabesaba, Boy George
28 bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Zwana, Patrick
16 bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Other cases.

Pitso, Robert (Kooze)
21 multiple head and chest injuries University of the North June 18 fatally injured when jumping out of hostel building during unrest no one to blame

EASTERN TVL

People killed by police

Mkhabela, Hendrik
22 bullet wound in chest Lynnville Witbank 20 killed during stoning of police no one to blame

WESTERN PROVINCE

People killed by police

Adams, Sandra Joyce
18 bullet wound in head Kow Town Sept 8 hit by a ricochet bullet when SAP fired at stone throwers no one to blame

Adriaanse, Nicol John
13 bullet wound Sept 2 killed by SAP during looting of a shop after he ignored an order to halt no one to blame

Allen, Basil David
18 bullet wound in abdomen Elbas River Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of a bottle store when he ignored an order to halt no one to blame

Allie, Abduragman
24 bullet wound in chest, Ravensmead Parow Sept 7 killed by SAP during stone throwing no one to blame

Appella, Christopher
16 bullet wound in head, Manenberg, Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of a bottle store no one to blame

Bam, Etombiso Richard
15 bullet wound in neck Guguletu Feb 24 killed by SAP during attempted arson of a building no one to blame

Barnes, Isaac
10 bullet wound in chest Bonteheuwel Aug 10 killed by SAP during looting of a store no one to blame

Bernards, Gary Sandy
19 bullet wound in back Grassy Park Sept 16 killed by SAP during stone throwing at tank on police at road block no one to blame

Beta, Michael
68 bullet wound in chest Nyanga Dec 28 killed by SAP during arson no finding

Betha, Neville James George
20 bullet wound Sept 8 killed by police during looting of Buy Cheap Store no one to blame

Betha, William
20 bullet wound in lower body Nyanga Dec 28 killed by SAP during arson no finding

Buba, Lawrence
14 bullet wound in chest Philippi Sept 9 killed by SAP during stoning of buses and vehicles no finding

Carollissen, Gosant
21 bullet wound in chest Hanover Park Sept 2 killed by SAP during arson and looting of library no one to blame

Cleato, Joseph Edward
20 bullet wound in back Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Green Dolphin Bottle Store no one to blame

Cook, Farlat
10 bullet wound in neck Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Green Dolphin Bottle Store no one to blame

Cooke, Rodney Edward
24 bullet wound in back Bonteheuwel Aug 25 killed by SAP during attempted arson at post office no one to blame

Dales, Bhanday
37 bullet wound in chest Retreat Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Daniels, John
35 bullet wound in chest Retreat Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Komani, Brain
25 bullet wound in head Nyanga Dec 28 killed by SAP during arson no one to blame

Leo, Ralph Ronald
25 bullet wound in chest Retreat Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Lesole, Tutu John
45 bullet wound Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Limba, Cyril Ivan
18 bullet wound in back Manenberg Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of Vistula Tavern no one to blame

Louw, Samuel
42 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Lutlya, Wiseman
22 bullet wound in abdomen Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during arson and looting of shop no one to blame

Magosana, Joe Papamile
39 bullet wound in neck Nyanga East Dec 27 killed by SAP during arson no one to blame

Majambala, Archibald
23 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during arson at BAR offices no one to blame

Majambu, Douglas
20 bullet wound in back Nyanga Aug 12 killed by SAP member in self defence during stoning of police no one to blame

Majeka, Rebecca
37 bullet wound in neck Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Marnay, Alfred James
18 bullet wound in back Retreat Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of Buy Cheap Shop no one to blame

Masiba, Nukufulo Salomon
22 bullet wound Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store and shops no one to blame

Matheson, Reginald Charles
18 bullet wound in back Retreat Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

May, Nicholas
19 bullet wound in back Retreat Sept 8 killed by SAP during burglary and looting of shop no one to blame

Mba, Mzwamadada
25 bullet wound in back Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during arson and looting of shop no one to blame

Mbali, James Mphutumi
15 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Dec 1 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles no one to blame

Mdayi, Dambile Sidwell
24 bullet wound in chest Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Meyer, Kpriel
45 bullet wound in abdomen Sherwood Park Sept 9 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Mkafule, Calulo
36 bullet wound in chest Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Moses, Phillip
35 bullet wound in abdomen Ravensmead Sept 7 killed by SAP during stone throwing no one to blame

Mosle, Ezekiel Xoble
18 bullet wound in head Langa Aug 12 killed by SAP when he threw a brick and other objects at a policeman no one to blame

Mrwebi, Daniel
23 bullet wound in abdomen Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Mshudulu, Wellli Reginald
23 bullet wound in head Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during arson at BAB offices no one to blame

Mtoto, Vukile Abraham
28 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Aug 12 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Muller, Junb
16 bullet wound in head Elsiesrivier Sept 8 killed by SAP during looting of shop no one to blame

Mvukozo, Robson
19 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Sept 17 killed by SAP during stoning of vehicles no one to blame

Ndingane, Msimkulu Crosby
11 bullet wound in chest Guguletu Sept 14 struck by ricochet bullet when police fired on stone throwers no finding

Nduna, Sifarelo Kenneth
38 bullet wound in back Langa Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting and stoning at bottle store no one to blame

Ndzube, Norman

Zuba, Godfrey Phetelo
23 bullet wound in abdomen Guguletu Aug 11 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no one to blame

Other cases

Dakubaku, Golden Winter
60 blunt instrument (stompgewold) Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Barnes, Sydney
42 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 28 killed in fight between residents and migrants no finding

Bugile, Futasha
30 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 27 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Dantso, Melville Myathi
44 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Gingqini, Rubin Maso
31 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 5 killed in fight between residents and migrants B Mfanta and seven others charged with murder but found not guilty

Gishi, Jackson
67 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no finding

Guwa, Mlulameli Nelson
46 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Jelemai, G Nomthatsumana
19 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 27 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Jonas, Vapi Lawrence
26 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no finding

Juta, Khohlo
40 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Kwilsomba, Henry
30 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 27 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one to blame

Leukas, Owen
17 bullet wound in chest Bonteheuwel Sept 11 killed by C Jordan during stoning of latter's car charged with murder

Makulusa, Ellen
36 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 27 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one blamed

Makundayi, Monica
5 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 28 killed in fighting between residents and migrants no one blamed

Manono, Cass
35 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 5 injured in an attack by black youths no one blamed

Mbamati, Nelson
28 blunt instrument — exposed to intense heat Nyanga East Dec 27 killed in fight between residents and migrants no one to blame

Mgwali, Salakupatwa
22 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 27 killed in fighting between residents and migrants no one blamed

Mhutsoa Timothy Tafe
27 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 5 killed in fighting between residents and migrants B Mfanta and seven others acquitted of murder

Nkangana, Mkuluki Zacharia
18 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fighting between residents and migrants no one blamed

Nthabathi, Sabelo
20 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 26 killed in fighting between residents and migrants no one blamed

Unknown male
burns Langa Aug 12 body found in Langa Bezaar after it was burnt down during riots no one to blame

Unknown male
28 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 28 killed in fighting between residents and migrants no one blamed

Peter, Roro Masile
60 blunt instrument Nyanga Dec 26 killed in fighting between residents and migrants no one blamed

Prince, Moses
22 bullet wound in chest Bishop Lavis Sept 12 killed by private person Dr M A Allie when a shop was looted and he was attacked no one to blame

Sogibag, Datwa
11 bullet wound in chest Philippi Oct 12 killed by traffic officer during attack on Philippi filling station no one to blame

Stuurman, Jeffrey
44 blunt instrument Nyanga East Dec 26

Betha George
30 head injuries Sanlam Building Port Elizabeth Dec 15 broke away from escort during detention and jumped to his death no one to blame

Dlakavu, Singatha (alias Deakan)
14 stab wound Kwazakole Aug 18 stabbed by private person no finding

Fishardt, Sherifa
approx 18 months burns and carbonmonoxide poisoning Gelvandale Oct 3 killed after private persons throw petrol bombs through window of house 12 people found not guilty of murder

Mahaluba, Afrika
23 stab wound Kwazakole Aug 19 stabbed by private person private person found guilty Attorney General refused to prosecute

Meintjies, Vuyisile Reynold
24 stab wound New Brighton Aug 18 stabbed by private person circumstances unknown no finding

Monqozl, Mathowa Mabusela
24 stab wound New Brighton Aug 19 stabbed by private person during looting of shop no one to blame

Porels, Lionel Ladle
21 bullet wound West End New Brighton Sept 10 fatally wounded when he attacked the guard at Community Centre no one to blame

SW DISTRICTS

People killed by police

Bezuidenhout, Isaac
32 bullet wound Mosselbay Sept 10 killed during stoning of buildings and police no one to blame

Harris, Abido
14 bullet wound George Sept 13 killed by SAP while in a crowd of stone throwers and rioters no one to blame

Lucas, Cornelius
44 bullet wound Mosselbay Sept 10 killed during damage to property arson and stoning of police no one to blame

Other cases

Plaalijes, Antoni
15 bullet wound Oudtshoorn Sept 18 killed by private person while stealing from and stoning that person no one to blame

BOLAND

People killed by police

Afrika, Pieter
23 bullet wound Montagu Sept 11 killed by SAP after a car in which he was a passenger failed to stop at a roadblock and attempted to run over a policeman no one to blame

Daniels, Kammius
34 bullet wound in head Stellenbosch Sept 7 killed by SAP during throwing of stones and petrol bombs at police no one to blame

Dube Yvonne
46 bullet wound in lung artery Paarl Sept 9 shot by SAP while stoning police and inciting crowd no one to blame

Heegaardt, Spasina Carolina
16 bullet wound in right kidney and liver Paarl Sept 9 killed by SAP when a group of coloureds stoned a police vehicle and tried to set it alight no one to blame

Karollissen, Ronald Charles
24 bullet wound in chest Stellenbosch Sept 8 killed by SAP when he tried to seize a policeman's weapon no one to blame

Viljoen Sarah Sophia
51 bullet wound in abdomen Paarl Sept 9 fatally hit by a ricochet bullet when the SAP fired at a coloured man who rolled burning tyres onto a police vehicle no one to blame

Other cases

Fortuin, Thomas Johannes
30 bullet wound? Franschhoek Sept 11 killed by private person during stoning of hotel and private car no one to blame

NORTHERN CAPE

Victor, PHF
42 coronary thrombosis as result of shock Montshwa Aug 8 died after being struck by a stone thrown by a pupil at Barolong High School when he went there with a vehicle patrol no investigation held

NATAL

People killed by police

Madonsela, Themban (alias Ednard Sidu)
26 bullet wound Sibongile Dundee Oct 28 killed by SAP during theft of a money drawer at local BAB complex no one to blame

Other case

Zwani, Petrus
13 stab wound Sibongile Dundee Oct 28 fell on a post during unrest no finding

26 bullet wound Chiawelo Bottle Store June 17 presumed killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no finding

Mabaso, Nobla

10 bullet wound in abdomen Naledi Aug 24 killed by SAP during stoning of police no finding

Mabuya, Bennett

15 bullet wound Jabulani June 18 killed by SAP during looting of Jabulani market no finding

Madingwane Dawid

11 bullet wounds Diepkloof Sept 14 found dead on premises where he lived no finding

Madzivhandila, Patrick

26 bullet wound in abdomen Chiawelo June 18 circumstances unknown no finding

Mahasha, Daniel

15 bullet wound in abdomen Merafo Station June 17 killed by SAP during stone throwing no finding

Mahlambi, Paulina

33 bullet wound and multiple injuries Chiawelo June 18 circumstances unknown happened during riots no finding

Mahlansa, Raymond Dalukole

19 bullet wound Soweto June 18 circumstances unknown no finding

Mahlitso, Sipho Maxwell

24 bullet wound in abdomen Dube June 18 circumstances unknown no finding

Malipo, Simon

18 bullet wound Soweto June 8 presumed killed on Soweto Highway no one to blame

Makate, Washington

28 bullet wounds Orlando West Aug 25 circumstances unknown — there was rioting no finding

Makhabane Petrus

18 bullet wounds in chest and abdomen Phefani Bottle Store June 18 killed by SAP during looting of bottle store no finding

Makhatla, Walter Percy

18 bullet wounds in heart abdomen and multiple injuries Soweto Oct 25 killed by SAP when police and public attacked by rioters no one to blame

Makgetla, Dawid

33 Aug 25 bullet wound killed by SAP during stone throwing person responsible cannot be determined no finding

Makhotla, Makhosi

40 bullet wound in abdomen Meadowlands Aug 28 killed by SAP when police were stoned no one to blame

Manala, Herbert

20 bullet wounds in chest and stomach Diepkloof June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Maphalala, Sydney

28 bullet wound in head Mapetia Aug 27 killed by SAP after his vehicle collided with a police vehicle he was trying to force off the road no one to blame

Mashini, Morris

21 bullet wounds in head Soweto Sept 15 killed by SAP during stone throwing no finding

Mashemba, William

28 bullet wound in head Orlando West Aug 25 killed by SAP when police were stoned no finding

Masingo, David

19 bullet wound Phiriama Post Office June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Matuku, Thamba Amos

16 bullet wound in chest Jabulani Aug 26 killed by SAP during stone throwing no finding

Matome, Makenzie

27 bullet wounds Soweto June 19 circumstances unknown no finding

Matopela, Elizabeth

18 bullet wound in chest Naledi Railway Station June 18 circumstances unknown no finding

Matsopa, Jeffrey

20 bullet wound in head Diepkloof Post Office June 17 body was found with bullet wound in back of head no finding

Mayilango, Richard

18 bullet wound Chinese Store at Klipspruit June 18 presumed shot while shop was burning no one to blame

Mazamba, Boy Charles

18 bullet wound vicinity Naledi and Inhlazane Railway Station Sept 14 shot by SAP while he and another were cutting signal cables and packing stones on the railway line no one to blame

18 bullet wound in neck Orlando West Aug 25 body found in Orlando West no finding

Mosebi, Albert

18 bullet wound in neck Orlando West Aug 25 body found in Orlando West no finding

Moshlane, Frederick

18 bullet wound in abdomen and chest Meadowlands Aug 20 killed by SAP during stoning of public and buses no finding

Mothutsane Petros

25 bullet wound in abdomen Meadowlands Aug 25 killed by SAP when police stoned no finding

Motsweneni, Charles

18 bullet wound in chest Central Western Jabavu Aug 26 circumstances unknown — there was violent rioting no finding

Mphelha, Laurence

18 bullet wound in head Meadowlands June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Mposula Simon

28 bullet wound in chest Main Road Soweto June 18 circumstances unknown no finding

Mputha Joseph

17 bullet wound Inhlazane Station June 17 killed by Railway Police during looting of ticket office no one to blame

Mqokayi Jeffrey

21 bullet wound White City June 16 circumstances unknown no finding

Melmangu Mbekeni

17 bullet wound Wrab offices Zola June 17 killed by SAP during looting of Wrab offices in Zola no finding

Mthambu John

31 bullet wound in head Soweto June 21 circumstances unknown no finding

Mthombu Mzimono

27 bullet wounds Diepkloof Sept 14 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Mtleni, Daniel

43 bullet wound Sept 14 killed by SAP while placing objects on railway line no one to blame

Mtsweni, Daniel Nathan

32 bullet wound in chest Mafolo Village Aug 25 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Muller, Lord

14 bullet wounds in chest Orlando East Sept 13 killed by SAP during arson incident no one to blame

Mzila, Haxia

18 bullet wound Sandstone June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Ncube, Daniel

23 bullet wound in chest and stomach Klipspruit June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Ndalo, Hector

20 bullet wound in neck Tshabalala Garage June 16 circumstances unknown no finding

Ndhlovu, Hastings

17 bullet wound in head Orlando West June 16 killed by SAP during an attack on police and the incitement of a crowd of stone throwers no one to blame

Ndhlovu, Jimmy

12 bullet wound in abdomen store in Soweto June 17 presumed killed during looting of a Klipspruit shop no one to blame

Ndibongo, Michael

28 bullet wound Klipspruit June 19 circumstances unknown no finding

Ngaba, Wellington

18 bullet wound in chest Zandi June 17 circumstances unknown — taken injured from a house to Berea Hospital no finding

Ngceba, Eric

18 bullet wound in head Mafolo South Aug 25 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Ngabeni, Harry

27 bullet wound in back Chiawelo Bottle Store June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Ngema, Tennyson

20 bullet wound in abdomen Jabulani Amphitheatre June 18 circumstances unknown no finding

Ngubane, Aaron

11 bullet wound in head Thabisile School Diepkloof June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Ngubane, Solomon

20 bullet wound Soweto Aug 25 killed by SAP during stoning of police no finding

30 bullet wounds in abdomen Meadowlands Aug 20 killed by SAP during stone throwing no one to blame

Radobo, Wilson

12 bullet wounds Zola Aug 26 killed by SAP during assault on police no one to blame

Radilhalo, Alfred

19 bullet wounds in abdomen and chest Soweto June 18 circumstances unknown — body taken to Meadowlands Police Station no finding

Ramashaia, Robert

22 bullet wounds Meadowlands Sept 14 killed by SAP during stoning of police and arson no one to blame

Razman, Jeromiah

18 bullet wounds in head Zola Sept 15 presumed killed by SAP at night during rioting no finding

Raemani, Hurwitz

21 bullet wounds in head and chest Zondi Oct 24 killed by SAP during stoning of police, no one to blame

Seakato, Cecil

30 bullet wound Aug 25 killed during fights that broke out while the police were being stoned no finding

Seakato, Jan

19 bullet wound Orlando Station June 18, circumstances unknown no finding

Sekhukhuni, Paul

bullet wound Sept 7 investigation incomplete

Seleka, Martha

30 bullet wound Mapetia Aug 23 killed by SAP during unrest no one to blame

Semone Johnny

18 bullet wound in head Diepkloof Zone 4 Sept 14 presumably killed at night during unrest no finding

Shabangu, Doctor

21 bullet wound in neck Chiawelo June 17 body found in open veld no finding

23 bullet wound in head Central Western Jabavu Aug 28 killed by SAP during assault and stoning of police and public no one to blame

Shihlamele, Sam (alias Shihlemule Samuel)

23 bullet wound in head Central Western Jabavu Aug 28 killed by SAP during assault and stoning of police and public no one to blame

Sibeko, Johannes

48 bullet wound Sept 8 circumstances unknown no finding

Sibeko, Titus

bullet wound Orlando West Aug 6 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Sibiya, John

18 bullet wound Diepkloof Zone 2 June 17 circumstances unknown no finding

Simelane, Enoch Mduduzi

21 bullet wounds Soweto June 20 circumstances unknown — body taken to Moroka Police Station no finding

Sithole, Joseph

18 bullet wound in neck Zola Aug 28 killed by SAP during stoning of police no one to blame

Sithole, Samuel

20 bullet wound in head Soweto June 18 circumstances unknown — body taken to Meadowlands Police Station no finding

Sithole, Vusumuzi Andrew

37 bullet wound in chest Soweto June 17 circumstances unknown — body taken to Orlando Police Station no finding

Sitshoni, Charles

17 bullet wounds Soweto Aug 20 circumstances unknown — there was rioting no finding

Tacka, Louis

18 multiple bullet wounds Soweto June 17 circumstances unknown — body taken to Meadowlands Police Station no finding

Taune, Freddie

21 bullet wound in back Tladi Aug 24, killed by SAP during stoning and assault on public and police no one to blame

Taunyane, David

21 bullet wound in abdomen Bogara Store Dobsonville June 18 circumstances unknown no finding

Thabata, Vivian

bullet wound Meadowlands Aug 4 de ceased stole a car from S Sibeko was pointed out to the police fled and was fatally wounded

Thebe, Linda

15 bullet wounds Zola Aug 26 killed by SAP during stone throwing no one to blame

13 bullet wounds in head Orlando West Sept 8 killed in fight no one blamed

Makhanya John

41 multiple injuries Meadowlands Aug 28 killed in fights no one blamed

Makhumtsha, Ntlanda

30 multiple cuts Orlando West Aug 20 killed in fights no one blamed

Makoro, Robert

21 bullet wound in head and chest Orlando West Sept 17 circumstances unknown no one blamed

Mankayl, Benjamin

22 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 23 killed in fights no one blamed

Mankayl, Gideon

39 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 24 killed in fights no one blamed

Mankayl, Mzwandilo Arthur

24 multiple injuries Aug 24 killed in fights no one blamed

Marula, Jacob

2 burns Mapetia Nov 19 killed when unknown person set room on fire with petrol no one blamed

Masaka, Amos

20 bullet wounds Dlamini June 19 killed by private persons during unrest no one blamed

Masile, Ephraim

38 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 24 killed in fights no one blamed

Mathebulo, Josiah

64 injury Zondi June 17 hit by a stone thrown at his vehicle by unknown person no one blamed

Matsabu, Jan Abel

60 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 20 killed in fight no one blamed

Maviso, Sidwell

40 head injury Meadowlands Hostel Aug 25 killed in fight no one blamed

Mbombo, Joshua

28 burns Zola Oct 28 killed when private persons set his house on fire no finding

Mdunga, Mitheleni

23 multiple injuries Dube Hostel Sept 9 killed in fight no one blamed

Mhlebi Alfred

40 burns Diepkloof Aug 24 burnt when petrol bomb he was making exploded no one to blame

Millo, Moses

39 multiple stab wounds Orlando West Aug 24 killed in fight no one blamed

Megetsi, Philemon

66 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 29 killed in fight no one blamed

Mohamme, Jacob

33 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 25 killed in fight no one blamed

Moloi, Alfred

20 stab wound Orlando West June 18 killed by member of group entering premises with liquor shouting Power Power persons found liable no prosecution

Moloto, William

44 multiple stab wounds Orlando West Aug 6 killed in fight no one blamed

Motamayi, Elias

45 stab wound Orlando West Aug 23 killed in fight no one blamed

Mqitsiwa, Mbalaka

22 multiple stab wounds Orlando West Aug 29 killed by private person/s during unrest no one blamed

Mtambu, Reuben

39 stab wound Orlando West Aug 1 killed in fight no one blamed

Mzoudi, Gwabithyala

29 multiple injuries Orlando West Sept 12 killed in fight no one blamed

Nekwana, Nompulu

13 multiple injuries Alexandra June 18 killed by unknown person — hit jacked bus pushed her pushed against wall, no one blamed

Ndhlovu, Obed

18 bullet wounds in abdomen and chest Mafolo Aug 28 fired on by unknown private person from a vehicle unknown person found liable

Ngcebo, Obed

18 head injury Mafolo South Oct 1 run over by driver of bread van after he had thrown a brick through van's windscreen no one to blame

Nkuna, Edmond (Malamu)

28 multiple injuries Klipspruit Jan 7 killed in house in explosion apparently caused by hand grenades no one to blame

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Makhanya Jatin
41 multiple injuries Meadowlands Aug 28 killed in fights no one blamed

Makhumtsha, Ntinda
30 multiple cuts Orlando West Aug 20 killed in fights no one blamed

Makero, Robert
21 bullet wound in head and chest Orlando West Sept 17 circumstances unknown no one blamed

Mankayi, Benjamin
22 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 23 killed in fights no one blamed

Mankayi, Gideon
39 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 24 killed in fights no one blamed

Mankayi, Mxwandiwe Arthur
24 multiple injuries Aug 24 killed in fights no one blamed

Marula, Jacob
2 burns Mopelia Nov 19 killed when unknown person set room on fire with petrol no one blamed

Masako, Amos
20 bullet wounds Dlamini June 19 killed by private persons during unrest no one blamed

Masiba, Ephraim
30 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 24 killed in fights no one blamed

Mastebula, Josiah
54 injury Zondi June 17 hit by a stone thrown at his vehicle by unknown person no one blamed

Matsabu, Jan Abel
60 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 26 killed in fight no one blamed

Mavuto, Sidwell
40 head injury Meadowlands Hostel Aug 25 killed in fight no one blamed

Mbembe, Joshua
29 burns Zoia Oct 26 killed when private persons set his house on fire no finding

Mdunga, Mithelani
23 multiple injuries Dube Hostel Sept 9 killed in fight no one blamed

Mhlaba Alfred
40 burns Diepkloof Aug 24 burnt when petrol bomb he was making exploded no one to blame

Mlilo, Moses
39 multiple stab wounds Orlando West Aug 24, killed in fight no one blamed

Mogofa, Philemon
60 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 20 killed in fight no one blamed

Mohamma, Jacob
33 multiple injuries Orlando West Aug 25 killed in fight no one blamed

Moloi, Alfred
20 stab wound Orlando West June 10 killed by member of group entering premises with liquor shouting Power Power persons found liable no prosecution

Moloto, William
44 multiple stab wounds Orlando West Aug 8 killed in fight no one blamed

Motomayi, Elias
45 stab wound Orlando West Aug 23 killed in fight no one blamed

Mqitshu, Mbeleka
22 multiple stab wounds Orlando West Aug 29, killed by private person/s during unrest no one blamed

Mtambu, Rouben
39 stab wound Orlando West Aug 1 killed in fight no one blamed

Mxovdi, Qwebityats
29 multiple injuries Orlando West Sept 12 killed in fight no one blamed

Nakwana, Namvula
13 multiple injuries Alexandra June 10 killed by unknown person — hi jacked bus pushed her pushed against wall no one blamed

Nahluvu, Obad
18 bullet wounds in abdomen and chest Mafelo Aug 28 fired on by unknown private person from a vehicle unknown person found liable

Ngobo, Obad
18 head injury Mafelo South Oct 1 run over by driver of bread van after he'd thrown a brick through van's windscreen no one to blame

Nkuna, Edmond (Molembu)
28 multiple injuries Klippruit Jan 7 killed in house in explosion apparently caused by hand grenades no one to blame

command to halt no one to blame

Pitso, Nehlman, Peter
20 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by police no finding

Radaba, Jeremiah Mphahleli
60 bullet wound in abdomen Alexandra June 18 shot by police during theft at a store no finding

Ruiters, Harry
35 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by police no finding

Sealotso, Samuel Ntsamo
23 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by police no finding

Sealotso, Victor
39 bullet wound in abdomen Alexandra June 18 shot by police no finding

Sobola, Jabulani Ephraim
24 bullet wound Alexandra Aug 7 killed by SAP to save the life of a policeman no one to blame

Sonatle, Kgangotsile Vincent
22 bullet wound Alexandra June 20 shot by police no finding

Serebe, Lawrence
17 bullet wound Alexandra Aug 9 killed by SAP during meeting of a crowd and an attack on police no one to blame

Sihlangu, Elizabeth
38 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 killed by SAP during looting and arson no finding

Sihlele, Benjamin
34 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 presumably killed by police circumstances unknown no finding

Sithole, Siphahle Douglas
28 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by police no finding

Tefu, Modimetya Lucas
31 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 killed by SAP during looting of a bottle store no one to blame

Thobane, Lelo Ida
31 bullet wound in chest Alexandra June 18 shot by SAP during looting of shops no finding

Van Rooyen, Aubrey Vincent
13 bullet wound in chest Alexandra June 18 presumably hit by ricochet bullet when police fired on rioters no finding

Vitankulu, Mangena Joseph
23 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 shot by police no finding

Wilson, Margaret
36 bullet wound Alexandra June 18 killed by SAP during looting of a shop no one to blame

Xabu, Elias
36 bullet wound in chest Rifle Range Road Robertsham June 18 killed in a confrontation with alleged rioters during an investigation by SA Police reservists no one to blame

Other cases

Chavika, James
30 head injury Alexandra June 18 murdered during unrest by unknown person unknown person to blame

Manganyi, Victor
18 bullet wound in head Alexandra June 21 killed by Indian during arson in a shop no one to blame

Mitshali, Dhekhzenso Simon
34 head injuries Alexandra June 18 killed during unrest by unknown private person circumstances unknown no finding

Ndlavu, Willie
42 head injuries Alexandra June 18 killed by private person during unrest accused found not guilty

Nkwane (Nakwana), Coella Namvula
13 multiple injuries Alexandra June 10 knocked down by private person in hi jacked bus unknown person liable

Shangasa, Petrus
18 stab wound Alexandra Aug 9 killed by unknown private person during unrest unknown person liable

Sibanda, Kenneth
25 stab wound Alexandra June 18 killed by unknown rioter's unknown person/s liable

Sikakane, Makoni
26 stab wound Alexandra June 18 killed by unknown private person during unrest unknown person liable

Thalaza, Selwyn
28 stab wound Alexandra June 18 killed by

ing

Ndlavu, Lucky
19 stab wound Tembisa June 18 killed by unknown private person no one blamed

Ntshema (Maphasa), Lucas
18 bullet wound Oakmoor Station June 10 killed by private person during looting of shop no one to blame

Ntshela (Mtembela), Stanley
23 brain damage and subdural brain hemorrhage Tembisa June 18 killed by private person during riots circumstances unknown no finding

Sekgalala, Paul
38 stab wound Tembisa June 18 killed by unknown private person during riots no one blamed

Sihanyoni, Lucas
20 subdural brain hemorrhage Tembisa June 18 killed when vehicles stopped and stoned during riots no one to blame

Sidu, Albert
28 stab wound Tembisa June 18 killed by unknown private person presumably during arson and looting of shop no one blamed

Tshidi, Zacharia
34 brain damage caused by subdural brain hemorrhage Tembisa June 18 run over by unknown person when vehicles stopped and stoned responsible person not traced

Webb, Daniel
23 asphyxia as result of foreign object in trachea found dead during riots no one blamed

**WEST RAND
People killed by police**

Dithigo, Elias
19 bullet wound in abdomen Chardor June 18 killed by SAP during looting of a shop and stoning of police no one to blame

Jelo, Vuzumusi Moses
20 bullet wound in neck Sabokong Aug 12 killed by SAP during stone throwing no one to blame

Mafidi, Patrick
26 bullet wound in head Mofhiakong June 18 killed by SAP during stone throwing incident while he was throwing a petrol bomb no one to blame

Ntseke, Paulus
23 bullet wound in head Chardor June 18 killed by SAP while looting no one to blame

Pitso, Michael
17 bullet wound in chest Sabokong Aug 11 killed by SAP while he was inciting stone throwing youths no one to blame

Ngema, Digbey Lazarus
19 bullet wound in head Munsiville June 10 killed by SAP after setting fire to a clinic and during stone throwing no one to blame

Vitanku, Emily
65 bullet wound in head Evaton Aug 15 killed by SAP when they fired at the fleeing car in which she was a passenger no one to blame

Other cases

Quintel, Paulus
27 bullet wound Munsiville June 10 killed by unknown person body found after arson and stone throwing no one to blame

Simelane, Obad
17 throat cut Kagiso June 17 killed by unknown person body found near bottle store no finding

**NORTHEAST TUL
People killed by police**

Chibari (Shibari), George
20 bullet wounds Mabopane June 21 body taken to Mabopane Police Station no one to blame

Ditshogo, Kgomotso Tsego
15 bullet wound in head Attardgaville, Sept 11 no one to blame

Kakana, Makutoano Andries
17 bullet wounds Mamelodi June 21 killed by SAP — circumstances unknown no one to blame

Khaza, Amos
42 bullet wound Rustgat June 21 killed by SAP during looting of private residence, no one to blame

Police station race bars to stay for 'practical reasons'

(251) RDM 1/3/80

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa's police stations are to remain racially segregated

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton)

Mr Le Grange said he was not considering removing separate facilities for blacks and whites in police stations "because I consider it to be undesirable from a practical point of view"

Immediately after this reply, Mr Dalling asked Mr Le Grange what these practical problems were

Mr Le Grange: "No, I am not prepared to discuss that across the floor of the House"

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) Is it not in the public interest?

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) Arising out of the reply of the Minister, I would like to know from him whether this move falls under the definition of 'necessary discrimination'

Mr Le Grange: I would appreciate it if the Members would have the courtesy to raise the matter when my vote is discussed. We can discuss it fully then

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said the Government had to announce substantial salary improvements for members of the police force, many of whom were being torn between their commitments and what they saw as their calling

Speaking during debate on a Private Motion by Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) — urging the Government to take steps to improve police salary scales — he said that because of the

nature of their work, policemen deserved better salaries

"The task of the police is often difficult because of the nature of our society. They sometimes have to enforce laws which are morally unacceptable to certain people and are often identified with these laws," Sapa reported him as saying

"To be a policeman requires tact, resourcefulness and a sense of responsibility. They deserve better salaries in order to retain the best men who will rise to top positions and also to attract such people to the force

"The fact is that they are underpaid and there is no excuse for this void"

Mr Page said that a properly compensated, proud and respected police force could do a lot towards improving race relations.

"It is sad to have to say that the policeman doesn't command the respect he did when I was a youngster," Mr Page said. Today's policemen had to face antagonism from all sides.

South Africa's police force was among the best in the world — "but do we give them what they deserve?" he asked

The public expected the police to be at their beck and call 24 hours a day, to be incorruptible and never to break a law. The public entrusted their security and lives to them and demanded that the police always adopted a neutral stance, to crawl in the gutters and through the sewers of society and also mix with the cream of the country

"And what do we give him? A paltry pay packet and often insults to boot," he said.

Replying, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said policemen's salaries and conditions of work received serious and continued attention from the Government.

... and police get a large portion too

POLICE had to collectively bear responsibility for the first outbreak of violence in Soweto on June 16, 1976, the Cille Commission has found

The commission says that although the direct cause of the riots was the organisation by students of an illegal mass protest march, the inability of police to anticipate the threat of a rebellion on June 16, and to take counter measures, was a "concurrent circumstance" causing unrest

"This means that the police must collectively bear responsibility for this special incident," the commission says

It discloses that, while students were widely organising for at least three days, police first got to know of the planned June 16 protest march late on the afternoon of the 15th

At about 4pm, Major G J Viljoen, commanding officer at Jabulani police station, received information that students at Naledi high school were going to protest the following day

At the same time, a black lieutenant unnamed in the report, told Colonel J A Kleingeld, commanding officer at

Orlando police station, of a rumour that students were planning to hold a meeting at one of the high schools in Orlando

Later in the evening a black sergeant, unnamed in the report, told Col Kleingeld that he had spoken to a student from Orlando North high school

The student had said that five scholars from Matsike high school arrived at his school in a green Kombi and told scholars they should first go to school the following day and should then march. People other than students should be off the streets and cars on the streets would be burned

"All this information, no matter how vague and incomplete it was, was never conveyed to the divisional commissioner or headquarters," the commission says

It was only at 7 45am on June 16 that Col Kleingeld told his men to ready themselves at his police station

Later, he patrolled the area and realised he needed reinforcements as students massed on their protest march

"The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier S W le Roux, gave evi-

dence that until that morning he had still not received any report on the planned demonstrations," the commission says

It explains the SAP argued that because there was no compulsory education, it could not take action when children boycotted classes

"It should be accepted that the force in Soweto should be informed about matters regarding possible unrest in the area," the commission comments

"Nevertheless, clear signs of simmering unrest were ignored in the last few weeks before the outbreak

"There were numerous cases of violent opposition testifying to growing tension, but the police did not realise the importance of the warning signals

"It would appear that the police did not make further or sufficient investigations

"For this reason, a group of young people could, for at least three days, make intensive preparations for a demonstration involving 15 000 or more students in schools throughout Soweto"

The commission says police

were "completely unprepared" when they received first reports of trouble

"The police had no plan of action to combat the first day of unrest and patrols first had to go out to establish what was happening," the commission says

"The divisional commissioner's orders that students should be confined to their school grounds were incapable of execution because most of them had already left their school grounds

"The police halted the demonstration but they could not control the rebellious crowds. Unrest started and spread through Soweto

"It was not long before there was unrest in many parts of the country"

"The commission adds that excluding police failure to anticipate unrest, and to take counter measures, there was no acceptable evidence that police action was responsible for the further development of rioting or for riot incidents

There were, however, cases in which police action led to unrest becoming more intensive

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By JOHN BATTERSBY,

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday dismissed Opposition claims that there was a crisis in the police force over pay and service conditions but at the same time indicated that a new deal for policemen could be in the pipeline.

Mr le Grange was replying to a debate on a private member's motion calling on the Government to take urgent steps to investigate police salary scales to make a career in the SAP attractive again and so check resignations.

The motion was introduced by Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga).

Mr le Grange said that the situation in the police force was not as critical as the Opposition made out.

The return of retired policemen and others who had joined the private sector, had remedied the shortage, he said.

Mr le Grange said pay and service conditions in the police force was receiving continuing and serious attention by his department.

The Minister announced wide-ranging improvements which were under consideration and which he believed would be provided for wholly or in part in the Budget.

Patient

He asked the opposition to be patient and await an announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, on pay and conditions for the police, nurses and teachers.

Mr le Grange said the following improvements were under consideration:

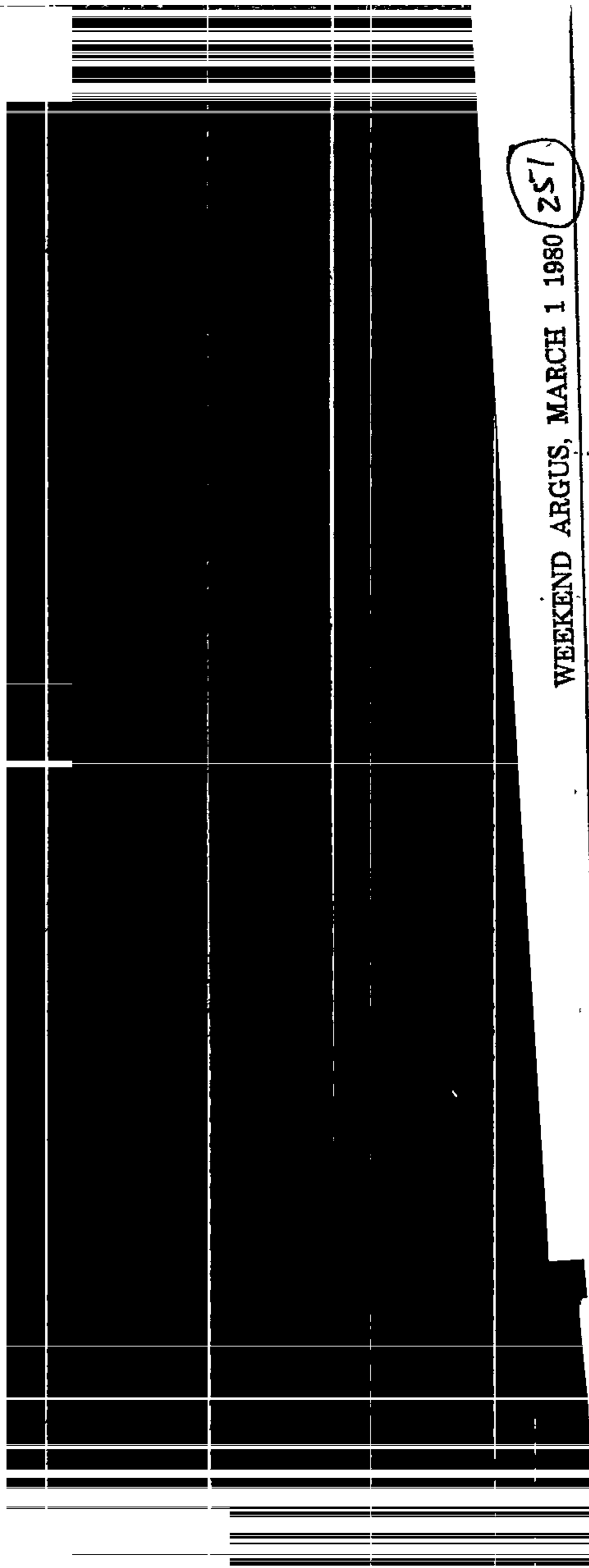
- Maximum pay scales between the ranks of constable and major should be increased.
- Ranks from constable upwards should reach their maximum scale in a shorter period.
- Constables

Sergeants should be promoted to the next rung without having to write examinations after a certain period.

● Warrant officers should be placed on an advanced pay scale after a stipulated period without having to be promoted first.

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WEEKEND ARGUS, MARCH 1 1980

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Minister rejects
claims of crisis

NEW DEAL FOR POLICE 'IN PIPELINE'

KDM 1/3/89
Le Grange's reservations 251 ~~274~~

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said yesterday that on the whole, the police had "come off very well" in the Cillie Report — and suggested there were certain findings he did not support.

Mr Le Grange was commenting on the report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, which attributed "joint responsibility" to the police for the outbreak of rioting on June 16.

The commission also

found that in other cases there was no acceptable evidence that police action was responsible for the outbreak of rioting.

Commenting on the report, Mr Le Grange said: "There may be certain aspects where I may not agree with the judge."

"But I do not think the police came off badly at all. On the contrary, I believe they came off very well. I am thankful that people can now see, under what extremely difficult circumstances the police had to

work."

He said it was "logical" there would be some criticism of the police as they had been particularly vulnerable.

"They were the force between law and order and chaos. Everything considered, I think the report confirmed that to the greatest extent the police acted properly."

Mr Le Grange said he would reserve his main comment for the snap parliamentary debate on Friday.

Wide gaps in police salary scales

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — There is still a wide gap between salary scales for black and white policemen, according to figures released yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange

While white constables with matric start on R3 000 a year, black recruits with matric start on R1 842 a year, about R100 a month less than their white colleagues

The maximum earnings of a white constable are R5 160. For blacks the figure is R3 540, while coloured and Asian constables with matric start on R2 520 a year, with a maximum of R4 320.

The Minister was replying to questions by Mr John Malcomess (NRP East London North)

White recruits with Standard Eight certificates start on R2 460. Coloured and Asian recruits at the same level start on R2 070 and blacks start at R1 500 a year

Constables joining the police force with qualifications lower than Standard Eight earn R2 100 a year if they are white,

R1 842 if they are coloured or Asian and R1 272 a year if they are black

A white sergeant starts on R3 540 with maximum possible earnings notched at R6 600

A coloured or Asian sergeant starts at R3 000 and can climb to R5 790, while a black sergeant starts at R2 220 with a ceiling of R4 740 a year

The figures show that a black sergeant could start at only R120 a year more than a white with a Standard Seven certificate could earn as a newly recruited constable

The figures also reveal a disparity in overtime rates for black and whites

Mr Le Grange said that while overtime in the ordinary sense was not applicable to the police, members were allowed to work, on a voluntary basis, a maximum of six eight-hour shifts a month outside their normal duties

A white earned R15,12 for an eight hour shift and R7,56 for a four hour shift. Coloureds and Asians could earn R12,80 for an eight hour shift and R6,40 for a four hour shift. Blacks earned R10 and R5 respectively

Mom sues Minister for R90 000 damages

A MOTHER who alleges that her eight-year-old child was permanently disabled from being struck by a police van, is claiming R90 000 damages from the Minister of Police in the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth.

The case was postponed yesterday after the court heard that in addition to injuries listed in the claim particulars, the girl had apparently developed epilepsy.

Mrs Nomotiri Jane Jack of Addo, based her claim on the injuries her daughter, Beauty Nosinana Jack allegedly received when she was involved in an accident with a police van

on the Addo-Hermitage main road on June 25, 1976.

It is alleged that Beauty sustained a large fracture on the right side of the skull and severe brain damage. She is allegedly permanently disabled, mentally retarded and unable to speak as a result of injuries.

Mrs Jack claimed R40 000 for estimated loss of future earnings by the child and R50 000 for her shock, pain and suffering and loss of amenities.

NEGLIGENCE

The Minister of Police has denied negligence or liability and alleges that the child entered the road when it was dangerous to do so.

When the case was called yesterday, Mr L S Melunsky, for Mrs Jack, said that the child had recently suffered from what appeared to be epileptic fits.

As this would influence the amount of the claim and had not been pleaded, he asked for a postponement to a date to be fixed.

Mr Justice Addleson was on the bench. Mr P J de Bruyn instructed by the deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Police. Mr Melunsky was instructed by Markmans.

Poor, and poorer, pay of policemen

(251)
1017
5/3/80

POLICEMEN in South Africa are expected to be superhumans — on barely human pay. And even then the pay decreases with the colour of the humans wearing the uniform.

Both white and black policemen are expected to be smart, courteous, incorruptible; to stop soccer riots, pursue armed terrorists, deliver babies, find stolen snakes, pick up human remains at the scene of air crashes, comfort and question victims of rape, break tragic tidings to unsuspecting relatives. They are expected to trap muggers and murderers, amuse lost children and halt drunken drivers.

To enforce the country's apartheid laws, they are expected to sneak up on illicit lovers, waken sleeping citizens, pursue their pass-less quarry through hostile crowds and raid discos and church gatherings and keep order at politically sensitive funerals. And they are supposed to be fair and objective and patient in their deal-

ings with people of all races and walks of life.

For this the white constable with matriculation receives R3 000 a year. As a sergeant he would start at R3 540. A black constable, one of those relatively few blacks who actually make it to matric, starts at R1 842 a year. A black sergeant starts at R2 220 — only R120 more a year than a white with a Standard Seven certificate could earn as a newly recruited constable. Even the overtime shifts are paid for on a racially scaled-down basis.

The general level of pay is appalling. It cannot — it does not — always attract the best quality of recruit to a lifelong career in the police force. The wide gap between pay for the various races, for a job that ranges from the dangerous to the dirty, is inexcusable in these days when the public sector follows a conscious policy of narrowing the pay gap in both absolute and percentage terms.

Press curbs spelled out for top official

RDM 5/3/80

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner of the South African Railway Police, Lieutenant-General J J Janse van Vuuren, admitted to the Steyn Commission yesterday that he had not studied in detail the Official Secrets Act or the Publications Act.

But he said the Railway Police had insufficient protection in security matters and told the commission he would like protection similar to that afforded to the Defence Force by Article 118 of the Defence Act.

Gen Van Vuuren was giving evidence to the commission,

which is inquiring into reporting of Defence and police matters, on the second day of its hearings in Cape Town.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, asked whether he had studied the Official Secrets Act.

Gen Van Vuuren "I don't think it is applicable."

Sections of the Act were read out.

Asked again whether he had studied the Act in detail, the commissioner said "I must plead guilty — I have not studied it in such detail."

Mr Steyn said there were other Acts which could be con-

sidered sufficient protection, including the Publications Act.

Gen Van Vuuren said he had not made a detailed study of the Publications Act.

He suggested that the Official Secrets Act be amended to specifically include the Railway Police.

Earlier, he said a "healthy balance" had to be struck between individual demands of freedom — including the freedom of the Press — and what he termed "collective security interests of the community."

He did not like to discuss security matters in the Press, he said.

Gen Van Vuuren said he disagreed with evidence before the commission on Monday given by Prof Piet Cule, a former editor of Die Burger who warned that additional laws could lead to an abuse of power by officials.

Gen Van Vuuren said "I believe officials are responsible people otherwise they would not be in positions of authority."

He said he had much respect for the media and described the relationship between the Railway Police and the Press in general as "good" — Sapa

Police fire at stone-throwing mob after fatal accident

N M 7/13/80

251

Crime Reporter

TWO policemen were forced to shoot when they were stoned by an angry mob while investigating a fatal accident in Clermont on Wednesday night.

The driver was being threatened by a crowd of about 200 people after a small boy had been knocked down and killed.

When constables tried to put the driver into their

van for his own protection the mob began to throw stones.

With the aid of another policeman they put the driver into a police van.

They increased their stone throwing. After the policemen were struck they fired at specific stone throwers, wounding two of them.

Police reinforcements arrived and three men were arrested.

Steyn inquiry heard ^(Times) 8/3/50 ⁽²⁵³⁾ 60 witnesses ⁽²⁵¹⁾

Staff Reporter

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into police and defence reporting held its last public sitting yesterday. The commission heard 60 witnesses who presented over 2 000 pages of transcribed evidence.

The commission which held its first sitting on January 11 must present its report to the State President before April 15.

Mr Michael Morris of the Terrorism Research Centre, one of the last witnesses to give evidence yesterday suggested the establishment of a police liaison committee to improve relations and communication between the police, the press and the public.

This committee should consist of representatives of the press, academics, the public sector and senior police officers.

Its function would be to inform the police of public and press view on certain matters and to provide an interchange of ideas between the police and the public.

Reporters assigned to cover

defence and police matters should undergo a familiarization course organized by the South African Defence Force or the police.

The defence and the police force should have an equal course supplied by the press. They have a comprehension of the public's demands or the pressure under which newspapers operate," he said.

There should be total honesty and openness with the media.

○ The editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburg, told the commission on Thursday that national security could be better handled by giving as much information as possible to the person in the street.

He said that in matters of national security the member of the public who lost his head most easily in a crisis was one who does not know what was going on.

The managing editor of Nationale Pers and deputy chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Dawid de Villiers, told the commission on Thursday there was already enough legislation restricting what could be reported.

Police's lot 'unenenviable'

CDM 8/3/80

(251)

CAPE TOWN — Enforcing certain apartheid laws made the South African policeman's lot an unenviable one, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, Mr Ray Swart, said yesterday.

Mr Swart told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into media reporting of Defence Force and Police Security that "in these circumstances it would be disastrous if the South African Police force was seen to enjoy any unreasonable and special protection".

The commission yesterday ended its open session in Cape Town after hearing more than 60 witnesses.

Many unpopular laws had ra-

cial overtones and the police should be seen as well-disciplined, impartial and in no way above the law, Mr Swart said.

Because of security interests, some secrecy was necessary.

However a blanket statutory ban or restriction on reporting police activities would distance the police from the public and create a feeling that the police was a law unto itself.

Mr Swart said his party felt there should be "the minimum of interference with the free reporting of police activities and news".

A former police spy told the commission yesterday that friction between police and

Press and between police and public was caused by their not understanding each other's problems.

Mr Michael Morris was giving evidence in his capacity as director of the Terrorism Research Centre.

He said the police force's Directorate of Public Relations specialised in non-information, and this caused observers to doubt its credibility.

A joint committee of police officers, Press representatives, academics and members of the public was needed.

Mr Justice M T Steyn said the commission would complete its report by April 15 — Sapa

Bill for police to go abroad

251
Cape Times 11/3/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A bill to authorize police service outside South Africa's borders was published here yesterday.

The Police Amendment Bill also extends the qualifying police service period to join the reserve force to four years.

Anyone who joined the police after January 1 this year will now have to do four years' service to qualify for the police reserve.

The bill says that should the Commissioner of Police find it necessary for the functioning of the SAP he could, with the approval of the minister, direct members to perform their duties outside the country's borders. Unless the minister directed otherwise, such foreign duty would be performed as if it was done within the Republic.

Permanent police members who joined the police after July 1, last year needed two years' service to qualify for the reserve after which they were required to do 180 days reserve duty a year for five years. The bill provides that those who joined after January 1 will now need four years to qualify and do 180 days duty a year for eight years. Sapa

Police pay out R250 000

(251)
RDM 11/3/80

THE ASSEMBLY. — The police paid out nearly R253 000 last year to 100 members of the public who had lodged complaints of assault against the force, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave), the Minister also disclosed that nearly R43 000 had been paid out in respect of 44 cases of unlawful arrest. — Sapa

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	143262	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	(51)
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
1502960	GARISCH	SONYA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (43)
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (60)
153855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP (50)
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWIVA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 116120	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I DRAMA I	F (49) UP (50)
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX (65)
115954H	HARVEY	MARGARET JUANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 114101	AFRIKAANS RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (50) UP (65)
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (48)
152126E	HENSON	RONALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH I	F (37)
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS
152889J	HUBSON	SALLY	116120	DRAMA I	ABS
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101 107101 115101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) FRENCH I	3 (57) 3 (59) 3 (56)

UJCT

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Bill takes their beat beyond the border

(251)
RDM 11/3/80.

THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill to authorise police service outside South Africa's borders was published yesterday. The Police Amendment Bill also extends the qualifying police service period to join the reserve force to four years.

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After this they were required to do 180 days reservist duty per year for five years.

The Bill provides that those who joined after January 1 will now need four years to qualify and do 180 days duty per year for eight years — Sapa

The Police Amendment Bill will allow policeman — like this constable on patrol at Otavi — to follow orders to operate outside SA

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
15026	B.A./LL.B.			AS AT 29 02 80		15026
STU13-9				EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105100	LATIN I	3 (52)	111062V
116983F	DAMENFLL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS 1	116983F
137001P	FINE	DERRICK NISEL	105201 605202 604201	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2 (68) 3 (57) 2 (65)	137001P
137345W	GALD	DIANA ALICIA	105100	LATIN I	3 (56)	137345W
133987N	GORE	DAVID GEORGE	105104		ABS 3	133987N
110635F	GRIESEL	DAVID			ABS 1	110635F
11980				SPRUDENCE I 2	3 (59)	132210G
				SPRUDENCE II ABS	7 (62)	119010J
				DERLANDS II ABS	7 (53)	139814X
				UNAL LAW 3	2 (60)	110281W
				LAW I 3	2 (62)	139856W
				SPRUDENCE I 3	3 (51)	130539Q
				SPRUDENCE IUP	1 (52)	137806P
				ABS	3 (54)	137243C
				F ACCTS F	1 (42)	117171K
				ABS	3 (42)	135970U
				SPRUDENCE IUP	1 (52)	133096V
				LAW I	7 (56)	134385W
				LAW I	3 (52)	131836A
				SPRUDENCE IF	1 (49)	132014C

UJGT

Call to stop assaults

THE ASSEMBLY — The Progressive Federal Party has demanded that the new Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, take steps to cut down the number of assaults by police on members of the public.

The party's spokesman on police affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said yesterday the figure of more than R250 000 paid to members of the public after 100 assaults by members of the police force "reflects a very serious situation."

"The situation does no

credit to the good reputation of the South African Police and the influence must come from the Minister himself to ensure that greater discipline is exercised if the police force is to enjoy the confidence and respect of the public at large."

Replying to a question from Mr Swart this week, the Minister said R252 626 had been paid to the public for 100 assaults by members of the police and a further R42 925 for 44 cases of unlawful arrest during 1979 — PC

JEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15036

STUD NO

SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

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101834P	HACK	BRYAN GREGG	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ARS	4	101834P
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	5	1154740
114334E	MACCANS	DENISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1	4	114334E
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IS	IS	4	103069G
100344V	LORE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	IUP	5	100344V
094440C	MAYO	HEMRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	IUP	4	094440C
102253V	WILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	IUP	4	102253V

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

Former policeman delaying trial 'so he can escape'

Court Reporter

A FORMER police captain who faces 15 counts of robbery and 13 other charges was using delaying tactics to have his trial adjourned so he could escape from custody, State counsel told the Durban Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Mr Gideon Scheltema was opposing an application for the adjournment of the trial of Mr Andre Charles Stander, 34, before Mr Justice Page.

Mr Stander is alleged to have robbed building societies and banks in the Transvaal and the Durban area of R97 500.

When Mr Stander first

appeared earlier this month he was remanded as he was 'unfit' to attend court. At the next hearing his counsel withdrew.

New counsel, Mr Johann Els, yesterday asked for a further adjournment as he had not had time to prepare his case.

Mr Scheltema said he had evidence that Mr Stander had faked his illness.

He had dismissed his counsel to further delay matters as he wanted to escape. Mr Scheltema said there was available evidence that he wanted to commit suicide.

Mr Justice Page adjourned the trial to April 21.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : N/A

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)

STUD NO

SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

17000

101795X DE RAAT

SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD

105703

LATIN HONOURS

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VIVIENNE

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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

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UCT

Le Grange working on police pay

CAPE TOWN 13/3/80

251

STEPHEN WROTNESLEY
Crime Reporter

WHILE the Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange, is "not happy" with the present shortage of policemen, one of the major causes of which is the problem with salaries, he believes that the shortage is "normal".

This emerged during a wide-ranging interview with the minister at his office yesterday.

He spoke extensively on the shortage of policemen — the



Mr. Louis le Grange

police are about nine percent short of full staff capacity — and on various possibilities of cutting the high-crime rate.

He also spoke about the ANC's "Year against Apartheid".

According to statistics released in Parliament this year, of 35 757 positions available for warrant officers and more junior ranks, only 31 887 posts are filled.

He said, however, that the shortage had to be viewed as normal in any service. "I don't think it is abnormal compared with other departments."

"I don't say I'm happy but one must look at the problem from this point of view."

Mr Le Grange was appointed to the post of Minister of Police and Prisons in June last year when the posts of Police and Prisons were separated from that of Justice. He took over from Senator J T Kruger, who is now President of the Senate.

Higher maximums

One of the major reasons for the shortage on the police force was salaries but he said he was working on this. "I would like

to have higher maximums," he added.

He was "working very hard" to try to raise maximum salaries, and was working with the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury to this end.

Mr Le Grange commented on problems experienced by policemen with the "extra work" system of payment, in which extra pay for extra work was subsequently cut down because it was found to cost more than originally expected.

He said that the problem had stemmed from the fact that the payments had not been budgeted for last year and the funds had had to come from savings in the total police budget.

He said the system would work more smoothly this year.

Dealing with the high crime rates in the Cape as well as in Johannesburg, Mr Le Grange said that people had to look at the problem by first bearing in mind the difficulties and problems applying to the various societies.

Root causes

Leaders in particular societies had to look at the root causes, he said. He said the problem was not one that resulted from the police and that the police were coping "quite well" with the situation under difficult circumstances.

On the possibility of bringing the policeman back on to the beat by having foot or bicycle patrols, the minister said the plan for foot patrols had already been implemented in the Cape Town City area. The policemen involved had done a "very good job", he said.

Asked about the possibility of closer co-operation between vigilantes and the police in the townships, the minister said he had not given this his personal attention and could not comment.

However he expressed his appreciation for the work that vigilantes were doing.

Dealing with the question of the ANC-declared "Year against Apartheid" and whether this would be an added drain on the understaffed police force, he said "I don't think so. It will be no more of a problem 1980 will be a normal police year like 1979 or 1981 — ANC or no ANC."

"And you can tell that to the ANC," he said.

A crackdown feared after SP questions black leaders

RDM 13/3/80

~~HA~~ 251

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THREE prominent black personalities say they were questioned by Security Police this week, giving rise to speculation that another round of Government action against dissident individuals and organisations may be imminent

The three are Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation and chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, TAC secretary, and Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, TAC executive member and a member of the Soweto Committee of 10

Mr Nkondo claimed that a Sergeant Du Toit told him a banning order was being prepared for him

By late yesterday, comment could not be obtained from the Directorate of Public Relations, Police.

Mr Nkondo said he was questioned on Monday, Mr Mazibuko on Tuesday and Mr Mathabathe yesterday

They said they were questioned about personal details, including the distances of their homes and places of work from the nearest police station, and their church-going activities

Speculation about another round of action against black individuals has been sparked by recent actions and statements by Government officials.

Two weeks ago three

members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation — Mr Thozamile Rotha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela — were served with banning orders after their release from detention

An order was also served on a leading black sports administrator and Pebco member, Mr Dan Qeqe

The same night the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told a National Party meeting in Potchefstroom that Post newspaper was being "very closely watched" by the Government

Mr Le Grange also said the Government was aware of organisations fomenting unrest in Soweto and warned that people involved would "burn their fingers"

Mr Le Grange's statement came before Mr Robert Mugabe's Rhodesian election victory recently led to calls in the pro-Nationalist Afrikaans Press for the Government to talk to "real" black leaders

This in turn led to speculation that the Government might be prepared to talk to popular black leaders

But last week the passport of the outspoken anti-apartheid general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was withdrawn

Mr Le Grange said in Cape Town yesterday "Bannings and warnings are not my responsibility. They are the resort of the Ministry of Justice"

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UJCT

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14340 BACHEL
STUD NO
1138601 HARTI

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Man shot in struggle with policeman

14/3/80
CF
251

Crime Reporter

A MAN was shot and wounded during a scuffle with a policeman in Elsie's River yesterday morning

A police spokesman said yesterday that at 11 am, two members of the anti-riot squad, constables C Bakkes and H A

They followed the man and found him hiding in the backyard of a house in 30th Avenue. When the constables arrived, the man set four dogs in the yard on to them

Constable Roos fired two shots into the ground and scared off the dogs. The man again made a break but was arrested at the front gate of the house by Constable Roos

The man made a grab for Constable Roos's service revolver and in the ensuing scuffle two shots went off. One of the shots wounded the man in his neck and he was taken to the Conradie Hospital where his condition was described as satisfactory

• An 11-year-old cyclist, Donald Elsner, was held up by a man with a firearm and robbed of his bicycle, value R50, in Grassy Park

• Mr Frank Frances, 26, was robbed of R22 by an armed man while he was sitting at a bus stop in Manenberg

POLICE FILE:



Roos, had arrested a man, 36, for possessing a number of dagga cigarettes at the Panorama cinema in Elsie's River. The man pulled free and ran away

Police shortage 9 pc

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said although he was "not happy" with the present shortage of policemen he believed the shortage was "normal".

He said in an interview the police were about nine per cent short of full staff capacity.

According to statistics released in Parliament, of the 35 757 positions available for warrant officers and more junior ranks, only 31 887 posts were filled.

Mr le Grange, said, however, that the shortage had to be viewed as normal in any service.

One of the major reasons for the shortage on the police force was salaries but he said he was working on this.

The problem had stemmed from the fact that the payments had not been budgeted for last year and the funds had had to come from savings in the total police budget.

He said the system would work more smoothly this year — PS.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 1	15026
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAIERFLL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F
137001P	FINF	DERRICK NIGEL	105201	CUMM AFF GOVT AND LAW I	3	(68)	1	137001P
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(65)		
137345W	GAOD	DIANA ALICIA	105104	LATIN I	3	(30)	3	137345W
133987N	GORE	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N
110635F	GRIFFESSEL	PAUL PRINIGH	105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F
132210R	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(50)	1	132210R
119010J	HANNUL	PETER BRIAN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2	(62)	1	119010J
139014X	ISMAIL	AVVAR	105201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	139014X
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
110281W	JANSEN	COLLEEN BENITA	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(60)		
		EDJIN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(62)	1	139656W
		JOHN BRUCE	105201	CUM AFF GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	130539G
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(56)		
		STEPHEN JOHN	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(54)	1	137806P
		MELANIE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	137243C
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
		MARIANNA	201405	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	3	(42)	1	117171K
		LYNNE CATHERINE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	135970U
			107201	ENGLISH I	ABS			
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ABS			
		DOUGLAS ANDREW	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)	1	133096V
		SADDIVA	105201	CUM AFF GOVT AND LAW I	3	(56)	7	134365W
		GADJJA	105201	CUM AFF GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A
		ANTOAV GIDEON	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(49)	1	133011C

UJCT

Cause of death of man still a mystery

251

14/3/80

ADM

By JOHAN BUYS

THE Attorney-General has confirmed the verdict of a Benoni magistrate who ruled that he could make no finding as to the cause of death of a Springs man who died in police custody four hours after being arrested on charges of dealing in dagga.

The Attorney-General confirmed the verdict after seeing the inquest record on Mr Sonnyboy Nhlapo, 40, who died on February 18 last year.

A second finding by the inquest magistrate, Mr de V M Horak, that he could also make no finding as to whether Mr Nhlapo's death was due to the negligence of any person or persons, was also confirmed by the Attorney-General.

It was alleged at the inquest

last year that Mr Nhlapo, of KwaThema, was hit over the head with a rifle by a member of the Springs Narcotics Bureau.

He was taken in a police car to the Benoni mortuary on January 18 and pronounced dead by the district surgeon, Dr A P Cronje.

Dr Cronje who subsequently performed the post mortem, found Mr Nhlapo died of "asphyxia, probably due to an epileptic fit".

However, Mr Nhlapo's widow, Mrs Smangele Nhlapo, pressed for a second post mortem, which was performed by Johannesburg pathologist Dr Johnathan Gluckman.

At the inquest in the Benoni Magistrate's Court before Mr Horak, assisted by the chief

state pathologist, Prof L S Smith, and an assessor Dr Gluckman described Dr Cronje's post mortem examination as "the worst I've seen in my life".

Dr Gluckman said that during his examination he discovered a fracture in the base of the skull — not reported in Dr Cronje's finding.

After lengthy evidence, Dr N J Scheepers, acting chief state pathologist said "the two post mortems performed were not so complete that the cause of death could be stated".

Mr D A Kuny, appearing on behalf of the Nhlapo family, then asked the magistrate to refer the evidence to the Attorney-General because "the court is unable to make a finding as to the cause of death".

Security Police

14/3/80

seize

Nusas

pamphlet

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY Police have raided the offices of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Natal in Durban and confiscated copies of a political pamphlet published by Nusas

The pamphlets, entitled 'Exposing the Total Strategy', dealt with the Nusas view of the 1980s and were banned by the Publications Control Board

Three Security policemen arrived at the SRC offices on Tuesday and asked officials to hand over copies of the pamphlet

Mr Chris Swart, president of the SRC, said the confiscated pamphlets were part of a batch that had been withheld following the ban on the publication

A quantity of the pamphlets were distributed to students before the ban was imposed

'We were aware of the ban but thought it legal to retain the pamphlets so long as they were not distributed,' said Mr Swart

The Security policemen informed the students that the pamphlets were being removed because the ban was expected to be extended to include their possession


A Security Police spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the matter

Wits Council petitioned to stop student spying

Express 16/3/80

251

80/03/05




Dear Hoogs,

I was sorry to read of your shock at my position I still regard our friendship as genuine and still stand for what we used to discuss - freedom + justice for all and the protection of the innocent against the evil

Regards, Craig

80/03/05



Dear Sheldon Cohen,

Ten out of ten for your "The spy who blew his cover"

Cover

Craig Williamson

● Two of the notes — both on official SAP letterheads — which exposed campus spy Captain Craig Williamson wrote to friends at Wits University this month. In one he writes "Dear Sheldon Cohen, Ten out of ten for your 'The Spy who blew his cover' cover" It was simply signed Craig Williamson.

In the other to, someone known as Hoogs, Williamson writes "I was sorry to read of your shock at my position I still regard our friendship as genuine and still stand for what we used to discuss — freedom and justice for all and the protection of the innocent against the evil Regards, Craig" And as an afterthought he writes on the back "Ps. I'll call you and arrange to meet for lunch sometime."

STUDENTS SCORN TWO LETTERS FROM THE SPY WHO LIKED THEM

WITS authorities are considering measures to combat police spying on its campus.

The move comes at a time when Craig Williamson, the rotund former student who turned out to be a police spy, has written two letters on notepaper engraved with the police badge, to students on the campus he operated on

Students who made representations against police spying on the campus this week had hoped to strip graduates who are exposed as police spies of their degrees. But this does not seem likely

One of the letters from Captain Williamson was to the Editor of Wits Student, Sheldon Cohen, congratulating him on a funny, anti-Williamson poster

The second was to a former colleague on campus, Mr Hoogs Rakhwadzi, explaining that the ideals they had apparently shared while "friends" still meant something to him

He also said he would contact Mr Rakhwadzi for lunch

On Friday, in a rare procedure in the history of the University, SRC president Norman Manoim was allowed to present its case to the University Council on behalf of the students

The case concerned the destructive role of police spying on students and lecturers

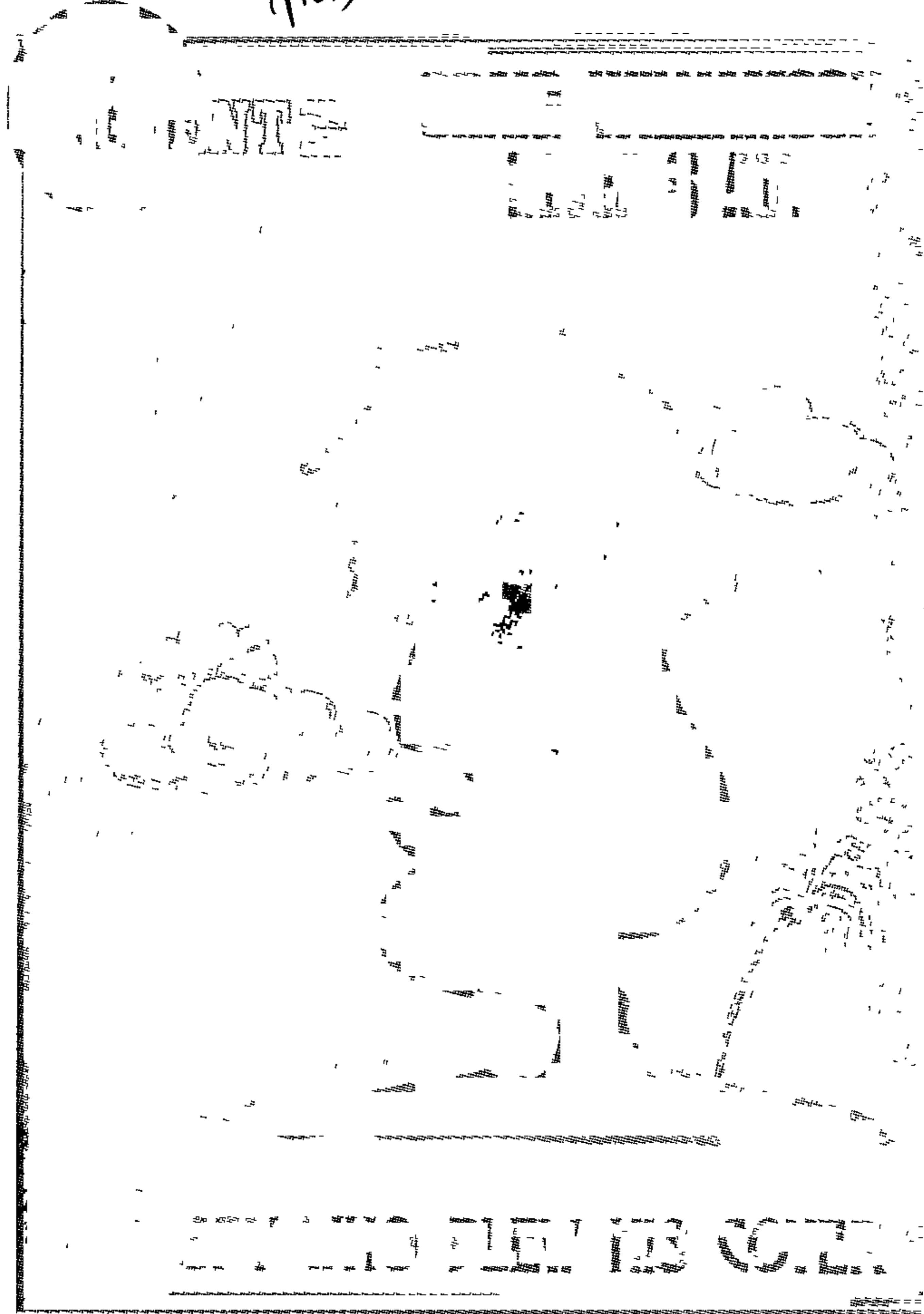
He asked them to consider measures to put an end to the spate of spying which has angered thousands of students at Wits and which, Mr Manoim told the council, was hamper-

as the SRC have done everything we can to ensure that spying does not continue, but we believe that more must be done, firstly to protect our legitimate activities and of course to protect academic freedom

"In any university there are occasions when a sensitive issue is raised in the lecture hall

"This is where we believe the council's role is vital in endorsing and strengthening the measures already taken"

Mr Manoim said he and other members of the SRC believed it would not be possible, as they had hoped, to strip the three former Wits spies of their degrees



● The Wits Student cover Craig Williamson marked 10/10

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By PETA THORNYCROFT

"At first I was amused when I received it

"Then I wondered if it wasn't some kind of futile attempt at intimidation I never knew him personally, so I find it difficult to judge

"Perhaps the letters were a genuine attempt to regain former friendships which he had

believed were sincere

"If that is the case then it really is rather pathetic. Does he honestly believe anyone here would accept him on any level? "He is, if that was his motive, wasting his time"

Mr Cohen said the fact that he had seen the poster showed

Williamson was still interested in student affairs

"The reverse side of the poster was a serious attempt to warn students of the implications of what had been happening on their campus"

Mr Rakhwadzi said he would prefer not to comment about his letter

In the latest Wits Student he said the policeman's actions had left him shocked and perturbed

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EXPRESS

16/3/80

ing academic freedom

The measures Mr. Manorm asked the Council to put into effect are

- To take a public moral stand and issue a statement to that effect to the Press
- To make spying a breach of the rules concerning discipline at the University
- To inform the parents of present and future students of the council's stand on this issue

Mr. Manorm said shortly after presenting his case "We

"The security laws are so vague, and if the lecturers are concerned that what they might say will be reported to the police it is inevitable they and the students will censor themselves because they feel vulnerable

"Much important academic argument may cease on campus unless we are all sure that every possible step has been taken to keep spies off the campus

He also said the Wits SRC was concerned that both the University of Cape Town and Rhodes University had this year allowed a known police spy to study

The Cape Town student had been allowed to register for an honours degree.

Sheldon Cohen, Editor of Wits Student which published the poster, and was a recipient of a letter from the Pretoria policeman said.

Schoolboy shot under car by riot cops

257
16/10/80

By SAM MABE

A JOHANNESBURG inquest magistrate this week found a member of the Soweto Riot Squad Constable Edgar Dikoko responsible for the death of a Soweto schoolboy who was gunned down in Orlando East 15 months ago.

The magistrate, Mr H P Holzhausen, made the finding at an inquiry into the death of Victor Siphwe Sibiyi (16) of Orlando East who was killed on December 30 1978 m.

Mr Alfred Radebe told the court he was in his Orlando East home when Constable Dikoko burst into the house with a firearm. The policeman asked him if he had seen a man who had run into the house.

"I had not seen anybody run into the house and I told him so. He then went out. I followed him and saw him fire a shot underneath a car in the yard."

Mr Radebe said he saw a youth emerge from under the car, clutching his stomach.

The policeman grabbed the youth and hit him. The youth pulled away and after taking a few steps died.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 1			13010
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP (51)	160942M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	157568V
150296D	GARISCH	SONYA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (43)	150296D
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102. MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS	158290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASTA	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	155173R
159186D	GUSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP (55)	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (60)	158211U
153855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	153855J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP (50)	162285X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 115120	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I Drama I	F (49) UP (50)	162109F
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX (65)	155641A
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	115954M
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 114101	AFRIKANS RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (50) UP (55)	159604H
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (48)	161491J
152126E	HEWSON	RONALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH I	F (37)	152126E
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS	155720L
152889J	HUSSON	SALLY	116120	Drama I	ABS	152889J
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3 (57) 3 (59) 3 (56)	155148P

UJCT

All Nations Guards not recognised by police, says CID head

By IKE MOTSAPI Post 18/3/89

THE All Nations Guards, Mr David Thebehali's private police force, are not registered police reservists, says the head of the Soweto CID, Colonel Steve Lerm.

Col Lerm was replying to a question on whether the guards were recognised by police.

He said as far as he was concerned, the All Nations Guards were not recognised by police, and announced that investigations on their activities were continuing.

Col Lerm further announced that police would be calling Mr Thebehali, the chairman of the Soweto Council, to question him again on the activities of the guards.

Mr Thebehali was questioned last week by the police after his guards had raided a house in White City Jabavu and assaulted people inside.

Col Lerm said: "I want to assure the people of Soweto that any complaints against the guards will be investigated by police. I will be calling Mr Thebehali to my office to question him again."

Mr Thebehali was not available for comment.



Mr David Thebehali, to be questioned again on guards.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 2	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 2
133849N	PEARCE	GADY-SUSAN	110101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	110201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	1 140639U
133499H	PLAATJES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	1 133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	001303	COMPANY LAW	1 137501H
139271G	RFUMAN	BARRY GEORGE		ATM I	F (36) 1 139271G
				SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE 2-	{ 60} 1 052892H
				AFRICAN HISTORY II	2- { 60}
				CONOMICS II	3 (53) 1 121461Y
				ENGLISH II	3 (57) 1 133333C
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX 1 133054C
				RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F (44) 1 137998Y
				PSYCHOLOGY II	3 (58) 1 134502F
				PSYCHOLOGY I	2- (63) 1 135878U
				SPECIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE ABS	2- (63) 1 111532F
				AFRICAN HISTORY I	2- { 60} { 61}
				AFRICAN HISTORY I	2- { 61}
				AFRIKAANS	ABS 3 121723H
				STORY II	3 (52) 1 102168C

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
UNIST

Minister hints at pay rise ²⁵¹ for police

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has hinted that a pay increase for policemen is in the offing and could be announced during next week's parliamentary budget speech

Another development announced by the minister was that African and coloured policewomen would be serving in the force by the end of the year

This emerged from talks yesterday between the minister and an eight-man delegation of the Athlone Management Committee. The committee had requested the meeting to discuss the serious crime position on the Cape Flats, the committee secretary, Mr W Jacobs, said later

Also present at the meeting were the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier J F Rossouw, and the head of the divisional criminal investigation department for Western Province, Colonel Dries van den Heever

Mr Jacobs said that his committee had put several requests to the minister to improve the crime-busting machine. One of these was that police salaries should be increased to attract the right people to the force. Another was that policemen engaged in administrative duties be used to fight crime and that policewomen be employed to fill the vacancies in offices

The minister replied that a salary rise was a matter for the budget to be presented in Parliament next week, and that the concept of African and coloured women in the police force would be off the ground by the end of the year

Appealed to minister

The committee, which controls an area containing 260 000 people, appealed to the minister for the implementation of foot patrols, increase of police station staff to realistic manpower levels and regular police blitzes at weekends to eliminate she-bens and other criminal elements

The committee said that many policemen treated members of the public "rudely and in an abrupt manner", not only at the scene of a crime but also in police stations. It was therefore suggested that a police public relations programme be initiated to improve the force's image

Mr Le Grange had promised to investigate the matters brought to his attention and would accompany the management committee on a tour of the Athlone area on March 31, Mr Jacobs said

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
17300	HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP				
0435124	MAURICE	MARY ANN	11702	BOOK SELECTION	UP (53)
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS					
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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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'I WANT DETECTIVE'S

AN Ocean View mother of three primary school children has threatened to lay a charge against a detective if he does not apologise for his alleged treatment of her children, whom he accused of theft.

Mrs Johanna Claassen, whose three children, Valerie (12), Ingrid (11) and Henry (9) attend the Kleinberg Primary School in Ocean View, were accused with three other children of stealing R52 from a female teacher on the staff.

Not satisfied with the children's explanation of the children that they were innocent of the charge, she took the serious step of calling in a detective from the Simonstown police station. The next day, Henry and Ingrid were picked up by a detective at a relative's house, while Valerie was collected at school during school hours and taken to the charge office in Simonstown.

Caned

On returning home, Mrs Claassen's children accused the detective of caning them on their hands, to persuade them to admit to theft.

BY RENE
DU PREEZ

school by a detective leaves them open to nasty remarks from their school-mates — although they are innocent." The detective, who operates between Simonstown and Fish Hoek police stations, was not available for comment.

At a meeting between Mrs Claassen, her three children and the principal of the school, Mr C van Wyk, (at the request of the principal), on Thursday morning, the kids, according to Mr Van Wyk, retracted their accusations against the detective and said they were not beaten.

Mr Van Wyk was not at the school last week when the alleged theft took place. He said after meeting Mrs Claassen and the children that the story of caning was untrue and that the matter had been settled.

On Wednesday evening, when the Sunday Times visited Mrs Claassen, she said "If I do not get an apology from the detective who tried to accuse my children with force to admit to the theft, I will go ahead and lay a charge against him."

"I feel bitter that the female teacher concerned did not see it fit to see me before calling in the police."

During the interview with Mrs Claassen, a teacher at the school, Mr H Retief, asked Mrs Claassen to come to the school the next morning (Thursday), to try to settle the incident with the principal as it could have a damaging effect on the school and teachers.

Miss Sophia Koch, whose daughter, Rosette (10), was also taken to Simonstown police station, said "My daughter did not receive any cuts from the detective, but I do not like the method in which they tried to accuse her."

"The correct procedure should have been for the teacher involved to have come to the homes of the parents whose children were alleged to have stolen the money, instead of running to the police."

"Her action has given the school a bad name and for kids to be taken from the

- MOTHER - APPOLOGY

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251

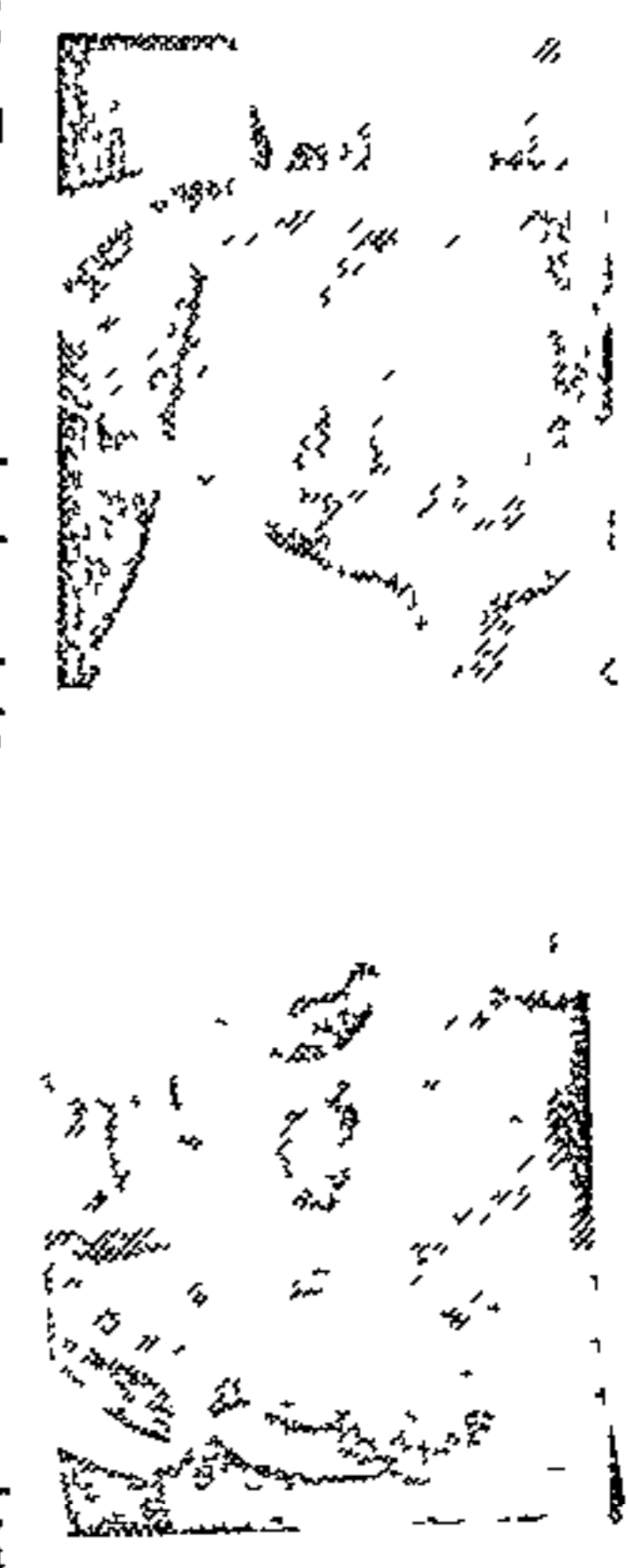
S-Times exch

23/3/80

Court told what is legal one day can become illegal under another Act

Confusing laws hamper Press photos of prisoners

574/24/3/80
(251)
(255)
(327)



Police Act prevents public seeing how prisoners and the police conduct themselves at the moment of arrest, the Director of the Star, Mr H. Tyson, said in the Johannesburg Magistrate's court today.

Mr Tyson pleaded guilty to a charge under the Police Act of having published a picture of Eschel Rhoadie last August 24 when Rhoadie was in custody.

Mr Tyson declined to admit an admission of guilt because he wished to appear in court to bring attention to the law.

DISCHARGED

After making a statement to the court he was cautioned and discharged by the magistrate, Mr K. G. Steenkamp.

Mr Tyson said if it was not the intention of the Police Act to prevent the public eye seeing the conduct of the police and their

prisoners, it nevertheless was the practical result.

MANY ACTS

In passing sentence the magistrate said he took into account that there was a distinction in the case between the Star and The Transvaler under Section 27 of the Police Act where the latter was convicted of publishing a photograph for the first time of an accused on a murder charge (the French murder case).

Mr Tyson said editors

had to consider more than one Act of Parliament. The Police and the Prisons Acts apply differently and confusing restrictions and other Acts could apply.

A decision whether to publish often has to be made instantly because of pressure of newspaper deadlines.

Under the Prisons Act they may publish a prisoner's photograph during his trial for a period of only 30 days after his conviction, provided the photograph was taken at court or before his arrest, but they cannot take a picture of a prisoner in custody unless at or adjacent to a court in which he has appeared and they cannot take a photograph of a prisoner in court while proceedings are in progress.

Yet under the Police Act, they cannot use a picture taken before a person's arrest unless his trial has been commented with" and these words had to be decided on an appeal.

Once the prisoner passes from the Department of Police to the Department of Prisons, they can take his photograph and publish it under the Police Act — but not under the Prisons Act.

There is further confusion because the Supreme Court ruled that a trial does not commence when a prisoner appears in court. If he appears or a remand, as often happens, he is not before the court in terms of the Police Act — his trial has to commence and this happens when he pleads, even if he is then remanded without evidence being heard.

SCORING TRY

The Prisons Act no longer regards an escaped convict as a prisoner and this seemingly allows his photograph to be taken and published. The Police Act, however, does regard an escaped prisoner as a prisoner and photographs of him are banned.

scoring a try appears on the sports pages of a newspaper has an offence been committed?

Presumably one has though in a daily newspaper's production schedules it might be physically impossible to avoid it. But there is another question to be asked.

How is it possible to establish, in time to meet a daily newspaper's deadline whether he is a prisoner in terms of the Prisons Act, or in lawful custody in terms of the Police Act, or in detention in terms of the security laws?

In the present case newspapers in the Republic and all over the world were able to publish pictures taken of Eschel Rhoadie while he was a prisoner in France being extradited by the South African Police. It was also legal to photograph Rhoadie and publish it on August 23 while he was already a prisoner of the South African Police and before his trial commenced.

But on the following day it was illegal because he had now set foot in the Republic or was illegally about to do so as the illegal photograph in this case shows.

A few days later Rhoadie pleaded to the charge and it was legal to publish his photograph.

Hundreds of photographs of him had been published before his extradition. There was no question of protection of his privacy, nor that his identity was an issue nor that the States case was prejudiced.

Public interest was at fever pitch. What possible harm was done to anyone by a photograph of Eschel Rhoadie emerging from the airport?

Surely the only legitimate intention behind the Police Act restriction was to ensure that there was no prejudice to the State or the accused or an identification parade.

One it left with the conclusion that the Police Act is there to prevent the public seeing how prisoners and the police

conduct themselves at the moment of arrest. If this was not the intention, it nevertheless is the practical result.

The situation is not in the public interest, nor in the long term interests of the police.

It cannot selfishly be suggested that Rhoadie's identity still had to be established by witnesses or that the interests of the State or Rhoadie had to be protected.

The State lodged no objections at the trial about the photographs, nor did the defence. The breach of the law, therefore, was technical.

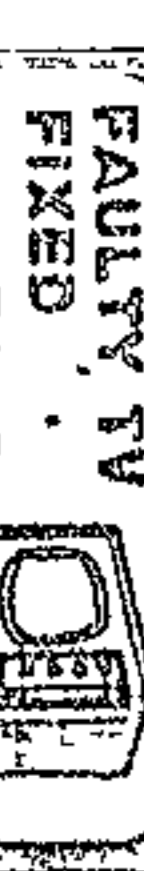
Mr Tyson showed the court six photographs

All of them were legally published — except one technically infringing the recently amended Police Act. "These photographs illustrate the confusing and absurd situation which has arisen.

"The above reasons explain why I declined to pay an admission of guilt. The restrictions imposed on photographs were not found legally necessary in the past. Why are they deemed necessary now?"

The restrictions and anomalies, and create a situation where people run the risk of becoming unwitting and unwilling parties to criminal offences," Mr Tyson said.

FAULTY TV FIXED



Pretoria Bureau

water — caused by decom-

a lack of interest by mem-

Policeman told ^{STAR} to hide assaulted ^{26/3/80} man, court hears ⁽²⁵¹⁾

Own Correspondent

Two policemen today appeared in the Pretoria Supreme Court charged with murdering a suspect and attempting to murder three other people.

They are alleged to have murdered Mr Alfred Majola, who was allegedly assaulted in a police car.

He died in Kalafong Hospital, Pretoria, on May 14.

They are also alleged to have attempted to murder Mr Lucas Zulu, Mr James Tlou and Mr Ivan Ohfant on May 4 last year.

Cornelius Francois Lombard (26), and Willem Strerrenberg Jacobus Marais Boucher (21) pleaded not guilty to the charges, as well as to a further charge of driving under the influence of alcohol, alternatively reckless or negligent driving.

Mr Eddie Stafford, for the two men, said on May 4 last year, they were in

plainclothes, travelling in an unmarked car with a Constable Baloyi.

They had been called to keep crowds at a bus terminus under control.

Constables Lombard, Boucher and Baloyi arrested Mr Alfred Majola on a dagga charge at the terminus and put him in the car.

Mr Stafford said the crowd became threatening and gathered around the car.

At one stage, the policemen feared for their lives and Constables Lombard and Boucher fired shots.

Cons Lombard was forced to drive over some fruit stalls to get away.

On the way to the radio control station, Constable Baloyi, who was sitting next to Mr Majola, twice assaulted him once with a truncheon, and Cons Lombard told him to stop.

BLOOD

Mr Stafford said Const Lombard noticed a thin trickle of blood on Mr Majola's head.

When they stopped at the station he found him lying on the floor of the car. He appeared to be bewildered.

When Const Lombard opened the door, Mr Majola grabbed it and Const Lombard was forced to push him away.

Mr Majola fell again. Const Boucher kicked him lightly in the ribs, and told him to get up, Mr Stafford said.

Const Lombard told him to stop and left with instructions that Const Boucher was to charge Mr Majola.

Mr Stafford said Const Boucher picked Mr Majola up by his clothes, and Mr Majola grabbed him by his arms, forcing him to push him away.

Mr Majola staggered, with his arms outstretched, and Const Boucher, who was under the impression that Mr Majola was going to assault him, hit him, and he fell.

Const Boucher went back to Mr Majola and noticed he was unconscious.

He wet him with a hose. Detectives from Pretoria Central arrived to investigate, and on instructions from another officer, Const Boucher hid Mr Majola.

(Proceeding)

Modernizing the police ^{CT} 26/3/80

THE government and the South African Police have taken steps to modernize riot control methods, training and equipment. As reported yesterday, the riot squad is undergoing training in the use of protective helmets, visors and shields against stone-throwing mobs. Accordingly, the criticism in this column on March 21, on the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville, taking the authorities to task for failing to introduce modern equipment, was unwarranted. In fact, the protective equipment was issued to the police after the Soweto unrest.

The previous minister of police, Mr Kruger, appeared to be unenthusiastic about the value of protective equipment. When questioned in Parliament in February, 1977, Mr Kruger said police were not given protective clothing or equipment during riot control duties in 1976 because circumstances did not demand it. Whatever Mr Kruger's views may have been, it is now evident that the SAP under its present minister, Mr Louis le Grange, does recognize the value of such equipment. It is to be hoped that its use, if and when needed, will limit if not prevent police casualties and also the need for police to open fire. In the interests of inter-group relations and of investor confidence, South Africa cannot afford any more Sharpevilles or Sowetos with their dreadful tolls of people shot dead.

Let the modernization of police methods, training and equipment continue. It is in the interests of good race relations — hence in the interests of the country. A thorough review of police pay and conditions is also imperative — with particular attention being paid to pension and dependants' benefits. Police work in present-day conditions is dangerous and demanding and should be rewarded accordingly. It is to be hoped that today's budget will include good news for the police and their families.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 1			13010
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS						
AS AT 29 02 80						
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	143202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	F	160942M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	157568V
1502960	GARISCH	GNANA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	1502960
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS	158290E
		BENITA	109102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	F	154026V
		ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP	154362K
		CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	153981W
		JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	155173R
		JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	159186D
		JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	158211U
		KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	153855J
		SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	162285X
		EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	161662V
		GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 115120	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I Drama I	F UP	162109F
		TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX	155641A
		MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	115954M

ANS STUDIES I	UP	(50)	1	159604H
CAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	161491J
I	F	(37)	7	152126E
I	ABS		1	155720L
OGY I (PRE-1980)	ABS	(57)	7	152889J
I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	155148P
	3	(56)		

UJCT

Judge reports

NAT Mercury Bureau 26/3/80

257

PIETERMARITZBURG — The 'deplorable conduct' of policemen who allegedly harassed drivers near Hammarsdale last year is to be brought to the attention of the Minister of Police for the second time at the direction of a Supreme Court Judge.

police

to minister

Mr Justice Broome, with Mr Justice Thirion concurring, ordered the action after Mr Wilson Ngcobo alleged he had been 'abused and kicked' after being stopped at a roadblock on October 22 last year.

Recently three other men, Mr M Ndlovu, Mr Z Zulu and Mr T Mvelase, had admission-of-guilt fines totalling R300 returned after Mr Justice Broome, with Mr Justice Mostert, set aside their convictions for operating pirate taxis.

The police had behaved in a 'deplorable manner', the Judge said when referring the matter to the minister.

Yesterday in papers handed down in the court, Mr Justice Broome said Mr Ngcobo had been detained for about seven hours in a crowded truck without food or water after being stopped and accused of operating his vehicle without the proper permits.

Although he had proclaimed his innocence he was detained in the van and was then taken to the police station where he was ordered to pay an admission of guilt fine or stay hungry and in custody.

By 4 pm — almost 12 hours after his detention — he was so desperate to secure his release that he paid a fine of R50, Mr Justice Broome said when setting aside the conviction and fine.

Mr Justice Broome

CAROLINE ALISUN JANE	106104	ECONOMICS ID
CLIVE CARL	107101 603202	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) RUSSIAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE
SYLVIA MARITA	115102 115120	FRENCH INTENSIVE DRAMA I
MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I
LORELLE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I
KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104 110101	ECONOMICS IB HISTORY I
MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I
TIMOTHY JOHN	107101 911101 911102	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) MATHEMATICS I M102 MATHEMATICS IA
IMOGEN ALETHEA	916107	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)

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5	085913J	ACKFRMAN	
7	152249N	ACKERMAN	
9	154506U	ADAMS	
11	157349G	ALLIE	
13	155374K	ARCAS	
15	153885R	ARCHER	
17	162594H	AIKINSON	
19	117046Z	BADINGS	
21	157724P	BAILEY	
23	162809R	BARNARD	
25	153940B	HARROWS	
27	115210D	BAUMANN	
29	159729U	BEGLEY	
31	155052K	BELL	
33	138311N	BEVAN	
35	161780Y	BORGSTROM	
37	157700N	BOTHA	
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Police 'in the dark' about pay increases

STAR 27/3/80
25/1

Police were today still in the dark about the effects of the budget on their salaries, but they were pleased with the news that their bonus payments were to be increased.

Major Fred Bull, senior police public relations officer, said that the Public Service Commission would have to set out the increases in rands and cents before police knew how much they would get.

Police, long regarded as the "Cinderellas" of the public service, were not singled out for special attention in the Budget and some police officers who spoke to The Star were unhappy about this



Defence cash tops R2 000-m

THE ASSEMBLY — Defence spending for this year has been increased by 28,7 percent to R2 074,5-million.

Comprising almost 16 percent of the total Budget, the South African Defence Force has also benefited from the wind-fall surplus from last year with R160-million being given to the Special Defence Account.

UGET

66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

DEAL

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
153962X	SIKACHAN	ANGRE KENNETH	105104	LATIN I	(59) 1
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50) 1
1535477	WALIN	VIGGENT CHARLES	102101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS { 28 } F { 44 } 7
1568388	ZACHEL	SARAE RUTH	102101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (59) 7 UP (50) 1
157915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY	102101 107101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP (50) 1

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

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ISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Tough line on SAP complaints

ARGUS
28/3/80
257



Mr Louis le Grange

Political Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has taken a tough line against policemen who discuss with the Press complaints about their salary and conditions of service.

In an interview today he said, 'Any criticism against the police force by any member of the force will in future be regarded as a deed of disloyalty against the police force'. He said policemen could

discuss their complaints with their superiors or report to him, as he was ultimately responsible for their conditions of service. Mr le Grange appealed to newspapers not to 'every day and all day go

to policemen to extract comments from them on their conditions of service'

His stand follows regular newspaper reports over the past two years and after this week's Budget, of police dissatisfaction with salaries and conditions of service.

Reports this week said policemen were left in the dark about the salary increases they could expect from the Budget. No details were given about the increases for public servants.

It has also been claimed that a document was sent out from police headquarters before the Budget warning policemen not to be too optimistic about salary increases.

UOST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
162321L	SIFRA	JOSEFKA NEILA	116113 116117	PRACT SP I PRACT ACT I	AFRIKAANS LOMERFARS AFRIKAANS LOMERFARS	13100
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

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PAGE 2

15026

YEAR : ?

STU13-9

15026 B.A./LL.B.

15026

STUD NO SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

15026

133011C SCHWEITZER

ANTONY GIDEON

604201

ROMAN DUTCH LAW I

2- (61)

133011C

134965B SMITH

ROBERT TRAVERS

105104

LATIN I

F (41)

134965B

135195B SMUTS

PETER WFSHIPP

603202

ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP

(54)

135195B

100311J SWYHAN

GRAHAM THEODDURE

603202

ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP

(51)

100311J

132288R SONNENBERG

GRAHAM JOHN

604201

ROMAN DUTCH

(51)

100311J

138545T STRAUSS

JENIFER SUSANNE

105104

LATIN I

(51)

100311J

133262A FEE

RICHARD JOHN

105104

LATIN I

(51)

100311J

139650U THOMAS

HELEN CAREN

105105

LATIN ELEMENTARY

(51)

100311J

101563V WILLERS

JOHAN MARITZ

105104

LATIN I

(51)

100311J

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

2528 whites left SAP last year

Parliamentary Staff

while 868 left for other reasons.
About 200 coloured

people enlisted and 124 had their service terminated for various reasons.

A TOTAL of 1856 whites enlisted in the South African Police last year but 2528 members of the force had their service terminated for various reasons in the same period

Resignations came to 2150, while 270 retired, nine were expelled and 99 left for other reasons.

This emerged from statistics released by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in reply to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr S S van der Merwe (PF, Green Point).

The Minister revealed that 1577 blacks enlisted in the force last year. A total of 267 blacks resigned from the force, 210 retired, 138 were expelled,

100

Police (251)

pay will
be known
soon

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange is expected to announce the new salary scales for police late next week

But the police force is still in the dark about when the announcement will be made and no indications have yet been given as to the extent of increases or what proportion of the R309 765 000 allocated to the police in this week's budget would be devoted to salaries

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said yesterday no indications had yet been given as to the long-awaited new scales, but that Mr Le Grange was expected to make a statement next week

"We cannot say anything more at this stage," he said

Police salaries sparked off a national row last year in the wake of widespread resignations, especially among lower ranks, following disclosures of severe discrepancies in wages and bonuses

The police hierarchy responded by making a detailed statement about salaries, benefits, bonuses and subsidies

Since then the matter has been left largely in the hands of the Minister and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys

Optimism for a better deal is presently believed to be running high among policemen across the country

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks news-bills by Peter Bunkell headlines and sub editing by Mike Stent cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

STU13-9
EXAMINATION RESULT
14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIANSHIP
STUD NO SURNAME
1138601 HANLEY JENNIE

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENT

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

DEAN

* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed B.A.

UCT

20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Black N M 214180 constable praised (251) for chase

Crime Reporter

A YOUNG Dog Squad constable was praised by his superiors yesterday for his relentless chase on foot over several kilometres which led to the arrest of a suspected burglar and recovery of thousands of rands worth of clothing in Durban.

Const N Maphumulo was on foot patrol in Grey Street early yesterday when he noticed a black man struggling under a heavy load of goods.

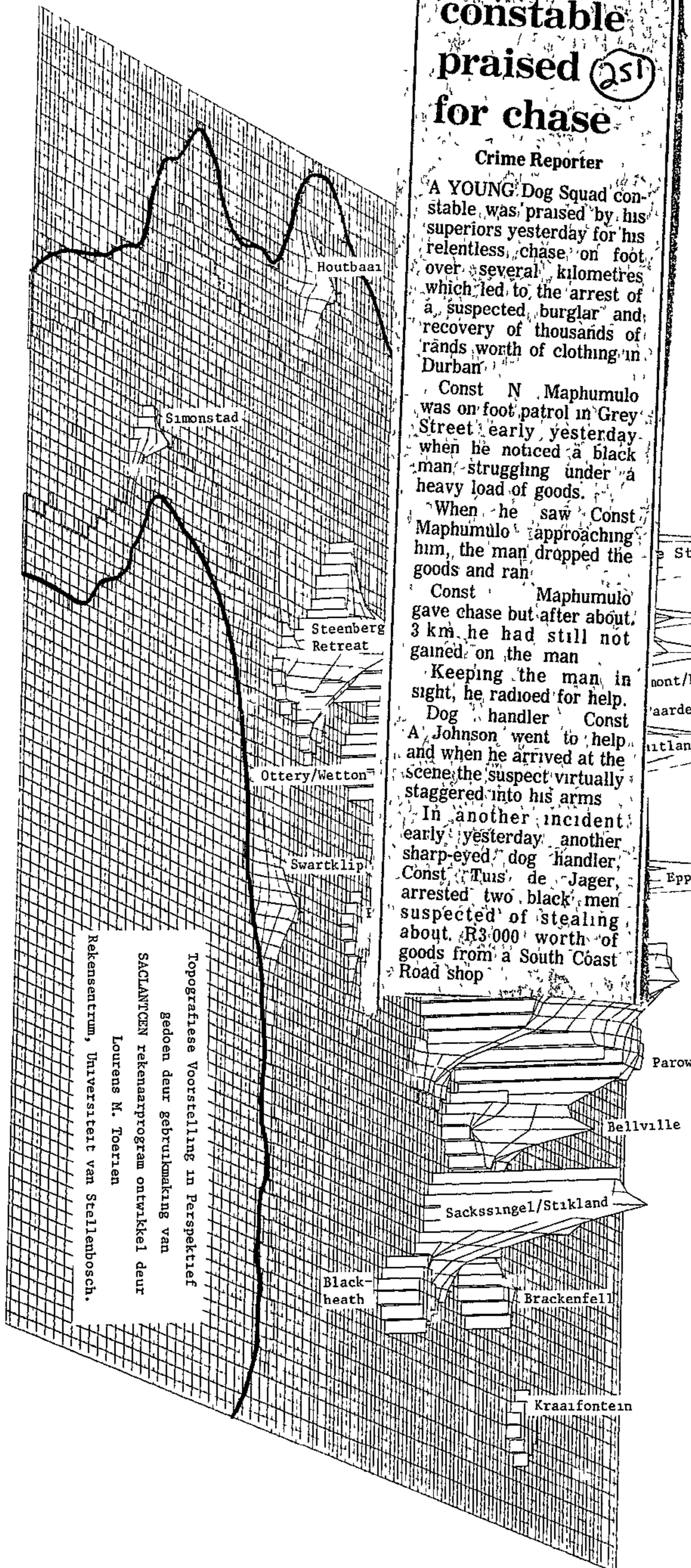
When he saw Const Maphumulo approaching him, the man dropped the goods and ran.

Const Maphumulo gave chase but after about 3 km he had still not gained on the man.

Keeping the man in sight, he radioed for help.

Dog handler Const A Johnson went to help and when he arrived at the scene the suspect virtually staggered into his arms.

In another incident early yesterday another sharp-eyed dog handler, Const Tuis de Jager, arrested two black men suspected of stealing about R3 000 worth of goods from a South Coast Road shop.



Topografiese Voorstelling in Perspektief
gedoen deur gebruikmaking van
SACLANTEEN rekenaarprogram ontwikkel deur
Lourens M. Toerien
Rekensentrum, Universiteit van Stellenbosch.

ILLUSTRASIE 1:

DIE VERVAARDIGINGSEKTOR IN GROTER KAAPSTAD - 1976

- SPREIDING VAN INDIJNSNEMING PER VERKEERSONE.

Riot shields

2/9/50
Pretoria Bureau

(25)

The police are in need of riot shields and helmets able to withstand a tremendous strain. Tenders can be submitted to the Tender Board before 11 am on May 12.

Sund Tribune 6/4/80 (213) (251)

Promises, promises

... BUT NOW'S THE TIME TO ACT, WARNS THE MAN WHO CALMED SOWETO **Brigadier Visser**

By VIV PRINCE

BRIGADIER Jan Visser, the man who saw Soweto through the riot-torn period of 1976, this week warned "time is running out".

"The mood in Soweto is a mood of expectation, an awaiting mood of expectation."

He warned that if unfulfilled promises were not met, "and we cannot resolve the circumstances surrounding the reasons why promises cannot be met immediately, then surely I can expect the eruption of violence again."

Brigadier Visser retired from the police this week on medical grounds and joined Putco as a security and public relations consultant.

His warning words came coincidentally on the same day as the attack on Soyens police station.

On Soweto, the brigadier said, "There is an amount of restlessness among a section of the schools because of expectations raised which due to various circumstances haven't been met yet."

And these people seem to be in a hurry.

"On the other hand here is this responsiveness of the Government and specially from the Prime Minister and Dr Koornhof to try to meet the wishes and expectations of the black school-going youth."

And this at the moment is a damper, to perhaps postpone or ease outbreaks of violence.

"But of course more and more demands will be made until such time as the education in South Africa is absolutely on par."

Should it be on a par?

"Of course," said Brigadier Visser who was divisional commissioner of police for Soweto from October 22, 1976 to December 31, 1978, and the guiding hand through the riot heat.

I should want to see a Department of National Education with equal standards for all the

WITH PHYSICS

5 Evening Lectures

January - 1 February

Five lecture-demonstrations Dr Fairall and Professor Juritz will show that Physics can be as entertaining as it is educational. The lectures indicate "that the going will not be heavy"

Main themes to be covered are Mechanics, Light, Electricity, Heat and Intending first year physics students are encouraged to attend this course, as well as those teachers who do not have ready access to laboratory demonstration purposes.

Lecturers are on the staff at U.C.T.

PLATO TO 1984 - UTOPIAS

10 Late Afternoon Lectures

5.30 pm

January racial groups in South Africa because there is a tremendous demand for an educated labour force and the whites cannot provide this demand."

Brigadier Visser is the man who played a major part in cooling Soweto after the heat of '76.

Now 55 he will work with Putco and other firms in the fields of security and public relations.

Part of his reason for joining Putco is to show appreciation for the help

course will show them more than mor... high dreams! There is the utopian dictatorship of Plato's Republic, St. Augustine's City of God, as well as Thomas More's Utopia - the book which first popularised the idea, which actually derives from a Greek root meaning "No-Place".

Promises

Promises

Promises

Putco case in keeping Soweto moving

"When I was approached by the management of Putco I felt that I would very much contribute and show appreciation for what they have done for the country and for me in helping to resolve a very difficult and unsettled situation"

On the question of promises, the brigadier said "They talk about promises of eliminating the difference between the standard of education for black and white. More schools were built"

"The main thing of course is the education of teachers, they haven't got enough teachers yet, haven't got enough classrooms"

"He said, I cannot over emphasise the need to teach the non-white population of South Africa, and especially the black, the need for free enterprise"

"The only way to improve yourself is to believe in free enterprise and exercise it," he said

The case of the wanted policeman

NM
4/4/80

251

~~214~~

Not enough men to fight crime, say local authorities

Crime Reporter
POLICE in and around Durban are battling to contain the increasing crime rate, but they don't have the manpower, local authorities claim

Mayors and town clerks in most areas of greater Durban feel the increase is mainly due to 'totally inadequate' policing

They praise the existing force for the good work they do, but said they were fighting against impossible odds

The Mayor of Westville, Mr Stan Poole, said 'You would be lucky to get a policeman out here at all, even in an emergency.'

Even worse

People of Westville were worried that the problem would be even worse when the borough's jail was built

The Mayor of Umhlanga, Mr Ken O'Connor, said the mobile station manned by two constables in the town was 'hopelessly inadequate'

There was no patrolling in the borough and crime was definitely on the increase

'The Government must think of something I know the force is stretched with many of them protecting

our borders but, dammit all, we're getting mugged here,' he said

Fantastic job

Mayor of Pinetown Mr Joe Williams emphasised that the police were doing 'a fantastic job' in his area in spite of the strain on manpower

Amantzimtoti's Mayor, Mr Keith Rolling said the crime rate had increased slightly but the police were still doing a good job

Mr Hercules Hattingh, Kloof's Town Clerk, said the council was most concerned about police protection

There was no police station in Kloof and the council felt Pinetown and Hillcrest could not cope adequately with their area as well 'We feel a station here would be the solution,' he said

Mr Neville Kearns, Mayor of New Germany, said the problem seemed to be that police had their hands tied doing investigative work

'There is a crying need for better protection but I think the borough police can help out here They can do the preventative work and leave the investigation to the South African Police,' he said

Durban's Deputy Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, said she thought the police did a 'magnificent job' in the city

Incident

'But people expect them to attend to every minor incident which often should not concern them Domestic disputes are a good example,' she said

Brig Gert Kruger, Port Natal's Divisional Commissioner of Police, said that the crime rate in Durban had been stable for the past two or three years

But if people were concerned about the situation they were welcome to join the police reservists

He felt the situation was well under control, taking into consideration that there were many people out of work and many children growing up without parental guidance

'My men are loyal to the force and the country and they don't hesitate to work overtime if need be

'But I must point out that we can't operate without the assistance of the public We need their eyes and ears'

Concerning Kloof, Brig Kruger said a police station would be built there in the near future

Police 'gaining experience in SWA'

251

NM 9/4/80

Three-month border duty valuable asset, says MP

Political Reporter
SOUTH African policemen doing three-month stints in South West Africa were gaining valuable experience in counter-insurgency which they could put to use 'should the need ever become necessary' in their own country, Mr Brian Page, MP, chief whip of the New Republic

Party, said yesterday. Speaking after returning from a tour of SAP bases in the operational area with the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and a group of parliamentarians and high-ranking police officers, Mr Page said he was impressed with the way in which the SAP was training local

Africans as policemen. 'This is valuable work. A police force in-the-making is being trained which could take over law enforcement if there is a change in South West Africa,' he said. Mr Page said he felt South Africans should be told that the SAP was more involved in the bor-

der territory than was generally known. 'I always thought the defence of South West Africa was a purely military operation. But the police are also called up for three-month stints. The police work in two directions - the protection of people and property as policemen, and co-operating with the Defence Force in combating counter-insurgency. 'I spoke to several South African policemen. Some said they had been unhappy about going to South West Africa but now felt they had gained valuable experience in counter-insurgency. Morale is high,' Mr Page said.

SCHEDULE OF ESCOM'S STANDARD AND EFFECTIVE TARIFFS (FIRST QUARTER 1979)

	Eastern Transvaal		Natal		Rand and OFS	
	Standard	Effective	Standard	Effective	Standard	Effective
87,5% surcharge	15	28,125	20	19,0	20	41,6
5% discount	-	-	-	-	(2,45)	(5,096)
108% surcharge	2,20	4,125	5,25	4,9875	2,50	5,200
	2,20	4,125	5,50	5,2250	2,50	5,200
	2,30	4,313	5,65	5,365	2,50	5,205
	0,426	0,799	0,730	0,6935	0,5325	1,076
	8,40	11,250	8,00	7,60	3,00	6,240
	8,40	11,250	8,00	7,60	6,00	12,480
	5,733	3,375	4,36	4,142	1,80	3,744
	2,898	2,138	2,21	2,0995	1,14	2,371
	2,783	5,625	4,00	3,80	3,00	6,240
	4,946	3,375	4,36	4,142	1,80	3,744
	2,898	1,138	2,21	2,0995	1,14	2,371

ets are non-standard rates to certain consumers, with permission of the authority these consumers are Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, during the first quarter of 1979 will be determined by average coal costs of 1978.

provide for a discount of 20% on amounts in excess of R1 500 per month. during the first quarter of 1979 will be determined by average coal costs of 1978.

provide for a discount of 20% on amounts in excess of R1 500 per month.

(251) C.T. a/4/80

Increases: Police must wait 2 weeks

Crime Reporter

POLICEMEN have been told that they will not know until April 21 what their salary increases will be and this latest message from police headquarters has increased the controversy concerning their pay.

The telex informing policemen of the delay was confirmed yesterday by the head of the Directorate of Public Relations for the South African Police, Brigadier Jan Grobbelaar.

He said yesterday: "It is correct that a telex from police headquarters has been sent to police stations around the country telling them that they will not know their new salary scales till April 21."

Indications before this year's

Budget were that the police were due for a substantial increase.

However policemen were told not to expect too much. And when the Budget was announced, no mention was made of the percentage increase they could expect.

Policemen were upset when teachers were informed of their increases and they were not. They said that the teachers had been treated as a special issue.

Previous indications were that the police were to have heard of their increases last week.

According to figures announced in Parliament this year, the police force is understaffed by nearly 4 000 men.

C.T. 9/9/80

Extra guards at (251) 848 police stations

Crime Reporter

GUARDS at police stations around the country have been strengthened after the attack on Booyens police station outside Johannesburg last week.

The extra guards now on duty support those placed following the earlier attacks on the Soekmekaar, Orlando and Maroko police stations.

In a tour of Cape police stations at the weekend, it was found that the police had stepped up their defences. At one, a policeman had been placed in an empty lot across the road to watch the front of the building.

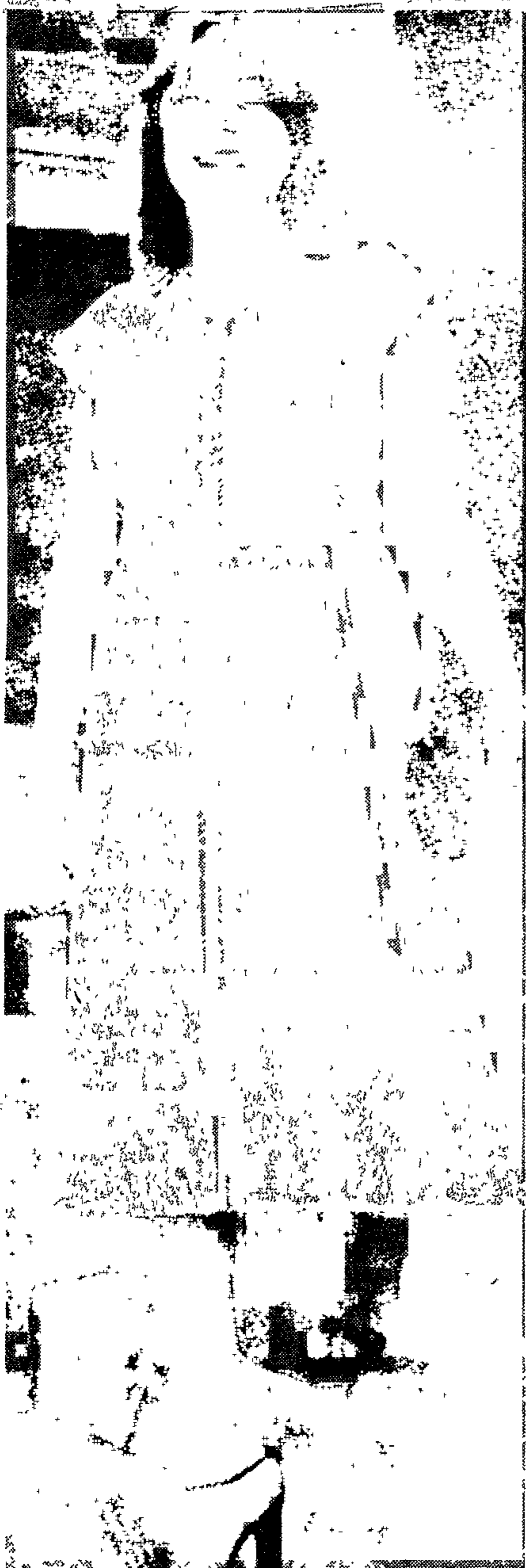
The guards have been recent-

ly posted and it is understood that this is a direct result of the attack on the Booyens police station in the early hours of Good Friday.

In the attack gunmen used Russian made RPG-7 rockets and AK-47 rifles. Hand-grenades were also found near the scene of the attack.

The attack was made by five men, believed to be members of the African National Congress (ANC). Four rockets were fired at the police station.

Yesterday, Brigadier Jan Grobbelaar, head of the Directorate of Public Relations of the police, said that all police stations had been instructed to strengthen guards.



BANK teller, Miss Diane Wilson, who told the Court that she was held up and robbed of R4 940 by a gunman wearing a false beard

Ex-pol escape

NM 10/4/80

(25)

Court Reporter

A FORMER police captain, in custody awaiting trial on 28 counts including attempted murder and robbery, had asked his former wife to pack a 'survival kit' and have his car filled with petrol, waiting for him to escape, the Durban Criminal Sessions heard yesterday.

In a letter written to 'Bek', Mr Andre Charles Stander said he was 'tired, tired, tired' and would shoot himself if he had a gun.

'I always realised that I was playing with fire, but I have now had enough of jail — it is not for me,' he wrote 'It only wakes sleeping ideas of suicide that have always been dormant.'

The former police officer, who resigned shortly after his arrest in January, said he wanted to 'run again under an open sky' and asked his former wife to arrange to have his car filled with petrol and extra cans of fuel put in the boot

Money

He also asked her to pack a survival kit, put money under the spare wheel of the car and put a sharp object like a drawing pin, a nail in the glove compartment.

He said he would ask Lt-Col Basie Smit if he could have a haircut and go to his home to pack a suitcase in preparation for his trial in Durban. He said he counted on Col Smit not bringing a whole 'army' with him and asked his wife to be present to further distract the police officers

When everyone was least expecting it, he planned to run out of the back door, or a door from the TV lounge, to his car, which should be standing outside with the key in the ignition, the Court was told

Mr Stander said that the car was 'part of him' and once he was behind the wheel nobody would catch him

Under cross-examination during an application for bail Mr Stander was asked to read to the Court the letter he had written to his former wife

At the start of the hearing, before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, yesterday, Mr Stander pleaded not guilty to 28 counts

The indictment alleges that between June 1977 and January 3 this year the police captain robbed building society and bank

NM

18/4/80

251

...Durban
areas of about R97 500.
He is also charged with attempted robbery, attempting to kill a police constable, three counts under the Firearms Act, one of forging and another of uttering, two of stealing firearms and three of fraud.

Miss Diane Wilson, who worked as a teller at the Barclays Bank branch in Kensington Drive, Durban North, told the Court that on January 3 a man approached her, put a bag on the counter and took out a revolver.

Hold-up

He said that it was a hold-up, that he was desperate and serious. He said that he had shot someone before and I should not press the alarm button, Miss Wilson said. He then told me to put all my money in the bag.

Miss Wilson said that she could not remember who put the money — about R4 940 — in the bag. When it was full the man told her to turn to the wall and give him two minutes to get away. She

TURN TO PAGE 2

Justice Dept. aims to

keep fingerprints

180

251

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FROM PAGE 1

did so and he walked out.

She could not identify him, as he was disguised, the Court was told

Miss Wilson said he was wearing a false beard that was coming off and had straight, dark hair that could have been a wig. He was also wearing sunglasses

Before the hearing was adjourned to April 21, Mr J Els, who appeared for Stander, asked that he be let out on bail or transferred to Pretoria Prison to prepare his defence.

Giving evidence in support of the application, Mr

Stander said he had no intention of escaping and intended standing trial

He had relinquished his passport to the police

He said that the police had hampered him in the preparation of his defence and had placed him in a cell with 14 convicted prisoners

After Mr Stander had read the letter to the Court Mr Els abandoned the applications for bail and transfer and the Court set times for consultations

Mr Gideon Scheltema and Mr Anton Ackermann are appearing for the State

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Waar nodig, veral in gevalle waar die gidsbeplanning 'n sterk streeks=
implikasie het, kan SOV's egter op werkkomitees van gidsplankomitees
betrek word om beter funksionering te verseker. In die geval van
'n landelike nie-landbougebied (byvoorbeeld by 'n toeriste/ontspan-
ningsgebied) kan SOV's direk by die gidsplanaksie betrek word, maar
waar gidsbeplanning oorwegend beperk is tot die stedelike komponent,
sal SOV's nie amptelik op die gidsplankomitees verteenwoordig word
nie. SOAK's sal nie normaalweg amptelik betrokke wees by die gids=
planaksie nie, alhoewel individuele lede van sodanige komitees - net
soos dié van SOV's - by gidsplanaksies betrek kan word.

10. Openbare deelname in die beplanningsproses is en sal altyd
van groot belang wees maar dit is noodsaaklik dat elke individu
en organisasie duidelikheid sal hê oor presies wat hulle rol is en
waar hulle in die hierargie inpas. Hierdie memorandum wat poog om
aan te dui wat die werkveld is van SOV's, SOAK's en ook in 'n mate

gidsplankomitees ... /

The Argus

APRIL 10 1980

251

Private police force?

POLICE salaries and conditions of service have been a matter of public debate for years. There is said to be widespread dissatisfaction within the force.

Policemen are now looking forward to better things from the Budget last month which allocated some R500-million for public service pay increases. It is obvious that pay hikes will have a bearing on recruitment for and staff turnover in the force. And these are matters of great public concern, again obviously. Yet the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, seems to think they have nothing to do with the public.

He has lambasted newspapers — the English-language Press, of course — for airing 'so-called points of dispute' over police salaries. The 'allegation' that policemen are waiting for news of new salaries before deciding whether or not to stay in the force, Mr le Grange describes as

another example of English newspaper 'scandal stories'. And earlier he let it be known that policemen who complained to the Press would be committing a 'deed of disloyalty'.

This is an extraordinary attitude. The police are short of some 2 700 men (nine percent). Last year while 1 856 whites joined the force, 2 528 left. Pay appears to be a major reason for the departures.

The Minister should be grateful to newspapers for promoting the policeman's cause. And the public have a right to know if there is something wrong with a service vital for their safety.

Yet the police salary increases are being kept secret, from the people who foot the bill. It is an attitude severely criticised; we are pleased to note, by a columnist in the Cape Nationalist paper, Die Burger, today. More skinder, Mr le Grange?

increase of salary

b

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In this case the quantity

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Now we have varying degrees of elasticity

$\frac{\% \text{ change in quantity demanded}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$

$$N = (-1)$$

to a change in price.

(i) Elasticity is a measure of responsiveness of demand

Question 8.

We have been able to get more of goods A and B.

Border police on guard for any attack

10/4/80
227
251



BRIG DU PLESSIS

EAST LONDON — Police stations in the Border area have always been efficiently guarded to withstand any attack.

This was said by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, who was commenting on reports that police guards on stations around the country have been strengthened following the attack on the Booyens Police Station outside Johannesburg.

In a tour of police stations in Cape Town at the weekend it was found that the police had stepped up their defences. At one police station, a policeman had been placed in an empty lot across the road to watch the building.

The policemen on duty at the stations are armed with R1 rifles and sub-machine guns.

Brigadier Jan Grobbelaar, head of the directorate of public relations of the SAP, said that all police stations had been instructed to strengthen guards.

Meanwhile, an authority on guerilla warfare said yesterday South Africa might have to fortify its police stations along the lines of police stations in Northern Ireland.

Prof Jack Spence, a South African-born professor who teaches strategic studies at the University of Leicester, in Britain, said: "The attack might force the South African authorities to think seriously about following the Ulster practice of fortifying all police stations."

Prof Spence spent a few weeks as a visiting lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Before returning to Britain he said he thought South Africa might be entering the first phase of guerilla warfare, characterised by surprise hit and run tactics and an attempt by the political arm of the insurgents to establish its authority.

The last two attacks on police stations in the Johannesburg — Soweto complex have been directed at stations containing barracks. In both cases the barracks were damaged during the at-

Asked whether he thought the purpose was to massacre sleeping policemen in a bid to inflict a heavy blow on police morale, Prof Spence said the barracks might have come under attack because they fell within the general target area.

In a recent publication the Cape Town-based Terrorism Research Centre identified police stations and policemen as a key ANC target. The centre's director, Mr Michael Morris, is a former security policeman.

"Since September 1977, apart from attacks on, or bombings of, police stations in South Africa, there have been a number of serious attacks on policemen or their families," the publication said.

"In 1979 the ANC killed five black members of the SAP and two black police witnesses and, in a grenade attack on the home of a police lieutenant at Ermelo, seriously injured five children."

After listing the number of arms uncovered by police in 26 different caches, the publication warned that sympathy in the black community for politically motivated "gunmen and bombers" appeared to be on the increase.

"In South Africa, as it begins its journey through the 1980s, the support base and sympathy levels appear to be potentially increasing. The size of the crowds at the funerals of the Silvertown gunmen is one indication.

In addition, one of the recent surveys (of black opinion) found massive discontent and anger among black South Africans, possibly higher than at the end of 1976 riots.

"The survey found that 72 per cent of Xhosas in the Rand and Cape Town urban zones and some 71 per cent of Zulus in Soweto were unhappy or angry with life in general — and that it was 'extremely dangerous' for South Africa to assume that its socio-political policies could be allowed to "evolve slowly and naturally" — DDR-DDC

SACC rejects the blame

JOHANNESBURG — The violence at the Booyens Police Station and other places recently found its roots in the frustration of a people who were losing hope in any government promises of change, the senior vice-president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange's reported statement that those supporting the campaign to "free Mandela" from prison were involved in events such as the attack on the Booyens Police Station last Friday.

"The SACC rejects this transparent attempt to discredit the campaign which has already drawn support from a wide range of responsible opinion," Mr Storey said.

"To suggest that major newspapers, churches and bodies such as the Black Sash should wish to see any escalation of violence in South Africa is absurd.

"The reason why this campaign which already enjoys the support of the vast majority of black people is gaining ground daily, is the very opposite.

"The violence at Booyens and other places recently finds its roots in the frustration of a people who are losing hope in any government promises of change.

"If the government is sincere about a new dispensation, it must provide concrete evidence that it is prepared to take black opinion and authentic black leadership seriously.

"The release of Mr Mandela after nearly 16 years in prison would provide one such evidence."

The Anglican Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Right Rev Graham Chadwick, yesterday gave his support to the campaign to free Mr Mandela. — SAPA

Police journal slams 'negative' press

CT 10/4/80
251

Crime Reporter

THE official magazine of the South African Police, Servamus, has this year been given a totally new look according to its new editor, Lieutenant Colonel Leon Menge.

The more commercial-looking edition however began with a blistering attack on the South African press and has started a column called "Report on Reporters".

The column asked policemen to get their friends and relatives to subscribe to the magazine and "we will get on with the job of reporting on reporters, both good and bad".

The attack follows the way in which the press reported the police's handling of the recent terror raid on the Volkskas Bank in Silverton.

The editorial of the March edition claimed that there had been some incorrect and negative reports written about the incident at Silverton.

It said it was evident that some journalists seek to use the police PRO section (the recently formed Directorate of Public Relations) as the scapegoat for their failure to get a story as easily as they would like to.

It quoted a newspaper report which said that Afrikaans and English pressmen had condemned the arrogance of uniformed police controlling the situation and the total ineffectiveness of the PRO section.

This kind of reporting can not be legislated against. The

Times, Colonel Menge, said he and time again the politicians threaten action, some even take action, but nothing changes. A certain element in the press continue their vendetta against the police. Let us face the facts, vindictive, arrogant reporting can never be stopped completely. The best, probably the only weapon against it, is to make it look as ridiculous as it is.

In an interview with the Cape Times, Colonel Menge, said he had not been aware of the ill feelings which the article had created among pressmen.

He said the new column had been started to "inject some life into the magazine, and to provide a place where honest and positive reporting by the press could be brought to the attention of its readers, who were mainly serving and retired policemen."

The contents of the "Report on reporters" would depend entirely on the reporters of the press and anything used in the column would be checked out before being used, he said.

Due to the almost constant pressure which the press places on the police, at times when it did most harm, he had decided that adverse reports by reporters of both the English and the Afrikaans press would be used to illustrate the South African Police's viewpoint, he said.

Complaints would be dealt with by the magazine and it would insure that both sides would be able to put forward their views.

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Pressmen accuse police

By JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

JOHANNESBURG newspaper editor has complained to the Newspaper Press Union about the way in which policemen treated two of his photographers on the day of the attack on the Booyse police station.

The editor of Beeld, Mr. P. van der Merwe, yesterday confirmed that he had written a letter of complaint to the manager of the NPU, Mr. G. G. A. Uys, asking him to put the matter on the agenda for the next meeting of the joint NPU - SAP committee.

The NPU is an employers' organization which represents all the newspapers in South Africa.

The police station was attacked by about 11 men early on Friday with rockets and firearms. No arrests have been made.

According to a newspaper report on Saturday, two of Beeld's photographers, Mr. Juhan Kuus and Mr. Ian Stephens, were told by policemen to leave the scene and not to take photographs.

The report said Mr. Kuus had presented his press card to a policeman who, instead of allowing him to carry on with his work, had threatened to tear up the card.

Forcefully removed from scene

Mr. Kuus said he was later forcefully removed from the scene by another policeman who held on to the collar of his jacket.

Mr. Stephens alleged he was manhandled by three policemen. One of them had said "We have warned you pressmen and now you will see."

The report said the allegations by the two photographers had been read to the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier H. L. Abbott. He advised them to lay charges so that he could investigate the incident.

Mr. Uys said yesterday he had not yet received Mr. Vosloo's complaint but would attend to it as soon as he had received it.

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(251)
RDM
11/4/80

Le Grange denies row over police pay

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected Press reports that there was disagreement over police pay rises and that many policemen were awaiting details before deciding whether or not to stay in the force.

Mr Le Grange added that details of the increases would be known in two to three weeks.

He rejected the newspaper reports as "old wife's tales" spread by the English-language newspapers.

Mr Le Grange said there was no doubt among policemen that they would receive their increases.

"I have already told hundreds of policemen what increases they will get and they were all very pleased," he said.

Mr Le Grange said policemen realised State machinery was large and complicated and that R500-million was involved in pay hikes for civil servants.

"It is logical that the Public Service Commission will need time to work out the finer details of individual increases," he said.

Mr Le Grange also commented on recent Press reports of a staff shortage in the police force.

"I can disclose that the shortage, is, in fact, 2 700 or 9%, but I challenge them to show me one place in South Africa where the police are not in a position to fulfil their normal duties," he said — Sapa

13pc increase for policemen

251D

11/4/80

Argus

POLICEMEN in both the uniform and detective branches are due to receive considerable salary increases when the announcement is made on April 21.

Salary increase figures disclosed today by reliable sources indicate that policemen will receive an average increment of 13 percent together with a

13th month cheque every year.

With the drop in the income tax levels, the effective salary increase could be as high as 20 percent. It is believed this is aimed at keeping members of the force happy.

Recently, South African policemen throughout Africa have been resigning from the force to seek more

money in the lucrative security jobs.

The police force in Port Natal, for example, has been hit by a spate of resignations which has left more than 300 posts unfilled in the uniform branch.

Although it is believed that an increase of 13 percent would not be

enough to provide general contentment in the force, the bonus and income tax benefits would mean that the average policeman would have far more 'take home' cash than ever before.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said today that

the resignations in the police force were no different from those in the private sector.

With the boost in the economy and the increase in job opportunities, members of the force are being drawn out. But, the turnover is occurring in all sectors, including the private, Colonel Mellet said.

'Pass laws polarise blacks and police'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

POLICE enforcement of influx control poisons their relations with the black community, Mr Philip Frankel, lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, says in an analysis of the South African Police

Enforcement of influx control and related race laws also drains police manpower in the urban areas, where the high incidence of crime is "sufficient to try the resources of a much larger body", he adds

Mr Frankel makes these points in a detailed study entitled "South Africa The Politics of Police Control" His article will be published in full in the United States academic journal, Comparative Politics

The pass laws compound the problem of crime prevention as they "encourage crime by blurring the distinction between criminal and statutory violations", he writes

The police usually responded to rising crime rates by intensifying enforcement of influx control, which further aggravated the situation by bringing the township dweller into contact with, and on to the level of, the "tsotsi"

But, Mr Frankel says, since 1976 there have been signs of a "growing but belated sensitivity" of the police to the political importance of improving relations with the black urban community

The steps taken include promotion of blacks into higher officer ranks in the SAP and granting greater responsibility to local black officials for police work in the townships

"Today Soweto's police stations are staffed mainly by blacks (although divisional headquarters remains under white control) and a large number of stations in the rural areas, particularly in the homelands, are now independently

administered by black officers"

Mr Frankel notes that devolution of increasing responsibility for police functions to blacks is consistent with apartheid doctrine and that it has the additional advantage of alleviating the SAP's manpower shortage

Police had also sought to contact and develop relations with black community leaders, but their initiatives had been "constrained by the depth of black hostility"

These and similar initiatives, however, had been sporadic and there had been "no through-going re-evaluation of the role of the police in influencing race relations, least of all the creation of organisational sub-units specialising in race relations and analogous to those found in many US police departments since the late 1950s"

Mr Frankel describes the

role of the police in the realm of political control as "basically contradictory and, in the long term, self-defeating"

He says one of the primary functions of the police is to maintain political control, but the SAP itself is "responsible for a good proportion of the breakdown of political authority in the black townships"

As the SAP is an instrument of the ruling white elite, police action often fuels popular discontents, which are then re-directed on to the political system per se, he contends

But he cautions "One should not underestimate the capacity of the police to hold the line against revolutionary change, by brute force if not by preventative communication"

Finally, the police are related by historical tradition and social function to the so-called 'second line of defence', the military, whose vast resources for internal control have not as yet been tested"

Police salary hike news soon

251
11/4/73

CAPE TOWN — There was no disagreement over police salaries and details of their pay increases would be known in two to three weeks, according to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange

Mr Le Grange was reacting to press reports that there was disagreement over police pay increases and that many policemen were awaiting details before deciding whether to leave the force

Mr Le Grange dismissed the claims as "old wives tales" spread by the English-language newspapers

Mr Le Grange said there was no doubt among policemen they would receive their pay increases

the new government agent size profit from renting the

"I have already told hundreds of policemen it agent is appointed to con-

what increases they will get and they were all very pleased," the Minister said

Mr Le Grange said policemen realised state machinery was large and complicated and that R500 million was involved in pay hikes for civil servants

"It is logical that the Public Service Commission will need time to work out the finer details of individual increases," he said

He said recent press reports had alleged there was a staff shortage of 400 in the police force

"I can disclose that the shortage, is, in fact, 2 700 or nine per cent but I challenge them to show me one place in South Africa where the police are not in a position to fulfil their normal duties," he said — SAPA

14 fish when the crew size is four (or five) people. Thus the potential gain (formerly obtained and received as profits by the owners) is entirely dissipated by overcrowding the boat.

Overcongestion can be shown graphically in Figure 9-1. The social gain is indicated by the plus-marked area, representing the "marginal products on board" in excess of the "marginal products sacrificed on shore," maximized (at 14 fish) with five people on board. With more people, the marginal product on board will not match that on shore. That potential loss is represented by the shaded area below the marginal product on shore and above the "marginal product on board." Unrestricted communal access is common for highways, beaches, sidewalks, parks, air, rivers, lakes, oceans. The reason for the overcongestion should be obvious—inappropriate property rights. With communal or public property, no one has adequate incentive to head those overcongestion effects. They are left "external" to each person's interests, and are called "externalities." As long as everyone is entitled to, or gets, the average catch—on a share alike basis—everyone will respond to the average, not the total (or the marginal).

If, somehow, on board fishing could be limited to five people, all could share in the potential gain formerly collected by the boat

Now anyone can board the boat, just as he can use streets, parks, and the beach. People will crowd onto the boat as long as the average catch (which each gets) exceeds that on shore. In our example, eight people would be on board with four fish each to take home. But now no one is better off than before the boat was found. What happened to the extra 14 fish? They aren't caught, because there is too much congestion on board (instead of the catch-maximizing amount of congestion).

It is easy to see what happened if you examine the data in Table 9-1. With each person on board sharing equally in the total catch (the average of the total catch for whatever number are on board) people crowd on until the average catch no longer exceeds their individual catch on shore (where the marginal and average are the same: four fish). So a sixth, seventh and eighth person will go on board; the sixth, because with six people the average catch is six fish; the seventh because the average is 5.14, and with eight people, the average is four. Every person's catch (the average) is reduced as more crowd on board, but each newcomer ignores the harmful effect on other people so long as he gets more than four fish, until with eight persons on board no one else would gain by joining the crew. Allowing a sixth person on board causes

fish (his marginal product sacrificed marginal A seventh causes a loss marginal product of eight fish. The total (= 2 + 4 + 8) as compared

Editor seeks union action

251

CAPE TOWN — A Johannesburg newspaper editor has complained to the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) about the way in which policemen allegedly treated two of his photographers on the day of the attack on the Booyens police station.

The editor of Beeld, Mr Ton Vosloo, yesterday confirmed he had written a letter of complaint to the manager of the NPU, Mr G G A Uys, asking him to put the matter on the agenda for the next meeting of the joint NPU SAP committee, recently formed to ease relations between press and police.

According to a Cape Town newspaper report, two of Beeld's photographers, Mr Juhan Kuus and Mr Ian Stephens, were alleged to have been told by policemen to leave the scene and not to take photographs of the damage to the station.

It said Mr Kuus had presented his press pass to a policeman who, instead of allowing him to carry on with his work, had threatened to tear up the

pass.

Later a policeman armed with a shotgun used in riot control, is also alleged to have threatened to tear up Mr Kuus's press pass.

Mr Kuus was "later forcefully removed from the scene by another policeman who held on to the collar of his jacket," the report said.

Mr Stephens, the report said, was manhandled by three policemen. One of them is alleged to have said "We have warned you pressmen and now you will see".

The report said the allegations by the two photographers had been read to the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier H L Abbot, who said he had been at the scene and had not noticed any of the alleged actions by his men.

The Brigadier had then suggested that the men lay charges so he could investigate.

Mr Uys said he had not yet received Mr Vosloo's complaint but it would receive attention on receipt — DDC

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Westville's mayor not happy with police station

NM 12/4/80

251

251

Mercury Reporter

A STATEMENT by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that he would challenge anyone to show him one place in South Africa where police were not in a position to fulfil their normal duties, was questionable, the Mayor of Westville, Mr Stan Poole, said yesterday

He said there seemed to be a shortage of staff and lack of vehicles at Westville Police Station. There had been an enormous number of burglaries and robberies in the borough.

'There seems to be a lack of facilities for adequate patrolling,' Mr Poole said.

Another shortfall was that there was only one telephone at the police station and at night it was often impossible to contact the station in an emergency.

Mr Poole said he was not criticising the police.

'They are doing a terrific job here, but the administration side of it should be jacked up.'

Brig Gert Kruger, Port Natal's Divisional Commissioner, said this was the first time he had heard of a complaint regarding the telephone service and he would look into the matter immediately.

'To my knowledge the station is functioning properly,' he said.

12/4/80

25

TUESDAY 9-25

Official Secrets Act review suggested

251 14/4/80

THE Steyn commission of inquiry into the reporting of security matters affecting the Defence Force and the police, has suggested a review of the Official Secrets Act to limit its application.

In its report, tabled today, the commission said that as far as the Act was concerned it should be borne in mind that the

Government's management processes had become so sophisticated that it was affecting citizens' affairs to an increasing extent because the dangers to the State had

changed in character and had become more complex.

The commission also recommended that

- The Newspaper Press Union improve its internal communication and communication with individual editorial departments,
- NPU/SADF: The NPU enlarge its representation on the liaison committee,
- Refine its system of accreditation of correspondents,
- NPU/SAP: The liaison committee consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis;
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points (like Silverton)
- SADF/SAP: The SADF and SAP give attention to the improvement of internal liaison and methods to touch up communications with the media through, inter alia, improved professionalism and effective and timeous liaison in the main centre, Pretoria
- Meaningful information and discussion sessions between the media, the SADF and the SAP be expanded,
- The media give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism in journalism as an occupation,
- Only senior journalists be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters;
- A system of registration be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic; and
- A clear communication policy and plan be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy. — Sapa.

14/1/78 Hqs.

As much SADF, SAP information 'as possible'

AS a general rule the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force should make as much information as possible available to the media and not as little as possible, the commission reported today.

The commission found that the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust.

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members.

AGREEMENT

The SADF said in evidence that it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate.

In the present situation it appeared desirable that the agreement should be retained and improved, to be used within the framework of strict legislation. The agreement should be given legal impetus.

Suggestions that the NPU should be made a statutory body could not be supported by the commission.

SADF

As far as the liaison committee of the Defence Force and the NPU was concerned, the mechanism was working well and should be expanded to the advantage of both parties.

There was, however, a serious lack of internal communication between NPU members and the union and individual media should get their house in order in this respect.

STAFF
COMMISSION

'Clear short circuits in the flow of information between newspaper chiefs and the journalists as producers must be eliminated.'

COMMUNICATION

'The union will have to

STAFF
COMMISSION

between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue.

The present system of accredited military correspondents, which had been tested throughout the world, was necessary in the present situation, but should be refined somewhat.

'A particular responsibility rests with the media in this respect as far as both the SADF and the SAP are concerned.'

'It can justly be expected of them to make journalism a professional occupation. This means that capable, qualified, well-grounded people should be appointed to key positions.'

The responsibility for defence and police mat-

STAFF
COMMISSION

ters is regarded as a key position.

'Reporting on especially military matters can no longer in the present conflict situation be regarded as simply just a "beat".'

The report called for continuity of reporters in military and police matters and the elevation of the status of such reporters to at least that of political correspondents so that there could be in-depth reporting with insight.

'Relations on both sides are being adversely affected by inexperienced and even incapable journalists who are covering security matters.'

COMPETENCE

'It is essential that the system of accredited correspondents be maintained but built into this

give attention to its internal lines of communication, and every individual newspaper will have to do the same.

'Consideration can be given to increasing the editorial representation of the union in the liaison committee. Matters discussed here are usually of an editorial nature and not management affairs.'

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently formed SAP liaison committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication

concept must be journalists with experience and competence.'

The newly-formed SAP liaison committee was to review the Press identity card system with the possibility of issuing such cards on a more selective basis only. The need to review the system had been accentuated by the Silverton Bank siege in Pretoria.

The SAP said that one of the serious problems encountered at the Silverton siege was the uncontrolled actions of journalists. — Sapa.

Respect for forces must be fostered

251
14/4/80
A. J. S.

THE 'watchdog' role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces must be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report.

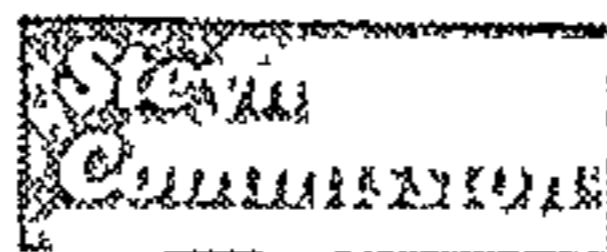
Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

The strength of the Government's protection capability, however, had to be shielded to leave it unscathed and in a position where it could be strengthened if and when the threat against it escalated.

MEANINGFUL

Regarding the interaction between the government and the media, the report said Government secrecy had to be meaningful and res-



stricted to the minimum necessary to ward off the threat properly and to safeguard the security interests of the State and community effectively.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and to the announcement of important information was counter-productive and served only to create circumstances where rumours thrived and uncertainty created panic.

The meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public which would be so important in the coming years that it had to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media — Sapa

Shortage of black police explained

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE more than 1,000 vacancies for black policemen were due to the fact that the number of black policemen in the force has declined to 1,000 since the black police were recruited in 1973.

Mr. Frankel's assessment was made in the context of his finding that in the past the SAP had not faced problems in recruiting blacks for two main reasons: black unemployment and relatively better opportunities for black policemen to advance upwards.

Black police at passing out parade

the ranks are thinning

In February, the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis de Geoghegan, told Parliament that there were 1,037 vacancies in black police ranks and 1,019 vacancies in white police ranks as at December 31, 1979.

There are 1,341 vacancies for black policemen and 36 for white policemen. Brig Fourie and Coloured policemen were 10 over strength on that date.

He attributed the vacancies to three key factors:

- The transfer of black policemen to the police forces of independent and partially self-governing black homelands during 1978-79.

- The "production of a 'psychometrical test battery' to enable the SAP to make a more accurate assessment of applicants. As a result, 53% of applicants were turned down.

O Director selection because of the demands of the black community for better-calibre policemen.

Brig Fourie was asked specifically how the vacancies were due to rising resistance among blacks to the idea of a career in the SAP in the wake of the unrest of 1976 and attacks on police stations by the African National Congress.

He replied: "The SAP did not experience any difficulty in recruiting blacks since the 1970s or after the first attack on a police station in May last year."

During the period January to June 1979, 3,861 applications were received from 707 whites as against 3,698 applications during the period July to December 1979 — an increase of 137.

Giving details of the stricter selection procedure since the introduction of the new test battery, Brig Fourie said 1,032 applications out of a total of 2,164 received between August and December 1979 had been turned down.

Of the various black homelands, three — Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda — have completely dependent police forces.

In KwaZulu, Gama-Ranku and QwaQwa all out a small number of members of the SAP.

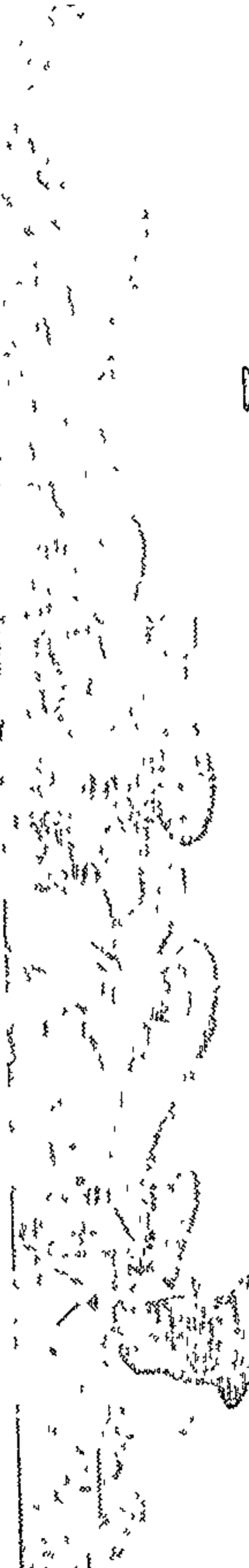
According to the Minister of Police, only 2,023 policemen graduated last year, in spite of existing shortages and in spite of police training colleges having

the capacity to train 4,296 men.

Asked why the SAP planned to do without Brig Fourie said on matters of recruitment, the campaign was being pioneered by various authorities that the ratio of policemen to the population has declined steadily in the past 20 or so years from 19 policemen per 1,000 people in 1958 to 13 per 1,000 in 1979.

Brig Fourie said the drop in the ratio of police per 1,000 people is due to the fact that when the members of the Reserve Police Force and the Police Reserve are taken into account.

According to the latest report of the Commissioner of Police, the Police Reserve at 1,700, 578 stood at 15,034, made up of 3,529 active and 11,505 non-active members.



(251)

CDM

15/4/80

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Steyn Commission yesterday accused the "liberal" Press and most of the private sector of "mainly chasing profits instead of also being concerned with the future of the country".

The indictment formed part of the 217-page report into Press coverage of defence and police matters.

The commission also criticised black orientated newspapers such as Omkeer and Post for "mischievous and damaging communication", and accused the foreign Press of reports "generally based on selected radical sources" which seldom reflected the true situation in South Africa.

While existing legislation was sufficient to deal with the local Press, the commission recommends additional legislation "to monitor the propaganda and information activities of persons operating on behalf of foreign principals in the Republic as well as the inflow of funds from abroad aimed at promoting such activities.

"Such legislation would affect all foreign journalists in South Africa as well as other organisations bringing out publications and distributing information."

The commission singled out the Rand Daily Mail for criticism because the newspaper strongly condemned the Defence Force plan to nullify the

A need to 'monitor' Foreign Pressmen

of the country," the commission adds.

This was an area in which the "liberal" Press had been destructive rather than constructive, the commission said.

There were many other areas

"Where is the big informative Press debate on the benefits, if any, of the rationalisation and reduction of the size of the public service?" the commission asked.

"Or again, for that matter, where is the constructive (rather than subjectively opinionated) and informative debate on the realities, alternatives for an approach of the government to be in Zimbabwe? The liberal Press must ask itself: 'Can the Government rely on our advice? Are our motives honourable?' the reports add.

ample indicated the need for "heart-searching" in the ranks of the media regarding their independence, freedom and responsibility.

Turning to the private sector, the commission said it had a "grave responsibility" towards the State to ensure optimum efficiency in the public sector. Due to its business associations abroad the private sector could advise the Government in this respect.

Although there were few notable exceptions, in general "the private sector has been amiss in this respect, mainly chasing profits instead of also being concerned with the future

incitement clearly illuminated in the Soweto report?"

"Those words uttered at Soweto are not only potentially extremely dangerous but also completely unnecessary in the light of the peaceful development process that is rapidly gathering momentum in South Africa.

"Here is an undoubted example of reporting that can rouse people, especially the less sophisticated, to revolutionary unrest and opposition to the State as an institution.

"No word of caution against this is to be found in the Rand Daily Mail."

The commission said this ex-

Opposition attack in Parliament but published no critical editorial comment on a speech by Bishop Desmond Tutu at a Sharpeville commemoration meeting in Soweto.

Describing the Defence Force plan as "at most a bureaucratic transgression", the commission says the report on the Soweto rally had much wider repercussions.

The report quoted from a speech made by Bishop Tutu at the rally and added "Why is there almost excessive accentuation of an alleged SADF parity political action but no editorial concern at the potentially extremely dangerous emotional

Survival and the golden thread

243 250
10/11 15/4/80

THE ASSEMBLY — The golden thread which would ensure survival and ultimate victory was good relations between the authorities, the news media and the various peoples of the Republic, Mr Justice M T Steyn says in the report of his commission

"This golden thread must be woven with zealous hands and competent speed for the sake of us all," the report says

While it was essential that the media should not over-emphasise the privilege of Press freedom, it was equally essential that the authorities should not be over sensitive and secretive regarding matters they considered to be of national interest but which in fact had nothing to do with national security

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and a watchful (behoedsame) citizenry."

"Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated 'Freedom of the Press' does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom.

"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national in-

terest — such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community"

Exceptional circumspection could, however, be demanded by the State from the community and the newspapers in their handling of a situation like Silverton

"The media should especially guard against participating in the propagation (wittingly or unwittingly) or the distribution of illegal or unfair objectives"

The population had a duty to inform itself of events and developments through the media in order to make citizenship more meaningful

The report says that a basic scientific analysis showed that the media reflected a predominantly favourable image and attitude towards the SADF and the SAP

"Discreditation and meanness (gemeenheid) do occur, particularly in newspapers whose readership is mainly aimed at the Black population, once again a sign of the inherent aggressiveness of a heterogeneous society"

Institutions which are above party politics, like the SADF, should not allow party political matters or preferences to stand in the way of professional, open-hearted and impartial handling of news events, the report says — Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The "watchdog" role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the Security Forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the Security Forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions

Press 'watchdogs' are necessary

would be seriously affected — information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the Security Forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and Security Forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty.

formation and dialogue with the media would create a working partnership between the Government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included:

- The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers;
- The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined;
- The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis;
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example;
- The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information discussion sessions between the media the SADF and the SAP should be expanded;
- The media, on its part, should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters;
- A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic;
- A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy;
- Recommendations in respect of legislation include:
 - Amending of the Police Act, 1956, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism;
 - The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the State;
 - That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of Press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not over-emphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and se-

They're a 'precious asset'

THE ASSEMBLY — The commission proposed greater freedom for the news media to report on defence matters.

Only unauthorised exposure and reports on information and facts should be forbidden where they could have an adverse effect on the preparedness and survival of the State, the fighting ability of its defence force and the working ability and effectiveness of its arms manufacturing industry, the report said.

The best possible arrangement had to be made when the interests of concerned parties were balanced.

Public Servants

THE ASSEMBLY — State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of State security and not only those laws affecting their own departments, the Steyn Commission report said.

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection which pointed to an escalated assault on the National Service system.

THE ASSEMBLY — Analysis had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force, the Steyn Commission said.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 20% positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the 8% negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force.

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by "more" legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

The ideal would be strong legislative on a continuing basis with emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison.

With effective voluntary liaison, it was understood that in cases where doubt existed the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests.

The Defence Force and the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared.

It was recommended that more attention had to be given to briefing sessions in order to put incidents and their developments in their just perspective.

At such sessions semantics could also be dealt with, as for example the meaning and preference regarding words such as "terrorists", "freedom fighter" and "guerrilla".

The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from various quarters.

It is the commission's considered opinion and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised through legislation alone.

Legislation can never be regarded as a remedy for all political ills.

"The Government needs a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy."

According to the report there is an urgent need for the identification of the propaganda and information tactics of persons operating in the Republic on behalf of foreign principals, as well as the monitoring of foreign funds directed at promoting such activities.

Flow of information between newspaper chiefs and the journalists as producers must be eliminated.

"The NPU will have to give attention to its internal lines of communication, and every individual newspaper will have to do the same."

"Consideration can be given to increasing the editorial representation of the NPU in the liaison committee. Matters discussed here are usually of editorial nature and not management affairs."

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently formed SAP Liaison Committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters.

This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue.

The present system of accredited military correspondents, which had been tested throughout the world, was necessary in the present situation, but should be refined.

"The responsibility for defence and police matters is regarded as a key position."

Reporting on especially military matters can no longer in the present conflict situation be regarded as simply just a 'beat'.

The report called for continuity of reporters in military and police matters and the elevation between the NPU and its members and individual media reporters to at least that of political correspondents, so that they could be in-depth reporters.

A clear Govt policy needed

THE ASSEMBLY — The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into reporting of security matters affecting the SADF and the SAP has recommended a clear information and communication policy as part of the Government's national strategy.

In its report the commission says such a policy must aim to promote the national strategy and to neutralise the propaganda onslaught.

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Where one fault lies

THE ASSEMBLY — As a general rule the South African Defence Force and the SAP should make as much information as possible available to the media and not as little as possible, the Steyn Commission said.

The commission found the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust.

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members.

The SADF said in evidence it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate in the present situation it appeared desirable that the agreement should be retained and improved, to be used within the framework of strict legislation. The agreement should be given legal impetus.

Suggestions that the NPU should be made a statutory body could not be supported by the commission.

The liaison committee of the Defence Force and the NPU was working well and should be expanded to the advantage of both parties.

There was, however, a serious lack of internal communication between the NPU and its members and individual media reporters to at least that of political correspondents, so that they could be in-depth reporters.

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RDM 15/1/80

Commission spells out Press role

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — Far-reaching recommendations to enable the Government to bring its media policy in line with its "total national strategy" are contained in the Sley Commission report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The 217-page report into Press coverage of police and defence matters, recommends a relaxation of the Official Secrets Act, clearer definition of sections of the Defence Act, and the tightening of the Police Act.

In one of its most sweeping recommendations, the commission calls for the registration of all foreign journalists working in South Africa and urges additional legislation to monitor "information activities" of people working for overseas-based organisations.

Such legislation would affect all information activities of foreign governments, institutes and foundations. It would also curb information campaigns conducted from abroad by banned organisations such as the African National Congress, which take a line directly opposed to the Government's national strategy.

The report of the six-man commission proposes mas-

sive penalties of up to R15 000 or eight years jail for contravention of sections of the Defence Act and the Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act.

It also urges a penalty of up to R10 000 or five years jail for contravention of a section of the Police Act.

At the same time, however, the commission said the watchdog role of the Press

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in protecting the man in the street against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty should be retained.

The main recommendations and statements of the commission are:

○ The Government should be empowered to prevent reporting, which when objectively viewed, is detrimental to the security of the State. The Government has the prerogative to decide what could harm State security but such power should be exercised to benefit the interest of the State, and not the interests of the political party in power.

○ The Official Secrets Act should be revised to restrict its ambit. At present its provisions are enormously wide and could prevent pub-

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RDM 15/4/80

Commission spells out role of Press in SA

lication of all information, whether secret or not

○ The Police and Railway Police Acts should be amended to prohibit the unlawful disclosure of information about combating terrorism

○ The Armaments Development and Manufacture Act should be tightened to provide for a maximum fine of R15 000 or eight years jail for publishing unauthorised information about the composition, production, arms procurement or any other activity of Armscor or an affiliated company

Legislation should be introduced as soon as possible to enable the Government to monitor all "foreign propaganda" being disseminated inside South Africa, as well as the inflow of funds from abroad to promote these activities

Control would take the form of enforced public notification of all "information activities" inside SA undertaken by foreign governments, foreign institutes or foundations, foreign political parties and foreign principals

The purpose would be to in-

form the Government and the public of the sources, origins and identity of people acting locally on behalf of their overseas principals, as well as the nature and aims of their "propaganda and information activities"

"Such legislation would also cover the activities of foreign journalists," the commission recommends

The commission also suggests that periodic reports be demanded on activities of foreign "agents" involving the spreading of information such as speeches and statements, and that copies of this material should be delivered to the Department of Justice

The department could then determine whether the laws of the country had been contravened

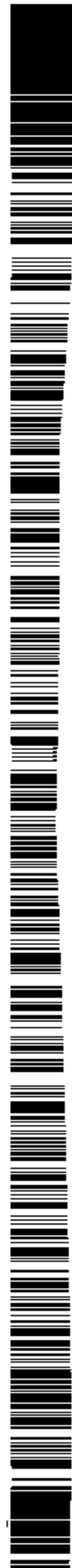
While the Government condemns Soviet attempts to establish a Marxist government in South Africa, it is also critical of the alleged aim of the

United States to establish a pro-US black majority government in South Africa by peaceful change

"Both these interventionist exercises have resulted in comprehensive propaganda assaults, aimed at the conditioning of the South African masses," the report said

"It is wishful thinking that foreign governments and agencies are friends which do no damage to the Republic by their internal activities," the commission said

To illustrate "the internal dissemination of foreign propaganda and information" the commission quotes a report by the American journalist Mr Larry Heinzeling, which appeared in the Kenyan Daily Nation newspaper in November 1976 stating that a United States Information Service reading room in Soweto was "part of an activist programme to stress American disapproval of apartheid and the US commitment to a multiracial society in the world's most race conscious nation"



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A Press vindicated

THE tone of the Steyn Commission report on media relations with Defence and Police should find favour with most newspapers. It vindicates in fact the standpoint of the South African Press, so often maligned by politicians and officials.

Newspapers appreciate the need for secrecy in certain defence and police matters; they have objected strongly, however, to the censorship of news which has nothing to do with the country's security but might reflect on official competence in some area or other, and of which the public has a right to know

This, thankfully, corresponds to the view of the Steyn Commission. It says: 'A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal Press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it a democracy wilts; with it a democracy can come to full bloom. The South African Press, which generally

fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly.'

These are words we hope some people in authority will take to heart. As also the commission's comment on the infamous Defence document that required officers to nullify Parliamentary Opposition criticism of the Prime Minister.

On this the commission says: '... it is expected of the SADF as a national institution ... to properly inform Parliament (in which is included the entire Opposition), and keep it up to date on Defence matters.' A short lesson for certain army officers in the principles and practice of parliamentary democracy.

Not all the Steyn recommendations favour the Press and their implications will have to be studied. We look forward, however, to the commission's general approach being reflected in a more sensible official attitude to the Press and its 'watchdog' role.

Analysis 'shows objective reporting'

NM 15/4/80

(254)

(243)

(257)

ANALYSIS had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police, the Steyn Commission said.

Forces should provide the information

AS A general rule the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force should make as much information as possible available to the media and not as little as possible, the commission said

The commission found that the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members

The SADF said in evidence that it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently-formed SAP Liaison Committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue — (Sapa)

emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison

With effective voluntary liaison, it was understood that in cases where doubt existed the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests

The Defence Force and the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared

Briefing

It was recommended that more attention had to be given to briefing sessions in order to put incidents and their developments in their just perspective. At such sessions semantics could also be dealt with, as for example the meaning and preference regarding words such as terrorist, freedom fighter and guerilla — (Sapa)

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection, which pointed to an escalated assault on the national service system

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20 percent had reacted positively, 72 percent were neutral and eight percent were negative regarding the Defence Force.

Phrases

This meant that of the 59 644 phrases tested, 11 589 were positive, 43 212 neutral and 4 838 negatively inclined towards the Defence Force

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting, pointing to strong credibility

The 20 percent positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light

Incidents

The analysis also showed that the 8 percent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations

Ideal

The ideal would be strong minimal legislation on a continued basis with

Review of Secrets Act

NM 15/4/80 (243/251) (254)

ONE of the commission's recommendations suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act, 1956, in order to limit its field of application

The commission says it should be borne in mind, however, that the Government's management processes have become so sophisticated that it is affecting the affairs of citizens to an increasing extent because the dangers to the State have undergone a change in character and have become more complex. The commission also recommends that

- The Newspaper Press Union improve its internal communication and communication with individual editorial departments,
- NPU/SADF The NPU enlarge its representation on the liaison committee,
- Refines its system of accreditation of correspondents
- NPU/SAP That the liaison committee considers the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis,
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points (like Silverton)
- SADF/SAP That
- The SADF as well as the SAP gives attention to the improvement of internal liaison and methods to touch up communications with the media through, inter alia, improved professionalism and effective and timely liaison in the main centre Pretoria — (Sapa)

The Steyn Commission report

Watchdog role of Press 'has to be retained'

THE 'watchdog' role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the commission said.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media, on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable

Attitudes

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws, and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces

Rumours

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic was created through uncertainty

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the pub-

lic and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals

Other recommendations included

○ The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers,

○ The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined,

○ The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis,

○ The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example

○ The media, on the other hand, should give consideration to raising the standard of professionalism, and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters

○ A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic,

○ A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy

Legislation

Recommendations in respect of legislation include

○ Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism,

○ The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard safety effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security

interests of the State,

○ That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its 'watchdog' role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force

Operations

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations

On the question of Press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not over-emphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

Conflicts

'The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry

Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom

Holy cow

'Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community'

The report said there was no doubt that the State had the right to protect itself and that Press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow

'Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press - (Sapa)

Man shot in BooySENS probe

Post 15/4/80
251

A SOWETO man is in a "satisfactory condition" at Baragwanath Hospital after being shot by police during their investigation of the BooySENS police station attack.

Mr Hendrick Mojalefa Phahlane was admitted to the hospital on Friday with two bullet wounds

The Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed that Mr Phahlane was shot during the investigation of the ANC attack on the BooySENS police station on Good Friday

RPG 7 rockets, AK-47 rifles and hand grenades were used in the attack

Colonel L Mellet of the directorate said Mr Phahlane was shot while trying to evade arrest

"The police are trying

to solve a criminal case," he said

He said he could not say under what law Mr Phahlane is being held at this stage

Asked about the detention of Mr Goodrich Kam-bule (23) of Dube, Mr Norman Monyapote of Naledi and Mr Themba Shongwe of Zola on Friday, he said he could not say if the men were detained in connection with the BooySENS attack

"A number of people have been detained for questioning in connection with the attack and some have been released," he said

GIRLS

Mrs Dorcas Phahlane said that on Friday afternoon two young girls came to her home to say they were sent by Mojalefa's girlfriend to inform her that he had been shot by police and that he was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital

Mrs Phahlane said she

last saw her son at the beginning of February

She said police had frequently come to her home looking for him. The last time they were at her home was on Friday morning. Each time the police visited her home they did not find Mojalefa in

Watchdog role of press must be retained

THE ASSEMBLY — The "watchdog" role of the press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report tabled here yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force

necessary to safeguard the security interests of the state and the community

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media

- The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example
- The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information and discussion sessions between the media the NPU and the SAP should

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations

On the question of press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not overemphasise this privilege but it is equally essential the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters

ATTITUDES... "Attitudes could not be summarised by laws".

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Mr Justice Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the state should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum

Editorial opinion
page one

15/4/80 (25)

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The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included

- o The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.
- o The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged, and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more restricted.

be expanded.

- o The media, on its part, should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters.
- o A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic.
- o A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Recommendations in respect of legislation include

- o Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism.
- o The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the state.
- o That section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the press to fulfill its "watchdog" role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry."

"Claims to press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the press does not mean the press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of press freedom."

"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community."

The report said there was no doubt the state had the right to protect itself and press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow.

"Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free press." - SAPA

15/4/80 (251)

Favourable reaction

THE ASSEMBLY — Analysis had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force, the Steyn Commission said.

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection which pointed to an escalated assault on the National Service system.

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20 per cent had reacted positively, 72 per cent were neutral and eight per cent were negative regarding the Defence Force.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 70 per cent positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the eight per cent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force. — SAPA.

For two reasons the actual productivity of any group cannot be predicted perfectly. First, natural

Imperfect Predictability
of Performance
Risk Bearing

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit" (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospital, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a social waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is cloudy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airlines, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, etc. It is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits, not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate) He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, who get the social profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes the rent and doesn't charge the right fee, what will be lost? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duties in contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon we shall see how incentives and uncertainty about future potential production are critical influences on methods for coordinating and controlling joint production activity.

But when has a government agency been supposed to maximize profits? It is usually, or at-

Report suggests heavy penalties

Defence Reporter

CT 15/4/80

HEAVY penalties for contravening various military and police laws by publishing unauthorized information are recommended by the Steyn Commission report.

The commission has drawn up three sections for inclusion in various existing laws, in each of which the recommended maximum penalty is laid down as a fine of R15 000 or eight years' imprisonment or both.

The proposed penalties do not increase or diminish existing punishments. In two cases — the Police Act and the Armaments Development and Production Act — the proposed inclusions are wholly new.

In the third, the Defence Act, the commission's substitute section is designed to replace the present Section 118, which does not specify the penalties for contravention.

If written into the statute book, the penalties recommended by the commission would apply to:

- A person found guilty in terms of Section 118 of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) of publishing in any way information about the composition, movement or operations of the SADF unless authorized by the Minister of Defence or a person authorized by him.

- A sub-section the commission drew up for possible inclusion in Section 27 of the Police Act of 1958, which also deals with the disclosure of information by unauthorized persons — in this case information about counter-insurgency operations by the South African Police or a joint force drawn from the SAP, SADF and Railways Police.

- A sub-section the commission drew up for possible inclusion in the Armaments Act, forbidding the publishing in any way of information about the composition, production, arms procurement or any other activity of the Armaments Corporation, its affiliated companies, its contractors or sub-contractors unless the information has been cleared by the Minister of Defence or someone authorized by him.

caught.
(2) In Scene Two and control, if the board (25 fish they board) catching less (or predicted. Alternately (assign to each four fish. The board) paying employee size of the total performance, the whether the boat

causes alter the catch: good weather, few schools of fish in the area that day, etc., are causes no man can control. Secondly, members working as a team can shirk and affect the outcome, often letting others bear some of the consequences. Since performance is not perfectly predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know whether it is a team member's negligence or everyone's bad luck that altered the outcome from what was expected. To allow for, or to control, those forces, institutional and organizational arrangements have been developed in the remainder of this chapter we shall consider responses to the unpredictability caused by sheer luck or nature. We examine the way shirking or opportunism by team members or agents is countered and brought under control in a later chapter on the business firm, one of whose main functions as an institution is to permit team production while controlling shirking and opportunism. (1) In Scene One of our boat scenario, the three mutual sharing and controlling fishermen bore the risks caught.

men or rents fishermen by paying them prospectively wages.
(3) Under the communal system (Scene Three of our scenario), with anyone entitled to come on board, the risks are borne equally by everyone on board. And the total social catch will, as shown earlier, be smaller because of overcongestion.
(4) Under the government authority (Scene Four of our scenario), payments could, in principle, be arranged exactly as with private-property rights. Crewmen could rent the boat and bear the risks of the size of catch. Or the government authority could hire the crew for an assured wage with risk borne by everyone via their government, according to the political system, taxes, and government expenditures. In general, without a good theory of what government agents really do, who will bear which risks cannot be predicted. One thing that can be said is that under government control no member of the public can avoid bearing whatever that risk is in the government control system. If you do not like that control system or cannot sell your share or your party, you can't sell your party, the Postal and National Park, the Post Office (or lose) you gain (or lose) a tax laws and distribution of risks of changes in the government-controlled re-assignment to convenient re-assignment of risks because shares in public or cannot be traded, except by (that is, by moving to another country, depending on the geo-political risk-bearing).

THE report of the Steyn commission deals with questions which are critically important. As things now stand, the disclosure in the press of virtually any matter relating to the armed forces can be punishable by law, unless approved in advance by the defence authorities. No matter how ameliorated, the system amounts to censorship and, in the Angola crisis, it meant that South Africans were kept in ignorance of the fact that their armed forces had invaded a neighbouring country — and were up to their eyebrows in somebody else's civil war. This information was readily available to newspaper readers throughout the free world and to shortwave radio listeners everywhere. So it was a pointless restriction, apart from its effects in promoting rumour-mongering and undermining morale.

Legislation has also been enacted recently which can make it difficult and costly for newspapers to expose any abuse of police powers or any other police malpractice which might take place. It remains to be seen how this new law will be applied in practice. But the fact must be faced. In these two fields, press freedom is under siege and has to be fought for on a day-to-day basis. In fact, it is arguable whether it is still possible to assert that the South African press is free in reporting defence and police matters — free, that is, in the proper Western sense of a free press. Police and defence matters, like prison matters, are a minefield for newspapers which are trying to do a good job of information in the public interest and which do not simply follow the line of least resistance.

Whether the report of the Steyn commission will help remains to be seen. Some of the recommendations, such as the one which proposes a limitation of the scope of the restrictive clause of the Defence Act, might be read as easing things somewhat in favour of the media. But there are other recommendations which could have a contrary effect. Everything depends on the spirit in which these recommendations are implemented. Once the government seeks to set the limits of press freedom by legislative enactment, however, you can no longer speak of a free press without qualification. The legitimate limitations of press freedom are those which are imposed by the press itself, in the public interest, and not those brought forward by the political authority.

Meanwhile, there is much in the commission's general approach which is acceptable. Certainly, press freedom is not a sacred cow. It is not an absolute. There are no rights without corresponding obligations, no freedoms without commensurate responsibilities. And certainly the rights of the press are no greater than the rights of the individual. Indeed, press freedom is just one facet of the freedom of the individual in a Western society. But it is one of the key values which distinguishes a Western society from a totalitarian dictatorship, Marxist or otherwise. It is one of the strongest protective bulwarks of any society faced with subversion. A people which is properly informed is not readily put off its stroke by malicious propaganda. But then the press must retain its credibility. In South Africa, unhappily, the credibility of the press is under threat and hangs in the balance, because of the enactment of restrictive statutes and the threat of further restrictions. It would be a national disaster if this credibility were wholly lost. In their response to the Steyn report, the authorities would be wise to bear this in mind.

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243 254 251

Call for improved press-SADF

THE Steyn Commission's comprehensive overall recommendations (printed in bold type under general section headings) are as follows:

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN GENERAL

The NPU should improve its internal communication as well as communication within individual editorial organizations.

The commission noted there appeared to be a clear deficiency caused by faulty internal communication among NPU members. Where there was clearly a short circuit in the flow of information between newspaper proprietors and the journalists who actually produced the news this would have to be eliminated.

THE NPU'S LIAISON WITH THE SADF

The NPU should consider allowing a greater editorial 'loading' in its representation on the NPU SADF liaison committee.

The commission felt a greater editorial representation was desirable because the issues discussed by the NPU-SADF liaison committee were first and foremost editorial and not management matters. The commission would leave to the liaison committee the question — raised by several military correspondents who gave evidence — of whether accredited military correspondents should be allowed to attend the committee's sessions as observers.

The present system of accredited correspondents should be refined.

The commission felt the handling of military and police matters were regarded as key positions and this means that capable qualified well grounded people must be appointed to key positions. In the present conflict situation reporting on military matters in particular can no longer be regarded as just another beat.

Continuity of reporters is important here but also a raising of the status of these reporters at least to the status of political correspondents so that there can be proper insight and reporting in depth.

THE NPU AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

The NPU SADF liaison committee must consider the issuing of press identity cards on a more selective basis.

The commission noted that the Silverton affair — which had numerous lessons for the SADF as well as the media from which advantageously improved arrangements could be made — emphasized the necessity for a revision of the press SADF liaison system.

The NPU SADF liaison committee must arrange "operational media liaison centres" at 'crisis points' like Silverton.

The commission felt that one of the most serious bottlenecks at the Silverton siege had been the uncontrolled behaviour of journalists.

It noted that information about sensitive police methods at Silverton were not withheld from the public but came chiefly from police sources, such as a happening had been "dramatic and laden with emotion" and it is natural that reporting should reflect this from the police there had been justified objections against uncontrolled reporting at Silverton and from the press that there had not been enough understanding of its work and also that the SABC had received privileged treatment.

All these objections the commis-

sion noted can be handled by means of a system of selective identity cards and the establishment of media liaison centres.

The commission noted that the SADF had testified that efforts were already being made to establish such centres.

THE SADF AND SADF

Both the SADF and SADF should give attention to improving their internal liaison as well as liaison with the media inter alia through greater professionalism as well as more effective and timely liaison in main centres outside Pretoria.

The commission said that professionalism did not imply the straightforward supplying of information about everyday events but also to the swift and speedy answering of queries. Both the SADF and SADF were largely dependent on the media for creation of their image and this work cannot be done by people who do not have the insight into the work or experience in dealing with hardened or inexperienced journalists.

"Meaningful" briefings and discussions between the media and the SADF and SADF should be expanded.

The commission noted that it was at such sessions that among other things semantics can be dealt with for instance the meaning and priorities with regard to words such as terrorist guerrilla and freedom fighter. This briefing must not be one-way traffic only and the media must help other concerns about their nature and method of functioning.

THE MEDIA

The media must give 'urgent attention' to better professionalizing of journalism as a calling and in any case only senior journalists should be appointed to handle SADF and SADF matters.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

A system of registration for foreign journalists working in the Republic should be established.

Registration should be introduced which would enable the government to control propaganda and infiltration activities which are being carried out on behalf of a foreign principal.

The commission noted that the purpose of legislation to control foreign propaganda which was being disseminated inside South Africa would be to force public notification of all propaganda and information activities taking place internally on behalf of or in the name of foreign governments, foreign institutes or foundations, foreign political parties and foreign principals the purpose (of such legislation) being to inform the (SA) government as well as the people about the sources, origins and identity of such persons acting locally on behalf of their overseas principals as well as the nature and aims of their propaganda and information activities. Such legislation should also cover the activities of foreign journalists.

The commission suggested that at intervals, say every six months, periodic reports should be demanded on all activities in which 'agents' had been involved such as speeches to groups, clubs, schools and politicians and delivered to the Department of Justice together with a copy of each speech and each issued statement, as well as propaganda and information material which had been disseminated inside the country. The Department of Justice could then use this material to determine if the laws of the land had been contravened in any way.

The commission felt all persons, organizations, institutions or intelligence sources of any nature which are not entitled to diplomatic privilege in the narrow sense as laid down in the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1951 (should) be compelled to register themselves. Such requirements would include a comprehensive financial statement, as well as (information) about how the money had been spent in the Republic and its origin. Provision should also be made for the cancellation of their registration at the discretion of the Minister concerned.

The commission foresaw that the definition of a foreign principal would include anyone who agrees to act on behalf of such principal whether he is a lawyer, representative, servant, agent, publicity agent, liaison officer and so forth including those gathering information for a foreign principal or disseminating it on behalf of that principal. A foreign principal would include individuals, institutes, foundations, foreign governments, foreign political parties and so forth, correspondents of foreign news media et cetera.

Such a system should be provided as speedily as possible. The commission felt because it is wishful thinking that foreign governments and agencies are friends which do no damage to the Republic by their internal activities.

Information services of what ever nature which do not enjoy diplomatic privilege should only be allowed to operate from registered premises approved by the government.

To illustrate the internal dissemination of foreign propaganda and information the commission quoted a report by the American journalist Larry Heinzerling which appeared in the Kenyan newspaper Daily Nation in November 1976, stating that a United States Information Service reading room in Soroto was "part of an activist programme to stress American disapproval of apartheid and the US commitment to a multi-racial society in the world's most race-conscious nation".

The commission also quoted an American embassy policy statement of October 1977 (that the US policy was "one which looks to clear movement away from apartheid and the repressive laws that

undergird that system and towards a progressive transformation of South African society) and a statement by the US ambassador Mr William Edmondson, on November 1979 in which he said the US "object is to do what we can to contribute to peaceful change".

The commission said it saw no valid reason why local journalists should be at a practical disadvantage when compared with foreign journalists and pointed out that even the USA tries to protect itself against propaganda activities by way of the Foreign Agents Registration Act 1938.

Any news service or newspaper registered in terms of South African law would be freed of such regulation.

A clearly formulated communication policy and plan for South Africa should be accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.

The commission noted that in the present threatening situation which could lead to an escalating conflict situation it appears to be more than urgent that a clear direction and aims be set and included in a national communications policy.

The fields of interest concerned in the inquiry should be delimited in such a way that "only the unauthorized publication and reporting of information and/or facts are prohibited which objectively speak in a way which is prejudicial to the stability and survival capability of the state, the fighting capacity of its security forces and the security, functioning ability and efficiency of its armaments industry".

The commission noted that when the various interests were balanced the best possible arrangement must thus be reached to involve the news media and the whole South African population to the greatest practical and possible degree meaningfully and effectively in the internal development action and prevention of attempts (to stop the internal development process).

The report said one of the most powerful devices for reconciling the three pillars of South Africa's development and survival strategy — military might, law and the support of the broad population — was the public media especially the press.

A free, fearless, alert and well informed but honest and basically loyal press is an extremely valuable

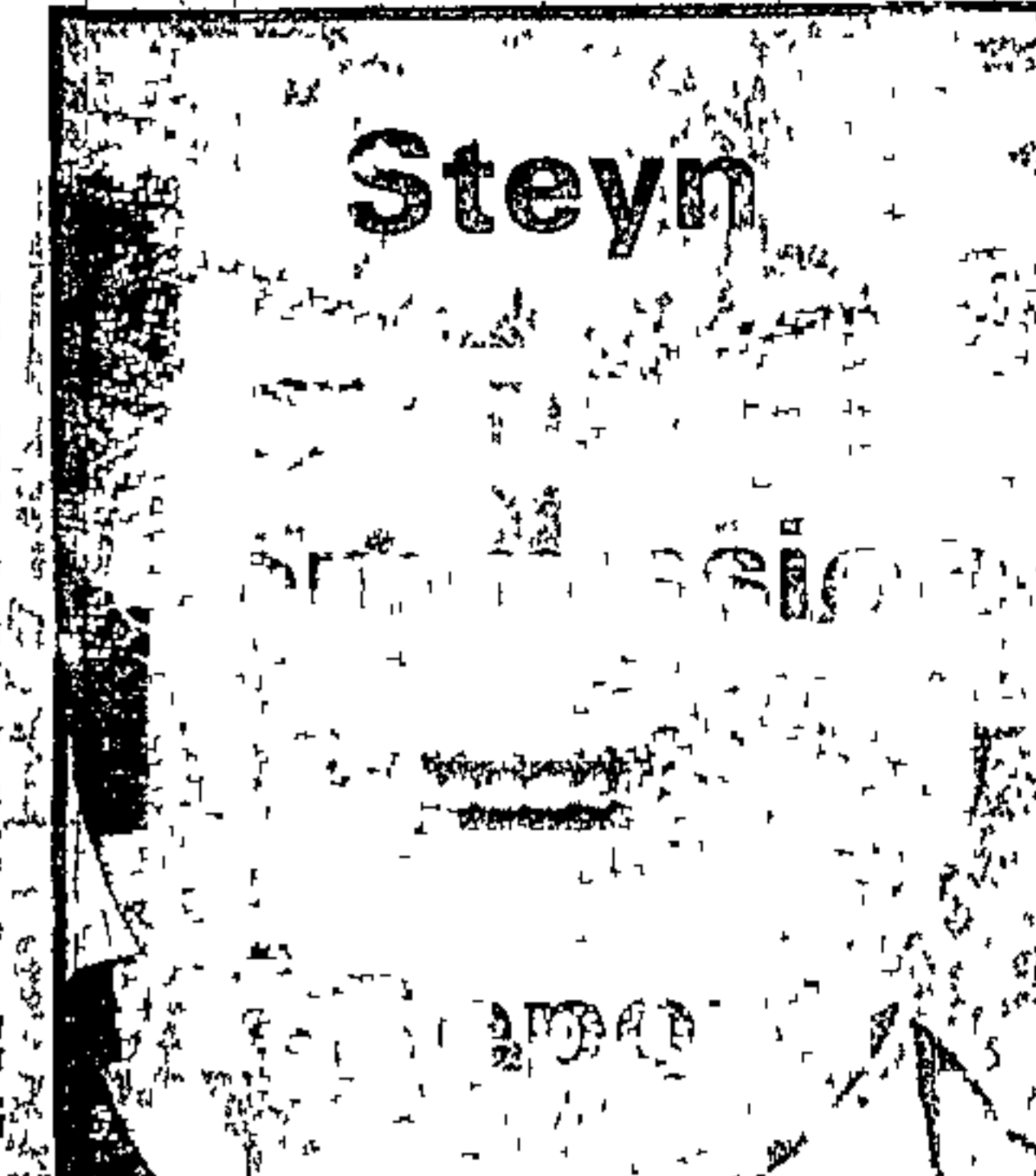
social property. Without it, a democracy with its full bloom can't come to full bloom.

The South African press, which generally fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly. This does not mean that the authorities must adopt an attitude of helplessness towards the press complex.

THE DEFENCE ACT 1957

Section 104 (5) should be amended by the inclusion of a sub-section to extend the jurisdiction of the Military Discipline Code.

The commission felt it would be advisable that Section 104(5) which lays down that the MDC applies to



to turn into a propaganda exercise. There must be an attitude of robust mutual appreciation for each other. In this way the two-way feedback will be beneficial to (both) and promote the public interest.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

This Act should be amended to limit its field of application — although it should be borne in mind that the management processes of governments had become more sophisticated and in increasing measure affected the lives of citizens, because the dangers to the state have undergone a change in nature and have become more

all members of the Permanent Force (then Force Commando Force) Reserve the auxiliary services while on war service and persons imprisoned or detained in terms of the MDC should also have a fifth sub-section including any person who had served in the SADF as regards any contravention as laid down in the MDC which was committed during any period of duty.

The commission noted that since criticism of the Defence Force will remain a primary aim of the revolutionary onslaught we recommend that provision be made to render culpable (any) publications which cause hostility between any of the national groups or sections of

SADF must avoid party

Defence Reporter

IN its report tabled in the Assembly yesterday, the Steyn Commission described the South African Defence Force as "a national asset", and as such it should not become involved in party politics.

This was its comment — emphasized at places by underlined words — on the SADF document issued recently by the then Director Civic Action SADF, Major General Phil Pretorius, which was published by the Sunday Times and then attacked for trying to protect the government instead of the state.

The report said that while the commission could not investigate what was "apparently a case of irregular behaviour in the SADF's ranks", it felt it "should make some comments on the matter".

It had been "repeatedly emphasized" long before the Sunday Times report had appeared, that the SADF was "a national asset in the true and broad sense of that concept and that as such it should not become involved in party politics".

The news media, all politicians and members of the SADF must therefore ensure, insofar as it is within their ability, that this does not happen and should also not behave or express

themselves in a fashion that will create the impression that (the SADF) is, in fact, so involved. As regards the parliamentary debate on the defence budget it is expected of the SADF as a national institution to properly inform Parliament (in which is included the entire Opposition) and keep it up to date on Defence Force matters.

In this regard the commission refers to the declaration by the Minister of Defence and Deputy Minister of Defence, in which they all exonerate themselves from the circular concerned.

The necessity of politically impartial behaviour by the SADF applies particularly to the days and years that lie ahead, when national survival, and not party political gain or quarrels, will be the important consideration, and the greatest possible measure of national unity will be needed.

The commission called on all those responsible for the maintenance of national security and the attendant good government to bear this in mind and shape their behaviour accordingly.

The commission warned it must always be borne in mind that the purpose of legislation is not, and never must be, to cover up national inefficiency or irregularities.

Irregular behaviour by members of the security forces should obviously be speedily and effectively corrected and reproofs by

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Media press-SADF liaison

system and towards transformation of society) and a state JS ambassador, Mr. ... he said the US ... to what we can to ... change ... said it saw no ... practical disadva ... pointed out that ... tries to protect itself ... by foreign Agents Reg ... service or newspaper ... of South Africa ... of the national

Without it, a democracy with a democracy can come to full bloom. The South African press, which generally fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly. This does not mean that the authorities must adopt an attitude of openness towards the press.

THE DEFENCE ACT, 1957
 Section 104 (5) should be amended by the inclusion of a sub-section to extend the jurisdiction of the Military Discipline Code. The commission felt it would be advisable that Section 104(5) which lays down that the MDC applies to

the national groups and the Defence Force.

Section 118 (which deals with the publication or suppression of news about the SADF) should be replaced.

The commission noted that practically speaking Section 118 strikes at everyone the proprietor, printer or publisher or editor. The primary purpose would seem to be to deny intelligence to intelligence gathering organizations by withholding confirmation of information they had gathered about defence matters. Publication in the local press is usually accepted as confirmation.

The commission suggested considerable amendments to Section 118, mindful of the importance of open administration in a democratic state. The associated right of the population to be informed of the fact that Section 118 is generally speaking vaguely formulated and unnecessarily duplicates portions of the Official Secrets Act of 1956, the atmosphere of uncertainty it creates and the fact that in democratic states there also exists a need for certain matters connected with defence to be protected from publication.

The whole of Section 118 is too widely and vaguely formulated and (the suggested substitute) attempts to bring about greater clarity and accuracy while simultaneously retaining and protecting that basic information which merits secrecy.

One obvious change in the terms of the suggested substitute section 118 suggested by the commission is a sub-section which would empower the Minister of Defence or his authorized representatives to identify certain categories of military affairs about which information can be released or published without reference to him - at present almost all military matters are subject to clearance.

The commission criticized the present Section 118's sub-sections (118a) and (118b) - which forbid, except after clearance, the publication of any information ranging from items about SADF activities and strengths to any statement, comment or rumour calculated directly or indirectly to convey such information. It noted.

The breadth of impact of these sub-sections must be reduced and clarified particularly to enable the press to carry out its watchdog

role without compromising the security of the Defence Force during operations.

Provision had also to be made for the identification and empowering of the officer responsible for releasing information during joint operations by the SADF SAP and Railways and Harbours Police. This recommendation also applied to the SAP and SARP.

The commission also noted that some of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1956 were duplicated in the present Section 118, and should be scrapped.

Another change in the suggested substitute is a sub-section laying down a maximum penalty of R15 000 or eight years imprisonment or both for contraventions under the Defence Act.

Section 121(c) should be replaced by a clearer one which corrects the tautologous language and imprecise outline of the present Section 121(c) titled 'Prohibition of certain acts in connection with liability to render service'.

The present Section 121(c) stipulates a maximum term of five years in jail, or both, which can be inflicted on any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on such person) for believing that that statement is true.

THE POLICE ACT, 1958
 The Act should be amended to prevent the unauthorized revelation of information in connection with the combatting of terrorism.

THE ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION ACT, 1968

The Act should be amended in order that its security, effectiveness and functioning capability, insofar as connected with the security of the state, may be protected.

under one section of the Defence Act of 1957, which empowered the Minister to restrict access to premises occupied by Armscor, the only other protection being found in Section 1 of the Official Secret Act of 1956. The report

There can be no doubt that in the light of the United Nations arms boycott against the Republic this country is extremely vulnerable as regards international pressure in respect of its programme of arms procurement and export. In the interests of state security this obviously sensitive area urgently requires protection against possible disclosure about its activities.

The commission suggested a section to be included in the Act which would make it an offence punishable by a maximum fine of R15 000 or a maximum sentence of eight years or any person to publish in any way any information about the composition, production arms procurement or any other activity of Armscor or its affiliated companies its contractors or sub-contractors unless the information had been cleared for publication by the Minister or someone authorized by him.

The report added the commission accepts without reservation that when the state attempts to protect its general security interests it should ensure that in cases of pending litigation no one suffers financial loss. We also accept that where the security interests of the state are not at stake permission to prosecute or settle differences will be freely given.

The commission noted it could not be denied that the present Section 27B of the Police Act had an inhibiting effect on the publication of information in respect of police activities in the broad sense and therefore in the narrower sense also on publication of information connected with the security interests of the police.

(Section 27B stipulates a maximum fine of R10 000 or a maximum term of five years in jail, or both, which can be inflicted on any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on such person) for believing that that statement is true.)

It had to be borne in mind that the standards of accuracy in press reporting was relative and not absolute. It seemed Section 27B tried to prevent malicious or negligent reporting, neither of which was in the public interest, the security requirements of the state demanded, in fact that the state and the press work together in a fruitful fashion rather than against one another. This did not mean, however that the press must be submissive towards the state. It only requires greater circumspection in respect of reporting.

The commission said the Silverton affair should not be used as a standard by which to demand additional protection. The police procedures there had been highly sophisticated and in the commission's opinion a tremendous improvement over that which appears in the Cille report.

Silverton mainly revealed a shameful weakness in the modus operandi of both the press and the police as regards media/police relations. Both the police and the press were carried away the latter most notably assisted by ill-considered announcements by certain members

of the police, among others, by certain consultants and by the failure of members of both sides to create an efficient media liaison centre on or near the scene.

By the very nature of things it is imperative that strategy tactics and techniques for the combatting of terrorism be handled with great circumspection by the press. The police as well as the press should give serious consideration to identifying the permissible and the not permissible.

The commission had been asked to consider and recommend legislation to restrict what the police regard as excessive publicity. The problem is what is excessive publicity? We believe the police and the NPU should against the background of the proposed legislation agree on the sort of facts which should not be published because it might be of use to a terrorist or his organization.

Another factor was the overlapping of police and SADF functions since both organizations had as their task to preserve law and order and combat terrorism.

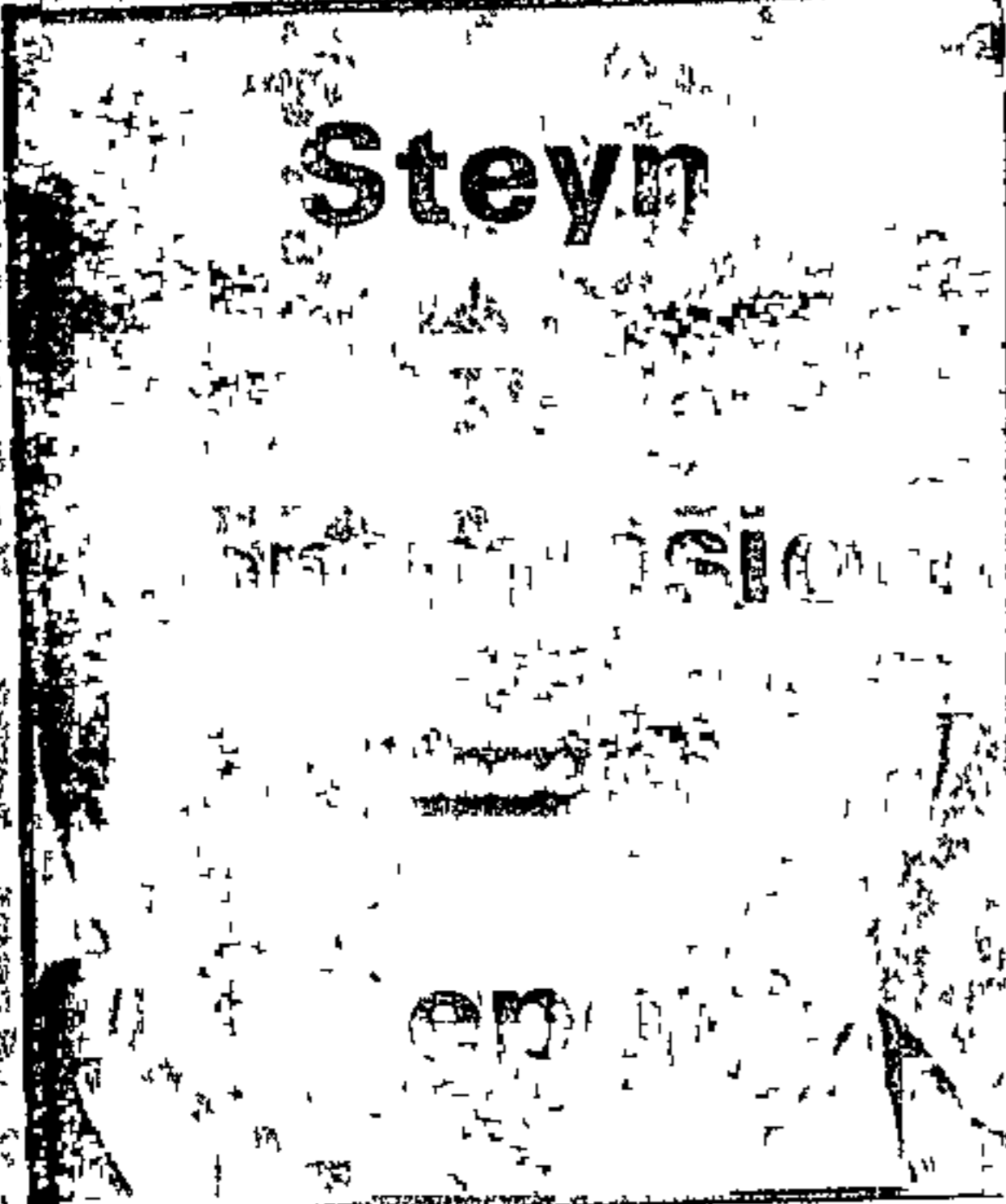
The commission foresaw joint police SADF operations because of the likelihood of an escalation in the onslaught on the state in the future, and proposed that a Section 27C be included in the Police Act.

This would prohibit the publication unless authorized of any information which would be of use to any person or organization participating in terrorist activities whether directly or indirectly relating to the composition deployment or movements of the portion of the SAP engaged in counter insurgency operations (or any terrorist or terrorist group involved in such operations).

The section would also forbid the unauthorized disclosure of any information whether direct or indirect in connection with any joint operations with the South African Defence Force or the South African Railways Police.

THE RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1957

For the benefit of the Railways Police, the Act should be amended to include similar provisions as those envisaged for the Police Act



all members of the Permanent Force Citizen Force Commando Force the Reserve the auxiliary services while on war service and persons imprisoned or detained in terms of the MDC should also have a fifth sub-section including any person who had served in the SADF as regards any contravention as laid down in the MDC which was committed during any period of duty.

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must avoid party politics

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could not investigate behaviour in the SADF reports on the matter

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The commission called on "all those responsible for the maintenance of national security and the attendant good government" to be in this in mind and shape their behaviour accordingly. The commission warned it must always be borne in mind that the purpose of legislation is not, and never must be, to cover up inefficiency or irregularities. Irregular behaviour by members of the security forces should obviously be specifically and effectively corrected, and reproofs by

the news media in this connection should where real security considerations do not stand in the way, be permissible. But where such behaviour appears to be only errors of judgment and not the fruit of malice, media reporting - and the authorities' reaction to such reporting - should be tempered accordingly.

Unnecessarily strong reaction by one or the other, or both, simply damages relations and should therefore be avoided, particularly in these fateful days. These remarks apply also to politicians in general.

Even when irregular behaviour in one part of the public sector, the commission said, whether it was the result of malice or an error of judgment, "the press must guard against the launching of an unjustified campaign (aimed at the) general criticism of other state departments and governmental institutions."

"Thus willfulness on the part of the media cannot be tolerated, but must be taken in hand and muted by means of statutory coercion. Such willfulness, seen in the light of national security, testifies not only to an incorrect view of national matters and their solution, but is also very dangerous because it can damage or even destroy mutual good relations in the ranks of nations. Only irresponsible authorities would tolerate such behaviour."

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A report with two faces

THE STEYN Commission's report on Press coverage of defence and police matter is a curious mixture of good and bad, of enlightened judgment and unsubstantiated tendentiousness. Thus it ranges from a refreshingly mature appreciation of the need to keep the public informed in a time of crisis, to a simplistic interpretation of international affairs and the frankly absurd assertion that some newspapers oppose Government policy out of a profit motive.

The welcome features of the report are that it accepts that the watchdog role of the Press is essential, that it is important to keep the public as fully informed as possible, especially in an escalating conflict situation, that it is wrong for the authorities to take the view, as they often do, that they should make as little information available as possible, that only information which genuinely affects the basic security of the State should be kept secret, and that the authorities are sometimes over-sensitive to Press reporting so that they withhold information which in fact has nothing to do with national security.

Most important of all, the report endorses the principle that restrictive legislation should be kept to a minimum, and that the authorities should rather depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information.

To this end the commission makes several important recommendations, particularly that the sweeping Official Secrets Act be narrowed, that Section 118 of the Defence Act should likewise be made less wide-ranging to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role, and that information centres should be set up at crisis points such as Silverton so that the Press can be properly informed of what is happening.

All this is excellent, and if implemented would go a long way to ensuring a freer flow of information in this country so that our people could be better informed during the bewildering and often frightening period of change that we are all going through in Southern Africa. The self-inflicted myopia of Rhodesians, and the nasty surprise they got when reality eventually burst upon them, should be a stark warning to us not to allow the same to happen here.

But having done this, the commission then unfortunately also makes some other suggestions which could have a completely

contrary effect; which could in fact lead to official management of the news and negate the Press's "watchdog" role.

It calls for a partnership between the authorities and the media, and for the Government to formulate a communications policy as part of its "total national strategy". It then gives what looks like a definition of this national strategy by saying the country has embarked on a development process aimed at "a generally acceptable political and economic structure wherein all the peoples of South Africa may enjoy peaceful, dignified and mutually supportive co-existence".

Whether Government policy is in fact carrying South Africa towards such a goal is highly debatable. Millions of South Africans would hotly dispute it. Yet it is easy to see how these passages in the report could be seized upon to justify action to bring the Press into line with the Government's strategy for developing a particular "political and economic structure."

As for a partnership with the Government, we say no. Liaison, and a mutual acceptance of each other's functions, yes. But partnership with government never has and never should be the role of the Press. The very essence of its role stems from its independence. The moment it is perceived as a partner of the authorities it will lose public credibility as a watchdog and as an independent evaluator of the news. It will be seen, rightly, as an adjunct of the official propaganda machine.

Other criticisms flow from this. The commission's call for a "more refined" system of accreditation of defence correspondents, a "more selective" system of issuing police Press identity cards, and a register of foreign correspondents, all have one thing in common: they can lead to a system whereby reporters who displease the authorities, who find out too much, who are too critical, or who are simply resistant to publishing propaganda, can be put out of action by having their accreditation withdrawn or by being struck off the register. Which is another transparent way of managing the news.

Forgive us if we sound sceptical, but from long and bitter experience of the Government's attitude towards the Press, we have deep suspicions about which side of this ambivalent report the Government is likely to implement and which it will ignore.

243 327

251 254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Substantial increases in the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court are provided for in a bill published yesterday

R43 200, Judge President R26 976 to R37 200, Deputy Judge President R26 280 to R34 300 and that of an ordinary judge from R25 596 to R32 100

In terms of the Judges' Remuneration Amendment Bill, the annual salary of the Chief Justice of South Africa is to be raised from R30 432 to R49 200

In addition, the annual allowances of judges are to be raised from R2 700 to R3 000

The salaries of other judges are to be increased as follows: Judge of Appeal R28 368 to

The new scales are effective from April 1 this year. The bill, which has been read for the first time, was introduced by the Minister of Justice, Alwyn Schiebusch.

Table 9-1. Catch of Fish on Board *

Number of Men on Board	Total Catch (on board)	Marginal Product (on board)	Average Product (on board)	Net Social Marginal Product	Social Total (Shore plus boat)
0	0	0	0	0	4000 + 0 = 4000
1	6	+6	6	2	3396 + 6 = 4002
2	16	+10	8	6	3392 + 16 = 4008
3	24	+8	8	4	3388 + 24 = 4012
4	30	+6	7.5	2	3384 + 30 = 4014
5	34	+4	6.8	0	3380 + 34 = 4014
6	36	+2	6	-2	3376 + 36 = 4012
7	36	0	5.14	-4	3372 + 36 = 4008
8	32	-4	4	-8	3368 + 32 = 4000
9	27	-5	3	-9	3364 + 27 = 3991
10	21	-6	2.1	-10	3360 + 21 = 3981

* Anyone fishing from shore catches four fish, and there are 1000 people.

six fish, two more than had he fished from shore like any of the others. The *social total* is two fish larger. But if another person joins him on the boat, the pair can catch a total of 16—10 more, so, with two crew members, the marginal product *on board* is 10 fish. Marginal products are graphed in Figure 9-1. Since the second person forsakes the four fish he would have caught fishing from shore, the social total increases by six fish with a second person. That is, with two on board the *social marginal product* is six fish; the *social total* is eight more than without the boat. Who gets the eight fish?

If the two people apportion the fish equally between themselves, each has four *more* fish than each shore fisherman. No one else is affected. Or the gain of eight fish could be divided among all 1000 people so everyone could have

4.008 fish. But whatever is done, at least a third person could profitably switch to the boat, as is indicated by Figure 9-1. That would increase the boat total by eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal product with three crewmen is eight fish) while forsaking only four more fish from the shore. The social total increases by four—the difference between the marginal product on the boat and the forsaken four-fish shore-marginal-product. A fourth crewman could transfer to the boat, since the marginal product *on the boat*, six, with four members is greater than the forsaken marginal product on shore, four—a net *social marginal product* of two. With four boatmen the total product on the boat is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, subtracting 16 forsaken fish from the shore (four from each person who shifted to the boat) yields a *social gain* of 14 fish. How the net social gain

RDM 17/4/80

Steyn report gets nod from expert

243
251
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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission's report on Press reporting of Defence Force and Police security matters has, "on balance", been welcomed by South Africa's top authority on laws affecting newspapers, Mr Kelsey Stuart.

"This is a balanced report by balanced men and, on balance, I like it," said Mr Stuart, author of the book "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law".

"In the one scale pan it recognises the important role played and to be played by the Press in modern-day South Africa. In the opposing pan it places the interests of the state as opposed to the political party constituting the Government

of the day"

He said the report deserved careful study. Its language was capable of yielding different interpretations. "One must guard against reading into it anything which would upset the delicate balance struck by the authors, who acknowledge that 'perhaps there are no total truths either way'."

Mr Stuart, who gave evidence before the commission, said it was hoped that in reading the suggestions in the later sections of the report, sight would not be lost of the earlier sections.

The later sections contain a summary and recommendations and the earlier sections of the 217-page report deal with the nature and composition of

the South African State and community, the present "conflict situation", the nature and role of the country's news media, the delimitation and reconciliation of interests involved, and the effectiveness of relevant legislation.

Mr Stuart said recommendations regarding amendments to the Official Secrets Act and the Defence Act were sound and "one discerns in these the recognition of the true function of the Press".

"The idea of an improved relationship between Government and Press is good, provided that the Press retains its right and duty to act as a totally independent critic of government."

The great importance of this

was seen recently, in the context of the former Department of Information and in the "alarming SADF document" which purported to involve the armed services in party politics, he said.

Mr Stuart said he was much in favour of editors assigning their more experienced journalists to reporting defence and security matters and he supported the commission's recommendations on that aspect.

"I hope the Government will respond by accepting those chosen for the task and maintaining their accreditation even if they write reports it does not always find pleasing."

It was important that the Government should trust the judgment of South African editors.

Big outcry over police schoolboy plan

● From Page 1

"I find the concept totally abhorrent"

"It reflects badly on the Government's approach to the security situation and the maintenance of law and order in this country

"Have we really reached the stage where we need to employ schoolboys in tough security duties because there is no one

else? The notion is repugnant in every way"

Mr Swart expressed his "horror" at the prospect of schoolboys being "let loose" on the public

"Imagine the impact on the public, black and white, if a situation is allowed where volunteer schoolboy/policemen, who will presumably have the normal police powers, including the power of arrest and

search, are let loose on the public at large," he said.

"If the police force is so under strength, we need to look at conditions of service, improved salary scales and the like to encourage more recruits

"Furthermore, we need a greater involvement of all sections of our population without racial restrictions in normal police activities," said Mr Swart

351
480 3 lines

SAP secure in sleepy suburb

SITING South Africa's most modern anti-terror police station in the Durban suburb of Bellair was "purely incidental", says the directorate of public relations of the South African Police

By WYNTER MURDOCH

The sleepy, wooded suburb — which came into the headlines in January 1978 as the scene of the murder of Dr Rick Turner, banned University of Natal lecturer gunned down in his Dalton Avenue home — is sandwiched between Hilary and Sea View to the west of the city, about 10 km from the centre.

It forms part of the Nationalist-controlled constituency of Umlazi of which Mr Con Botha is MP.

The SAP says the building of the police station was part of an on-going plan by the SAP to equip itself adequately against possible terrorist attacks.

"It is purely incidental that Bellair is the first police station in South Africa equipped in

this manner.

Each police station or planned police station is equipped in accordance with the particular requirements of the area, and the Bellair station cannot be described as a prototype that will be used countrywide.

The police station — off Bellair's main thoroughfare, Sarina Road — is surrounded by a high wire mesh security fence and has steel shutters over all windows.

Security precautions are at the highest level. Anybody entering the premises is carefully screened before being allowed in.

Observation points offer a clear view of anyone approaching or leaving the building.

The station is manned by policemen who have "received the standard training prescribed for all policemen" — but the directorate refused the Sunday Times permission to interview them.

For strategic reasons, it added, it was unable to supply further technical details about the design of the building.

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

THE South African Police are planning to launch a national force of schoolboy auxiliaries to help ease their manpower shortage.

But the plan to recruit a national force of "junior reservists" is running into fierce opposition from parents, teachers and politicians.

A police spokesman said the SAP hoped to be ready for the first intake by the July school holidays.

The boys would all be volunteers over the age of 16.

They would not be armed because there was not enough time to train them in the use of weapons.

The dossier on the plan is still in the hands of the Secretary for National Education, Dr J T van Wyk, who told the Sunday Times:

"I have not yet informed my Minister of the matter. We consider it to be a delicate situation."

He said in view of the many ramifications, the final decision would probably be taken by the Cabinet.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was not available for comment.

However, the Opposition's police spokesman, Mr Ray Swart, said he was appalled and the president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Peter Mundell, predicted a "mammoth reaction" and "severe criticism".

Mr Mundell said children of 16 or 17 years were not mature enough to handle the kind of responsibility envisaged for the junior reservists.

A senior police spokesman, confirming that plans for a junior reserve force had reached an advanced stage, said the boys would help regular policemen with "normal crime prevention" duties in both urban and rural areas.

Experienced

They would work under the supervision of experienced men.

The police recently used schoolboys in Natal to eradicate dagga and to find game snares, but the new scheme goes beyond this.

Unlike the Natal groups, the spokesman said, the junior police reserve would be conducted along "organised lines" on a national basis, he said.

The boys would not be paid but would receive a small memento after completion of an unspecified term of duty.

The SAP is short of 2 500 men of all races, according to a spokesman for the Police Directorate for Public Relations.

The regular police recruits are given six months intensive training which includes courses on law, weapons training and techniques required to equip them to implement the Police Act.

Reaction

Although the use of 16-year-old boys is not a new idea, Mr Mundell said no move to use schoolboys should be contemplated until three avenues had been explored:

- The reaction of teachers in general.
- The reaction of the organised teaching profession.
- The feelings of parents.

"The matter is so sensitive that unless it has the sympathy and understanding of all these bodies, it stands to do incalculable harm."

"I fear this whole scheme. Are we really this desperate? I have severe doubts about the ability of a 16-year-old to handle the responsibilities that go with the job," said Mr Mundell.

Mr Swart said in a statement to the Sunday Times:

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S. Times
26/4/80

WINNIE LAYS ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST COP

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

MRS Winnie Mandela was allegedly nearly shot at the Orlando police station on Friday night after a scuffle broke out between her and a policeman.

Mrs Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was on her way to Bransfort when the alleged incident occurred.

With Mrs Mandela were her two granddaughters — Zaziwe (2) and Zamaswazi (1). Mrs Mandela was allegedly punched, slapped and threatened with a rifle by the policeman on guard at the station gate. She has laid a charge of assault against

the policeman and is going to institute a separate civil action.

Mrs Mandela had been at her Orlando West home since Wednesday on a short visit to Johannesburg. The alleged incident occurred when she went to report her departure from Soweto in terms of her banning order.

The station commander, Major Weitz, had to be summoned urgently late on Friday evening to take personal charge of the matter. Security police from John Vorster Square were also called in.

Mrs Mandela had parked her car outside the police station yard and was going in to

report her departure when the policeman would not let her through and is said to have become abusive and punched and slapped her.

He also allegedly threatened to shoot her and had to be restrained by one of his colleagues and bystanders.

Mrs Mandela made a statement and left the police station after midnight. Police yesterday confirmed Mrs Mandela had laid a charge against the policeman and that the policeman had also laid a charge against Mrs Mandela.

According to relatives, security police visited the Mandela home on two occasions on Friday looking for Mrs Mandela.



RDM 21/4/80.
**Schoolboy
 police (251)
 force plan
 denied**

Political Staff
 CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has denied there are any plans to form a "junior" police force. He was reacting to a report in a Sunday newspaper which said a force of schoolboy "reservists" was to be established to ease the police manpower problem. "A youth police force is totally out of the question in this country," he said. However, a far less formalised and totally voluntary scheme involving senior schoolboys was being considered, but no decisions had yet been taken. He said he was "disappointed" that the newspaper, and the chief opposition police spokesman, Mr Ray Swart, should have acted "so emotionally without knowing the full facts". Mr Le Grange said the police had used a group of schoolboys, with the full approval of their parents, to help in burning dagga fields in Natal, and it was being considered involving them in other odd jobs, such as in police garages during holidays.

Our discussion to this point has been based upon the unique state-independent preference-scaling function of Fig. 1. More generally, however, the utility we attach to income c may vary with the state of nature N. This will be appropriate if we regard simply as an income-irreplaceable heirloom, there is no contradiction above that led to the picture (merely as a simplification) of a single general utility function, where the non-loss state N = 1 do not represent a single section through a single

State-dependent utilities:
 of "moral hazard" and "adverse selection."
 information between insurer and insured that go under the heading phenomena: (1) state-dependent utilities, and (2) disparities of considered here. We shall consider instead two other classes of the consideration of which raises complex issues that cannot be obvious factor is transaction costs [Ehrlich and Becker, 1972], Additional reasons for non-actuarial insurance exist. One

Argus 2/14/80

New salaries for police are kept from Press

(259) (251)

Police Reporter

THE new police salary scales have been posted but members of the public and the Press will not be informed about the percentages.

This was said today in an official statement from police headquarters in Pretoria.

The statement read: 'The new salary scales have been posted for the personal information of the members of the force concerned and will not be available for the public or the Press.'

At least 10 days ago, The Argus was informed that the increases would amount to an average of 13 per cent. This was to include a 13th month cheque. It was said then that the effective increase would amount to as much as 20 percent with the new income-tax reductions.

The increases, which have been described as 'considerable,' are believed to have been designed to keep members of the force happy. Many policemen have been resigning and turning to more lucrative jobs with security firms.

It is believed they have also been designed to attract younger members of the public into the police force.

251 ADM 22/4/80.
**Many police gloomy
over pay increases**

Crime Reporter

POLICE yesterday greeted their pay rises — an average of 12.5% — with mixed feelings. Least satisfied were constables: those on top scale will receive R35 a month more.

A top-of-the-scale captain will receive an extra R120 a month, and a top-scale colonel R170.

Rank-and-file policemen were gloomy, and the Opposition spokesman on police matters, Mr. Ray Swart, said the rises would do little to halt commerce and industry luring men away.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, said that though he was not entirely happy with the increases, he felt they were reasonable.

which will enable it to build 1000 family houses, a hostel for 250 workers, a community centre and a sports club. For this purpose the Department of Bantu Affairs has leased the company as much land as it needs in the adjoining homeland (6 miles from the mine). The houses will become the property of the authority responsible for the homeland but, in effect, the company will have the right to the houses for as long as it needs accommodation for its workers. The agreement also ensures that the family of any worker living in a company house will, at the discretion of the company, retain rights to the house if the worker concerned either is transferred to another Rio Tinto mining area or if he dies. Thus over the next decade it is probable that the vast majority of black workers employed by the Phalaborwa Mining Company will become stabilised, living with their families near their place of work. The other major Phalaborwa company, Foskor, however, remains firmly committed to the employment of migrants housed in a compound. The majority of the migrants it would seem, are unlikely to get home more than two or three times a year whilst some only manage to go for their annual leave.

'Plastic money' annoys police

STAR 22/4/80

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Police Reporter

POLICEMEN at junior level have expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction at the increase in salaries announced yesterday. One policeman referred to his increase as 'plastic money.'

The increase amounts to an average of 12.5 per cent and the constable, the lowest rank in the police force, will effectively receive R35 a month more at his top scale.

A disappointed constable who telephoned The Argus said he felt the increase was 'a disgrace.'

'The guys are pretty upset. You just feel it is not worth it anymore. There could be a lot of people leaving the force,' he said.

Recruiting officers in the police force have until now appealed to policemen to stay in the force until the new salary scales were announced.

LOSING LOT OF MEN

The SAP has been losing a lot of men to the more lucrative security jobs. It was felt that the increase in salaries would keep these men in the SAP and even attract younger men into the force.

The unhappy constable said, 'Already we are struggling because there is nobody in the lower ranks.'

The policeman said constables were receiving an increase of between R30 and R40. Those receiving R40 or more had 'about 10 years' service.'

One sergeant referred to his increase as 'plastic money'. Many refused to talk about the increases for fear of reprisals, but said they were dissatisfied.

Mixed reaction to 251 police pay hike 22/4/80

JOHANNESBURG — Police yesterday greeted their new salary scales — an average of 12,5 per cent higher — with mixed feelings

Least satisfied with the new scales of pay were constables, who receive on their top scale only R420 a year (or R35 per month) more

Most other ranks received an average increase of about 12,5 per cent, which means a top scale captain will take home R120 more each month and a top scale colonel R170 more

The Opposition police spokesman, Mr Ray Swart, said the salary rises, although welcome, were in no way adequate and would do little to prevent commerce and industry from luring men of lower rank out of the force

He also said the gap between white, Coloured, Indian, and black policemen was still "considerable and unreasonable".

The majority of policemen would not comment on their increases but former members of the force said the salaries would cause an escalation of resignations by members hoping the increase

would justify their staying on.

They said if there were crime problems they would come from cities, where industry and commerce lure men away

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said although he was not entirely happy with the increases he felt they were reasonable — DDC.

What police will earn

	OLD SCALE		NEW SCALE	
Constable	R2 100	—	R3 000	R3 000
Sergeant	R3 840	—	R4 800	R4 800
W/O/insp	R4 820	—	R5 800	R5 800
Lieutenant	R6 000	—	R7 000	R7 000
Captain	R7 200	—	R8 200	R8 200
Major	R8 400	—	R9 400	R9 400
Lt/Colonel	R10 000	—	R11 000	R11 000
Colonel	R12 000	—	R13 000	R13 000
Brigadier	R18 000	—	R22 000	R22 000

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2/4/80

Cape police dissatisfied

Crime Reporter

POLICEMEN'S reaction to their increases was guarded in the Cape yesterday but discontent was obvious among many — even among those who thought they had done better than most.

The reaction from the man on the beat — the constable — was one of disappointment. For them the deal did not seem reasonable.

The wife of a lieutenant said her husband had seemed pleased when he telephoned with the news of his increase. "But don't they realize, it doesn't keep pace with inflation?"

Her husband had just spent the weekend working on a crime committed last Friday. He had had few hours sleep if any. It was long hours that seemed to be the major complaint among the force.

A warrant officer said he believed the increases would result in an exodus from the force. While he was not badly off, and he had the basic necessities of life, he felt his pay was not commensurate with his work.

Another warrant officer said his increase worked out at about 13 percent and that he was satisfied. However, at the police station where he works there was a note of dissatisfaction among the lower ranks. They didn't do as well, he said.

An officer said each man's salary had been worked out individually and it was impossible to give a general across-the-board estimate of the increase.